

**The Role of Intraminority Relations in Perceptions of  
Cultural Appropriation**

Online Supplement

## Experimental Manipulations

### Study A1 Manipulation

**Culturally Aware Appropriation Condition:** It's Monday, the sun is shining, and *Sofia Gonzalez [Emily Smith]* is sporting a new, vibrant hair style yet again. The *Latina [Irish-American]* reality star recently posted a video on Snapchat that shows her hair in bead-adorned braids that resemble Fulani-style braids, or corn rows. "So guys I got cornrows, and I'm really into it, she says in the video, explaining that "Fulani braids are a style of cornrows that usually consists of braids with beads. And cornrows are a hairstyle worn by both black women and men that have been around since ancient times."

**Unspecified Appropriation Condition:** It's Monday, the sun is shining, and *Sofia Gonzalez [Emily Smith]* is sporting a new, vibrant hair style yet again. The *Latina [Irish-American]* reality star recently posted a video on Snapchat that shows her hair in bead-adorned braids that resemble Fulani-style braids, or corn rows. "So guys I got cornrows, and I'm really into it, she says in the video, explaining that "she's seen a similar hair style a lot lately and is excited to finally show it off herself."

**Control Condition:** It's Monday, the sun is shining, and *Sofia Gonzalez [Emily Smith]* is sporting a new, vibrant hair style yet again. The *Latina [Irish-American]* reality star recently posted a video on Snapchat that shows her hair with red highlights. "So guys I got red highlights, and I'm really into it, she says in the video, explaining that "she's seen a similar hair style a lot lately and is excited to finally show it off herself."

### Study A2 Manipulation

It's Monday, the sun is shining, and *Lisa Zou [Emily Smith]* is sporting a new, vibrant hair style yet again. The 29-year-old reality star recently posted a video on Snapchat that shows

her hair *in bead-adorned braids that resemble Fulani-style braids, or corn rows [with red highlights]*. “So guys I got *cornrows [red highlights]*, and I’m really into it, she says in the video, explaining that “she’s seen a similar hair style a lot lately and is excited to finally show it off herself.”

### **Study A3 Manipulation**

***Hairstyle Scenario:*** It’s Monday, the sun is shining, and *Alice Lin [Emily Smith/Sofia Gonzalez]*<sup>1</sup> is sporting a new, vibrant hair style yet again. The *Asian [Irish /Latina]* American reality star recently posted a video on Snapchat that shows her hair in bead-adorned braids that resemble Fulani-style braids, or corn rows. “So guys I got cornrows, and I’m really into it,” she says in the video, explaining that “she’s seen this hair style a lot lately and is excited to finally show it off herself.”

***Music Scenario:*** It’s Monday, the sun is shining, and *Alice Lin [Emily Smith/Sofia Gonzalez]* has released yet another new rap single. The *Asian [Irish /Latina]* American reality star has recently moved into the music industry and has released two new music videos in quick succession this month. She is becoming known for her music’s fast flow and rhyming skills. “I’m in the middle of recording a new rap album,” she told her followers in a video on her social media, “I can’t wait for my fans to hear more of my music.”

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to stimulus sampling of three different photos per condition (see [https://osf.io/452ms/?view\\_only=f430268976de445591b121ec0d710715](https://osf.io/452ms/?view_only=f430268976de445591b121ec0d710715) for full materials), we stimulus sampled the names of the targets. The other names were Gabriela Rodriguez and Maria Garcia for the Latina condition, Ashley Miller and Samantha Davis for the White condition, and Lisa Zhou and Linda Lee for the Asian condition. We used the same stimulus sampling for subsequent studies as well.

## Study B1 Oppression Manipulation

### *Common Oppression Ingroup:*

#### *A Brief History of Housing Discrimination Against Asian Americans*

NOVEMBER 21, 2020

##### **Observatory**

By CASEY JOHNSON



You don't have to look too far in American history to find cases of businesses, landlords, and lawmakers voicing different reasons to legitimize discriminatory practices against Asian Americans. For example, in some states throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, lawmakers argued for more municipal and federal regulation of Asian American communities (e.g., areas with high numbers of Asian Americans in San Francisco, California), claiming that these communities fostered filth, disease, and immorality. "They were trying to paint a picture of Asian culture as depraved," historian David Rumsey said. "It's pretty frightening to learn about today because the practices were so discriminatory." City supervisors essentially pushed for regulation

of specific communities in order to push certain racial minority groups out of the city.

