Online Appendix

The Birth of a Nation: Media and Racial Hate

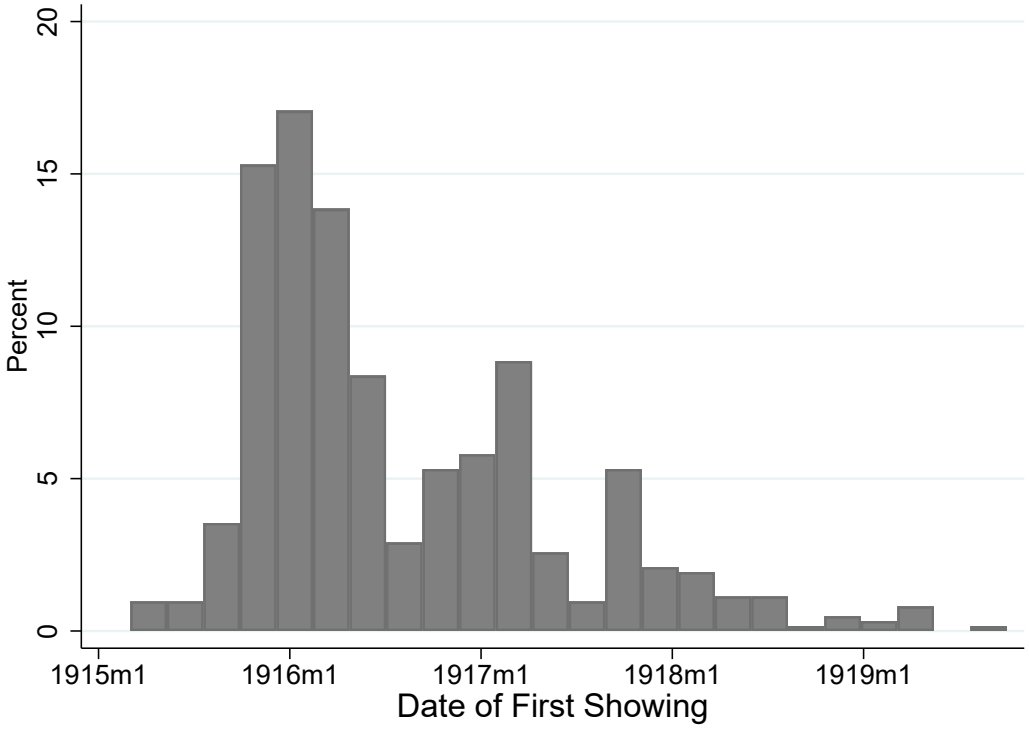
Desmond Ang

Supplementary Figures

Figure A.I. Advertisement for *The Birth of a Nation*

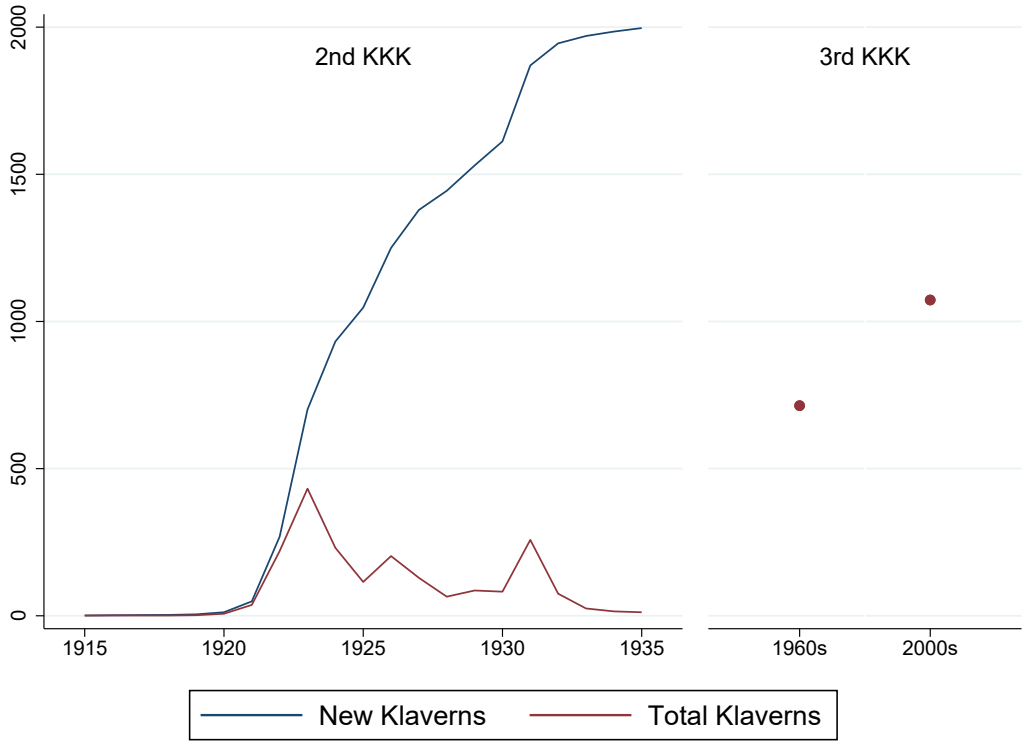
Notes: Figure shows an example advertisement for a screening of *The Birth of a Nation* from the *Alton Evening Telegraph*, November 24, 1915.

Figure A.II. Distribution of Roadshow Arrival Dates



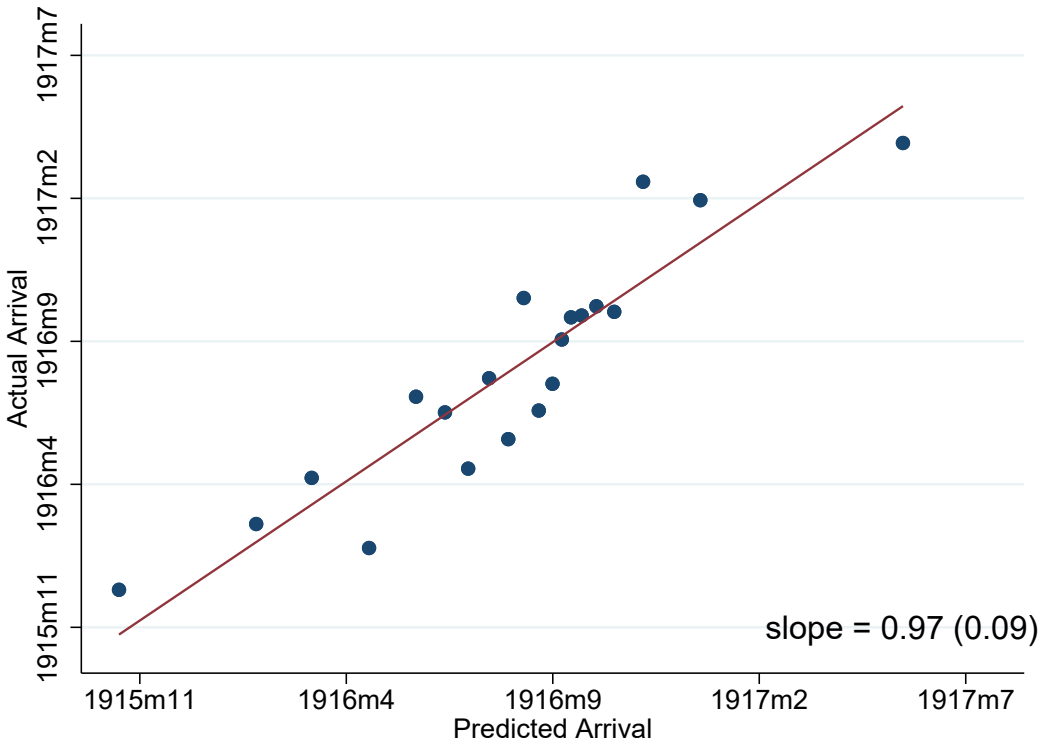
Notes: Figure plots a histogram of *The Birth of a Nation*'s county premiere dates during its roadshow from 1915 to 1919.

Figure A.III. Klaverns over Time



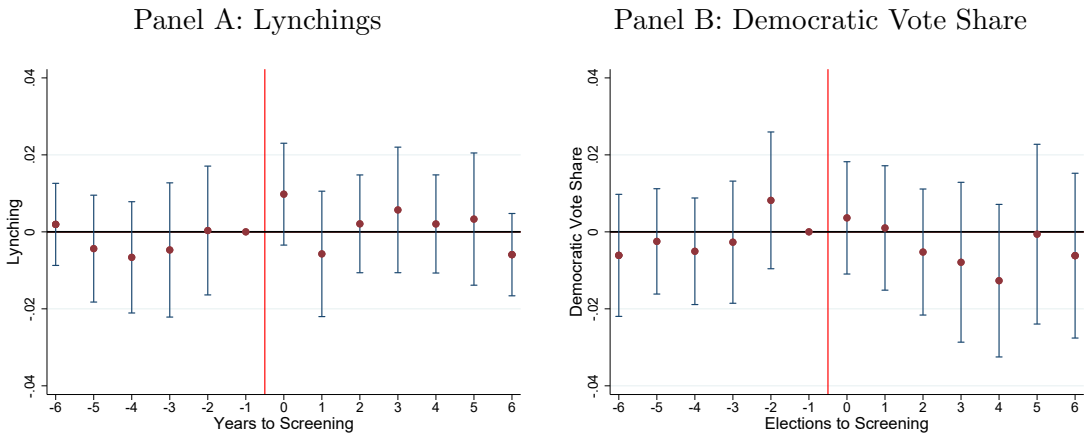
Notes: Figure shows number of Ku Klux Klan chapters ("Klaverns") over time. Red line represents cumulative number of Klaverns of the Second KKK founded by a given year. Blue line represents number of new Klaverns of the Second KKK founded in a given year. Red dots represent total number of active Klaverns of the Third KKK in the 1960s and 2000s, respectively. Data on the Second KKK come from Kneebone and Torres (2015). Data on the Third KKK in the 1960s comes from Mazumder (2018). Data on the Third KKK in the 2000s comes from the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Figure A.IV. Relationship between Predicted and Actual Arrival Dates



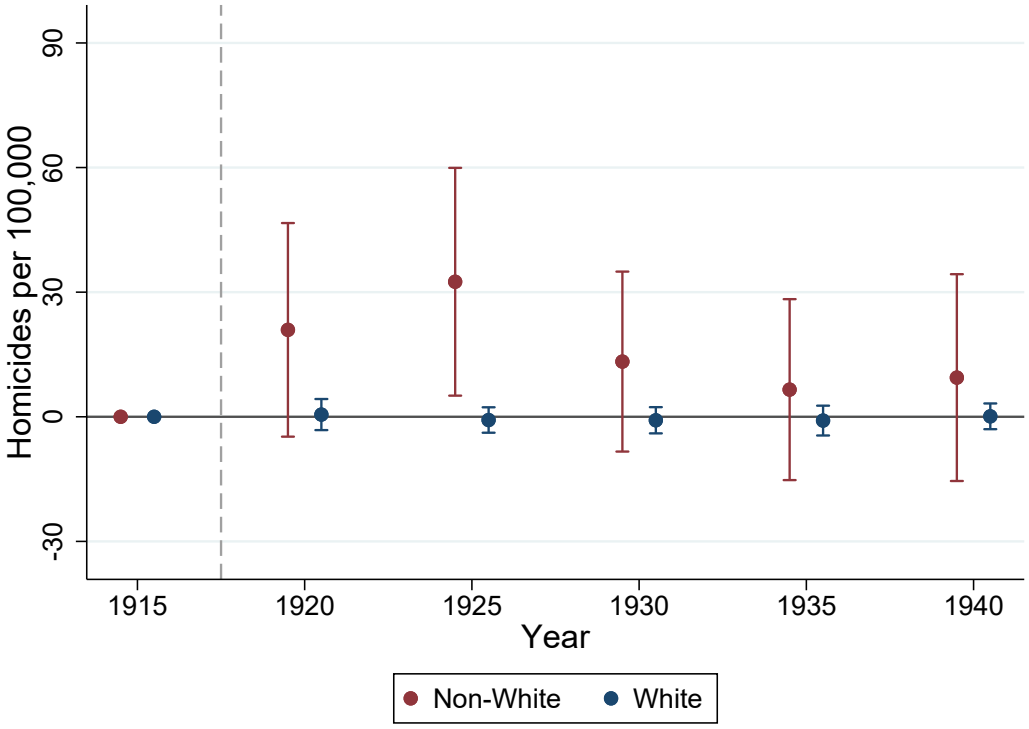
Notes: Figure displays binscatter of predicted BON screening dates against actual BON screening dates among treatment counties. Predicted screening dates come from regressing actual screening dates on all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III, region fixed effects as well as the screening dates in the county's two nearest large cities (i.e. those in the top 10 in 1910 population) and their interaction with railroad distance. Each dot represents 5% of the sample. Red line represents slope coefficient from bivariate regression of $ScreenedDate$ on $\widehat{ScreenedDate}$. Standard errors are clustered by state and shown in parentheses.

