

**How White people manage the weight of the past: The role of advantaged identity  
strategies in linking colonialism to current racial inequality**

Supplementary Materials

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## Study 1

### Codebook

#### Table S1

##### *Summary and Definitions of Codes*

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##### **Advantaged Identity Strategies**

Prideful identity strategy      Identity strategy associated with in-group pride and anti-diversity attitudes (Goren & Plaut, 2012).

Identity markers to look at:

- a. Response to ingroup threat: Denial of privilege. For example, flipping White privilege into White disadvantage via victimisation. Another way of denial of privilege may be justifying it via rationalisation of power imbalances (Frankenberg, 1993; Knowles et al., 2014).
- b. Overt identity signalisation: Longing for identity and/or pridefulness. Prideful identity strategy can imply a more or less explicit attitude of looking down on other groups (Goren & Plaut, 2012).

Distancing identity strategy      Identity strategy related to a weak identification with any ethno-racial category, preferring either individual labels (e.g. “I just think of myself as ‘her name’, not in group terms”), or over-encompassing categories such as nationality and humanity (Frankenberg, 1993; Goren & Plaut, 2012). Also, a distancing identity strategy would be more related to taking on a colour evasive approach in intergroup relations (Knowles et al., 2014; Neville et al., 2013).

Identity markers to look at:

- a. Response to ingroup threat: Distancing from being spotted as a White person.
- b. Overt identity signalisation: Identification with overarching categories—nationality, provinciality, humanity—or rejecting any group designation by virtue of seeing themselves as individuals.

Power-cognisant identity strategy      Identity strategy that blends awareness of racial privilege with a strong ethno-racial identification (Goren & Plaut, 2012). This identity strategy relates to pro-diversity attitudes (Frankenberg,

1993). People displaying a power-cognisant identity strategy would be less defensive and more open to acknowledge ingroup historical atrocities (e.g., colonialism) and the privileges rooted in that history (Knowles et al., 2014).

Identity markers to look at:

- a. Response to ingroup threat: Dismantling racial inequalities.
- b. Overt identity signalisation: Calling themselves as *White/wit* when they are asked about their ethnicity.

### Historical Repertoire

Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Colonial history is stressed to understand current-day society and contemporary inequalities.
Unlinking of Colonialism from Current Racial Inequality	(Colonial) history is considered inappropriate to understand current social life and/or contemporary inequalities and issues.

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### Codebook Construction

Drawing on our theoretical framework, we sketched the codes nesting related codes under the same theme. The literature review concerned advantaged identity strategies and racial colour-blindness literature accounting for theme advantaged identity strategies (Frankenberg, 1993; Goren & Plaut, 2012; Knowles et al., 2014; Neville et al., 2013); whereas historical negation (Sibley et al., 2008; Sibley & Osborne, 2016), historical privity (Banfield et al., 2014; Starzyk & Ross, 2008), and historical recognition (Selvanathan et al., 2023) literature accounted for the theme historical repertoire.

Next, in a team of three coders composed of the first, fourth, and fifth co-authors, we contrasted the codebook deductively built with the narrative data. We began by freely coding significant portions of text, exploring how the codes stemming from the extant literature shed light on our data and, in turn, how the data refracted our theoretically-driven codebook. We

utilised *meaningful units of analysis* rather than a predetermined textual length or linguistic form. As a result, finer-grained descriptions emerged (see Table S1).

Then, we conducted directed-coding. First, the first author independently coded three new interviews. Next, he deleted his codes but leaving the portions of the text he coded as highlighted text. In doing so, he unitised the portions of text proposed as the meaningful units to later on be blindly coded by the two other coders.

Blind coding in our procedure meant that the second and third coders were blind regarding the code coder 1 utilised for the meaningful unit. As such, the first author sent out the unitised transcripts to the second and third coders. Hence, the second and third coders worked on the resulting unitised transcripts made by the first coder. Once the second and third coders finished to code the transcripts, the coders' files were merged on Atlas.ti. Upon merging, the resulting codes were compared and discussed among the three researchers. Directed-coding was intended to deepen coders' analytical engagement while increasing the codebook's granularity (for a similar procedure yet from a post-positivist approach, see Campbell et al., 2013).

### **Codebook Calibration**

Seeking to further refine the codebook and deepen coders' interpretative granularity and engagement, codebook calibration comprised the assessment of intercoder agreement before and after discussion. Intercoder agreement—proportion of overlap among coders—was assessed conducting directed-coding led by the first author on three new interview transcripts. An index per code was calculated by assessing the proportion of overlap among the coders based on the unitised text by the first coder (see Table S2, column 1<sup>st</sup> Intercoder Agreement). Intercoder agreement showed high (70-85%) or very high (above 85%) indexes. Only the code unlinking of colonialism displayed a low level of agreement. This was due to

meaning overlap with the code *Racial inequality evasion* tapping into the denial of power imbalances, which is not part of this study.

Next, intercoder agreement was assessed again after discussing among the coders over their agreements, disagreements, and differences in coding. Coders were explicit about three possible results as they discussed their disagreements and differences: 1. Holding up the discrepancy, 2. reaching consensus in favor of any of the codes at stake, and 3. selecting a new code that attained more consensus. Then, the intercoder agreement index was calculated by assessing the percentage of overlap among the coders (see Table S2, column 2<sup>nd</sup> Intercoder Agreement). All the codes attained very high intercoder agreement (above 95%). Once the codebook was thereby calibrated, the first author implemented it on the complete data set.

**Table S2**

*Overlap Percentage per Code*

Theme / Code	Number of textual units	1 <sup>st</sup> Intercoder agreement Overlap % <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Intercoder agreement Overlap % <sup>a</sup>
<b>Advantaged identity strategies</b>			
Prideful identity strategy	2	100	100
Distancing identity strategy	4	100	100
Power-cognisant identity strategy	4	83	100
<b>Historical repertoire</b>			
Linking of colonialism to current racial inequality	5	86.4	96.2

Unlinking of colonialism from current racial inequality	2	0	100
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*Note.* <sup>a</sup> Basis of calculation: Extent of agreement (the textual unit was coded as 1 when the three coders agreed, as .66 when only two coders agreed, and as 0 when no coder agreed) divided by the total number of textual units coded by the first author as the respective code.

### **Deviations from Pre-registration**

Study 1 was pre-registered building on a content-form distinction, combining content with narrative analysis. The analysis was aimed to explore: (1) the content of participants' accounts of Dutch colonial history, (2) how they narrated their White ethno-racial identity, and (3) whether and how they linked past and present.

Preliminary engagement with the data prompted a shift in focus. As detailed in the Results, participants' accounts of colonial history were deeply intertwined with how they linked past and present, while their accounts on their White ethno-racial identity closely echoed the advantaged identity strategies framework. These qualitative insights revealed potential for enriching a framework seldom applied in European contexts and connecting it with social-psychological work on people's construals of colonialism. Consequently, identity management strategies became our current RQ1, while original aims (1) and (3) merged into our current RQ2.

Abandoning the content-form distinction, we thus adopted Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006), allowing us to directly examine themes relevant to our revised questions. We believe this adaptation enabled a more focused and integrative approach.

## **Studies 2a and 2b**

Drawing on up-to-date social psychology standards (Flake et al., 2017), we report the validation steps followed for our measures of Advantaged Identity Strategies and Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality. We did so by conducting three consecutive phases of construct validation: a Substantive Phase (i.e., Item Generation drawing on qualitative observations and theoretical framework), a Structural Phase (i.e., Confirmatory Factor Analyses to assess our measures psychometric robustness), and an External Phase (i.e., Correlational Analyses to examine whether our measures covaried in theoretically sounding ways with established measures).

The Structural and External phases were conducted using two independent samples. These significantly differed in terms of age and allowed us to assess our measures' reliability across age groups. Upon implementing these analyses, we conducted the reported Latent Profile Analyses of Study 2a and 2b in the Main Manuscript. The following subsections present the Substantive, Structural, and External Phases. Each subsection begins by the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale, followed up by the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale.

### **Constructs Validation Substantive Phase**

#### ***Item Generation***

Drawing on our theoretical framework, and Study 1's codebook and qualitative observations, we initially designed five items to capture the prideful identity strategy, eight items for the distancing identity strategy, five items to capture power-cognisant identity strategy (see Table S3), and seven items for measuring the linking of colonialism to current racial inequality (see Table S5). In doing so, we aimed for robust scales comprising well-

beyond the recommended minimum of three items to ensure psychometric reliability (Marsh et al., 1998).

### **Advantaged Identity Strategies.**

We designed items for prideful identity strategy (i.e., by pridefully embracing their ethno-racial identity), distancing identity strategy (i.e., by alleging detachment from ethno-racial identity and claiming neutrality), and power-cognisant identity strategy (i.e., by critically identifying with their ethno-racial identity). See Table S3 for full list of initial items and S5 for the retained final scale items.

**Table S3**

*Initial Advantaged Identity Strategies Scale's Items*

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	I see myself as a proud Dutch person of our ethnic heritage.
	I feel honoured to be part of my ethnic group because we have achieved so much.
Prideful identity strategy	I feel confident when connecting with other people because I am proud of my ethnic background, regardless of who they are.
	The rich history of my ethnic group enables me to act according to our highest values.
	<i>I feel that I have a more objective view of what the world revolves around compared to ethnic minorities because I belong to my ethnic group.</i>
	I feel that my ethnic group does not have a significant impact on how I see the world.
	I believe that belonging to my ethnic group has not significantly influenced my life.
Distancing identity strategy	I am an individual with a neutral perspective on things.
	I feel that being part of my ethnic group does not colour how I relate to other people.
	<i>I see myself primarily as an individual and not as a member of an ethnic group.</i>
	<i>Because I am part of the universal human race, I can directly empathise with someone.</i>

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	<i>I find my personal history much more important than the history of my ethnic group to understand myself.</i>
	<i>I see myself as an individual with an objective perspective on things.</i>
	I see myself as a White (wit) Dutch person with associated privileges because of my ethnic group membership.
	My position on the social ladder is partly due to the ethnic group I belong to.
Power-cognisant identity strategy	I realise that my membership in an ethnic group influences my interactions with others.
	I think critically about how belonging to my ethnic group inevitably influences my interactions with others.
	<i>Acknowledging the oppressive aspects of the history of my ethnic group helps us to not repeat them.</i>

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*Note.* Items in *italics* were dropped after assessing their psychometric properties via Confirmatory Factor Analyses across two independent samples. See Constructs Validation Structural Phase.

**Table S4**

*Final Advantaged Identity Strategies Scale's Items*

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	1. I see myself as a proud Dutch person of our ethnic heritage.
Prideful identity strategy	2. I feel honoured to be a part of my ethnic group because we have achieved so much.
	3. I feel confident when connecting with other people because I am proud of my ethnic background, regardless of who they are.
	4. The rich history of my ethnic group enables me to act according to our highest values.
	5. I feel that my ethnic group does not have a significant impact on how I see the world.
Distancing identity strategy	6. I believe that belonging to my ethnic group has not significantly influenced my life.
	7. I am an individual with a neutral view on things.
	8. I feel that being a part of my ethnic group does not colour how I relate to other people.

	9. I see myself as a White (wit) Dutch person with associated privileges because of my ethnic group membership.
Power-cognisant identity strategy	10. My position on the social ladder is partly due to the ethnic group I belong to.
	11. I realise that my membership in an ethnic group influences my interaction with others.
	12. I think critically about how belonging to my ethnic group inevitably influences my interactions with others.

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### **Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality.**

As for the Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale, we designed items addressing racism, White people’s privileges, non-White people’s disadvantages, social accountability for the caused harm, and soundness of linking colonial oppressions and current times. See Table S5 for full list of items.

**Table S5**

#### *Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality Scale’s Items*

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1. Colonialism has had an impact on current inequalities against ethnic minorities.
  2. Colonialism has had a lasting impact in the form of current racism.
  3. Western colonialism is reflected in current institutions that discriminate in favour of White people.
  4. By redressing current ethnic-based inequalities, we are correctly responding to past colonial injustice.
  5. Today's society cannot be held responsible for the situations that occurred during colonialism. (reverse-coded)
  6. Blaming colonialism for current social problems is too far-fetched. (reverse-coded)
  7. Colonialism may have been a problem in the past, not now. (reverse-coded)
- 

We refined our measure by considering related constructs and their conceptual shortcomings for our objectives: Historical privity (Banfield et al., 2014), historical negation

(Sibley et al., 2008; Sibley & Osborne, 2016), and historical recognition of colonialism (Selvanathan et al., 2023). Firstly, historical privity (Banfield et al., 2014) focuses on whether people perceive enduring suffering in previously oppressed groups but does not tap into the dominant group’s privileges reaped by such oppression. Secondly, while historical negation (Sibley et al., 2008) involves denying past atrocities and avoiding responsibility for amending them, it does not encompass the inherited privileges associated with those atrocities. Thirdly, historical recognition of colonialism (Selvanathan et al., 2023) does capture linking of past oppression and current dynamics of privilege and disadvantage. However, this measure only included three items and lacks explicit coverage of institutional dimensions of colonial heritage and, thereby, does not explicitly address racism as a still-enduring consequence of colonialism. For an overview of the reviewed constructs’ items, See Table S6.

**Table S6**

*Item Content Examples per Reviewed Construct*

<b>Assessment of Privity</b> (Banfield et al., 2014)	
<i>Items Study 1</i>	<i>Items Study 2</i>
Former Africville residents are still suffering physical harm as a result of the destruction of Africville.	Even today, African (Native) Americans are still suffering psychological harm as a result of their past treatment by the U.S. government.
Former Africville residents are still suffering psychological harm as a result of the destruction of Africville.	Even today, African (Native) Americans are still suffering financial harm as a result of their past treatment by the U.S. government.
Former Africville residents are still suffering financial harm as a result of the destruction of Africville.	
<b>Historical Negation</b> (Sibley et al., 2008; Sibley & Osborne, 2016)	
Grievances for past injustices should be recognised and due compensation offered to the descendants of those who suffered from such injustices (reverse-coded).	

New Zealand law needs to recognise that certain ethnic minorities have been treated unfairly in the past.

People belonging to those groups should be entitled to certain benefits and compensation (reverse-coded).

I believe that I should take part in the efforts to help repair the damage to others caused by earlier generations of people from my ethnic group (reverse-coded).

We as a nation have a responsibility that see that due settlement is offered to Maori in compensation for past injustices (reverse-coded).

We should not have to pay for the mistakes of our ancestors.

We should all move on as one nation and forget about past differences and conflicts between ethnic groups.

It is true that many things happened to Maori people in the past that should not have happened, but it is unfair to hold current generations of Pakeha/NZ Europeans accountable for things that happened so long ago.

People who were not around in previous centuries should not feel accountable for the actions of their ancestors.

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### **Historical Recognition of Colonialism** (Selvanathan et al., 2023)

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To what extent does the history of colonialism influence the lives of Australians today?

To what extent do White Australians continue to have unearned privileges in society as a result of our colonial history?

To what extent has the trauma experienced as a result of colonialism transmitted to present-day generations of First Australians?

