Supplemental Materials

Study 2 Pilot Power Analysis

Aim

The primary goal of this pilot study was to conduct a power analysis to determine how many participants would be needed to test hypothesized indirect effects in Study 2.

Method

150 White Americans were recruited to take part in a study about social feelings and attitudes. Two were removed for not identifying as White leaving a final sample of 148 (M_{age} = 34.17, SD_{age} = 14.82, 76.35% women, 18.92% men, 4.73% gender-expansive). As in Study 2, participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: critical Black history, celebratory Black history, or control. Afterward participants took the perspective-taking (Cronbach's alpha = .95) and isolated (Cronbach's alpha = .80) and systemic racism (Cronbach's alpha = .91) measures from Study 2 (see above).

Power Analysis

We conducted a power analysis to test for indirect effects with one mediator at 80% for 10,000 bootstraps at 95% confidence interval (Schoemann et al., n.d.). These results revealed that Study 2 would require 1452 participants to have 80% power to detect the indirect effect of history condition → perspective-taking → systemic racism recognition. Systemic racism was used in this power analysis because it was hypothesized based on previous literature that systemic racism recognition would be more difficult to shift. Thus, we collected 1501 participants in Study 2 to ensure that after exclusions I would have ample power to detect the hypothesized indirect effect.

Study 2 Coefficient Table for Indirect Effect Analyses

Dependent Variable					Indirect effect	Indirect effect CI	
	a	*b*	*c*	*c'*	*ab*	LL	UL
Isolated Racism Recognition							
Critical vs. Control	2.39***	0.15***	0.10	-0.26*	0.36	0.23	0.48
Celebratory vs. Control	0.45***	0.15***	-0.02	-0.09	0.07	0.03	0.11
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.94***	0.15***	0.12	-0.17	0.29	0.19	0.39
Systemic Racism Recognition							
Critical vs. Control	2.39***	0.15***	0.08	-0.27*	0.35	0.22	0.49
Celebratory vs. Control	0.45***	0.15***	0.03	-0.04	0.07	0.03	0.11
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.94***	0.15***	0.05	-0.23*	0.29	0.18	0.40
Racial Inequality Acknowledgment							
Critical vs. Control	2.39***	0.05***	0.11*	-0.00	0.11	0.05	0.17
Celebratory vs. Control	0.45***	0.05***	-0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.94***	0.05***	0.13**	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.14
Support for Anti-racist Policies							
Critical vs. Control	2.39***	0.23***	0.32**	-0.24	0.56	0.41	0.72
Celebratory vs. Control	0.45***	0.23***	0.06	-0.05	0.10	0.05	0.17
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.94***	0.23***	0.26*	-0.20	0.46	0.33	0.59
False Biological Stereotype Endorsement[a]							
Critical vs. Control	2.40***	0.01	-0.10	-0.12	0.02	-0.04	0.09
Celebratory vs. Control	0.44***	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.96***	0.01	-0.11*	-0.13*	0.02	-0.04	0.07
Attributing Health Disparities to Stereotypes							
Critical vs. Control	2.39***	-0.04	-0.13	-0.03	-0.10	-0.22	0.03
Celebratory vs. Control	0.45***	-0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.05	0.01
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.94***	-0.04	-0.14	-0.06	-0.08	-0.18	0.02
Attributing Health Disparities to Systemic Issues							
Critical vs. Control	2.39***	0.17***	0.20*	-0.19	0.40	0.26	0.54
Celebratory vs. Control	0.45***	0.17***	0.01	-0.07	0.07	0.03	0.12
Critical vs. Celebratory	1.94***	0.17***	0.20	-0.13	0.32	0.21	0.44

Note. Coefficients are reported as follows: a (a path in mediation model); b (b path in mediation model); c (total effect) c' (direct effect); ab (indirect effect).

Confidence intervals (95%) have 10,000 bootstraps.

Mediation results are reported for all possible paths: critical vs control (Critical Black History condition vs. Control condition), celebratory vs. control (Celebratory Black History condition vs. Control condition), and critical vs celebratory (Critical Black History condition vs. Celebratory Black History Condition).