Figure A.V. Event Study on Lynchings and Democratic Vote Share: Extended Panel



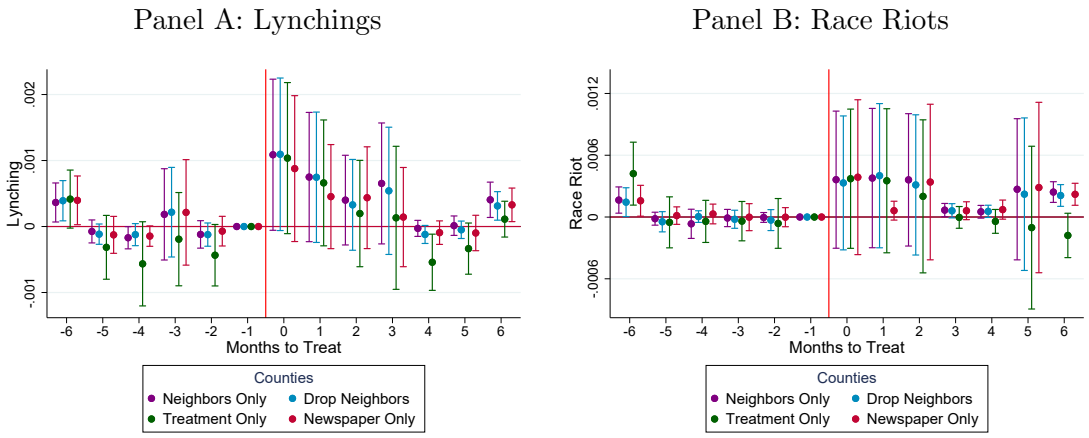
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of BON screenings on lynchings and Democratic vote share using an extended panel. For Panel A, the unit of observation is the county-year and the outcome is whether a county had a lynching in a year. For Panel B, the unit of observation is the election-year and the outcome is the share of major party Congressional votes cast for Democratic candidates. Sample spans 1900 to 1930. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.VI. Event Study on State Homicide Rates



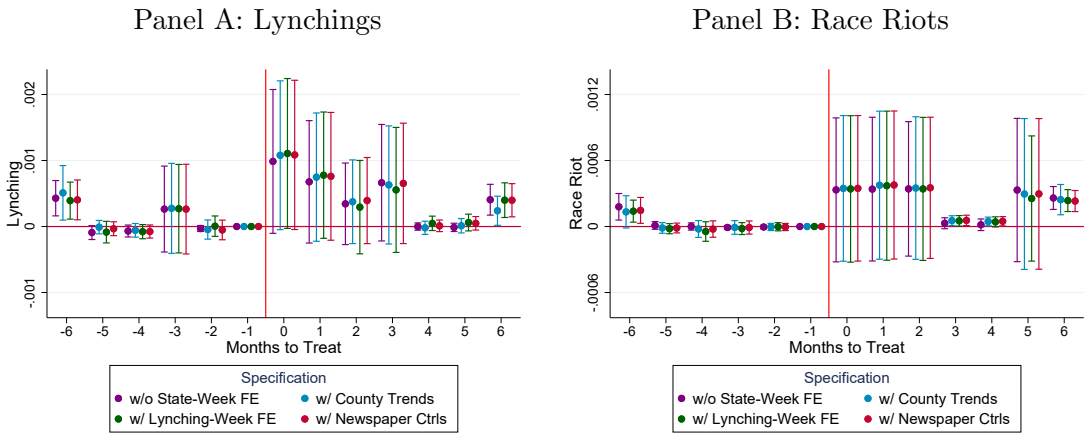
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals of the effect of BON screenings on state homicide rates. Specifically, I estimate $y_{s,t} = \delta_s + \lambda_{r,t} + \sum_{\tau \neq 1915}^{1940} \beta_\tau ShareScreened_s \times I_{t,\tau} + \epsilon_{s,t}$, where $y_{s,t}$ is the homicide rate for a given race group in state s at year t and $\lambda_{r,t}$ are Census region-year fixed effects. Coefficients of interest are β_τ on the interaction between $ShareScreened_s$, the share of native white adult males in state s living in screened counties in 1920, and year indicators. Red dots examine non-white homicide rates. Blue dots examine white homicide rates. Data is reported every five years and come from *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1900-1940*. The sample includes the 25 registration states with race-specific homicide rates available from 1915 or earlier. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are reported.

Figure A.VII. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: Alternative Samples



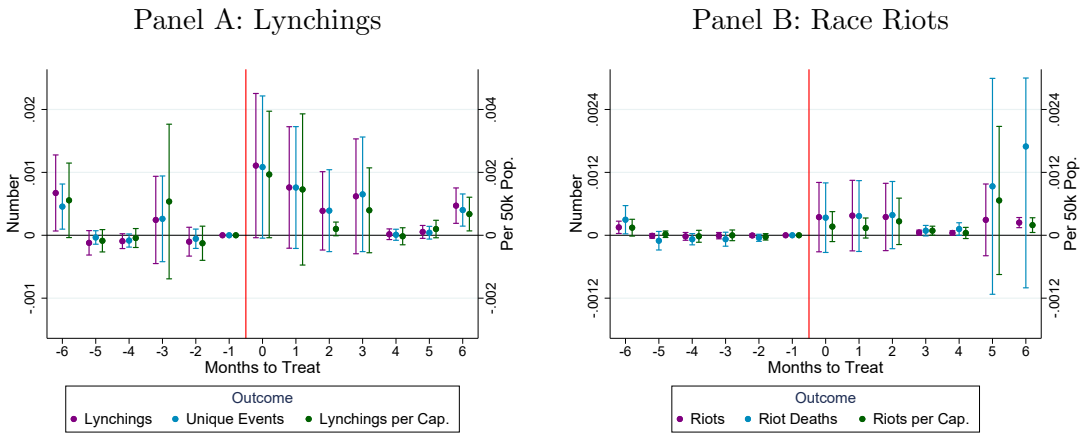
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of BON screenings on racial violence using alternative samples. Purple dots limit the control group to counties that did not receive the film but that are adjacent to counties that did. Blue dots instead exclude neighboring control counties from the sample. Green dots limit the sample to treatment counties only (i.e., those that screened BON during its roadshow from 1915 to 1919). Red dots restrict the sample to counties with at least one digitized newspaper in 1915. Outcomes of interest are indicators for whether a county experienced a lynching (mean = 0.0003) or race riot (mean = 0.00009) in a week. Unit of observation is county-week. Months to treat represent five-week intervals centered on the week of BON's arrival in a county. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.VIII. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: Alternative Specifications



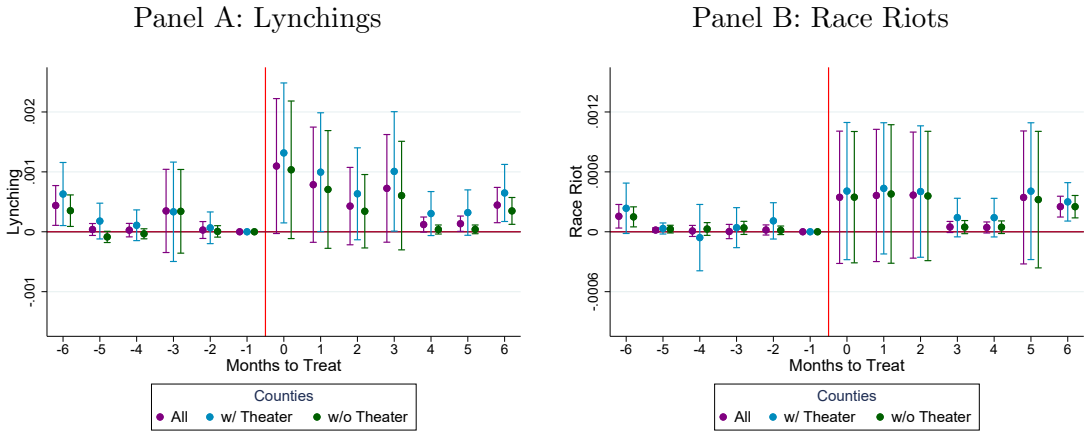
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of BON screenings on racial violence under alternative specifications. Purple dots replace state-week fixed effects with week fixed effects. Blue dots add county-specific linear time trends. Green dots add interactions between week fixed effects and the number of lynchings in a county from 1900 to 1905. Red dots include time-varying controls for the number of digitized newspapers in a county-year. Outcomes of interest are indicators for whether a county experienced a lynching (mean = 0.0003) or race riot (mean = 0.00009) in a week. Unit of observation is county-week. Months to treat represent five-week intervals centered on the week of BON's arrival in a county. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.IX. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: Alternative Outcomes



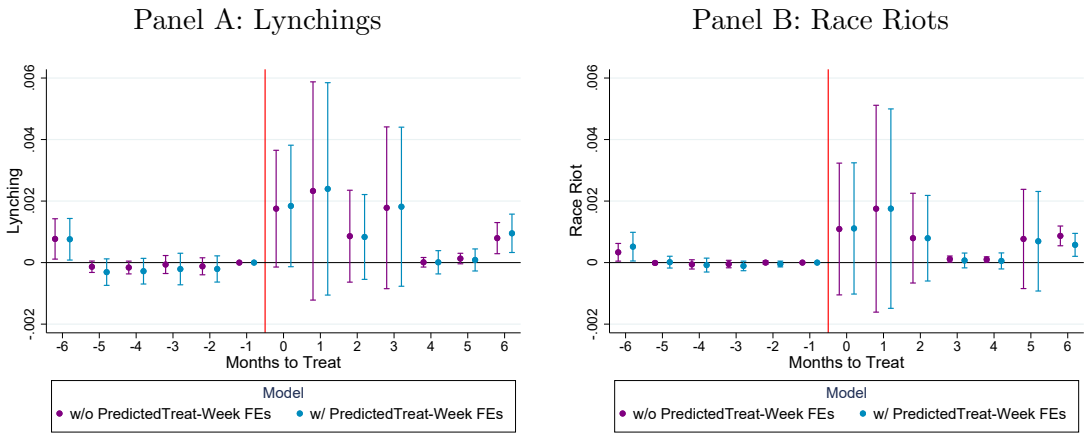
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of BON screenings on racial violence using alternative outcome measures. In Panel A, purple dots examine the number of lynchings, blue dots examine number of unique lynching events (i.e. number of days in a county-week with at least one lynching), and green dots examine lynchings per 50,000 residents. In Panel B, purple dots examine number of race riots, blue dots examine number of deaths from race riots, and green dots examine riots per 50,000 residents. Per capita effects are plotted against the right axis, all other effects are plotted against the left axis. Unit of observation is the county-week. Months to treat represent five-week intervals centered on the week of BON's arrival in a county. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.X. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: Matched Samples