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## **Constructs Validation Structural Phase: Confirmatory Factor Analyses**

The main goal of this Structural Phase of constructs' validation was to assess the psychometrical properties of the Advantaged Identity Strategies and the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scales by assessing their factor structure. In doing so, we aimed to ensure the robustness of our newly-devised measures across samples before conducting the Latent Profile Analyses (see Main Manuscript, Studies 2a and 2b).

We hypothesised 3-factors as the best model solution for the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale, and 1-factor solution or two 2 correlated factors reflecting item wording (i.e., pro- and con-trait phrasing; Bishop et al., 1978) for the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale. Confirmatory Factor Analyses—CFA—were conducted. All analyses were executed using two independent samples. In turn, these samples correspond to Study 2a's sample and Study 2b's sample in the Main Manuscript, respectively.

### **Participants**

#### ***Sample 1***

Three-hundred and fifty-six participants were recruited through Prolific. Nine participants identified as neither *blank* nor *wit* (White in Dutch) and therefore were excluded from analysis. Our final sample amounted to three-hundred forty-seven self-identified White Dutch participants (47.83 % cis men, 49 % cis women, and 3.17 % trans and non-binary people). Their ages ranged from 18 to 73 years old ( $M = 30.03$ ,  $SD = 9.90$ ). Their political orientations ranged from left (1) to right (8) ( $M = 3.86$ ,  $SD = 1.76$ ).

#### ***Sample 2***

Two-hundred and seventy participants were recruited through Facebook. Twenty-six participants identified as neither *blank* nor *wit* and therefore were excluded from analysis. Our final sample amounted to two-hundred forty-four self-identified White Dutch people (55.33 % cis men, 42.21 % cis women, and 2.04 % trans and non-binary people). Their ages ranged from

19 to 83 years old ( $M = 64.49$ ,  $SD = 11.13$ ). Their political orientations ranged from left (1) to right (9) ( $M = 3.74$ ,  $SD = 1.89$ ).

### **Procedure and Measures**

The procedure followed was identical as described in the main manuscript. Participants began by completing demographic and ethno-racial identification measures, followed by the randomised items of the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale (see Table S4). Next, participants completed the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale (see Table S5) along with the measures to assess constructs' convergent, discriminant, and predictive validity, randomising all the items. These measures will be described in the Construct Validation External Phase section.

### **Analytical Strategy**

We conducted consecutive CFAs on the initial set of items of the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale using our two samples. Upon several trials, we confirmed that 12-items out of the initial 18-items were statistically robust across samples (i.e., three-factors showing acceptable fit indices such as CFI and TLI values above 0.90, RMSEA below 0.08, and unbiased SRMR (uSRMR) below 0.08; Kline, 2016). For brevity, we hereby report only the CFAs on the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale's 12-items that showed statistical robustness and were used for assessing External Validity and the Latent Profile Analyses reported in the main manuscript.

We entered the 12-items (7-items) of the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale (Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale) to CFA using maximum likelihood estimation with robust standard errors using the *semTools* package (Jorgensen et al., 2022) for R (R Core Team, 2021).

As for the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale, we compared the hypothesised 3-factors model, to three alternative solutions: (Model 1) A single factor model (all items loading

onto one factor); (Model 2) A two-factors model blending, on the one hand, a prideful-distancing factor, in contrast to a power-cognisant factor, on the other hand; (Model 3) A two-factors model blending, on the one hand, a distancing-cognisance factor, in contrast to a prideful factor, on the other hand. We chose these contrasting models to assess that, even though some mixtures are theoretically sounding and empirically plausible drawing on our very qualitative observations (see Study 1, main manuscript), the hypothesised three-factor solution comprising three distinct advantaged identity strategies is empirically more robust than alternative models. We will consider CFI and TLI values above 0.95, RMSEA below 0.06, and unbiased SRMR (uSRMR) below 0.08 indices as denoting excellent fit to the data (Kline, 2016).

As for the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale, we compared the hypothesised 1-factor model to a 2 correlated factors solution reflecting item wording (i.e., pro- and con-trait phrasing). Research has shown that when assessing scales' structures, reverse-coded items often create methodological artefacts by suggesting distinct factors while differences between them are not substantive (Bishop et al., 1978; Ho et al., 2015).

## Results

**Table S7**

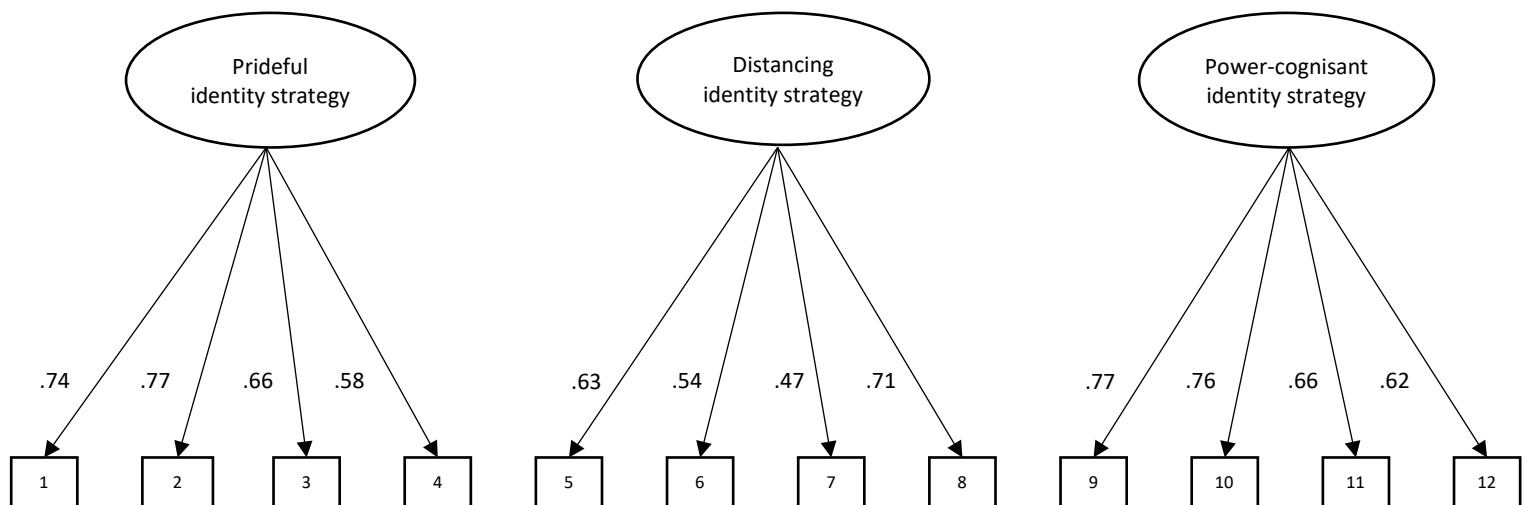
*Summary of Confirmatory Factor Analyses of the Advantaged Identity Strategies Scale*

	Sample 1				Sample 2					
	Model Comparison	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Model Comparison	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
1. One-factor		.629	.547	.155	.130		.395	.261	.198	.204
2. Two-factors (Prideful- distancing +		.668	.587	.148	.168		.651	.565	.152	.171

Power-cognisant)										
$\Delta$ regarding Model 1	$\chi^2(1) = 48.38$ $p < .000$							$\chi^2(1) = 219.12$ $p < .000$		
3. Two-factors (Prideful + Distancing-cognisant)		.931	.914	.068	.053		.937	.921	.065	.058
$\Delta$ regarding Model 1	$\chi^2(1) = 368.32$ $p < .000$							$\chi^2(1) = 463.15$ $p < .000$		
4. Three-factors (Hypothesised)		.958	.945	.054	.047		.962	.951	.051	.053
$\Delta$ regarding Model 3	$\chi^2(2) = 34.72$ $p < .000$							$\chi^2(2) = 23.94$ $p < .000$		

**Figure S1**

*Factor Loadings of Advantaged Identity Strategies in Sample 1*

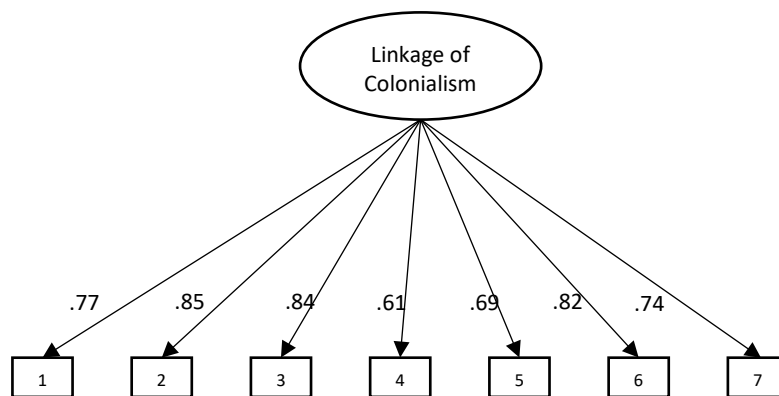


*Note.* Factors were allowed to correlate. Items' numbers correspond to those shown in Table

S4.

**Table S8***Summary of Confirmatory Factor Analyses of Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality Scale*

Sample 1					Sample 2				
Model Comparison	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Model Comparison	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
1. One-factor	.951	.926	.122	.038		.955	.932	.115	.035
2. Two-factors (pro- and con-trait phrasing)	.986	.977	.068	.023		.983	.972	.074	.025
$\Delta$	$\chi^2(1) = 52.14$ $p < .000$					$\chi^2(1) = 28.63$ $p < .000$			

**Figure S2***Factor Loadings of Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale in Sample 1*

*Note.* Items' numbers correspond to those shown in Table S5.

See Table S7 for an overview of results regarding the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale. The hypothesised three-factors model showed excellent goodness of fit in Sample 1,

$\chi^2(51) = 102.75, p < .000, CFI = .958; TLI = .945; RMSEA = .054, 90\% CI [.039, .069];$  SRMR = .047, and did it better than the second best fitting alternative Model 3 (i.e., Proudful + Distancing-cognisance),  $\chi^2(2) = 34.72, p < .000$ . Also, all factor loadings were significant and above .45 (see Figure S1). The covariance between proudful identity strategy and distancing identity strategy was .10,  $p = .129$ , between proudful identity strategy and power-cognisant identity strategy was  $-.159, p < .05$ , and between distancing identity strategy and power-cognisant identity strategy was  $-.80, p < .000$ .

As for Sample 2, the hypothesised three-factors model showed excellent goodness of fit  $\chi^2(51) = 83.254, p < .01 (.003), CFI = .962; TLI = .951; RMSEA = .051, 90\% CI [.030, .070];$  SRMR = .053, and all factor loadings were significant and above .45 except for Item 6 ( $\lambda = .36$ ). The covariances between proudful identity strategy and distancing identity strategy was  $-.025, p = .318$ , between proudful identity strategy and power-cognisant identity strategy was  $.027, p = .339$ , and between distancing identity strategy and power-cognisant identity strategy was  $-.800, p < .000$ .

As such, these results provide confirmatory evidence for the psychometrical robustness of the hypothesised Advantaged Identity Strategies scale's three-factors structure in the Dutch context.

See Table S8 for an overview of results regarding the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale. The hypothesised one-factor model showed acceptable goodness of fit in Sample 1,  $\chi^2(14) = 86.193, p < .000, CFI = .951; TLI = .926; RMSEA = .122, 90\% CI [.098, .147];$  SRMR = .038, Also, all factor loadings were significant and above .60 (see Figure S2). Also, the hypothesised two-factors model reflecting item wording showed acceptable of fit in Sample 1,  $\chi^2(13) = 34.046, p < .01, CFI = .986; TLI = .977;$  RMSEA = .068, 90% CI [.041, .097]; SRMR = .023, all factor loadings were significant and

above .60. Indeed, two-factors model solution reflecting item wording showed better fit than the one-factor model  $\chi^2(1) = 52.147, p < .000$ .

As for Sample 2, the hypothesised one-factor model showed acceptable goodness of fit  $\chi^2(14) = 58.850, p < .000$ , CFI = .955; TLI = .932; RMSEA = .115, 90% CI [.085, .146]; SRMR = .035, and all factor loadings were significant and above .60. Also, the hypothesised two-factors model reflecting item wording showed acceptable of fit in Sample 2,  $\chi^2(13) = 30.220, p < .01$ , CFI = .983; TLI = .972; RMSEA = .074, 90% CI [.039, .108]; SRMR = .025, all factor loadings were significant and above .60. Again, the two-factors model solution reflecting item wording showed better fit than the one-factor model in Sample 2 as well  $\chi^2(1) = 28.63, p < .000$ .

As such, these results provide confirmatory evidence of the psychometrical robustness of the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale in the Dutch context.

### **Constructs Validation External Phase: Co-Variations with Theoretically Related Constructs**

Using the samples described above, we also measured nine ideologically relevant constructs for assessing convergent and discriminant validity of our measures, and two allyship's behavioral intentions for assessing the predictive validity of our scales. These constructs should covary with our resulting scales in theoretically consistent directions to support the Advantaged Identity Strategies and of Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scales' convergent, discriminant, and predictive validity. For brevity, we conducted correlational analyses pulling the samples together. We drew on previous research to support our theoretical expectations. These expectations will be described and immediately contrasted with our findings in the Results section.

## Measures

Participants were asked to report their age and their political orientation (i.e., from 1 – Left to 9 – Right). Participants indicated their agreement with statements on a 9-point scale ranging from “1 - Strongly disagree” to “9 - Strongly agree” to every scale.

Ethno-racial ingroup identification was assessed using four items (identity subscale, Luhtanen & Crocker, 1992), e.g., “My ethnic group is an important reflection of who I am.”  $\alpha$ : .70.

Social dominance orientation (Ho et al., 2015) was assessed using eight items, e.g., “Group equality should not be our main goal.”  $\alpha$ : .81.

System justification (Jost & van der Toorn, 2012) was measured using six items, e.g., “Most policies serve the greater good.”  $\alpha$ : .78.

Meritocratic beliefs (Major et al. 2007) was measured using three items, e.g., “Anyone willing to work hard has a good chance of succeeding.”  $\alpha$ : .85.

Ethno-racial evasion was measured (Knowles et al., 2009) using four items, e.g., “People concerned with ethnicity forget that we are all human beings.”  $\alpha$ : .85.

Racial inequality evasion was measured (Brown et al. 2012; Neville et al. 2000) using four items, e.g., “Racism is a problem in the Netherlands”, reverse-coded.  $\alpha$ : .86.

Collective action intentions (Selvanathan et al., 2018) were assessed using four items, e.g., “I am willing to participate in a demonstration against systemic racism in the Netherlands.”.  $\alpha$ : .87.

Affirmative action support (Kteily et al., 2016) was measured using six items, e.g., “Using group membership as one of several considerations when selecting staff.”.  $\alpha$ : .80.

## Results

**Table S9**

*Advantaged Identity Strategies Scale's Associations*

	Prideful Identity Strategy ( $\alpha$ : .80)	Distancing Identity Strategy ( $\alpha$ : .69)	Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy ( $\alpha$ : .77)
Age	.05	.05	-.11**
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.35***	-.11**	.08*
Political Orientation	.42***	.26***	-.41***
Social Dominance Orientation	.17***	.02	-.03
System Justification	.28***	.22***	-.18***
Meritocratic Beliefs	.36***	.34***	-.40***
Ethno-Racial Evasion	.05	.50***	-.52***
Racial Inequality Evasion	.11**	.00	.01
Collective Action	-.23***	-.28***	.51***
Affirmative Action	-.15***	-.37***	.56***
Linking of Colonialism To Current Racial Inequality	-.26***	-.17***	.40***

*Note.* \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p < .001$ .

