**Study 3**

A generalized linear multilevel regression was used to estimate the probability of giving a correct response. Random terms included intercepts of subject and slopes of prime and target within subject.

Supporting our hypothesis, the 3-way Condition × Prime × Target was statistically significant, z = -2.94, p = .003.

However, we had also preregistered our intent to examine the Condition × Prime interaction within gun-target trials. We had hypothesized such an interaction such that in the typical WIT, Black primes would increase gun-target accuracy relative to White primes, but in the modified WIT, Black primes would decrease gun-target accuracy. The evidence for this specific interaction was ambiguous, z = 1.42, p = .155.

**Study 4**

Response accuracy was analyzed by a 2 (Condition: Gun/Tool, Gun/Other) × 2 (Prime: White, Black) × 2 (Target: Gun, Not-Gun) multi-level logistic regression model. Random intercepts of subject and slopes of prime and target within subject were modeled.

Consistent with our hypotheses, the Prime × Target interaction was statistically significant (z = -3.78, p < .001), but the 3-way interaction was not, z = -0.60, p = .549. This indicates that the Gun/Tool and Gun/Other WITs demonstrated similar patterns of priming. Indeed, both conditions demonstrated a significant Prime × Target interaction: within the Gun/Tool condition, z = 3.21, p = .001; within the Gun/Other condition, z = 3.95, p < .001.

Finally, to test whether White primes prepared non-gun responses, we restricted our analyses to White-primed trials within each condition. Within the Gun/Tool task, White-Tool trials were slightly more accurate than White-Gun trials, but this difference in accuracy was not statistically significant, z = 1.48, p = .138. Within the Gun/Other task, White-Other trials were significantly more accurate than White-Gun trials, z = 2.03, p = .042.

**PDP**

As before, responses were analyzed via PDP to make four parameters for each subject: Automaticity of gun responses for each prime (White, Black) and Control over responses for each prime. No prime’s effect significantly differed across condition: White primes prepared gun-vs-not-gun responses roughly equivalently whether the non-gun targets were tools or miscellany, t(69) = -0.15, p = .882, d = -0.04 [-0.51, 0.44].