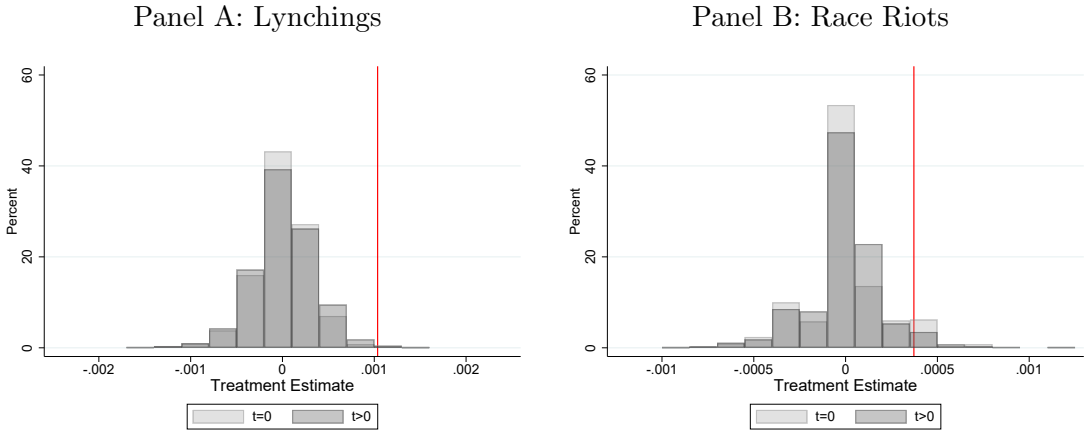
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of BON screenings on racial violence using matched control samples from propensity score matching. Treatment counties are matched to control counties in the same state using Epanechnikov kernel functions and the full set of covariates described in Table III. Purple dots match treatment counties to the full set of control counties. Blue dots match only to control counties with theaters in 1914. Green dots match only to control counties without theaters in 1914. Outcomes of interest are indicators for whether a county experienced a lynching (mean = 0.0003) or race riot (mean = 0.00009) in a week. Unit of observation is the county-week. Months to treat represent five-week intervals centered on the week of BON's arrival in a county. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.XI. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: Predicted Treatment



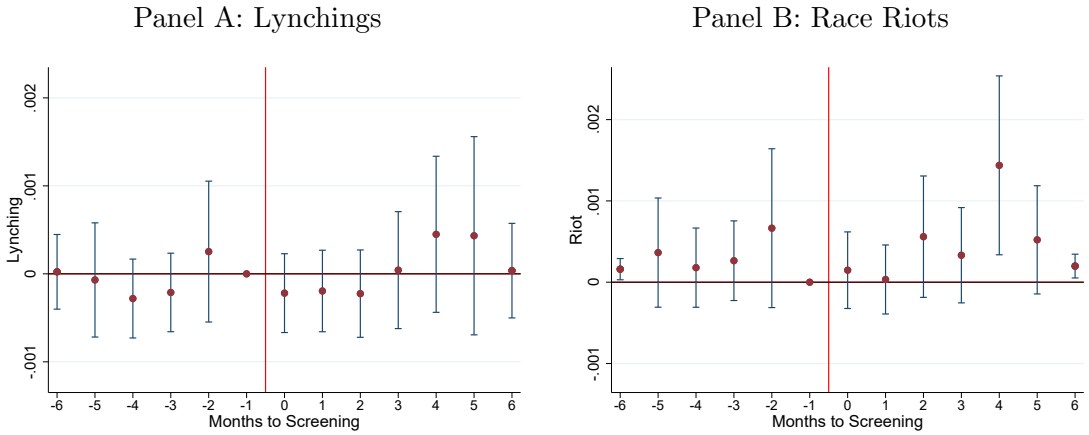
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of BON screenings on racial violence using predicted instead of actual screenings. BON screenings are predicted from first-stage regression presented in Equation 3 using theater presence in 1914 and all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls. Blue dots estimates my primary model substituting predicted for actual treatment. Purple dots further control for interactions between predicted treatment and week fixed effects. Outcomes of interest are indicators for whether a county experienced a lynching (mean = 0.0003) or race riot (mean = 0.00009) in a week. Unit of observation is the county-week. Sample spans 1913 to 1922. Months to treat represent five-week intervals centered on the week of BON's arrival in a county. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.XII. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: Randomization Inference



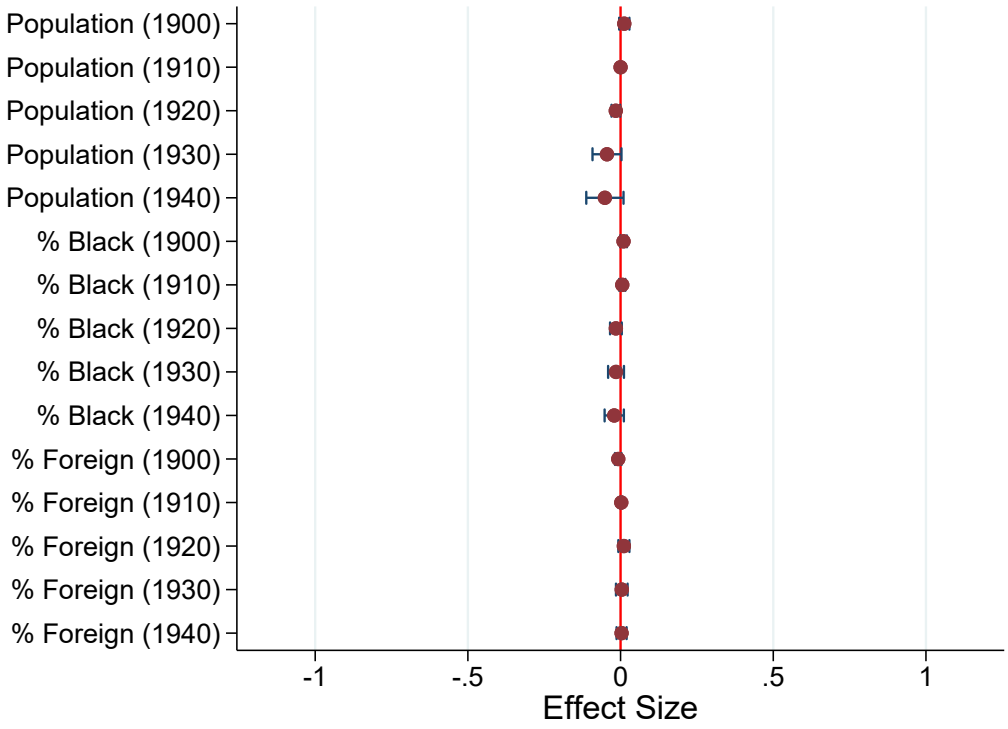
Notes: Figures show histogram of event study estimates from a series of 500 placebo regressions on lynchings (Panel A) and race riots (Panel B). In each regression, I randomly assign movie arrival dates in a state to counties in the same state (drawing on the actual distribution of arrival dates in a state without replacement) and estimate Equation 1 using the placebo treatment dates. Light gray bars indicate distribution of placebo treatment estimates for $\tau = 0$ (i.e., β_0), dark gray bars indicate distribution of placebo treatment estimates for $\tau > 0$ (i.e., β_1 to β_6). Red vertical line represents the true treatment estimates for $\tau = 0$, as shown in Figure III (i.e., 0.001 for lynchings and 0.0003 for race riots). Unit of observation is the county-week. Months to treat represent five-week intervals.

Figure A.XIII. Contemporaneous Effects on Racial Violence: *Mickey* Placebo



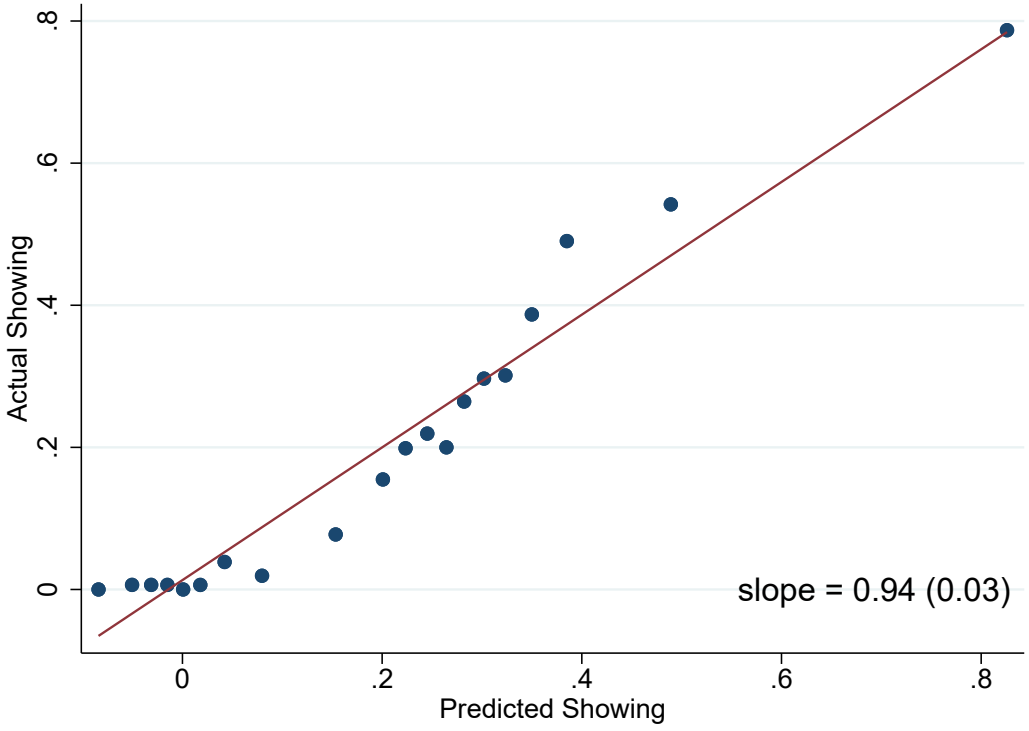
Notes: Figure shows event study estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 1 of the effect of the the 1918 film *Mickey* on racial violence. Outcomes of interest are indicators for whether a county experienced a lynching (mean = 0.0003) or race riot (mean = 0.00009) in a week. Unit of observation is the county-week. Sample spans 1915 to 1923. Months to treat represent five-week intervals centered on the week of *Mickey*'s arrival in a county. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.XIV. Exogeneity Tests: County Demographics



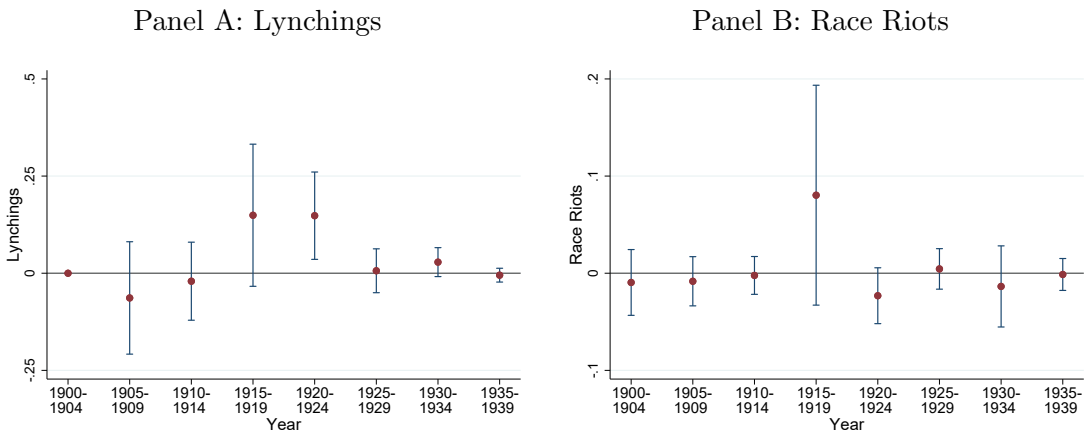
Notes: Figure shows results from series of exogeneity tests regressing alternative outcomes on my instrument: whether a county had a theater in 1914. Outcomes include: county population, Black population share and foreign population share from 1900 to 1940. All outcomes are standardized to mean = 0 and standard deviation = 1. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state.

Figure A.XV. Relationship between Predicted and Actual Showings



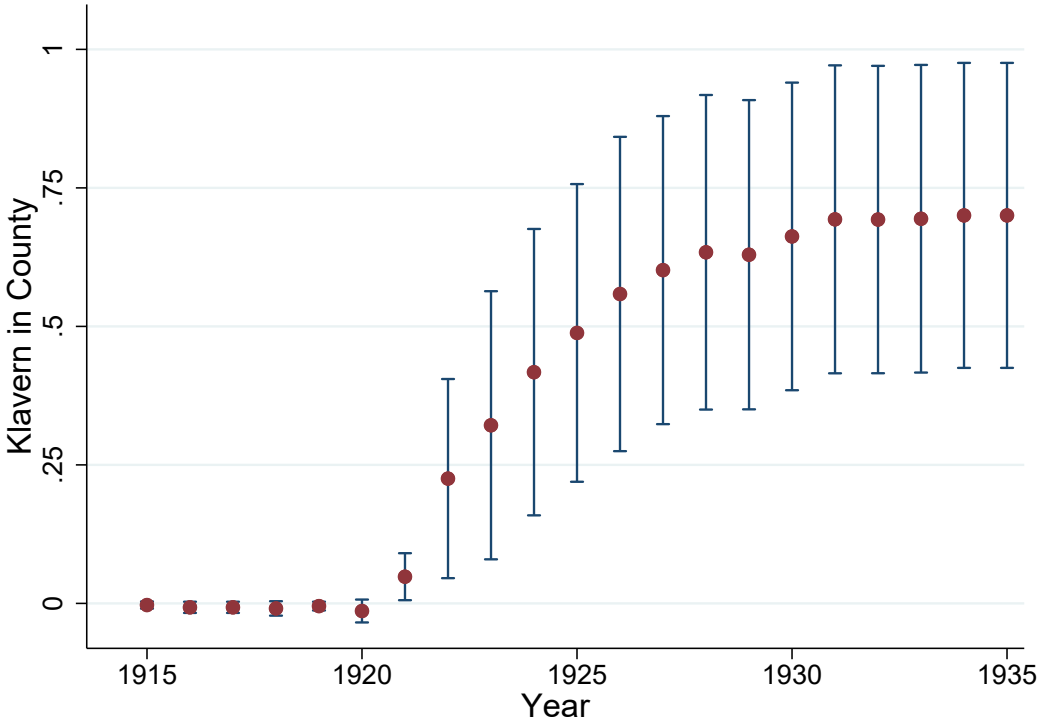
Notes: Figure displays binscatter of predicted likelihood of screening *The Birth of a Nation* against actual screenings of the film. Predicted likelihood comes from first-stage regression (Equation 3) including all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III (i.e., predicted values from Column 5 of Table III). Each dot represents 5% of the sample. Red line represents slope coefficient from bivariate regression of *Screened* on $\widehat{Screened}$. Standard errors are clustered by state and shown in parentheses.

Figure A.XVI. Historical Effects on Racial Violence: IV Correspondence



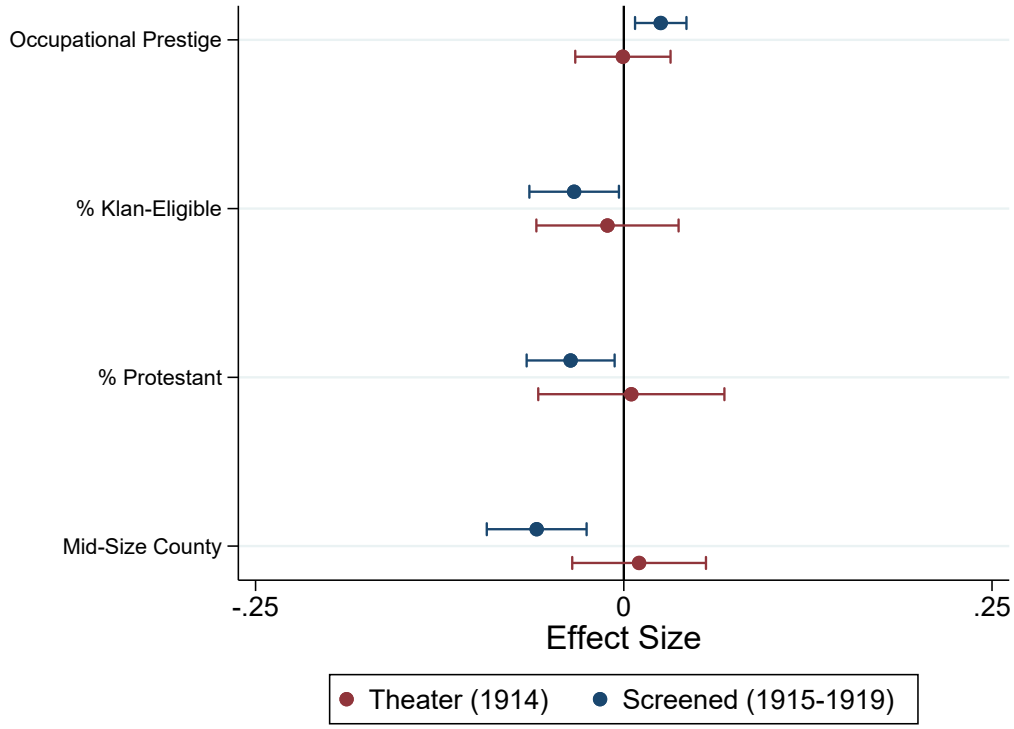
Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on racial violence. Each dot represents a separate regression. The outcomes of interest are the number of lynchings in a county over a five-year window (Panel A) and the number of race riots in a county over a five-year window (Panel B). Screenings are instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XVII. Historical Effects on the Second KKK by Year



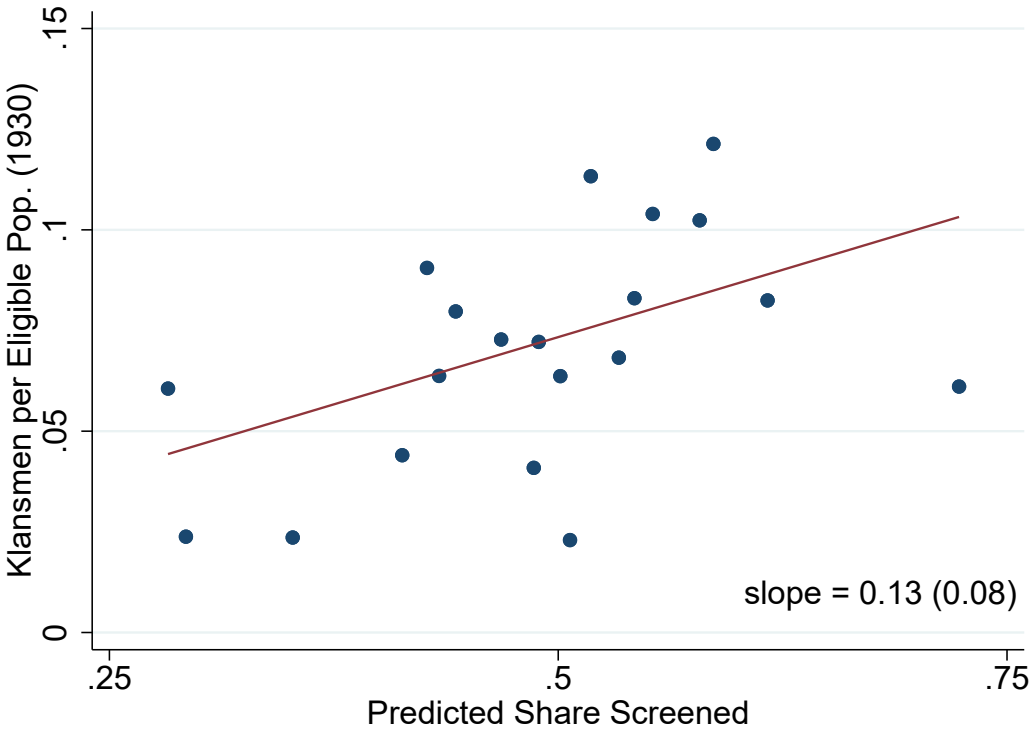
Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on Klavern presence by year. Each dot represents a separate regression. The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had ever been founded in by a given year. Screenings are instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XVIII. Relationship between Klan Characteristics, Theaters, and Screenings



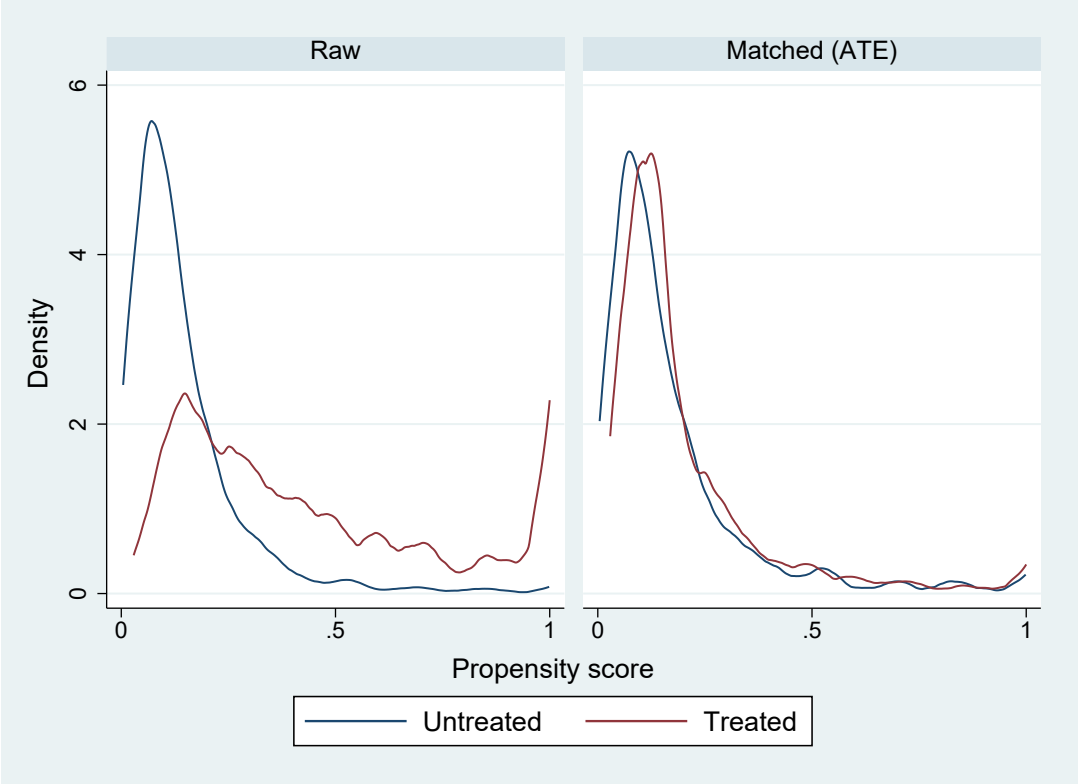
Notes: Figure shows OLS estimates and 95% confidence intervals from a series of univariate regressions of county outcomes on measures of common Klan characteristics per Jackson (1992) (i.e., white, lower-middle-class workers of native descent affiliated with the Baptist or Methodist Churches and living in mid-size communities) and state fixed effects. Each dot represents a separate regression. Outcomes are an indicator for theater presence in 1914 (red dots) and an indicator for BON screenings from 1915-1919 (blue dots). "Occupational Prestige" refers to Siegel prestige scores from the 1910 Census, measuring the average "social standing" of occupations in a county (where higher numbers correspond to esteemed white collar jobs like lawyers and physicians). "% Klan-Eligible" is the share of county population comprised of native-born white males over the age of 20 from the 1910 Census. "% Protestant" is the share of county population comprised of individuals affiliated with Baptist or Methodist churches from the 1906 Census of Religious Bodies. "Mid-Size County" is an indicator for counties between the 25th and 75th percentiles of 1910 population. Explanatory variables are standardized to mean 0 and standard deviation 1. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XIX. Effects on Klansmen per Capita



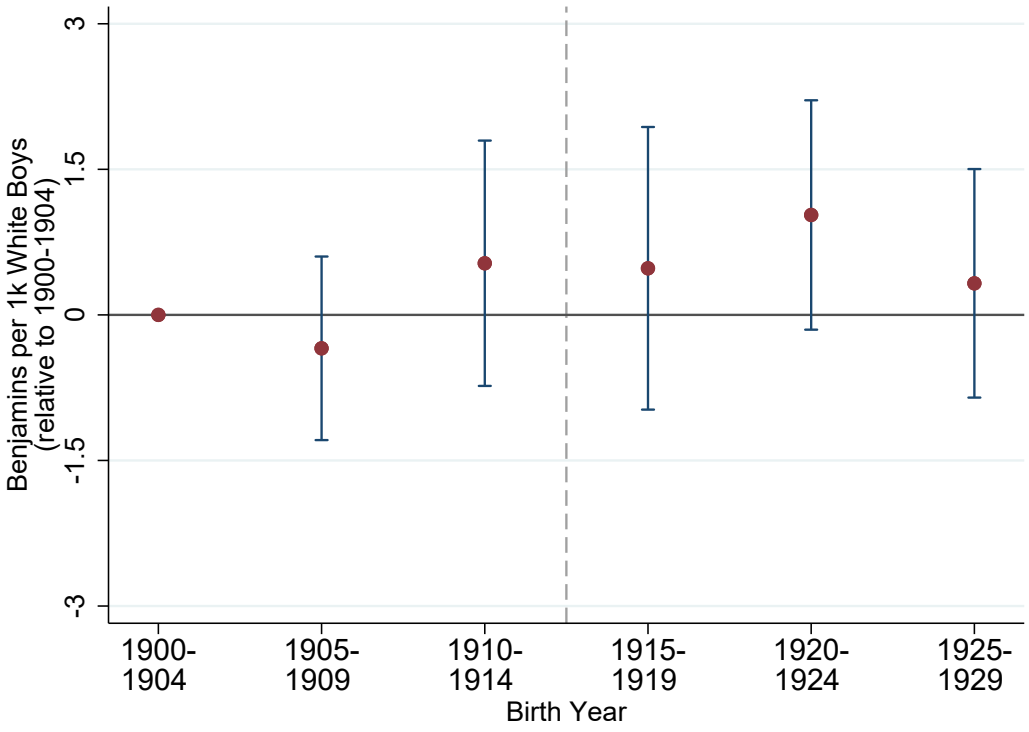
Notes: Figure displays binscatter of state Klan membership per eligible population (i.e., white native-born men in 1930) against the predicted share of eligible population in the state living in counties that screened BON ($\widehat{ShareScreened}$), which comes from a first-stage regression of *ShareScreened* on the share of eligible population living in counties with a theater in 1914 (*ShareTheater*) and region fixed effects. State-level Klan membership data were obtained from Jackson (1992). Each dot represents 5% of the sample. Red line represents IV estimate of effects of BON penetration on Klan membership, instrumenting for *ShareScreened* using *ShareTheater*. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are shown in parentheses.

Figure A.XX. Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Propensity Score Matching (Density Plots)



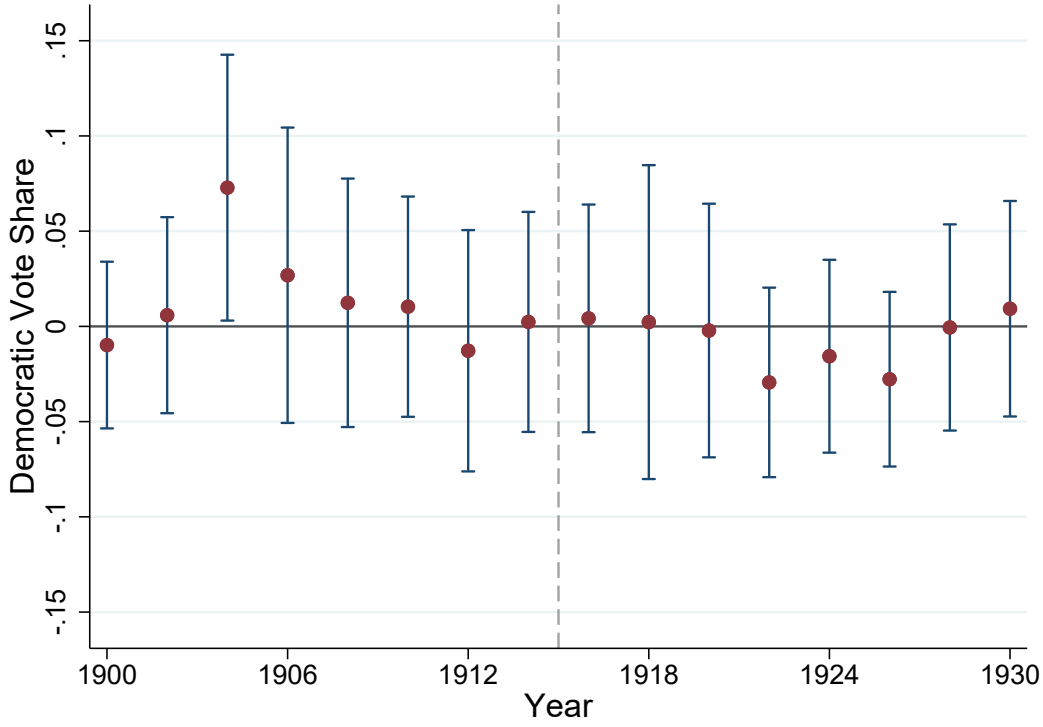
Notes: Figures show density plots or propensity scores from the matching exercise performed in Columns 2 and 3 of Table A.VII (using the full set of control counties). Left panel examines the raw, unmatched sample. Right panel examines the matched sample. Treatment counties are matched to control counties in the same state using Epanechnikov kernel functions and the full set of covariates described in Table III.

Figure A.XXI. Effects on Naming Patterns



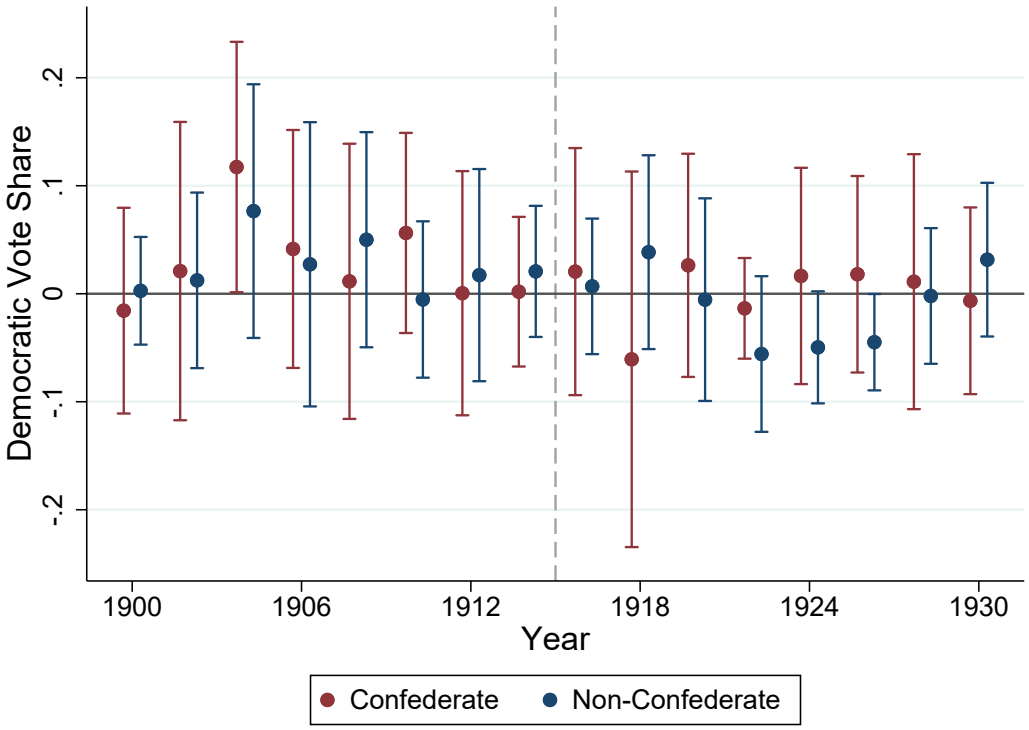
Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on naming patterns. Each dot represents a separate regression. The outcome of interest is the number of white males living in county c with birth year in period p named "Benjamin" (the name of BON's protagonist) per 1000 white males born in the same county-period. This number is then subtracted by the county's "Benjamin" share from 1900 to 1904. Each dot represents a separate regression. Data come from the full-count historical Censuses. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XXII. Effects on Democratic Vote Share



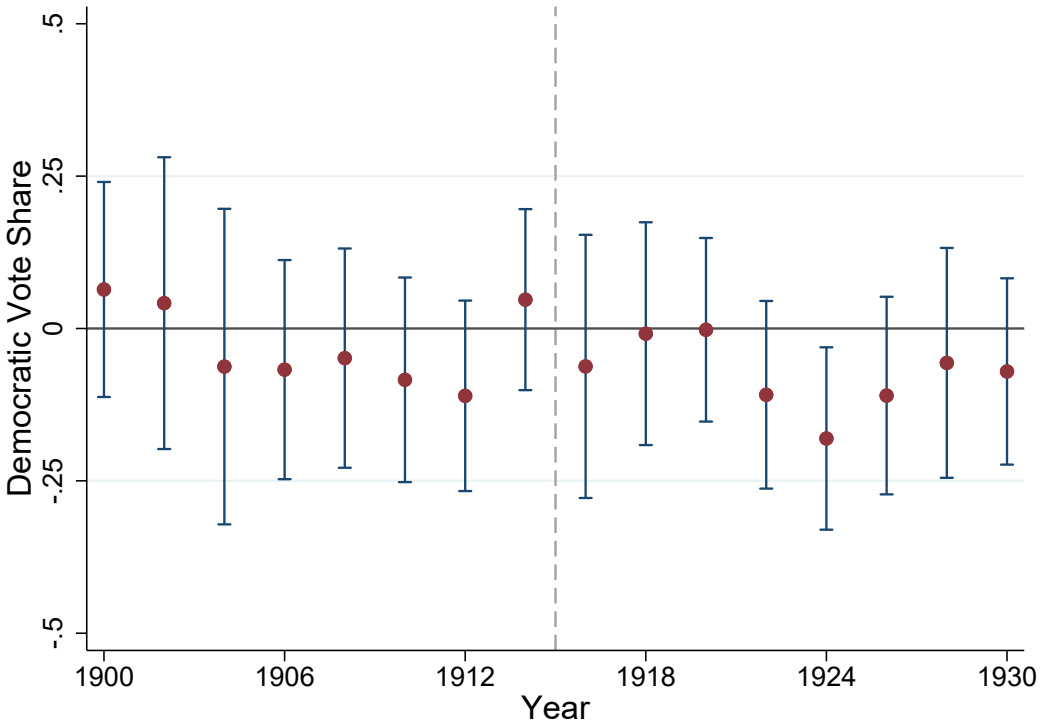
Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on Democratic vote share. Each dot represents a separate regression. The outcome of interest is the share of major party ballots in a county cast for Democratic candidates in Congressional elections. Screenings are instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XXIII. Effects on Democratic Vote Share by Region