**Table S10***Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality Scale's Associations*

	Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality ( $\alpha$ : .90)
Age	-.15***
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	-.05
Political Orientation	-.39***
Social Dominance Orientation	-.14***
System Justification	-.19***
Meritocratic Beliefs	-.31***
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.16***
Racial Inequality Evasion	-.38***
Collective Action	.45***
Affirmative Action	.41***
Prideful Identity Strategy	-.26***
Distancing Identity Strategy	-.17***
Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	.40***

*Note.* \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p < .001$ .

For a summary of correlations, see Table S9 and S10 for the Advantaged Identity Strategies and Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scales, respectively. In interpreting our results to ascertain convergent, discriminant, and predictive validity, we will consider a correlation weak from .15, moderate from .25, and as strong from .35 (Gignac & Szodorai, 2016). We begin by addressing the associations expected to denote convergent

validity. Next, we address the associations expected to denote discriminant validity. Lastly, we address the associations expected to denote predictive validity.

### **Expected Associations for Convergent Validity**

Young people in Belgium were found to be more critical than their older-counterparts regarding their ancestry role in colonialism (Licata & Klein, 2010). Accordingly, we expected and found a negative association between age and the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale, such that older people were less prone to link colonialism to current racial inequality.

Consistent with research on advantaged identity strategies among White people showing that high identifiers are more likely to display a prideful identity strategy (Goren & Plaut, 2012), we expected and found the Prideful Identity Strategy scale to be positively and strongly associated with ethno-racial ingroup identification.

Research has shown that right-wing individuals are more prone to display higher ingroup favoritism and racist beliefs (Nail et al., 2003), and support for human rights violations (David et al., 2016) than left-wing individuals. As such, we expected and found positive associations of political orientation regarding prideful and the Distancing Identity Strategy scale, whereas we expected and found negative associations of political orientation regarding the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale and the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale.

Social dominance orientation—SDO—conveys endorsement of hierarchy (Unzueta et al., 2012). In line with claims of inherent status, we expected and found SDO to be positively associated with the prideful identity strategy. In contrast to our expectations to find a negative association between SDO and the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale, we did not find such an association. Lastly, we expected and found that SDO shows a negative association

with the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale, in line with its hierarchy-attenuating character.

System justification—SJ—conveys support for the status-quo and the belief in its fairness (Jost & van der Toorn, 2012). Thus, we expected and found that SJ was positively related to Proudful Identity Strategy scale and the Distancing Identity Strategy scale, whereas we expected and found that SJ was negatively related to the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale and the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale.

Meritocratic beliefs stress that people have the conditions to thrive provided they work hard enough (Major et al., 2007). As such, we expected and found that the Meritocratic Beliefs scale was strongly and positively associated with the Proudful Identity Strategy scale and the Distancing Identity Strategy scale. In contrast, the Meritocratic Beliefs scale was negatively and strongly associated with the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale. Lastly, we expected and found the Meritocratic Beliefs scale was negatively associated with the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale.

Ethno-racial evasion stresses that people should be seen as individuals instead of exemplars of their ethno-racial groups (Knowles et al., 2009). In line with research showing that those evading colour are more likely to oppose or to disengage from attempts to counter racial inequalities (Mekawi et al., 2020; Unzueta et al., 2012), we expected and found that the Ethno-Racial Evasion scale was strongly associated with the Distancing Identity Strategy scale. In contrast to our expectations, the Ethno-Racial Evasion scale did not show associations with the Proudful Identity Strategy scale.

Racial inequality evasion reflects the belief that racism has been overcome (Brown et al., 2013; Mekawi et al., 2020; Neville et al., 2013). In contrast to our expectations, the Racial Inequality Evasion scale did not show associations above traditional benchmarks with the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale. As expected, however, we found a negative and

strong association between the Racial Inequality Evasion scale and the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale.

Summarising, we found evidence supporting most of our expectations denoting the convergent validity of our scales. In line with prior research, the Proudful Identity Strategy scale and the Distancing Identity Strategy scale were positively correlated with support for the status quo (i.e., SDO-Proudful, and SJ-Distancing), Meritocratic Beliefs, Ethno-Racial Evasion, and more right-wing political orientation. Also echoing prior research, the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale was negatively associated with political orientation (i.e., such that a higher score in the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale was associated with a more left-leaning orientation), SJ, Meritocratic Beliefs, and Ethno-Racial Evasion. Lastly, consistent with its theorised hierarchy-attenuating character, the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale showed negative associations with age (i.e., such that a higher score was associated with younger ages), political orientation, SDO, SJ, Meritocratic Beliefs, Ethno-Racial Evasion, and Racial Inequality Evasion.

Thus, these pattern of results give initial credence of our scales' convergent validity regarding established ideological measures (e.g., Meritocratic Beliefs, political orientation) and demographic features (e.g., age).

### **Expected Associations for Discriminant Validity**

Young people have been found to be more critical than their older-counterparts regarding their ancestry's role in colonialism (Licata & Klein, 2010). Confirming that the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale is not only reflecting generational differences, we did not find associations above traditional benchmarks between age and the Advantaged Identity Strategies scale.

Confirming that the Distancing Identity Strategy and the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale reflect identity features that are irreducible to traditional understandings of

ingroup identification, the Ethno-Racial Identification scale was not associated with these scales either.

Distancing identity strategy taps into avoidance of group-based power relations rather than endorsing them. As such, we expected SDO to be unrelated to the Distancing Identity Strategy scale. Corroborating our expectations, we did not find associations between SDO and the Distancing Identity Strategy scale.

As such, these patterns of results provide initial support for the discriminant validity of our scales concerning demographic features (i.e., age), related constructs (i.e., Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification scale), and blatant hierarchy-enhancing motives (i.e., Distancing Identity Strategy scale in relation to SDO).

### **Expected Associations for Predictive Validity**

As for the Collective Action scale (Selvanathan et al., 2020) and the Affirmative Action scale (Kteily et al., 2017), denoting allyship behavioral intentions, we expected and found negative associations with the Proudful Identity Strategy and the Distancing Identity Strategy. Also, we expected and found positive associations between the Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy scale and the Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality scale. Thus, these patterns of results provide initial support for the predictive validity of our scales concerning allyship behavioral intentions.

**Table S11***Values of Fit Indices for Solutions with Different Numbers of Profiles*

No. of profiles	Sample 1					Sample 2				
	AIC	AWE	BIC	CLC	KIC	AIC	AWE	BIC	CLC	KIC
1	4043.87	4118.06	4066.96	4033.87	4052.87	2971.96	3041.92	2992.94	2961.96	2980.86
2	3921.78	4047.41	3960.28	3903.14	3934.78	2897.62	3016.21	2932.59	2878.97	2910.62
3	3907.08	4083.57	3960.97	3880.37	2874.17	<b>3040.71</b>	<b>2923.13</b>	<b>2847.55</b>	<b>2847.55</b>	<b>2891.17</b>
4	<b>3869.01</b>	<b>4096.14</b>	<b>3938.29</b>	<b>3834.44</b>	<b>3890.01</b>	2865.29	3079.90	2928.24	2830.57	2886.29
5	3860.74	4138.74	3945.42	3818.10	3885.74	2870.74	3133.49	2947.67	2827.86	2895.74
6	3854.21	4182.97	3954.30	3803.62	3883.21	2876.59	3187.30	2967.52	2825.73	2905.59
7	3851.75	4231.32	3967.23	3793.13	3884.75	2871.07	3229.58	2975.98	2812.38	2904.07

*Note.* Values of retained profile solutions are in bold. AIC, Akaike information criterion; AWE, approximate weight of evidence; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; CLC, classification likelihood criterion; KIC, Kullback information criterion.

