### Table A1

**Descriptive Statistics of the Criterion Variables (N = 1,009)**

| Variable                                                   | Range | Mean / % | SD  | Complete sample | With valid hardworking values | With valid intelligent values |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Candidate thermometer difference scores (pre-election)     | 0 - 1 | 0.49     | 0.23| 994             | 970                           | 972                           |
| Candidate thermometer difference scores (post-election)    | 0 - 1 | 0.52     | 0.21| 999             | 970                           | 972                           |
| Vote choice for Obama (pre-election)                       | 0 / 1 | 41.7%    |      | 726b            | 720b                          | 720b                          |
| Vote choice for Obama (post-election)                      | 0 / 1 | 43.3%    |      | 775b            | 764b                          | 764b                          |
| Feelings toward a Black president (pre-election)           | 0 - 1 | 0.68     | 0.22| 1,007           | 990                           | 993                           |
| Hoping for a Black president (pre-election)                | 0 / 1 | 64.5%    |      | 865             | 853                           | 854                           |
| U.S. is ready for a Black president (pre-election)         | 0 / 1 | 64.3%    |      | 958             | 945                           | 946                           |
| Racial policy: socioeconomic position of Blacks (pre-election) | 0 - 1 | 0.31     | 0.27| 873             | 860                           | 861                           |
| Racial policy: fair job treatment of Blacks (post-election) | 0 / 1 | 43.3%    |      | 529c            | 520c                          | 522c                          |
| Racial policy: preferential hiring of Blacks (post-election)| 0 / 1 | 10.8%    |      | 944             | 928                           | 930                           |
| Implicit pro-Black attitudes (post-election)               | 0 - 1 | 0.41     | 0.15| 935             | 917                           | 922                           |
| Positive attitudes toward homosexuals (ACASI) (pre-election)| 0 - 1 | 0.73     | 0.30| 994             | 979                           | 983                           |

*Note* Weighted data. The question wordings and answer choices are presented in the main text.

*a* Feeling thermometer Obama – feeling thermometer McCain, where a score of 0 refers to the most pro-McCain response possible, and 1 refers to the most pro-Obama response possible.

*b* Only respondents who said during the post-election interview that they had voted were included in these analyses.

*c* Only respondents who answered a preceding question by saying that they were interested in this topic were asked the question about governmental effort for fair job treatment of Blacks.
Time between the pre-election and post-election interviews

We explored whether a shorter time interval between the pre-election and post-election interviews was associated with more consistency in reports of racial stereotypes during the two interviews. The dependent variable in this analysis was the difference between the answers to each stereotype question in the pre-election and the post-election interview. We only considered the absolute difference – thus independently of whether the value in the pre-election interview was higher or lower than the value in the post-election interview. This difference could range from 0 (meaning that the exact same answer was given both times) to 1 (meaning that the answers were maximally different at the two time points). In separate analyses, we regressed the difference in the answers to each stereotype question on the number of days between the two interviews.

Table A2 presents the descriptive statistics for the variables involved. On average, there were 54 days between the pre-election and the post-election interview. The differences between answers to the stereotype questions were not normally distributed as indicated by skewness values above 1 and kurtosis values above 4 for each of the four questions. To reduce the non-normality, all dependent variables were transformed according to Turkey’s (1977) ladder of powers by taking their square root.

The number of days between the two interviews did not predict the square root of the difference between the answers to each of the four stereotype questions (see Table A3). This suggests that post-election answers were not distorted by memory of answers to the questions asked pre-election.
Table A2
Descriptive Statistics of Days Passed and the Absolute Difference between Answers Provided During the Pre-Election and Post-Election Interviews

| Variable                        | Range   | Mean   | SD    | Skewness | Kurtosis | Valid N |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|----------|----------|---------|
| Days passed                    | 8 - 116 | 53.84  | 19.96 | .01      | 2.60     | 1,009   |
| Original scale                 |         |        |       |          |          |         |
| Difference: hardworking Whites | 0 - 1   | 0.15   | 0.16  | 1.16     | 4.13     | 999     |
| Difference: hardworking Blacks | 0 - 1   | 0.15   | 0.17  | 1.19     | 4.41     | 996     |
| Difference: intelligence Whites| 0 - 1   | 0.13   | 0.15  | 1.19     | 4.77     | 1,000   |
| Difference: intelligence Blacks| 0 - 1   | 0.15   | 0.16  | 1.26     | 5.11     | 995     |
| After transformation<sup>a</sup> |         |        |       |          |          |         |
| Difference: hardworking Whites | 0 - 1   | 0.28   | 0.26  | 0.11     | 1.63     | 999     |
| Difference: hardworking Blacks | 0 - 1   | 0.29   | 0.26  | 0.08     | 1.67     | 996     |
| Difference: intelligence Whites| 0 - 1   | 0.27   | 0.25  | 0.14     | 1.57     | 1,000   |
| Difference: intelligence Blacks| 0 - 1   | 0.28   | 0.25  | 0.09     | 1.66     | 995     |

<sup>Note.</sup> Weighted data. Standard errors in parenthesis.
<sup>a</sup>Square root transformation to correct for non-normal distribution of the data.

<sup>+p < .10  *p < .05  **p < .01  ***p < .001</sup> (two-tailed tests).
Table A3
Unstandardized Regression Coefficients for Days Passed Predicting the Square Root of the Absolute Difference between Answers Given in the Pre-Election and Post-Election Interviews

| Predictor      | Difference: hardworking Whites^a | Difference: hardworking Blacks^a | Difference: intelligence Whites^a | Difference: intelligence Blacks^a |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Days passed    | .0002 ( .0005)                   | .0003 ( .0005)                   | -.0001 ( .0005)                   | -.0002 ( .0005)                   |
| R^2            | .0002                            | .0005                            | .0000                            | .0003                            |
| N              | 999                              | 996                              | 1,000                            | 995                              |

Note. Weighted data. Standard errors in parenthesis.
^a After square root transformation to correct for non-normal distribution of the data.
+p < .10 *p < .05 **p < .01 ***p < .001 (two-tailed tests).
References

Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory Data Analysis*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA.