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Perceptions of weight status: The effects of target features (fat/muscularity level, gender, ethnicity) and rater features (ethnicity and gender)

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Perceptions of Weight Status: The Effects of Target Features

(Fat/Muscularity Level, Gender, Ethnicity) and Rater Features (Ethnicity and Gender)

by

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Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my family: to my mother and father who have supported me tirelessly and always encouraged me to value learning and education, and to my husband who is a constant source of encouragement and comfort.

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I would like to thank Dr. J. Kevin Thompson for his time, effort, and patience in supervising this project as well as for the opportunity to explore an area of interest to me. I thank him also for his gracious acceptance of a me as a new member of his research team. I would also like to thank my committee, Dr. Jamie Goldenberg, Dr. Vicky Phares, Dr. Jon Rottenberg, Dr. Joe Vandello, and Dr. Brent Small as chairman, for giving their time and for offering their valuable insights. Thank you to the entire Body Image Research Group for welcoming me into the lab and for offering their valuable time and input in the preparation of this research.

Note to Reader: In its original form, Appendix A contains colored versions of the stimuli used in the research described herein. The stimuli are colored in “light cool brown” in Adobe Photoshop. The color is not integral to the understanding of the research but the interested reader is directed to the original dissertation on file in the library of the University of South Florida in Tampa, Florida.

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ABSTRACT

Previous research has explored self-perception of weight and has established that women tend to overestimate their own weight while men tend to underestimate. New research has also begun to examine parental perceptions of their children's weight and has indicated that parents tend to be fairly inaccurate, particularly when it comes to recognizing overweight in their own children. No research has focused on the way in which we perceive the weight of the many other individuals we encounter on a daily basis. The present study was designed to investigate the way in which the weight of others is rated and the factors that affect the way in which these ratings are made. Undergraduate male (N = 140) and female (N = 193) students viewed a series of slides depicting male and female figures of varying levels of muscularity and adiposity. The race of the figures was also varied. Each figure was presented once in each racial category (Caucasian, Hispanic, and African American). Participants then filled out questionnaires assessing potential covariates: trait levels of body dissatisfaction, thin-ideal internalization, muscularity dissatisfaction, proximate social norms, appearance comparison, and social desirability. BMI was calculated from self-reported height and weight. The effects of target race, rater race, and rater gender on ratings were examined. Results indicated that the race of the figure affected the ratings given to the figure, though consistent patterns of influence were not identified. Males consistently rated the weight of the figures higher than females and African American raters consistently assigned lower weight ratings than did Caucasian raters. The analyses failed to identify consistent

covariates of these effects. Results also provided tentative support for the hypothesis that, given two figures equal in adiposity, raters will provide a lower weight rating to the figure with more muscularity. Exploratory analyses also examined health and attractiveness ratings. The findings are discussed in the context of research on self-perception and the way in which the trends in perception of others differ from the trends seen in self-perception. Study limitations are discussed and possibilities for future research are offered.

Introduction

In recent years, a number of variables have been examined as potential risk factors for eating disorders and obesity (Thompson, 2004; Thompson, Heinberg, Altabe, & Tantleff-Dunn, 1999) including genetic influences, social factors (media images), and interpersonal experiences (peer and parental pressures). In addition, researchers have recently begun to explore and evaluate the potential importance of weight status ratings, for one's own body or that of other individuals, as an important variable that may have treatment or preventive implications. The findings from this research indicate that individuals may have poor accuracy when it comes to estimating both their own weight and the weight of others, often assigning an average weight status to someone who, by prevailing objective standards (e.g., BMI), is overweight or obese. This study will make use of a novel design for the investigation of weight categorization assignments made by individuals who differ in ethnicity and gender for a target image that varies on gender, ethnicity, and fat/muscularity body composition. First, a review of the general area of self-perception research is offered to frame the current methodology, and then the emerging area of research on weight status categorization is reviewed. Potential covariates will then be examined, followed by an outline of the specific methodology.