**Table S12***Study 2a Pairwise Comparisons of Profile Indicators*

	Prideful Identity Strategy			Distancing Identity Strategy			Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy		
	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>d</i>
Prideful-distancing	7.28			6.67			2.17		
Distancing	2.72	< .001	3.82	6.99	.827	0.29	2.66	.508	0.53
Distancing-cognisant	3.91	< .001	2.36	5.70	.039	0.89	5.44	< .001	3.08
Power-cognisant	2.80	< .001	3.65	3.68	< .001	3.14	7.14	< .001	5.46
Distancing									
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	1.17		< .001	1.17		< .001	2.68
Power-cognisant		.983	0.06		< .001	3.26		< .001	4.86
Distancing-cognisant									
Power-cognisant		< .001	0.81		< .001	1.95		< .001	1.68

*Note.* *M* denotes means and *d* denotes Cohen's *d* effect sizes.

**Table S13***Study 2b Pairwise Comparisons of Profile Indicators*

	Prideful Identity Strategy			Distancing Identity Strategy			Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy		
	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>d</i>
Prideful-ambivalent	6.25			5.13			5.34		
Distancing	2.90	< .001	2.59	6.81	< .001	1.42	3.10	< .001	1.66
Distancing-cognisant	2.64	< .001	3.06	4.31	< .001	0.61	6.44	< .001	0.85
Distancing									
Distancing-cognisant		.305	0.22		< .001	2.01		< .001	2.70

*Note.* *M* denotes means and *d* denotes Cohen's *d* effect sizes.

**Table S14***Study 2a Chi-Square Analysis of Racial Self-Identification by Profile*

Profile	<i>Blank</i>	<i>Wit</i>	Row Total
Prideful-distancing	Count: 7 Expected: 4.62 Row %: 77.78 Column %: 3.93 Total %: 2.02 Std Residual: 1.11	Count: 2 Expected: 4.38 Row %: 22.22 Column %: 1.18 Total %: 0.58 Std Residual: -1.14	9
Distancing	Count: 45 Expected: 31.29 Row %: 73.77 Column %: 25.28 Total %: 12.97 Std Residual: 2.45*	Count: 16 Expected: 29.71 Row %: 26.23 Column %: 9.47 Total %: 4.61 Std Residual: -2.52*	61
Distancing-cognisant	Count: 90 Expected: 85.15 Row %: 54.22 Column %: 50.56 Total %: 25.94 Std Residual: 0.53	Count: 76 Expected: 80.85 Row %: 45.78 Column %: 44.97 Total %: 21.90 Std Residual: -0.54	166
Power-cognisant	Count: 36 Expected: 56.94 Row %: 32.43 Column %: 20.23 Total %: 10.38 Std Residual: -2.78*	Count: 75 Expected: 54.06 Row %: 67.57 Column %: 44.38 Total %: 21.61 Std Residual: 2.85*	111
Column Total	178 Column %: 51.30	169 Column %: 48.70	347

*Note.* \*  $p < .05$ ; Pearson's Chi-Squared Test:  $\chi^2(3) = 31.24$ ,  $p < .001$ . Fisher's Exact Test:  $p < .001$ ; Minimum expected frequency = 4.38; Cells with Expected Frequency  $< 5 = 2$  out of 8 (25%).

**Table S15***Study 2b Chi-Square Analysis of Racial Self-Identification by Profile*

Profile	<i>Blank</i>	<i>Wit</i>	Row Total
Prideful-ambivalent	Count: 43 Expected: 37.18 Row %: 79.63 Column %: 25.60 Total %: 17.62 Std Residual: 0.954	Count: 11 Expected: 16.82 Row %: 20.37 Column %: 14.47 Total %: 4.51 Std Residual: -1.419	54
Distancing	Count: 62 Expected: 53.02 Row %: 80.52 Column %: 36.91 Total %: 25.41 Std Residual: 1.234	Count: 15 Expected: 23.98 Row %: 19.48 Column %: 19.74 Total %: 6.15 Std Residual: -1.834*	77
Distancing-cognisant	Count: 63 Expected: 77.80 Row %: 55.75 Column %: 37.50 Total %: 25.82 Std Residual: -1.678	Count: 50 Expected: 35.20 Row %: 44.25 Column %: 65.79 Total %: 20.49 Std Residual: 2.495*	113
Column Total	168 Col %: 68.85	76 Col %: 31.15	244

*Note.* \*  $p < .05$ ; Pearson's Chi-Squared Test:  $\chi^2(2) = 16.85$ ,  $p = .0002$ ; Fisher's Exact Test:  $p = .0002$ ; Minimum expected frequency = 16.82.

**Table S16***Proportions of Racial Self-Identification by Profile and Within-Profile Odds Ratios*

Profile	<i>Blank</i> (% and row count)	<i>Wit</i> (% and row count)	<i>Blank vs. Wit</i> (Odds Ratio)
<b>Study 2a</b>			
Prideful-distancing	77.78% 7	22.22% 2	12.07
Distancing	73.77% 45	26.23% 16	7.92
Distancing-cognisant	54.22% 90	45.78% 76	1.39
Power-cognisant	32.43% 36	67.57% 75	0.48 ( <i>wit</i> 4.33 times more likely)
<b>Study 2b</b>			
Prideful-ambivalent	79.63% 43	20.37% 11	15
Distancing	80.52% 62	19.48% 15	17.21
Distancing-cognisant	55.75% 63	44.25% 50	1.59

**Table S17***Study 2a Pairwise Comparisons of Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification by Profile*

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Cohen's d</i>
Prideful-distancing	5.28		
Distancing	2.39	< .001	2.09
Distancing-cognisant	3.37	< .001	1.32
Power-cognisant	3.52	.002	1.25
Distancing			
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	0.69
Power-cognisant		< .001	0.82
Distancing-cognisant			
Power-cognisant		.811	0.11

**Table S18***Study 2b Pairwise Comparisons of Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification by Profile*

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Cohen's d</i>
Prideful-ambivalent	5.40		
Distancing	2.81	< .001	1.84
Distancing-cognisant	3.80	< .001	0.99
Distancing			
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	0.66

**Table S19**

*Study 2a Pairwise Comparisons of Social Dominance Orientation and Meritocratic Beliefs by Profile*

	Social Dominance Orientation			Meritocratic Beliefs		
	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Prideful-distancing	4.33			7.19		
Distancing	3.13	.017	0.87	6.04	.254	0.58
Distancing-cognisant	2.93	.002	1.24	5.14	.003	1.20
Power-cognisant	2.34	< 0.001	2.05	3.77	< .001	2.25
Distancing						
Distancing-cognisant		.658	0.16		.003	0.49
Power-cognisant		< .001	0.68		< .001	1.30
Distancing-cognisant						
Power-cognisant		< .001	0.55		< .001	0.82

*Note.* *M* denotes means.

**Table S20**

*Study 2b Pairwise Comparisons of Social Dominance Orientation and Meritocratic Beliefs by Profile*

	Social Dominance Orientation			Meritocratic Beliefs		
	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Prideful-ambivalent	3.71			5.69		
Distancing	2.63	< .001	0.79	4.78	.008	0.49
Distancing-cognisant	2.35	< .001	1.14	3.29	< .001	1.52
Distancing						
Distancing-cognisant		.233	0.28		< .001	0.88

*Note.* *M* denotes means.