This happened to African American communities as well. The Federal Housing Administration, established in 1934, furthered segregation efforts by refusing to insure mortgages in and near African-American neighborhoods — a policy known as "redlining." At the same time, the FHA was subsidizing builders who were mass-producing entire subdivisions for whites — with the requirement that none of the homes be sold to African-Americans.

Minority groups such as Asian Americans and African Americans have been dealing with this type of segregation, discrimination, and other mistreatment for many years.

### *Oppression Outgroup:*

#### *A Brief History of Housing Discrimination Against African Americans*

NOVEMBER 21, 2020

##### **Observatory**

By CASEY JOHNSON



You don't have to look too far in American history to find cases of businesses, landlords, and lawmakers voicing different reasons to legitimize discriminatory practices against African Americans. For example, in some states throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, lawmakers argued for more municipal and federal regulation of African American communities (e.g., areas with high numbers of African Americans in San Francisco, California), claiming that these communities fostered filth, disease, and immorality. "They were trying to paint a picture of Black culture as depraved," historian David Rumsey said. "It's pretty frightening to learn about today because the practices were so discriminatory." City supervisors essentially pushed for regulation

of specific communities in order to push Black people out of the city or into particular areas.

The Federal Housing Administration, established in 1934, furthered segregation efforts by refusing to insure mortgages in and near African-American neighborhoods — a policy known as "redlining." At the same time, the FHA was subsidizing builders who were mass-producing entire subdivisions for whites — with the requirement that none of the homes be sold to African-Americans.

In contrast, groups such as Asian Americans have been well integrated and even welcomed into white communities. They are seen as less threatening and fitting better with the values of white communities.

### **Studies B1-3 Appropriation Scenarios**

***Hairstyle Scenario:*** It's Monday, the sun is shining, and Alice Lin is sporting a new, vibrant hair style yet again. Alice Lin is a 27-year-old Asian American woman who lives in Pennsylvania. She recently posted a video on Snapchat that shows her hair in bead-adorned braids that resemble Fulani-style braids, or corn rows. "So guys I got cornrows, and I'm really into it," she says in the video, explaining that she's seen this hair style a lot lately and is excited to finally show it off herself.

***Music Scenario:*** It's Monday, the sun is shining, and Alice Lin has uploaded yet another new rap video onto youtube. Alice Lin is a 27-year-old Asian American woman who lives in Pennsylvania. She has recently joined youtube and released two new music videos in quick succession this month. She is becoming known for her music's fast flow and rhyming skills. "I'm in the middle of making a new rap video," she told her followers in a video on her social media, "I can't wait for people to hear more of my music."

## Study B2 Oppression Manipulation

### *Common Oppression Ingroup:*

#### *A Brief History of Demographic Relations in America*

NOVEMBER 21, 2020

##### **Observatory**

By CASEY JOHNSON



The population of the United States is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian Americans comprise the largest proportion of racial minority groups. As the country becomes ever more diverse, it is important that we find ways to better understand demographic relations in America. Experts from different fields have concluded that recognizing that all racial minority groups have experienced discrimination and hardship in the US could potentially be a great asset for solidarity.

Regardless of whether we are Asian American or African American, we don't have to look too far in American history to find cases of businesses, landlords, and lawmakers voicing different reasons to legitimize discriminatory practices. For example, in some states

throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, city supervisors pushed for regulation of Asian American communities in order to push them out of the city—they argued that Asian American communities fostered filth, disease, and immorality. “They were trying to paint a picture of Asian culture as depraved,” historian David Rumsey said.

This happened to African American communities as well. The Federal Housing Administration, established in 1934, furthered segregation efforts by refusing to insure mortgages in and near African-American neighborhoods — a policy known as “redlining.”

In sum, minority groups such as Asian Americans and African Americans have been dealing with this type of segregation and oppression for many years. It is a common experience connecting many minority groups.