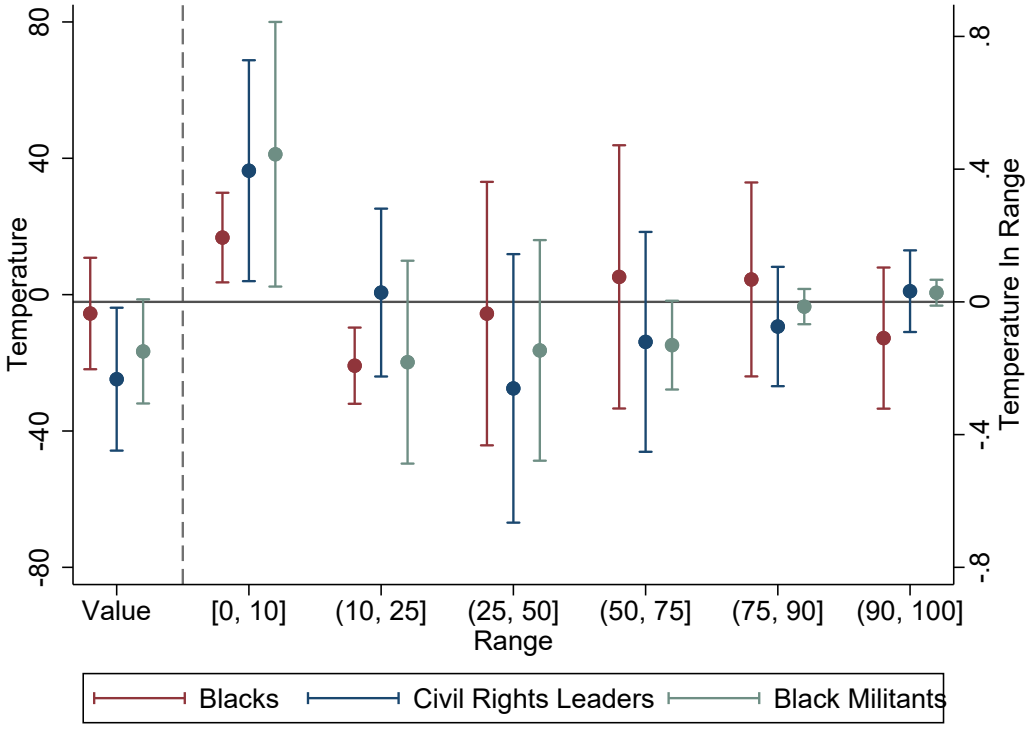
Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on Democratic vote share, separately for counties in former Confederate states and counties in other states. Confederate refers to countes in former Confederate states (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX and VA). Each dot represents a separate regression. The outcome of interest is the share of major party ballots in a county cast for Democratic candidates in Congressional elections. Screenings are instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Unit of observation is the county. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XXIV. Effects on Congressional Ideology



Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on Congressional ideology. Each dot represents a separate regression. The outcome of interest is DW-Nominate 2nd Dimension score of a county's Congressional representative. Higher values correspond to more racially-conservative roll-call voting patterns. Year corresponds to the election year of a given Congress. Screenings are instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Sample drops counties that are part of multiple Congressional districts. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Figure A.XXV. Effects on Anti-Black Prejudice



Notes: Figure shows IV estimates and 95% confidence intervals from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on self-reported anti-Black prejudice. Individual-level data come from American National Election Studies "feeling thermometer" questions, in which respondents are asked to rate how favorably they feel towards a given group on a scale of 0 (very unfavorable) to 100 (very favorable). Sample includes 4,423 white respondents from 1974, 1972 and 1970, the first year with thermometer questions about "Civil Rights Leaders" and "Black Militants". Results for feelings about "Blacks" are similar when including prior years. Each dot represents a separate regression. Point estimates for "Value" represent effects on raw temperature responses (from 0 to 100) and are plotted against left axis. All other estimates represent effects on a dummy variable equal to 1 if temperature is within the respective range and are plotted against right axis. Regressions include all county-level demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III as well as person-level controls for sex, age, education and survey year. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are included.

Supplementary Tables

Table A.I—Comparison of Treatment Counties with and without Racial Violence

	No Lynching/Riot within 1 year of BON		Lynching/Riot within 1 year of BON		t-stat
Demographics					
Population (000s)	76.22	(243.73)	51.87	(46.68)	-1.56
Density (mi)	397.02	(1848.53)	75.19	(55.53)	-4.21
% Black	11.19	(19.24)	39.60	(22.64)	4.82
% U.S. born	84.27	(18.97)	81.45	(29.00)	-0.37
% Draft Eligible	9.83	(1.80)	10.29	(0.70)	2.35
Social Capital					
Dist. to Major City (mi)	512.27	(535.98)	635.76	(502.95)	0.94
% Urban	14.95	(29.15)	20.34	(31.42)	0.66
% Illiterate	5.46	(6.20)	10.92	(6.65)	3.14
% Religious	34.00	(14.20)	32.21	(9.63)	-0.70
Occupation Score	6.83	(1.71)	6.69	(1.54)	-0.34
% Turnout (1912)	16.96	(9.62)	8.57	(6.48)	-4.89
Newspapers					
Circulation per Cap. (1912)	0.18	(0.56)	0.19	(0.22)	0.14
Markets (1912)	1.30	(1.72)	1.47	(1.30)	0.49
Theaters					
Any (1914)	0.98	(0.15)	1.00	(0.00)	3.78
Per 1k Pop (1914)	0.14	(0.10)	0.17	(0.10)	1.30
Max Seats (1914)	785.12	(810.02)	860.47	(761.78)	0.38
Racism					
% Democrat (1912)	47.41	(20.75)	69.71	(18.25)	4.66
Confed. Monuments (1914)	0.27	(0.78)	0.73	(0.80)	2.20
Lynchings (1900-1905)	0.15	(0.59)	1.07	(1.33)	2.66
NAACP (1914)	0.03	(0.17)	0.07	(0.26)	0.58
Confederate	0.26	(0.44)	0.80	(0.41)	4.94
Counties	606		15		

Notes: Table presents summary statistics for counties that screened *Birth of a Nation*, separately for treatment counties that did and did not experience a lynching or race riot within one year of the film's arrival. For full description of variables, see Table III. For each group, means and standard deviations (in parentheses) are reported. T-statistics comparing means are shown in the rightmost column.

Table A.II—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Klan Intensity

	DV = Klaverns per 10k Eligible Pop.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Ordinary Least Squares					
Screened	0.092	0.077	0.165	0.087	0.047	0.112
	(0.059)	(0.065)	(0.096)	(0.062)	(0.055)	(0.070)
	Reduced Form					
Theater	0.209	0.144	0.327	0.202	0.133	0.237
	(0.092)	(0.117)	(0.109)	(0.092)	(0.108)	(0.149)
	Two-Stage Least Squares					
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.953	0.469	0.906	1.110	0.645	0.730
	(0.442)	(0.381)	(0.323)	(0.531)	(0.535)	(0.444)
Mean	0.768	0.799	0.764	0.771	0.857	0.846
Counties	All	Neighbors Only	Drop Neighbors	Drop 20 Largest	Thtr by 1930	Paper in 1915
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	87.45	202.53	45.09	59.76	72.74	44.79
Obs	3,103	2,161	1,560	3,083	2,249	1,471

Notes: Table shows estimates from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on Klan intensity. The outcome of interest is the number of Second KKK Klaverns founded in a county by 1930 as a share of Klan-eligible population (i.e., per 10,000 native-born white men in 1930). Column 1 includes all counties in the continental U.S. Column 2 restricts the control group to counties adjacent to treatment counties. Column 3 excludes control counties adjacent to treatment counties. Column 4 drops the 20 largest counties by 1910 population. Column 5 restricts to counties that had at least one theater by 1930. Column 6 restricts to counties with at least one digitized local newspaper from 1915. *Screened* is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow. Theater is a dummy for whether a county had at least one theater by the end of 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported.

Table A.III—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Alternative Treatment Measures

	DV = Klavern by 1930			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Ordinary Least Squares			
Screened	0.111	0.102	0.092	0.074
	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.025)
	Reduced Form			
Theater	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
	Two-Stage Least Squares			
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.662	0.598	1.427	1.157
	(0.138)	(0.121)	(0.403)	(0.305)
Mean	0.313	0.313	0.313	0.313
Screened	Ang	Union	Intersection	ERST
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	87.45	99.80	29.19	35.49
Obs	3,103	3,103	3,103	3,103

Notes: Table shows estimates from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on historical Klavern formation using alternative measures of treatment. Column 1 uses this paper's primary treatment measure, which is based on advertisements from *newspapers.com*, *newspaperarchive.com* and *loc.gov* located to theater locations and supplemented by information from *The Moving Picture World*. Column 2 uses the union of my measure and the measure employed by Esposito et al. (2021), which is drawn from newspaper mentions of BON screenings from *newspapers.com* and located to the county of the newspaper's headquarters (i.e., *Screened* is set to 1 if a county is marked as treated under either measure). Column 3 uses the intersection of the two measures (i.e., *Screened* is set to 1 only if a county is marked as treated under both measures). Column 4 uses Esposito et al. (2021)'s measure alone. In all cases, treatment is instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had formed in a county by 1930. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported.

Table A.IV—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Alternative Samples

	DV = Klavern by 1930				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Ordinary Least Squares				
Screened	0.109	0.101	0.116	0.116	0.070
	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.034)	(0.036)
	Reduced Form				
Theater	0.140	0.135	0.158	0.126	0.117
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.045)
	Two-Stage Least Squares				
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.641	0.692	0.504	0.405	0.301
	(0.134)	(0.146)	(0.113)	(0.137)	(0.125)
Mean	0.328	0.328	0.419	0.444	0.479
Counties	$\geq$ 1 Paper (1915)	$\geq$ 1 Paper (1915)	$\geq$ 1 Digit. Paper (1915-1919)	$\geq$ 2 Digit. Paper (1915-1919)	*Mickey*
Paper Ctrl		✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	79.07	87.26	44.10	20.05	53.05
Obs	2,901	2,901	1,343	910	895

Notes: Table shows estimates from Equation 2 of the effect on BON screenings on historical Klavern formation using alternative measures of treatment. Columns 1 and 2 restrict the sample to counties with at least one newspaper (digitized or not) operating in 1915. Columns 3 and 4 restrict the sample to counties with at least one or two digitized papers during each year of BON's roadshow, respectively. Column 5 restricts the sample to counties where the film *Mickey* was shown (as determined by digitized newspaper advertisements). Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Columns 2 through 5 include an additional control for the average number of digitized papers available from *newspapers.com*, *newspaperarchive.com*, and *loc.gov* from 1915 to 1919. The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had formed in a county by 1930. *Screened* is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow and is instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported.

Table A.V—Historical Effects on the Second KKK:: Alternative Instruments

	DV = Klavern by 1930						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.383	0.638	0.550	0.512	0.447	0.210	0.229
	(0.172)	(0.119)	(0.225)	(0.100)	(0.112)	(0.077)	(0.121)
Mean	0.313	0.313	0.440	0.313	0.386	0.313	0.419
Instrument	Thtrs per 1k white	Max thtr capacity	Max thtr capacity	First thtr year	First thtr year	*Mickey*	*Million Dollar Mystery*
Counties	All	All	Thtr by 1914	All	Thtr by 1930	All	Newspapers.com
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	18.10	50.23	18.86	33.10	33.26	120.63	24.03
Obs.	3,103	3,103	1,786	3,103	2,249	3,103	1,016

Notes: Table shows IV estimates from Equation 2 of the effect on BON screenings on historical Klavern formation using alternative instruments. Column 1 uses a quadratic of the number of theaters in 1914 per 1,000 white residents. Column 2 uses a quadratic of the number of seats available in a county's largest theater in 1914, imputting the median non-missing value (700) for counties with theaters that are missing seat information. Column 3 uses the same instrument, restricted to the sample of counties for with at least one theater in 1914. Column 4 uses a vector of indicators based on the year a county's first theater was opened. Column 5 uses the same, restricting to counties where a theater was opened by 1930. Column 6 uses the location of screenings of the *Mickey* from 1918 to 1922. Column 7 uses the location of screenings of *The Million Dollar Mystery* from Esposito et al. (2021), restricted to counties with at least one digitized paper in newspapers.com (the source database ERST used to determine those screenings). The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had formed in a county by 1930. Screened is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported.