**Table S21**

*Study 2a Pairwise Comparisons of Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality by Profile*

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Cohen's d</i>
Prideful-distancing	2.63		
Distancing	3.79	.124	0.75
Distancing-cognisant	5.41	< .001	1.89
Power-cognisant	7.01	< .001	3.06
Distancing			
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	1.10
Power-cognisant		< .001	2.21
Distancing-cognisant			
Power-cognisant		< .001	1.11

**Table S22**

*Study 2b Pairwise Comparisons of Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality by Profile*

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>Cohen's d</i>
Prideful-ambivalent	4.21		
Distancing	4.21	.999	0.00
Distancing-cognisant	6.28	< .001	1.26
Distancing			
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	1.23

**Table S23***Study 2a Pairwise Comparisons of Racial Inequality Legitimation by Profile*

	Ethno-Racial Evasion			Racial Inequality Evasion		
	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Prideful-distancing	7.41			7.61		
Distancing	7.20	.985	0.13	5.66	.001	1.10
Distancing-cognisant	6.13	.107	0.79	3.90	< .001	2.52
Power-cognisant	4.25	< .001	1.84	2.55	< .001	4.23
Distancing						
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	0.67		< .001	1.13
Power-cognisant		< .001	1.77		< .001	2.19
Distancing-cognisant						
Power-cognisant		< .001	1.14		< .001	0.99

*Note.* *M* denotes means.

**Table S24***Study 2b Pairwise Comparisons of Racial Inequality Legitimation by Profile*

	Ethno-Racial Evasion			Racial Inequality Evasion		
	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Prideful-ambivalent	6.19			5.07		
Distancing	7.56	< .001	0.90	4.73	.479	0.17
Distancing-cognisant	5.77	.288	0.23	3.00	< .001	1.45
Distancing						
Distancing-cognisant		< .001	1.12		< .001	1.06

*Note.* *M* denotes means.

## **Racial Inequality Evasion Scale Adaptation**

We adapted selected items from prior work that target the power evasive dimension of racial colourblindness, as discussed in recent reviews (Awad & Jackson, 2016). Rather than applying the full original scales, we deemed necessary to select specific items that resonated with our conceptual focus: capturing the denial and minimisation of racial inequality itself, rather than power more broadly—which also encompasses symbolic dimensions.

Accordingly, the four-item scale for racial inequality evasion included two items adapted from Brown et al. (2013) and two from Neville et al. (2000).

From Brown et al. (2013), we drew on the following two items from the Color-Blind Racial Ideology subscale:

“U.S. society is fair toward Black people,” adapted as: “Dutch society is fair toward Black people and Muslims.”

“Whites do not have more opportunities,” adapted as: “Ethnic minorities have fewer opportunities than White people in our society.”

From Neville et al. (2000), we drew on:

“Race plays a major role in the type of social services (such as type of health care or day care) that people receive in the U.S.,” adapted as: “Racism plays a role in the lower quality of social services received by ethnic minorities in my society.”

“Racism is a major problem in the U.S.,” adapted as: “Racism is a problem in the Netherlands.”

Wording was adjusted to ensure contextual relevance to the Dutch setting (all items) and to rephrase in a direct and affirmative way (second item), avoiding the cognitive complexity of negation.

**Table S25**

*Correlation Table Sample 1*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno- Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	.08	—									
Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	-.12*	-.58***	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.33***	-.42***	.69***	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.52***	-.35***	.11*	-.08	—						
SDO	.36***	.14**	-.36***	-.58***	.22***	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.33***	.39***	-.46***	-.60***	.07	.51***	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	.15**	.51***	-.53***	-.61***	-.09	.23***	.49***	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.34***	.43***	-.70***	-.84***	.09	.58***	.60***	.50***	—		
Age	.00	.09	-.18***	-.20***	.16*	.08	.07	.15**	.17***	—	
Political Orientation	.40***	.35***	-.49***	-.64***	.13*	.56***	.59***	.43***	.63***	.11*	—

*Note.* \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S26**

*Correlation Table Sample 2*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	.01	—									
Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	.04	-.56***	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.38***	-.29***	.54***	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.50***	-.41***	.22***	-.15*	—						
SDO	.46***	-.07	-.20**	-.53***	.34***	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.43***	.30***	-.38***	-.57***	.18**	.45***	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.08	.53***	-.51***	-.28***	-.23***	-.07	.17**	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.40***	.28***	-.50***	-.81***	.18**	.53***	.60***	.24***	—		
Age	.12	.16*	-.02	-.09	.02	-.04	-.02	.24***	.05	—	
Political Orientation	.46***	.15*	-.32***	-.58***	.22***	.59***	.55***	.16*	.55***	-.02	—

*Note.* \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S27***Correlation Table Proudful-Distancing Profile (Sample 1)*

	Proudful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Proudful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	.762*	—									
Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	.376	.294	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	.007	-.118	.489	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.399	-.015	.095	-.228	—						
SDO	-.162	-.217	.216	.229	-.047	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.122	.183	-.529	-.541	.238	.347	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.345	-.311	-.761*	-.180	-.186	-.333	.109	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.107	.107	-.458	-.945***	.489	-.352	.513	.188	—		
Age	-.095	-.488	-.410	-.206	.678*	.150	.304	.280	.351	—	
Political Orientation	-.399	-.436	-.857**	-.414	-.302	-.113	.321	.622	.298	.281	—

*Note.* \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S28***Correlation Table Distancing Profile (Sample 1)*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	.026	—									
Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	-.021	-.214	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	.070	.084	.439***	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.571***	-.402**	-.086	-.142	—						
SDO	.049	-.174	-.251*	-.525***	.183	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.208	-.041	-.330**	-.362**	.260*	.376**	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.045	.097	-.366**	-.539***	-.051	.220	.362**	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.172	.031	-.469***	-.777***	.272*	.450***	.388**	.350**	—		
Age	-.014	.130	-.051	-.070	.067	-.121	.006	.181	.018	—	
Political Orientation	.173	.037	-.391**	-.578***	.254*	.521***	.425***	.349**	.535***	.005	—

Note. \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S29**

*Correlation Table Distancing-Cognisant Profile (Sample 1)*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	-.205**	—									
Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	-.027	.211**	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.331***	.156*	.417***	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.550***	-.369***	-.108	-.213**	—						
SDO	.302***	-.144	-.279***	-.560***	.276***	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.298***	.105	-.106	-.459***	.096	.431***	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	.055	.209**	-.087	-.386***	-.096	-.009	.339***	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.327***	-.130	-.388***	-.725***	.174*	.569***	.456***	.153*	—		
Age	-.049	-.043	-.126	-.158*	.186*	.081	.004	-.004	.099	—	
Political Orientation	.302***	.054	-.216**	-.460***	.121	.477***	.483***	.169*	.486***	.039	—

*Note.* \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S30***Correlation Table Power-Cognisant Profile (Sample 1)*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	-.034	—									
Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	-.035	-.044	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.483***	-.000	.223*	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.433***	-.319**	-.041	-.320**	—						
SDO	.518***	-.050	-.214*	-.568***	.309***	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.320**	.158	-.145	-.487***	.170	.491***	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	.105	.145	-.214*	-.388***	.172	.146	.253**	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.413***	.032	-.365***	-.713***	.236*	.620***	.500***	.379***	—		
Age	.057	-.005	-.058	-.157	.185	.103	.006	.161	.152	—	
Political Orientation	.390***	.011	-.263**	-.581***	.247*	.493***	.485***	.317***	.500***	.106	—

Note. \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S31***Correlation Table Proudful-Ambivalent Profile (Sample 2)*