The study of weight categorization of others has several implications for the fields of eating disorders and obesity. For instance, if there exists a tendency to underestimate the weight of others, this will lead to inaccurate social comparisons with peers and others in one's environment. The majority of adults are either overweight or obese, making an elevated weight status the norm. Therefore, overweight may be perceived as normal or average. One might feel satisfied with one's own weight compared to others based on inaccurate perceptions and therefore fail to recognize a potential weight problem. If a weight problem goes unrecognized it will also likely go untreated. Second, inaccurate

perceptions of the weight of others may, in fact, be an unidentified risk factor for the maintenance of weight-related pathology in specific subgroups. Obesity rates among African Americans are higher than among Caucasians (Racette, Deusinger, & Deusinger, 2003) but studies have shown that African Americans perceive themselves as normal weight or less than their actual weight with greater frequency than Caucasians (Bhuiyan, Gustat, Srinivasan, & Berenson, 2003; Desmond, Price, Hallinan, & Smith, 1989; Paeratakul, White, Williamson, Ryan, & Bray, 2002; Rand & Kuldau, 1990). African Americans also report fewer weight concerns than do Caucasians (Kemper, Sargent, Drane, Valois, & Hussey, 1994; Neumark-Sztainer et al., 2002) and African American men report a preference for larger body size in African American women (Greenberger & LaPorte, 1996; Rosen et al., 1993). Conceivably, when an overweight African American female makes efforts to eat more healthfully or to engage in greater levels of physical activity, these efforts may go unsupported because the perception in the community is that she does not need to lose weight. Unsupported efforts could, in the long, run, result in abandonment or failure of the efforts. Conversely, a Caucasian female whose objective status is underweight likely meets the thin-ideal transmitted in the media and, therefore, the perception may be that she is just right. Close friends or significant others might support her underweight status rather than encouraging appropriate weight gain efforts.

Weight- and eating-related pathologies can range from extreme restriction of eating, excessive exercise, and binging and purging, to overeating and a lack of physical activity (Thompson, 2004). The eating disorders of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa lie at one end of this continuum. Anorexia nervosa is characterized by intense fear of fatness, refusal to maintain a healthy weight, and distorted body image (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Disturbance in body image is also a core feature of bulimia nervosa along with recurrent episodes of binging and vomiting or other compensatory behaviours such as excessive exercise, laxative and diuretic use, or fasting (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Eating disorders represent a serious problem with sequelae including psychiatric comorbidity (Fichter & Quadflieg, 1999; Sullivan, Bulik, Carter, & Joyce, 1996), and high rates of morbidity and mortality (Reijonen, Pratt, Patel, & Greydanus, 2003).

At the other extreme lies the problem of obesity. Obesity rates are staggering and they continue to climb. Defined as an excess of body fat (Dehghan, Akhtar-Danesh & Merchant, 2005), obesity increases the risk for a multitude of health problems including diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, and all-cause mortality (National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, 1998). A body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height squared (Field, Barnoya, & Colditz, 2002), above 30 defines obesity (Devlin, Yanovski, & Wilson, 2000; Flegal, Carroll, Kuczmarski, & Johnson, 1998; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, 1998) and a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 defines overweight (Ogden et al., 2006) in adults. Children at or above the 95th percentile of BMI for age are labeled overweight and children who fall between the 85th and 95th percentiles of BMI for age are labeled at risk for overweight (Flegal, Wei, & Ogden, 2002; Himes & Dietz, 1994). In the United States in 2003-2004, 34.8% of children aged 2-19 years were overweight or at risk for overweight and 64.5% of adults aged 20 years and up were overweight or obese (Ogden et al., 2006), making the problem of obesity and overweight a major public health problem.