Table A.VI—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Robustness to Spatial Correlation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Clustered SE			Conley SE			Muller-Watson SE			Moran's I	
	Coef.	State	County	250mi	500mi	1000mi	ρ=.03	ρ=.10	ρ=.20	250mi	500mi	1000mi
	Panel A: Base Model											
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.662	0.138	0.091	0.127	0.145	0.082	0.123	0.148	0.166	1.439	-0.152	-0.860
		(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.022)	(0.072)	(0.150)	(0.879)	(0.390)
	Panel B: Longitude & Latitude Controls											
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.623	0.122	0.088	0.111	0.126	0.067	0.107	0.132	0.140	-1.068	-0.987	-0.804
		(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.018)	(0.053)	(0.286)	(0.324)	(0.422)

*Notes:*Table examines robustness to spatial correlation for the effects of BON screenings on historical Klavern formation. For reference, Column 1 shows IV estimate for *Screened* from Equation 2. Remaining columns show standard errors (Columns 2 through 9) or z-scores of Moran's I (Columns 10 through 12) with corresponding p-values in parentheses. Columns 2 and 3 cluster standard errors at the state and county-level, respectively. Columns 4 through 6 adjust for spatial correlation within various bandwidths per Conley (1999). Columns 7 through 9 construct confidence intervals and standard errors under "worst-case" spatial correlation models per Müller and Watson (2021). Columns 10 through 12 present z-scores for Moran's I statistic testing for spatial auto-correlation of residuals at various bandwidths. As reference, Kelly (2019) conduct a meta-analysis of 27 persistence studies in "Top-5" journals and find an average z-score of 9.24. Panel A includes all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Panel B further include quadratics for the latitude and longitude of county centroids. The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had formed in a county by 1930. *Screened* is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow and is instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914.

Table A.VII—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Propensity Score Matching

	DV = Klavern by 1930						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	OLS	*Propensity Score Matching*					
Screened	0.111	0.119	0.079	0.082	0.051	0.233	0.137
	(0.021)	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.055)	(0.039)
Mean	0.313	0.313		0.439		0.275	
Control Sample	All	All		w/ Theater		w/o Theater	
Controls	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Oster δ	1.06	-	4.83	-	4.37	-	1.79
Obs	3,103	2,941		1,699		1,721	

Notes: Table shows average treatment effects of BON screenings on historical Klavern formation under propensity score matching. For reference, Column 1 shows OLS estimates from Equation 2. Columns 2 through 7 display results from propensity score matching. Treatment counties are matched to control counties in the same state using Epanechnikov kernel functions and the full set of covariates described in Table III. Columns 2 and 3 match treatment counties to the full sample of control counties. Columns 4 and 5 match only to control counties with theaters in 1914. Columns 6 and 7 match only to control counties without theaters in 1914. Odd-numbered columns further control for all predicting covariates in the matched sample. Oster's δ measures how large bias from unobservables (relative to bias from observables) would have to be for the true treatment effect to be zero (Oster, 2019). The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had formed in a county by 1930. *Screened* is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow. Standard errors clustered by state. Balance table and density plots are shown in Table A.VIII and Figure A.XX, respectively.

Table A.VIII—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: Propensity Score Matching (Balance Table)

	Raw			Matched		
	Treat	Control	Std Dif	Treat	Control	Std Dif
Demographics						
Population (000s)	75.63	18.50	0.33	29.77	22.35	0.04
Density (mi)	389.24	51.97	0.26	145.68	66.19	0.06
% Black	11.88	11.93	0.00	15.11	11.97	0.16
% U.S. born	84.20	80.91	0.13	81.73	81.56	0.01
% Draft Eligible	9.84	9.67	0.07	9.79	9.71	0.04
Social Capital						
Dist. to Major City (mi)	515.26	518.96	-0.01	552.06	516.98	0.07
% Urban	15.08	1.13	0.65	2.70	2.04	0.03
% Illiterate	5.59	6.40	-0.12	7.43	6.42	0.15
% Religious	33.95	28.97	0.24	32.07	29.33	0.13
Occupation Score	6.83	5.54	0.71	5.94	5.68	0.14
% Turnout (1912)	16.76	15.51	0.13	15.82	15.57	0.03
Newspapers						
Circulation per Cap. (1912)	0.18	0.03	0.38	0.06	0.04	0.05
Markets (1912)	1.30	0.47	0.62	0.82	0.56	0.19
Racism						
% Democrat (1912)	47.95	48.95	-0.05	52.74	48.92	0.17
Confed. Monuments (1914)	0.29	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.17	-0.01
Lynchings (1900-1905)	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.01
NAACP (1914)	0.03	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.05

Notes: Table shows select covariate means and standardized differences from the propensity score matching exercise performed in Columns 2 and 3 of Table A.VII (using the full set of control counties). Left panel examines the raw, unmatched sample. Right panel examines the matched sample. Treatment counties are matched to control counties in the same state using Epanechnikov kernel functions and the full set of covariates described in Table III.

Table A.IX—Historical Effects on the Second KKK: *Mickey* Placebos

	DV = Klavern by 1930			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Ordinary Least Squares			
Screened(Mickey)	0.061	0.032	-0.133	0.005
	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.123)	(0.024)
Screened(BON)		0.099		
		(0.022)		
	Instrumental Variables			
$\widehat{Screened(Mickey)}$	0.597	0.120	-0.324	0.255
	(0.087)	(0.194)	(0.224)	(0.157)
$\widehat{Screened(BON)}$		0.430		
		(0.159)		
Mean	0.313	0.313	0.352	0.251
Counties	All	All	Kansas	Control
Obs	3,103	3,103	105	2,483

Notes: Table compares effects on historical Klavern formation of BON screenings to screenings of the 1918 film *Mickey*. Top panel presents OLS estimates from Equation 2 with separate dummies for Mickey screenings and BON screenings as the independent variables of interest. Column 1 and 2 examine the full sample. Column 3 restricts to counties in Kansas, where BON was banned. Column 4 restricts to counties where BON was not shown. Bottom panel presents corresponding IV estimates. Due to the presence of two endogeneous variables, screenings are instrumented using a vector of indicators based on the period a county's first theater was opened. The outcome of interest is whether a Klavern of the Second KKK had formed in a county by 1930. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state, except when examining Kansas, when heteroskedasticity-robust SEs are used.

Table A.X—Effects on Attitudes towards the KKK

	All Respondents			*White Respondents*			*Non-White Respondents*		
Dep. Var.	Mean	(1)	(2)	Mean	(3)	(4)	Mean	(5)	(6)
Know KKK	0.696	0.564	0.301	0.701	0.530	0.265	0.606	-0.157	0.215
		(0.258)	(0.192)		(0.266)	(0.200)		(0.395)	(0.488)
Ban KKK	0.677	-0.877	-0.752	0.665	-0.951	-0.834	0.899	0.326	0.231
		(0.344)	(0.315)		(0.360)	(0.331)		(0.368)	(0.373)
State Ctrls		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Person Ctrls		-	✓		-	✓		-	✓
Obs		3,071			2,916			155	

Notes: Table shows IV estimates from individual-level analogue of Equation 2 on knowledge and views of the Ku Klux Klan. Data come from a 1946 Gallup poll and are geographically identified to the state-level. Specifically, I estimate $y_i = \delta_r + \beta ShareScreened_s + X_s'\Lambda + R_i'\Gamma + \epsilon_i$, where $ShareScreened_s$ is the share of native White male adults in state s in 1930 living in counties that screened *The Birth of a Nation*, as instrumented by the share of native white male adults in counties with a theater in 1914. δ_r are region fixed effects, X' is a vector of state-level demographic, social capital and racism controls, and R' is a vector of individual-level controls (i.e., race, gender, age and education). *Know KKK* is an indicator for whether a respondent could tell the interviewer "what the Ku Klux Klan is." *Ban KKK* is an indicator for whether a respondent thought there should be a law "against joining the KKK" or forbidding the organization altogether (each respondent was only asked one of the two wordings). Columns 1 and 2 examine all respondents. Columns 3 and 4 examine white respondents only. Columns 5 and 6 examine non-white respondents only. Standard errors are clustered by state.

Table A.XI—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: Alternative Samples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Panel A: Ku Klux Klan in County (1960s)					
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.132	0.111	0.131	0.103	0.190	0.145
	(0.062)	(0.055)	(0.065)	(0.075)	(0.072)	(0.053)
Mean	0.106	0.120	0.102	0.106	0.097	0.128
	Panel B: Hate Group in County (2000-2019)					
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.366	0.275	0.328	0.173	0.319	0.141
	(0.100)	(0.080)	(0.101)	(0.119)	(0.121)	(0.126)
Mean	0.374	0.414	0.408	0.370	0.409	0.453
	Panel C: Hate Crimes per 100k (2000-2018)					
$\widehat{Screened}$	1.177	0.543	1.178	1.145	1.219	0.668
	(0.494)	(0.310)	(0.503)	(0.672)	(0.666)	(0.245)
Mean	1.376	1.415	1.493	1.353	1.498	1.391
Counties	All	Neighbors Only	Drop Neighbors	Drop 20 Largest	Thtr by 1930	Paper in 1915
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	87.45	202.53	45.09	59.76	72.74	44.79
Obs	3,103	2,161	1,560	3,083	2,249	1,471

Table shows IV estimates from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on long-run racial hate using alternative samples. Column 1 includes all counties in the continental United States. Column 2 restricts the control group to counties adjacent to treatment counties. Column 3 excludes control counties adjacent to treatment counties. Column 4 drops the 20 largest counties by 1910 population. Column 5 restricts to counties that had at least one theater by 1930. Column 6 restricts to counties with at least one digitized local newspaper from 1915. Outcomes of interest are: whether a county had an active chapter of the Third KKK in the 1960s (Panel A), whether a hate group was active in a county any time from 2000 to 2019, based on reporting from the Southern Poverty Law Center (Panel B), and the average annual number of hate crimes per 100,000 residents from 2000 to 2018 and comes from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Panel C). *Screened* is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow and is instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported.

Table A.XII—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: Alternative Instruments

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Ku Klux Klan in County (1960s)							
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.134	0.132	0.127	0.064	0.068	0.066	0.071
	(0.122)	(0.048)	(0.071)	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.030)	(0.077)
Mean	0.106	0.106	0.094	0.106	0.097	0.106	0.132
Panel B: Hate Group in County (2000-2019)							
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.362	0.442	0.652	0.334	0.306	0.285	0.376
	(0.182)	(0.100)	(0.210)	(0.084)	(0.095)	(0.061)	(0.162)
Mean	0.374	0.374	0.440	0.374	0.409	0.374	0.467
Panel C: Hate Crimes per 100k (2000-2018)							
$\widehat{Screened}$	2.110	1.367	2.023	1.203	1.258	0.532	-0.028
	(0.817)	(0.405)	(0.574)	(0.413)	(0.442)	(0.369)	(0.450)
Mean	1.376	1.376	1.614	1.376	1.498	1.376	1.420
Instrument	Thtrs per 1k white	Max thtr capacity	Max thtr capacity	First thtr year	First thtr year	*Mickey*	*Million Dollar Mystery*
Counties	All	All	Thtr by 1914	All	Thtr by 1930	All	Newspapers.com
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	18.10	50.23	18.86	33.10	33.26	120.63	24.03
Obs	3,103	3,103	1,786	3,103	2,249	3,103	1,016

Notes: Table shows IV estimates from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on long-run racial hate using alternative instruments. Column 1 uses a quadratic of the number of theaters in 1914 per 1,000 white residents. Column 2 uses a quadratic of the number of seats available in a county's largest theater in 1914, imputting the median non-missing value (700) for counties with theaters that are missing seat information. Column 3 uses the same instrument, restricted to the sample of counties for with at least one theater in 1914. Column 4 uses a vector of indicators based on the year a county's first theater was opened. Column 5 uses the same, restricting to counties where a theater was opened by 1930. Column 6 uses the location of screenings of the *Mickey* from 1918 to 1922. Column 7 uses the location of screenings of *The Million Dollar Mystery* from Esposito et al. (2021), restricted to counties with at least one digitized paper in newspapers.com (the source database ERST used to determine those screenings). Outcomes of interest are: whether a county had an active chapter of the Third KKK in the 1960s (Panel A), whether a hate group was active in a county any time from 2000 to 2019, based on reporting from the Southern Poverty Law Center (Panel B), and the average annual number of hate crimes per 100,000 residents from 2000 to 2018 and comes from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Panel C). *Screened* is a dummy for whether BON was screened in a county during the film's roadshow. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III.

