

Supplementary materials

Children's Race-based Sympathy Films

Children reported their feelings of sympathy toward the target children in two sets of videos (four video clips in total), which depicted real-life social injustice scenarios. The perpetrators (who were always White) and victims in the videos were approximately the same ages as the participants. The four films were divided into two sets that were considered equivalent within set. That is, the first set of films had nearly identical dialogue and both involved a teasing and pouring a liquid drink on the child or his/her possessions. The second set of films had nearly identical dialogue and both involved teasing the child and name-calling.

Specifically, in the first set of films, participants viewed a scenario in which the perpetrator teased the target child and ruined the target child's art project on purpose ("Art Project") and also viewed a scenario in which the perpetrator teased the target child and poured orange juice on the target's shirt on purpose ("Uh Oh OJ). In the second set of films, participants viewed a scenario in which the perpetrator teased the target child's new haircut and said they looked "crazy and weird" ("Bad Haircut") and also viewed a scenario in which the perpetrators teased the target child's new shirt and said it made them look "ugly and weird" ("New Shirt").

The scenarios were developed by the Principal Investigator and a screenplay writer and were presented to a focus group of teachers prior to their filming to verify that the films were equivalent, realistic, and age appropriate. The scripts within each set were very similar in terms of content and story lines and were shot in real school settings, such as a library, recess areas, and student lounge. Each film was shot in 4 versions so that the cast included either all male or all female cast members and either a Black or White victim. Participants watched same-sex films and the presentation of the stories and race of the target child were counterbalanced (4 possible orders for each set, always viewing one Black victim and one White victim per set). In order to

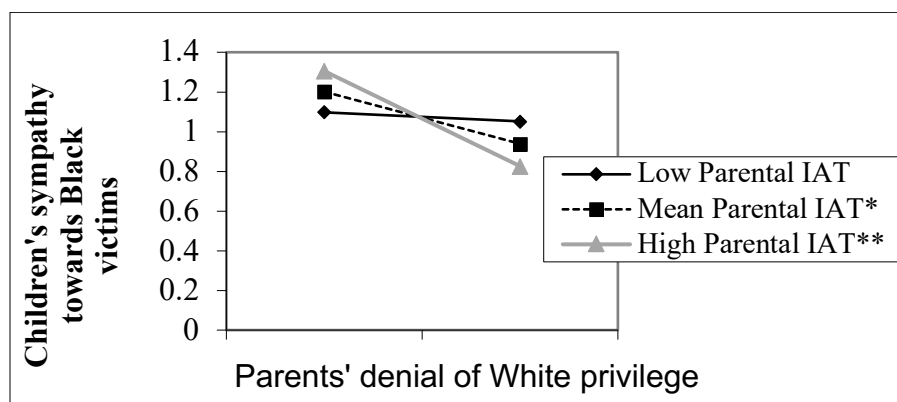
create the films, we used 16 different child actors across the films, reducing the likelihood that children systematically viewed more or less attractive actors. We did not expect differences in children's reactions between the two sets of films (deleted for blind review).

Supplemental Results: Children's Sympathy toward Black Victims

Although the interaction between denial of White privilege and parents' implicit racial attitudes was marginally related to children's sympathy toward Black victims, we computed simple slope analyses and found that simple slopes share the same pattern with the analysis of denial of blatant racial issues and global color-blind racial attitudes. Specifically, parents' denial of White privilege was negatively related to children's sympathy toward Black victims when parents had mean and high levels of implicit racial bias (β s = $-.21$ and $-.12$, p s = $.005$ and $.03$, respectively), but not when parents had a low level of implicit racial bias ($\beta = -.02$, $p = .79$) (please see Supplemental Figure 1 below).