### *Common American Ingroup:*

#### *A Brief History of Demographic Relations in America*

NOVEMBER 21, 2020

##### **Observatory**

By CASEY JOHNSON



The population of the United States is becoming more diverse. White, Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian Americans comprise the largest proportion of the population. As the country becomes ever more diverse, it is important that we find ways to better understand demographic relations in America.

Experts from different fields have concluded that emphasizing a common category to all groups could potentially be a great asset for solidarity. We are all members of a common group – American. Specifically, social scientists argue that an approach that emphasizes thinking about our common identity as Americans is an essential component of long-term well-being for all people.

Recognizing that all of us are American can contribute to making America a better nation. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, when city supervisors saw changes in communities, they encouraged people to focus on their commonalities. Regardless of whether we are White American, African American, or Asian American, we are all first and foremost Americans – we should celebrate that we all belong to the same big whole.

In sum, we all are a part of a common group (Americans) sharing similar values and beliefs that unite us and bring us together. We should have the opportunity to define ourselves and celebrate our identity: We are all American – it is a common shared identity that connects us all.

## Control:

### *Study Explores Lupus Risk Factors and Treatment*

NOVEMBER 21, 2020

**Observatory**  
By CASEY JOHNSON



Recent data collected by the Illinois Research Consortium (IRC) has found new risk factors and current treatments for lupus, an autoimmune disease. Lupus, also known as systemic lupus erythematosus, is a chronic inflammatory disease that often affects the joints, kidneys, blood and nervous system, and is now known to strike some ethnic groups more than others.

Not only does lupus tend to run in families, but a person may be more susceptible if a relative has other autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis. Additionally, the IRC study found that racial minority group members—including Asian Americans—are at higher risk of lupus. The reason for this is

unknown, but the trend is seen around the world and archival data suggests this has been the case for many generations. Lupus also seems to appear in a more aggressive form among Asian Americans compared to other groups.

The lead researcher from the IRC study suggests that symptoms are more controllable today, saying that “the prognosis for lupus today is good. The survival rate is usually over 90 percent in 5 to 10 years of having the disease. In the 1950s it was probably 50 percent.” Part of the reason for improved success is because of better treatment in managing the condition. In short, the IRC study demonstrated that although new risk factors are emerging, the treatment and prognosis of the disease are looking better and better for patients.

## Study B3 Oppression Manipulation

### *Shared Oppression History:*

### *A Brief History of Housing Discrimination Against Asian and Black Americans*

NOVEMBER 21, 2021

**Observatory**  
By CASEY JOHNSON



You don’t have to look too far in American history to find cases of businesses, landlords, and lawmakers voicing different reasons to legitimize discriminatory practices against Asian Americans. For example, in some states throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, lawmakers argued for more municipal and federal regulation of Asian American communities (e.g., areas with high numbers of Asian Americans in San Francisco, California), claiming that these communities fostered filth, disease, and immorality.

“They were trying to paint a picture of Asian culture as depraved,” historian David Rumsey said. “It’s pretty frightening to learn about today because the practices were so discriminatory.” City supervisors essentially pushed for regulation of

specific communities in order to push certain racial minority groups out of the city.

This happened to African American communities as well, and the similarities are striking. The Federal Housing Administration, established in 1934, furthered segregation efforts by refusing to insure mortgages in and near African-American neighborhoods — a policy known as “redlining.” At the same time, the FHA was subsidizing builders who were mass-producing entire subdivisions for whites — with the requirement that none of the homes be sold to African-Americans.

Minority groups such as Asian Americans and African Americans have been dealing with this type of segregation, discrimination, and other mistreatment for many years.

## Shared Professional History:

### *A Brief History of Entrepreneurship Among Asian and Black Americans*

NOVEMBER 21, 2021

#### **Observatory**

By CASEY JOHNSON



You don't have to look too far in American history to find examples of Asian American business owners claiming their stake in a range of entrepreneurial ventures. For example, in some states throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, their racial group had some of the highest rates of entrepreneurship (e.g., areas with high numbers of Asian Americans in San Francisco, California). They had a particular focus on founding small businesses within their communities.

"These developments paint a picture of Asian culture as entrepreneurial," historian David Rumsey said. "It's pretty interesting to see the evolution of their entrepreneurial endeavours across centuries." City supervisors play an important role for these

businesses as they make important decisions about regulation and bureaucracy.