Self-Perception Research

A great deal of research has focused on the way in which adults and adolescents rate or categorize their own weight. These studies ask adolescents and adults to assign themselves to a weight or BMI category and then those category assignments are compared to the objective BMI of the participants. These studies have revealed consistent trends in adult and adolescent weight self-perception. Females tend to overestimate their weight status and males tend to underestimate their weight status (Chang & Christakis, 2001; Chang & Christakis, 2003; Gray, 1988; McCreary, 2002; Pritchard, King & Czajka-Narins, 1994; Viner et al., 2006; Wardle & Johnson, 2002). Even some objectively underweight females place themselves in the overweight category (Kaplan, Busner, & Pollack, 1988). The typical gender patterns of over- and underestimation of weight status hold up cross-culturally in Korean (Kim & Kim, 2001), Chinese (Xie et al., 2006), Bahraini (Al-Sendi et al., 2004), and Taiwanese (Page, Lee, & Miao, 2005) adolescents. The finding that more women than men rate themselves as overweight holds up in 22 countries worldwide (Wardle, Haase, & Steptoe, 2006). Results among African

American smokers (Lee et al., 2005) and community and agricultural worker Latino Americans (Hubert, Snider, & Winkelby, 2005) are consistent with trends from other studies. Most disconcerting is that patterns of reporting in pediatricians echo those seen in other adult studies (Perrin, Flower, & Ammerman, 2005). Interestingly, in a study of the association between religiosity and weight perception, Kim (2007) found that Jewish women were more likely to overestimate their weight than were women of other religious backgrounds.

Studies of weight perception have often relied on figure ratings rather than verbal categories. In these studies, participants are shown a series of line drawings of people that vary in adiposity and are asked to make a number of ratings, most frequently their current perceived body size and the body size that they consider ideal (Yanover & Thompson, 2009). These studies tend to reveal similar self-perception trends in that women tend to choose an ideal figure that is much smaller than their current perceived body size (e.g., Barnett, Keel, & Conoscenti, 2001; Safir, Flaisher-Kellner, & Rosenmann, 2005) while men express a preference for a more muscular figure (e.g., Kowner, 2004; Olivardia, Pope, Borwiecki, & Cohane, 2004; Pope et al., 2000; Thompson & Cafri, 2007; Yang, Gray, & Pope, 2005). Importantly, self-ideal discrepancy is associated with higher levels of body dissatisfaction and eating disturbance (Heinberg, 1996; Thompson, 1990).

Weight Categorization of "Others"

A relatively new area in the field of weight perception involves the investigation of classification accuracy when it comes to rating someone else. The term "others" is, of necessity and desirability, quite broad. Throughout daily life, many people are encountered including family, peers, strangers, and many others, and it is very likely that judgments of these individuals, known or unfamiliar, are immediately made implicitly on multiple dimensions including weight. Research in this field is scant, though some intriguing research has examined the way in which parents rate their children's weight.

The methodology of these studies is relatively straightforward. Parents are asked to rate whether their children are underweight, just right, or overweight and their ratings are compared with the children's objective weight status. The research reveals a consistent pattern. Reliably, some parents are inaccurate. Importantly, the inaccuracy is

generally such that they underestimate the weight of an overweight child (Akerman, Williams, & Meunier, 2007; Baughcum, Chamberlin, Deeks, Powers, & Whitaker, 2000; Carnell, Edwards, Croker, Boniface, & Wardle, 2005; Etelson, Brand, Patrick, & Shirali, 2003; Fisher, Fraser, & Alexander, 2006; Jackson, Strauss, Lee, & Hunter, 1990; Jeffery, Voss, Metcalf, Alba, & Wilkin, 2006; Maynard, Galuska, Blanck, & Serdula, 2003; Wing, Epstein, & Neff, 1980).

Two recent studies illustrate this phenomenon well. Carnell et al. (2005) recruited children between the ages of 3 and 5 years in state-funded primary schools in London, England. Nearly three quarters of their sample was Caucasian and almost 95% of parents who responded were mothers. They found that only 1.9% of overweight children and 17.1% of obese children were rated as overweight. No parent placed his or her child in the "very overweight" category. Skelton, Busey, and Havens (2006) examined inner city African American children between the ages of 10 and 20 years. This study differed from many previous studies because it asked children to rate their own weight status in addition to having parents rate the weight status of the children. Results showed that of the 52 overweight children in the sample, 67% felt that they were of normal weight and 77% felt that their weight was healthy, although the likelihood of perceiving one's weight as normal decreased with increasing objective weight status. Parental ratings of child weight and health mirrored those seen in the children. Of those parents whose child was overweight or at risk for overweight, 68% thought their child's weight was normal and 80% thought it was healthy. Furthermore, 28% of the parents in this study felt that being heavier was "good for your health."