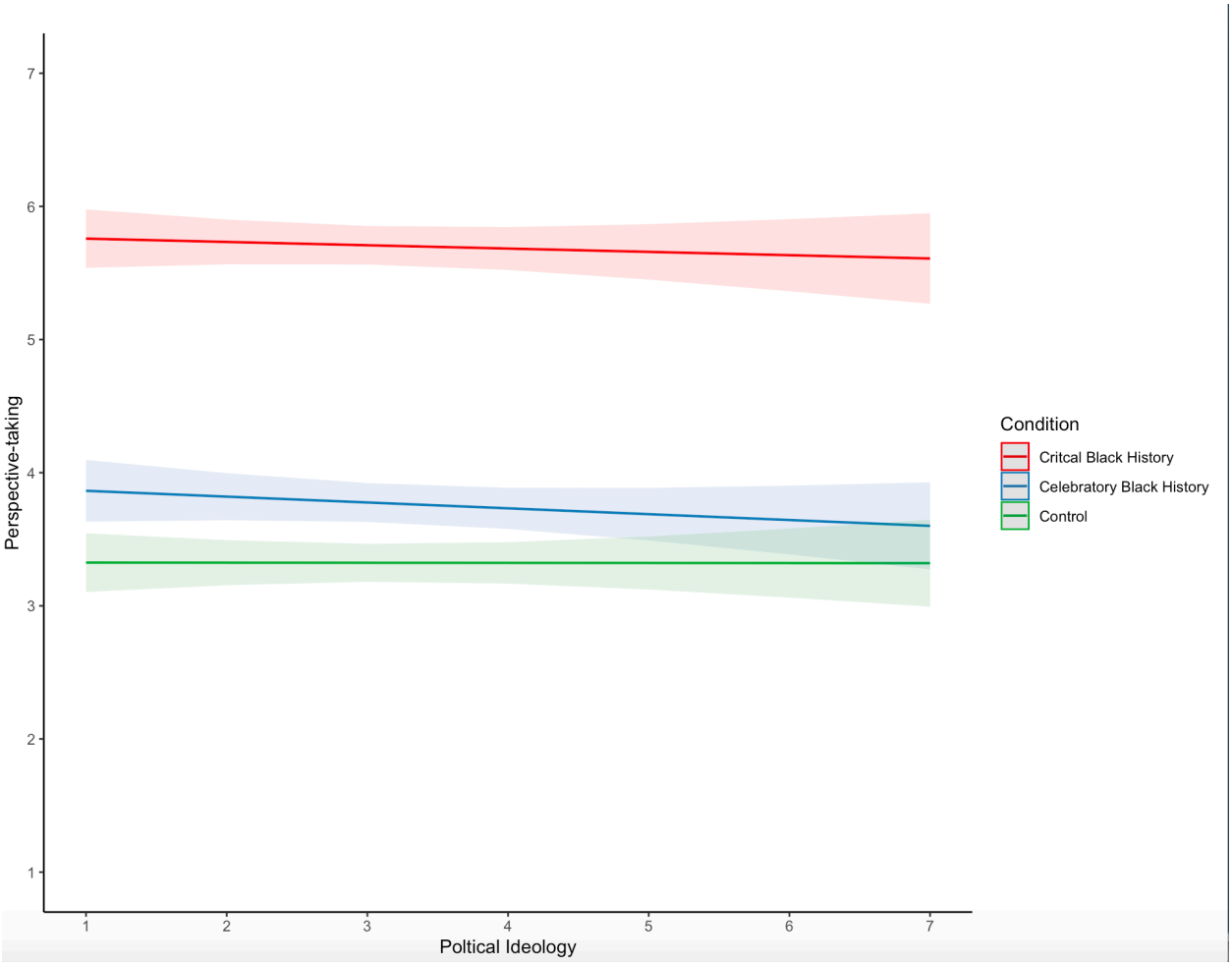
[a]False biological stereotype endorsement has slightly different a-path coefficients than other analyses due to 3 missing (NA) responses.

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

Study 2 Means and Standard Deviations for Dependent Variables

Dependent Variable	Overall N = 1452	Critical n = 478	Celebratory n = 481	Control n = 493
	M (SD)	*M (SD)*	*M (SD)*	*M (SD)*
Perspective-taking	4.25 (1.91)	5.71 (1.35)	3.76 (1.75)	3.32 (1.69)
Racism recognition				
Isolated	5.09 (1.39)	5.17 (1.37)	5.04 (1.43)	5.07 (1.38)
Systemic	4.48 (1.61)	4.53 (1.62)	4.47 (1.61)	4.43 (1.59)
Racial Inequality Acknowledgment	4.11 (0.73)	4.19 (0.74)	4.06 (0.74)	4.08 (0.71)
Support for Anti-racist Policies	4.83 (1.87)	5.04 (1.83)	4.77 (1.88)	4.70 (1.90)
False Biological Stereotype Endorsement	2.05 (0.82)	1.98 (0.81)	2.09 (0.83)	2.08 (0.82)
Attributions of Racial Health Disparities				
Stereotypes	3.56 (1.46)	3.47 (1.51)	3.61 (1.44)	3.61 (1.43)
Systemic Issues	4.86 (1.62)	5.00 (1.57)	4.80 (1.64)	4.78 (1.63)

There were no significant interactions between Black history condition and political ideology on perspective-taking in Study 2 (Critical vs Celebratory: (*b* =-0.02, *t*(1445) = -0.334, *p*=0.739, 95% CI [-0.13, 0.09]); Critical vs Control: (*b* =0.02, *t*(1445) = 0.429, *p*=0.668, 95% CI [-0.09, 0.13]); Celebratory vs Control: (*b* =0.04, *t*(1445) = 0.765, *p*=0.444, 95% CI [-0.07, 0.15]). This indicated that the effect of Black history condition on perspective-taking did not depend on political ideology.



Note. Perspective-taking ranges from 1 (not at all) – 7 (Very much so). Political Ideology ranges from 1 (extremely liberal) to 7 (extremely conservative). Reported errors are 95% confidence intervals.