	Proudful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Proudful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	-.046	—									
Power- Cognisant Identity Strategy	.071	.078	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.677***	.136	.220	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.313*	-.364**	-.118	-.422**	—						
SDO	.395**	-.399**	-.222	-.580***	.560***	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.282*	-.103	-.239	-.388**	.291*	.391**	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.066	.454***	-.246	.002	-.180	-.340*	.010	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.642***	-.146	-.315*	-.796***	.433**	.541***	.498***	.023	—		
Age	.093	.311*	.217	-.013	-.054	-.201	-.074	.278*	-.019	—	
Political Orientation	.392**	-.066	-.056	-.584***	.269*	.442***	.508***	.055	.400**	-.102	—

Note. \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S32**

*Correlation Table Distancing Profile (Sample 2)*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	.102	—									
Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	.157	-.176	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.128	-.032	.467***	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.210	-.200	.106	-.061	—						
SDO	.105	.018	-.370**	-.458***	.026	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.256*	.153	-.280*	-.387***	.217	.248*	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.218	.289*	-.177	.022	.043	-.063	.026	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.121	.066	-.416***	-.743***	.075	.466***	.438***	-.004	—		
Age	-.015	-.136	.248*	.137	.121	-.260*	-.293**	-.087	-.149	—	
Political Orientation	.167	.166	-.404***	-.426***	.047	.627***	.359**	.135	.459***	-.176	—

*Note.* \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S33**

*Correlation Table Distancing-Cognisant Profile (Sample 2)*

	Prideful Identity Strategy	Distancing Identity Strategy	Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	SDO	Meritocratic Beliefs	Ethno-Racial Evasion	Racial Inequality Evasion	Age	Political Orientation
Prideful Identity Strategy	—										
Distancing Identity Strategy	-.012	—									
Power-Cognisant Identity Strategy	.061	-.238*	—								
Linking Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality	-.204*	-.085	.433***	—							
Ethno-Racial Ingroup Identification	.332***	-.405***	.048	-.146	—						
SDO	.252**	-.102	-.198*	-.477***	.117	—					
Meritocratic Beliefs	.134	.300**	-.296**	-.515***	-.048	.390***	—				
Ethno-Racial Evasion	-.041	.350***	-.453***	-.338**	-.146	.095	.153	—			
Racial Inequality Evasion	.193*	.203*	-.448***	-.731***	.123	.444***	.528***	.294**	—		
Age	.063	.218*	-.182	-.176	-.054	.149	.049	.382***	.134	—	
Political Orientation	.316***	-.134	-.236*	-.447***	.142	.475***	.418***	.087	.423***	.004	—

*Note.* \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ . SDO denotes social dominance orientation.

**Table S34**

*Estimated Marginal Means of Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality Across Identity Profiles, Adjusted for Political Orientation*

Identity Profile	Emmean (S1)	95% CI (S1)	Emmean (S2)	95% CI (S2)
Distancing	4.15	[3.83, 4.47]	4.37	[4.03, 4.72]
Distancing-cognisant	5.53	[5.34, 5.73]	5.85	[5.56, 6.15]
Power-cognisant	6.50	[6.25, 6.75]	—	—
Prideful-ambivalent	—	—	4.86	[4.43, 5.30]
Prideful-distancing	4.16	[3.30, 5.03]	—	—

*Note.* Emmean stands for Estimated Marginal Means. CI stands for Confidence Intervals. S1 and S2 denote Sample 1 and 2, respectively.

**Table S35**

*Tukey Pairwise Comparisons Between Identity Profiles on Linking of Colonialism to Current Racial Inequality, Adjusted for Political Orientation*

Contrast	Est. (S1)	<i>p</i> (S1)	Est. (S2)	<i>p</i> (S2)
Power-cognisant – Distancing	2.36	< .001	—	—
Power-cognisant – Prideful-distancing	2.34	< .001	—	—
Power-cognisant – Distancing-cognisant	0.97	< .001	—	—
Distancing – Prideful-distancing	-0.02	1.00	—	—
Distancing – Distancing-cognisant	-1.39	< .001	-1.48	< .001
Prideful-distancing – Distancing-cognisant	-1.37	.013	—	—
Distancing – Prideful-ambivalent	—	—	-0.49	.178
Prideful-ambivalent – Distancing-cognisant	—	—	-0.99	.002

*Note.* Positive estimates indicate higher values for the first profile. S1 and S2 denote Sample 1 and 2, respectively.

**Table S36**

*Estimated Marginal Means of Ethno-Racial Evasion Across Identity Profiles, Adjusted for Political Orientation*

Identity Profile	Emmean (S1)	95% CI (S1)	Emmean (S2)	95% CI (S2)
Distancing	7.01	[6.60, 7.42]	7.54	[7.16, 7.91]
Distancing-cognisant	6.05	[5.81, 6.30]	5.84	[5.51, 6.17]
Power-cognisant	4.56	[4.24, 4.88]	—	—
Prideful-ambivalent	—	—	6.07	[5.59, 6.55]
Prideful-distancing	6.57	[5.47, 7.67]	—	—

*Note.* Emmean stands for Estimated Marginal Means. CI stands for Confidence Intervals. S1 and S2 denote Sample 1 and 2, respectively.

**Table S37**

*Tukey Pairwise Comparisons Between Identity Profiles on Ethno-Racial Evasion, Adjusted for Political Orientation*

Contrast	Est. (S1)	<i>p</i> (S1)	Est. (S2)	<i>p</i> (S2)
Power-cognisant – Distancing	-2.448	<.001	—	—
Power-cognisant – Prideful-distancing	-2.011	.005	—	—
Power-cognisant – Distancing-cognisant	-1.495	<.001	—	—
Distancing – Prideful-Distancing	0.438	.878	—	—
Distancing – Distancing-cognisant	0.953	.001	1.696	<.001
Prideful-Distancing – Distancing-cognisant	0.515	.803	—	—
Distancing – Prideful-ambivalent	—	—	1.463	<.001
Prideful-ambivalent – Distancing-cognisant	—	—	0.232	.735

*Note.* Positive estimates indicate higher values for the first profile. S1 and S2 denote Sample 1 and 2, respectively.

**Table S38**

*Estimated Marginal Means of Racial Inequality Evasion Across Identity Profiles, Adjusted for Political Orientation*

Identity Profile	Emmean (S1)	95% CI (S1)	Emmean (S2)	95% CI (S2)
Distancing	5.32	[4.99, 5.64]	4.59	[4.24, 4.93]
Distancing-cognisant	3.77	[3.58, 3.97]	3.37	[3.07, 3.66]
Power-cognisant	3.05	[2.80, 3.30]	—	—
Prideful-ambivalent	—	—	4.50	[4.07, 4.94]
Prideful-distancing	6.16	[5.29, 7.03]	—	—

*Note.* Emmean stands for Estimated Marginal Means. CI stands for Confidence Intervals. S1 and S2 denote Sample 1 and 2, respectively.

**Table S39**

*Tukey Pairwise Comparisons Between Identity Profiles on Racial Inequality Evasion, Adjusted for Political Orientation*

Contrast	Est. (S1)	<i>p</i> (S1)	Est. (S2)	<i>p</i> (S2)
Power-cognisant – Distancing	-2.269	<.001	—	—
Power-cognisant – Prideful-distancing	-3.108	<.001	—	—
Power-cognisant – Distancing-cognisant	-0.727	<.001	—	—
Distancing – Prideful-Distancing	-0.839	.266	—	—
Distancing – Distancing-cognisant	1.542	<.001	1.218	<.001
Prideful-Distancing – Distancing-cognisant	2.381	<.001	—	—
Distancing – Prideful-ambivalent	—	—	0.082	.953
Prideful-ambivalent – Distancing-cognisant	—	—	1.137	<.001

*Note.* Positive estimates indicate higher values for the first profile. S1 and S2 denote Sample 1 and 2, respectively.

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