Research also suggests that parents of overweight children may not be worried about their child's current weight (Campbell, Williams, Hampton, & Wake, 2006; Jain, Sherman, Chamberlin, Carter, Powers, & Whitaker, 2001; Wake, Salmon, Water, Wright, & Hesketh, 2002) or health status (Young-Hyman, Herman, Scott, & Schlundt, 2000). In one study (Jain et al., 2006), low-income African American mothers of preschool-age children were fairly accurate at assessing child weight; ten out of 15 mothers of overweight children labeled their children as either a little or very overweight. However,

of these mothers, only two were concerned about their child's current weight and five about their child's future weight.

To date, the findings on parental ratings of their children's weight are relatively consistent in indicating a lack of weight awareness. Importantly, research indicates strongly that overweight children are likely to become overweight adults (Reilly et al., 2003), therefore the lack of accurate recognition by parents of their children's weight status might conceivably lead them to deny their children's weight problem and, perhaps, even deter them from seeking treatment.

To date, the area of research on weight categorization accuracy of others has been confined entirely to parents' ratings of their offspring. However, many "others" are encountered on a daily basis. The present study seeks to understand how others' weight is rated and the factors that affect those ratings.

The arguments presented at the start of this paper indicate that race and ethnicity may play a role in the view that we take of others. There are several factors that are important in the way that others are rated. These factors fall into two groups: rater features and target features, where target refers to the individual to be rated. Rater features such as gender and ethnicity are likely to affect the ratings made of others. In self-perception studies, men and women tend to have opposite biases in their ratings and men, in general, tend to exhibit less body dissatisfaction than women (Safir et al., 1995). Members of different racial and ethnic groups also tend to exhibit different patterns of self-perception with African Americans, for example, indicating greater weight-related satisfaction than Caucasians (Parker, Nichter, Vuckovic, Sims, & Ritenbaugh, 1995). It is likely that the gender and ethnic patterns will also extend to ratings of others. For example, African Americans may allow greater latitude before placing a target into the overweight category than do Caucasians because African Americans tend to experience less body dissatisfaction than do Caucasians (Grabe & Hyde, 2006; Wildes, Emery, & Simons, 2001). Rater gender and race/ethnicity are also likely to interact. For instance, African American men may be more likely to underestimate the weight of overweight women due to their preferences for larger women (Greenberger & LaPorte, 1996; Rosen et al., 1993). Finally, rater BMI will also likely have an effect on ratings. Gray (1977)

found that underweight individuals were more likely to overestimate their weight while overweight individuals were more likely to underestimate their weight. In other words, those individuals at the extremes of the distribution were more likely to normalize their weight.

Furthermore, it is likely that the features of the target to be rated will have an effect on the ratings. Gender and race/ethnicity of the target are key factors. A woman may be placed in a heavier weight category than a man of the same proportions because of the pressure for thinness placed on women in our society. African American and Hispanic female targets may receive ratings indicating that they are heavier than Caucasian female figures of the same objective size. Muscularity and body fat of the target are also likely to play a role. Past studies have tended to focus solely on adiposity but the proposed study also seeks to investigate the effects of muscularity. Using figures that vary along both of these dimensions will allow for the exploration of the question of whether two figures with equal body fat are perceived differently if they have different amounts of musculature.

In sum, a wealth of research findings is suggestive of the possible effects of rater (gender, ethnicity) and target (gender, ethnicity, fat/muscularity composition) characteristics in weight status ratings. In addition, extant research suggests the possible covariate effects of other dispositional factors. These variables will now be reviewed.