Figure S1

Parental Implicit Racial Attitudes Moderate the Relations between Parental Denial of White Privilege and Child Self-reported Sympathy toward Black Victims (Marginal Effects)



Supplemental Results: Children's Equitable Sympathy

Similarly, we conducted simple slope analyses for the two marginal results of children's equitable sympathy. First, the simple slope analyses of the marginal effects of the interaction

between parents' implicit racial attitudes and their denial of White privilege revealed a negative slope for the relation between parents' denial of White privilege and children's equitable sympathy at a high level of implicit racial attitudes ($\beta = -.11$, ns), but a positive slope at low levels of implicit racial attitudes ($\beta = .05$, ns). Although the simple slopes were not significantly different from zero, they share similar patterns with the significant interaction of parents' global color-blind racial attitudes and denial of blatant racial issues (Figure S2a). Second, for the marginal effects of the interaction between parents' implicit racial attitudes and their denial of institutional racism on children's equitable sympathy, the simple slope results showed that, when parents have a high level of implicit racial attitudes, parents' denial of institutional racism was marginally negatively related to children's equitable sympathy ($\beta = -.11$, $p = .07$). This relation was not found at low and mean levels of parents' implicit bias (β s $= -.03$ and $.05$, p s $= .50$ and $.40$, respectively) (Figure S2b).

In sum, the simple slope analyses of the marginal effects on children's equitable sympathy showed the same pattern with those significant effects (i.e., the interaction between parents' global color-blind ideology/denial of blatant racist issues and parents' implicit racial attitudes).

Figure S2

Parental Implicit Racial Attitudes Moderate the Relations between Parental Color-blind Racial Ideology and Children's Equitable Sympathy (Marginal Effects)

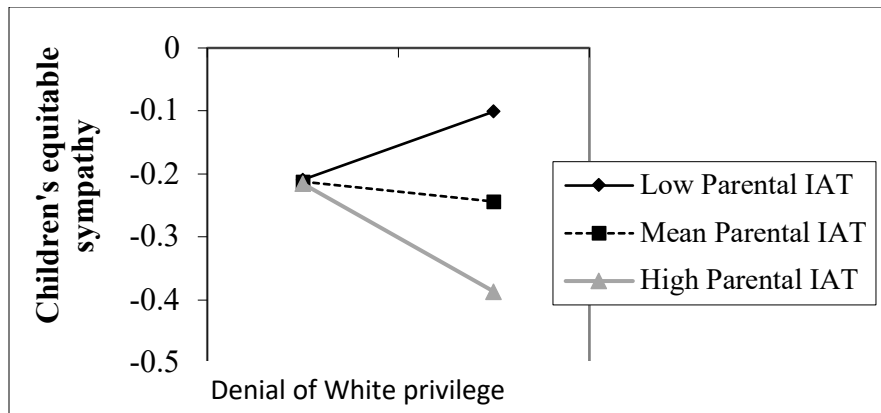


Figure S2a. Parents' Denial of White Privilege.

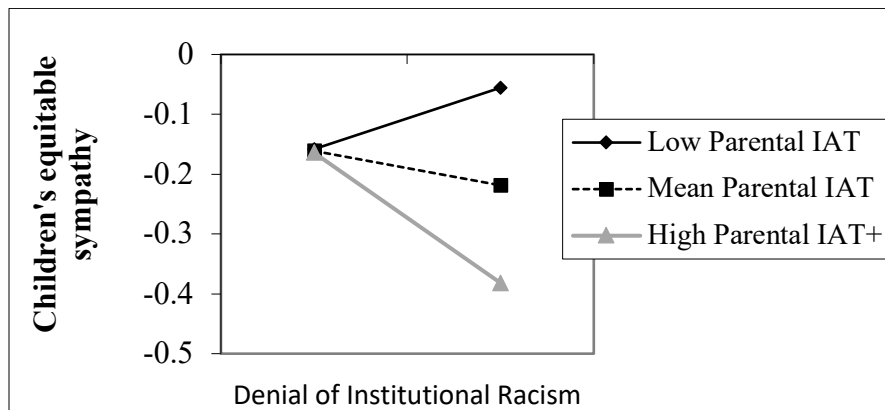


Figure S2b. Parents' Denial of Institutional Racism.