This has also been the case in African American communities, and the similarities are striking. African Americans have a long history of entrepreneurship. By the 1920s, African Americans established several thousand businesses in exclusively African American communities. Some of the most prominent Black or Asian American-owned businesses have been insurance companies, recording labels, beauty salons, and restaurants.

This shared interest by Asian Americans and African Americans has been apparent across decades and seems like it will remain in the years to come.

## Control:

### *Study Explores Lupus Risk Factors and Treatment*

NOVEMBER 21, 2021

#### **Observatory**

By CASEY JOHNSON



Recent data collected by the Illinois Research Consortium (IRC) has found new risk factors and current treatments for lupus, an autoimmune disease. The IRC study is based on 6 years of data from patients. Lupus, also known as systemic lupus erythematosus, is a chronic inflammatory disease that often affects the joints, kidneys, blood and nervous system. The severity of lupus can range from mild to fatal.

#### **About Lupus**

Estimates indicate that roughly 1.5 million in the United States live with lupus. Lupus causes the body's immune system to attack its own tissues, causing inflammation and

damage. The lead researcher from the IRC study suggests that symptoms are more controllable today, saying that "the prognosis for lupus today is good.

The survival rate is usually over 90 percent in 5 to 10 years of having the disease. In the 1950s it was probably 50 percent." Part of the reason for improved success is because of better treatment in managing the condition. Over-the-counter anti-inflammatory drugs offer relief to some patients.

In short, the IRC study demonstrated that although new risk factors are emerging, the treatment and prognosis of the disease are looking better and better for patients.

## **Additional Dependent Measures and Analyses**

### **Study A1**

On liking of the target ( $\rho = .85$ ), there was a main effect of appropriation condition,  $F(2, 266) = 5.84, p = .003$  (see Table S1 for descriptive statistics and effect sizes). Consistent with Hypothesis 1, participants liked targets less if they appropriated (Unspecified condition) than if they did not appropriate,  $p = .001$ . However, even when targets acknowledged original ownership of the appropriated cultural practice, participants liked the target less than when they did not appropriate,  $p = .011$ . Additionally, acknowledging original ownership did not make the behavior more acceptable than when not acknowledging ownership of the appropriated practice,  $p = .503$ .

Although not central to hypotheses, there was also a main effect of target cultural group,  $F(1, 266) = 9.96, p = .002$ , such that participants liked the White target less overall than the Latina target. Inconsistent with Hypothesis 2 and with findings for acceptability and negative emotion, there was no interaction between appropriation condition and cultural group on liking,  $F(2, 266) = 1.73, p = .180$ .

Table S1

*Means, Standard Deviations, and Effect Sizes by Condition for Liking in Study A1*

| Target Cultural Group | <u>Means (SD)</u> |                           |                  | <u>Cohen's <i>d</i></u> |            |                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|
|                       | Control           | Unspecified Appropriation | Culturally Aware | Unspecified -Control    | CA-Control | Unspecified -CA |
| White                 | 4.34 (1.14)       | 3.36 (1.53)               | 3.74 (1.16)      | 0.72                    | 0.52       | 0.28            |
| Latina                | 4.54 (1.15)       | 4.26 (1.44)               | 4.14 (1.35)      | 0.21                    | 0.32       | -0.09           |
| Both                  | 4.45 (1.14)       | 3.84 (1.54)               | 3.93 (1.26)      | 0.45                    | 0.43       | 0.06            |

*Note.* CA = Culturally Aware. *SD* = standard deviation. Scales range from 1-7 for all measures, except for negative emotion, which is a sum.

## Study A2

We assessed liking of the target with two items (“I like this person” and “I want to be friends with this person”; Siy & Cheryan, 2013). We created a mean of the items where higher values reflected more liking ( $\rho = .91$ ).

Contrary to Hypothesis 1, there was no main effect of appropriation condition on liking,  $F(1, 153) = 2.20, p = .140, d = 0.23$ . However, the pattern of means was in line with hypotheses, such that participants liked the person less when they had appropriated ( $M = 4.38, SD = 1.38$ ) than when they had not ( $M = 4.69, SD = 1.28$ ). There was also no effect of target cultural group,  $F(1, 153) = 1.26, p = .264, d = 0.18$ . There was no interaction between cultural group and appropriation condition,  $F(1, 153) = 1.50, p = .222, \eta_p^2 = .01$  on liking.

