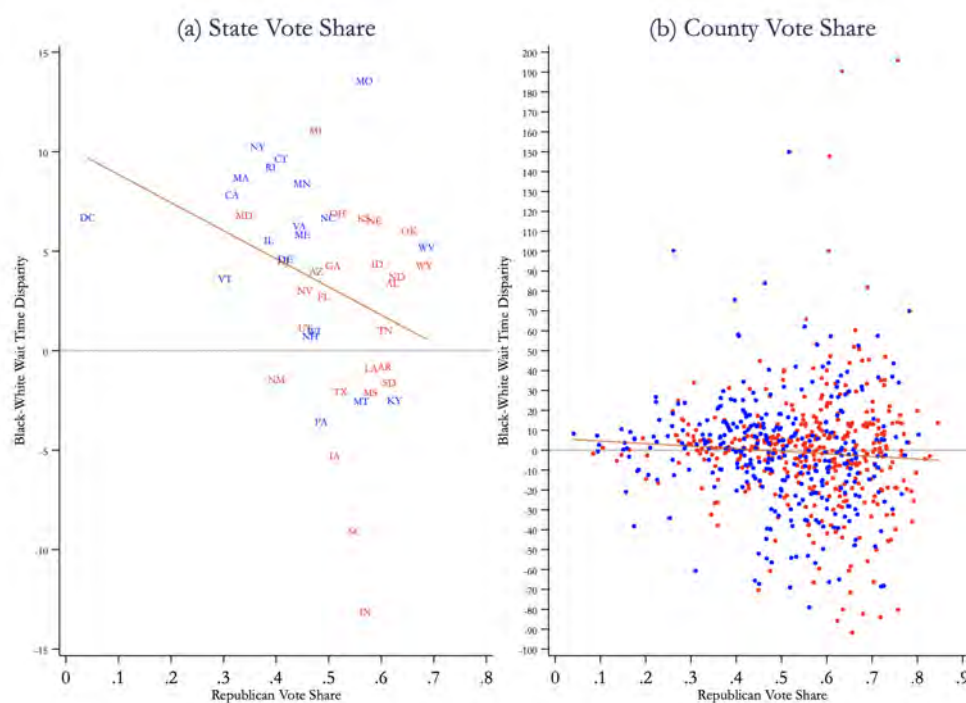


a lower Republican vote share.

While this analysis is correlational in nature, it suggests that racial disparities in wait times are not primarily driven by how Republican the state/county is. Rather, both red and blue states and counties are susceptible to generating conditions that lead to black voters spending more time at the polls than their white counterparts.

**Figure B.2:** Republican Vote Share and Racial Gaps



**Notes:** Panel A shows a scatter plot of empirical-Bayes-adjusted state-level wait time disparities (i.e. the adjusted coefficient from a regression of wait time on “Fraction Black”, with standard errors clustered at the polling place level) against the 2016 Republican vote share for that state. Panel B shows the same relationship for county-level measures. Points are colored by the partisan affiliation of the chief elections officer in that State (Red = Republican). The fit lines are produced using *lfit* in *Stata*.

### *B.3 County-Level Correlates*

We do not find evidence of a correlation between party affiliation at the county level and racial disparities in wait times. However, there may be other characteristics of counties that correlate with our measure of racial disparities. In Figure B.3, we show estimates of a regression of our measure of racial disparities at the county-level (empirical-Bayes adjusted and limited to those counties with more than 30 observations) against a Social Capital Index, Top 1% Income Share, Gini Coefficient, Theil Index of Racial Segregation, and two measures of social mobility from Chetty and Hendren (2018). Each of these variables is taken from