Table A.XIII—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: Alternative Treatment Measures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Panel A: Ku Klux Klan in County (1960s)			
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.132	0.119	0.285	0.231
	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.131)	(0.114)
Mean	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.106
	Panel B: Hate Group in County (2000-2019)			
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.366	0.330	0.789	0.639
	(0.100)	(0.091)	(0.250)	(0.200)
Mean	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374
	Panel C: Hate Crimes per 100k (2000-2018)			
$\widehat{Screened}$	1.177	1.062	2.535	2.056
	(0.494)	(0.442)	(1.104)	(0.880)
Mean	1.376	1.376	1.376	1.376
Screened	Ang	Union	Intersection	ERST
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	87.45	99.80	29.19	35.50
Obs	3,103	3,103	3,103	3,103

Notes: Table shows IV estimates from Equation 2 of the effect of BON screenings on long-run racial hate using alternative measures of treatment. Column 1 uses this paper's primary treatment measure, which is based on advertisements from *newspapers.com*, *newspaperarchive.com* and *loc.gov* located to theater locations and supplemented by information from *The Moving Picture World*. Column 2 uses the union of my measure and the measure employed by Esposito et al. (2021), which is drawn from newspaper mentions of BON screenings from *newspapers.com* and located to the county of the newspaper's headquarters (i.e., *Screened* is set to 1 if a county is marked as treated under either measure). Column 3 uses the intersection of the two measures (i.e., *Screened* is set to 1 only if a county is marked as treated under both measures). Column 4 uses Esposito et al. (2021)'s measure alone. In all cases, treatment is instrumented by an indicator for whether a county had a theater in 1914. Outcomes are: whether a county had an active chapter of the Third KKK in the 1960s (Panel A), whether a hate group was active in a county any time from 2000 to 2019, based on reporting from the Southern Poverty Law Center (Panel B), and the average annual number of hate crimes per 100,000 residents from 2000 to 2018 and comes from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Panel C). Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III. Standard errors clustered by state. Kleibergen-Paap F-statistics are reported.

Table A.XIV—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: Robustness to Spatial Correlation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Clustered SE			Conley SE			Muller-Watson SE			z(Moran's I)	
	Coef.	State	County	250mi	500mi	1000mi	ρ=.03	ρ=.10	ρ=.20	250mi	500mi	1000mi
	Panel A: Ku Klux Klan in County (1960s)											
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.132	0.062	0.050	0.067	0.066	0.053	0.074	0.078	0.088	-0.269	0.035	-0.216
		(0.040)	(0.008)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.012)	(0.172)	(0.293)	(0.431)	(0.788)	(0.972)	(0.829)
	Panel B: Hate Group in County (2000-2019)											
$\widehat{Screened}$	0.366	0.100	0.092	0.081	0.079	0.091	0.067	0.086	0.101	3.021	-0.285	0.048
		(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.026)	(0.094)	(0.003)	(0.776)	(0.962)
	Panel C: Hate Crimes per 100k (2000-2018)											
$\widehat{Screened}$	1.177	0.494	0.405	0.351	0.550	0.321	0.503	0.553	0.615	-2.368	-1.164	-0.725
		(0.021)	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.032)	(0.000)	(0.087)	(0.195)	(0.324)	(0.018)	(0.244)	(0.468)

Notes: Table examines robustness to spatial correlation for the long-run effects on racial hate. For reference, Column 1 shows main IV coefficient from Equation 2. Remaining columns show standard errors (Columns 2 through 9) or z-scores of Moran's I (Columns 10 through 12) with corresponding p-values in parentheses. Columns 2 and 3 cluster standard errors at the state and county-level, respectively. Columns 4 through 6 adjust for spatial correlation within various bandwidths per Conley (1999). Columns 7 through 9 construct confidence intervals and standard errors under "worst-case" spatial correlation models per Müller and Watson (2021). Columns 10 through 12 present z-scores for Moran's I statistic testing for spatial auto-correlation of residuals at various bandwidths. As reference, Kelly (2019) conduct a meta-analysis of 27 persistence studies in "Top-5" journals and find an average z-score of 9.24. Outcomes are: whether a county had an active chapter of the Third KKK in the 1960s (Panel A), whether a hate group was active in a county any time from 2000 to 2019, based on reporting from the Southern Poverty Law Center (Panel B), and the average annual number of hate crimes per 100,000 residents from 2000 to 2018 and comes from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Panel C). Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III.

Table A.XV—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: *Mickey* Placebos

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Panel A: Ku Klux Klan in County (1960s)					
Screened(Mickey)	0.015	0.024	-	-	0.008	0.030
	(0.007)	(0.059)	-	-	(0.007)	(0.110)
Screened(BON)	0.014	0.047				
	(0.014)	(0.054)				
Mean	0.106	0.106	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.097
	Panel B: Hate Group in County (2000-2019)					
Screened(Mickey)	0.054	-0.126	0.030	0.041	-0.011	-0.016
	(0.020)	(0.238)	(0.057)	(0.127)	(0.019)	(0.183)
Screened(BON)	0.100	0.440				
	(0.028)	(0.202)				
Mean	0.374	0.374	0.105	0.105	0.318	0.318
	Panel C: Hate Crimes per 100k (2000-2018)					
Screened(Mickey)	0.099	-0.259	0.433	-0.144	0.061	1.347
	(0.120)	(0.741)	(0.448)	(0.861)	(0.139)	(0.848)
Screened(BON)	0.191	1.389				
	(0.091)	(0.616)				
Mean	1.376	1.376	1.800	1.800	1.268	1.268
Model	OLS	IV	OLS	IV	OLS	IV
Sample	All	All	Kansas	Kansas	Control	Control
Obs	3,103	3,103	105	105	2,483	2,483

Notes: Table presents placebo tests of the long-run effects on racial hate using screenings of the 1918 film *Mickey*. *Screened*(*Mickey*) is an indicator for historical showings of *Mickey*, *Screened*(*BON*) is an indicator for historical showings of *The Birth of a Nation*. Columns 1 and 2 examine the full sample. Columns 3 and 4 examine counties in Kansas, where BON was banned. Columns 5 and 6 examine counties where BON was not shown. Odd columns present OLS estimates, even columns present IV estimates. Due to the presence of two endogeneous variables, screenings are instrumented using a vector of indicators based on the period a county's first theater was opened. Outcomes are: whether a county had an active chapter of the Third KKK in the 1960s (Panel A), whether a hate group was active in a county any time from 2000 to 2019, based on reporting from the Southern Poverty Law Center (Panel B), and the average annual number of hate crimes per 100,000 residents from 2000 to 2018 and comes from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Panel C). Standard errors are clustered by state except for Kansas counties, when they are heteroskedasticity-robust. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III.

Table A.XVI—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: Theater Timing and Censorship Placebos

Dep. Var.	KKK 1960s (1)	Hate Group 2000-2019 (2)	Hate Crimes 2000-2018 (3)
	Panel A: Theater Timing Placebo		
First Theater in			
<1910	0.029	0.090	0.279
	(0.016)	(0.027)	(0.109)
1910-1918	0.011	0.037	0.070
	(0.017)	(0.031)	(0.155)
1919-1930	0.002	0.042	-0.083
	(0.010)	(0.024)	(0.138)
Mean	0.106	0.374	1.376
Obs	3,103	3,103	3,103
	Panel B: Censorship Placebo		
	Counties in Kansas (BON Banned)		
Theater by 1914	-	0.059	0.006
	-	(0.062)	(0.461)
	Counties Outside Kansas (BON Allowed)		
Theater by 1914	0.031	0.083	0.262
	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.104)
Mean (KS)	0.000	0.105	1.800
Mean (Not KS)	0.110	0.383	1.361
Obs (KS)	105	105	105
Obs (Not KS)	2,998	2,998	2,998
Controls	✓	✓	✓

Notes: Table presents results from two placebo tests of the long-run effects on racial hate. Panel A shows results from regressing outcomes on a set of mutually-exclusive indicator variables corresponding to the period each county first opened a movie theater. The omitted group are counties that had not opened a theater by 1930. Panel B presents reduced form results from regressing outcomes on theater presence in 1914, separately for counties in and outside of Kansas, where BON was banned. Outcomes are: whether a county had an active chapter of the Third KKK in the 1960s (Column 1), whether a hate group was active in a county any time from 2000 to 2019, based on reporting from the Southern Poverty Law Center (Column 2), and the average annual number of hate crimes per 100,000 residents from 2000 to 2018 and comes from FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Column 3). Standard errors are clustered by state except for Kansas counties when they are heteroskedasticity-robust. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III.

Table A.XVII—Long-Run Effects on Racial Hate: Mediation Analysis

Dep. Var.	KKK 1930	KKK 1960s		Hate Group 2000-2019		Hate Crimes 2000-2018	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Screened	0.662	0.132	-0.003	0.366	0.071	1.177	0.037
	(0.138)	(0.062)	(0.017)	(0.100)	(0.038)	(0.494)	(0.120)
KKK1930			0.204		0.446		1.722
			(0.124)		(0.181)		(0.936)
Endogenous Var.	Screened	Screened	KKK1930	Screened	KKK1930	Screened	KKK1930
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
F-Stat	87.45	87.45	28.30	87.45	28.30	87.45	28.30
Obs.	3,103	3,103	3,103	3,103	3,103	3,103	3,103
Total Eff ($\beta_{\widehat{Screen}}$)		0.132		0.366		1.177	
Indirect Eff ($\beta^{\widehat{KKK_{1930}}}_{\widehat{Screen}} \times \beta_{\widehat{KKK_{1930}}}$)		0.135		0.295		1.141	
Indirect Effect/Total Effect		1.022		0.806		0.969	

Notes: Table examines the mediating role of historical Klavern formation on the long-run effects on racial hate per Dippel et al. (2020). Under assumptions of conditional exogeneity (i.e. that BON screenings and long-run outcomes are exogeneous, conditional on historical Klaverns), this method allows me to estimate the share of BON's long-run effect that can be attributed to its historical effect on Klavern formation using theater presence in 1914 to instrument for both BON screenings and historical Klavern formation. Column 1 presents IV estimates of the effect of BON screenings on the mediating variable of interest, Klavern formation in 1930 ($\beta^{\widehat{KKK_{1930}}}$). Columns 2, 4, and 6 present IV estimates of the effect of BON screenings on various long-run outcomes ($\beta_{\widehat{Screen}}$). Columns 3, 5, and 7 then instrument for historical Klavern formation, while directly controlling for BON screenings, to recover the long-run impact of historical Klaverns ($\beta_{\widehat{KKK_{1930}}}$). The bottom portion of the Table decomposes the share of the total long-run effects of BON screenings ($\beta_{\widehat{Screen}}$) that can be explained by the film's indirect effect on historical Klavern formation ($\beta^{\widehat{KKK_{1930}}}_{\widehat{Screen}} \times \beta_{\widehat{KKK_{1930}}}$). Standard errors are clustered by state. Regressions include all demographic, social capital, media and racism controls described in Table III.