## Study A3

Full details of the parallel mediation analyses run in Study A3 are presented in Tables S2-S3.

Table S2

*Parallel Mediation Results on Acceptability in Study A3*

|                                    | <u>Oppression</u> |           | <u>Status</u> |           | <u>Cultural Similarity</u> |           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | <i>B</i>          | <i>SE</i> | <i>B</i>      | <i>SE</i> | <i>B</i>                   | <i>SE</i> |
| a (Cultural Group → Mediator)      |                   |           |               |           |                            |           |
| Asian (v Latina)                   | -0.68**           | 0.21      | 1.22***       | 0.22      | -1.03***                   | 0.23      |
| White (v Latina)                   | -2.14***          | 0.21      | 1.73***       | 0.23      | -1.68***                   | 0.24      |
| b (Mediator → Acceptability)       | 0.20*             | 0.09      | -0.08         | 0.07      | 0.08                       | 0.08      |
| c (Cultural Group → Acceptability) |                   |           |               |           |                            |           |
| Asian (v Latina)                   | -0.22             | 0.23      |               |           |                            |           |
| White (v Latina)                   | -0.66**           | 0.24      |               |           |                            |           |
| c' (Direct Effects)                |                   |           |               |           |                            |           |
| Asian (v Latina)                   | 0.11              | 0.24      |               |           |                            |           |
| White (v Latina)                   | 0.05              | 0.29      |               |           |                            |           |

*Note.* Latina appropriators are the reference group in the mediation model. The c and c' paths have the same values across mediators, so we only include them in the first column.

\*\*\*  $p < .001$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*  $p < .05$

Table S3

*Parallel Mediation Results on Negative Affect in Study A3*

|                                      | <u>Oppression</u> |           | <u>Status</u> |           | <u>Cultural Similarity</u> |           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                      | <i>B</i>          | <i>SE</i> | <i>B</i>      | <i>SE</i> | <i>B</i>                   | <i>SE</i> |
| a (Cultural Group → Mediator)        |                   |           |               |           |                            |           |
| Asian (v Latina)                     | -0.68**           | 0.21      | 1.22***       | 0.22      | -1.03***                   | .23       |
| White (v Latina)                     | -2.14***          | 0.21      | 1.73***       | 0.23      | -1.68***                   | .24       |
| b (Mediator → Negative affect )      | -0.53             | 0.39      | 0.88**        | 0.31      | -0.88*                     | .34       |
| c (Cultural Group → Negative affect) |                   |           |               |           |                            |           |
| Asian (v Latina)                     | 1.54              | 1.05      |               |           |                            |           |
| White (v Latina)                     | 2.91              | 1.09**    |               |           |                            |           |
| c' (Direct Effects)                  |                   |           |               |           |                            |           |
| Asian (v Latina)                     | -0.81             | 1.07      |               |           |                            |           |
| White (v Latina)                     | -1.23             | 1.27      |               |           |                            |           |

*Note.* Latina appropriators are the reference group in the mediation model. The c and c' paths have the same values across mediators, so we only include them in the first column.

\*\*\*  $p < .001$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*  $p < .05$

### **Additional Exploratory Moderators**

As can be viewed in the full online questionnaires, we included exploratory moderators in Studies A1 and A2. In Study A1, participants completed 5 items measuring polyculturalism (e.g., “Different cultural groups impact one another, even if members of those groups are not completely aware of the impact”; Rosenthal & Levy, 2012), 5 items measuring multiculturalism (e.g., “All cultures have their own distinct traditions and perspectives”; Rosenthal & Levy, 2012), and 3 items measuring essentialism designed specifically for this study (e.g., “Cultural heritage should be conserved in its original form at all costs”) on a 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree) scale.

In Study A2, participants completed 3 items measuring racial identification (e.g., “The fact that I am African American is an important part of my identity”; Leach et al., 2008) on a 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree) scale. We did not pre-register analyses for any of these measures, but full data sets are available at the link indicated on the first page.