Psychological Covariates: Body Shape and Size Dissatisfaction, Muscularity Dissatisfaction, Appearance Comparison, Social Norms, and Internalization of Appearance Ideals

In addition to the factors of gender and ethnicity, several psychological factors likely affect the way in which the weight of others is judged. Body shape and size dissatisfaction and muscularity dissatisfaction shape the way that individuals view themselves and likely contribute to the way that others are viewed. Appearance comparison refers to the tendency to compare aspects of one's physical appearance to some external standard, usually another individual. These comparisons affect the way one feels about one's body and could play a role in the perception of others. Social norms,

too, affect attitudes and behaviour and likely play a role in the way that others are perceived. These factors will now be examined, in turn.

Body Dissatisfaction

Body dissatisfaction is conceptualized in many ways. Past research has often focused on weight and shape dissatisfaction, which is more common in women and found to be normative in the population (Rodin et al., 1984). More recent research has acknowledged that men, too, experience body dissatisfaction but in ways that may differ from women. Men more commonly experience dissatisfaction with their degree of musculature and strength (e.g., Thompson & Cafri, 2007). In a qualitative study of male body image, Ridgeway and Tylka (2005) identified five domains of muscularity to which men aspire. These are definition, large size, big but not too big, strength, and athleticism. Overall, their results showed that men desire a tall, lean, muscular, body that looks athletic and strong. In particular, men tended to focus their concern on the arms, the chest, and the abdominal region. Exposure to images of muscular male models has been found to decrease body satisfaction in college men (Lorenzen, Grieve, & Thomas, 2004) indicating that body dissatisfaction in males likely stems from a desire to emulate the muscular ideal (Humphreys & Paxton, 2004). Exposure to the muscular ideal in media has been linked to muscularity concerns as well as dietary supplement use to build muscle (Hatoum & Belle, 2004). Media exposure to the muscular ideal was also associated with a higher value placed on thinness in women in this study.

Davis, Karvinen, and McCreary (2005) examined personality correlates of the drive for muscularity in men, hypothesizing that they would be similar to the correlates of drive for thinness in women. Neuroticism, perfectionism, fitness orientation, and appearance orientation all predicted drive for muscularity. Given the link between drive for muscularity and inappropriate weight control practices such as steroid use and excessive exercise, these personality factors may also pose a risk for such behaviours. Olivardia et al. (2004) also found that a phenomenon known as muscle belittlement, the degree to which participants feel that they are less muscular than they actually are, is related to depression, body dissatisfaction, and eating disturbance. Jones and Crawford (2005) conducted a structural equation modeling study and found that there are two

distinct and independent paths to body dissatisfaction in adolescent males, one via weight concerns and the other via muscularity concerns. Those males with a higher BMI were susceptible to body dissatisfaction as a function of their excess weight. Males with a lower BMI, on the other hand, experienced dissatisfaction as a function of the desire to be larger and more muscular.

In women, elevated levels of body dissatisfaction have been associated with dieting, eating disordered symptoms, and negative affect (Heinberg, 1996; Stice, 2001; Thompson, Heinberg, Altabe, & Tantleff-Dunn, 1999). Body dissatisfaction is also a key factor in many theories of eating disturbance, among them the tripartite influence model (Shroff & Thompson, 2006) and the dual pathway model of bulimic symptomatology (Stice, Nemeroff, & Shaw, 1996). In the tripartite influence model (Shroff & Thompson, 2006) peers, parents, and media are thought to send messages that, when internalized, lead to body dissatisfaction, which leads to bulimic symptoms. In the dual pathway model (Stice et al., 1996) body dissatisfaction is thought to contribute to negative affect and restricting behaviour, which, in turn, combine to produce bulimic symptoms.

A key feature of body dissatisfaction in both males and females appears to be a misperception of the self, as evidenced in the self-perception studies discussed above. Inaccurate perception of the self is also a core diagnostic criterion in both anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa (American Psychiatric Association, 2004). In the studies of self-perception of weight in adolescents both perception of overweight status (Pritchard et al., 1997) and of a weight problem (Kim & Kim, 2001) were predictive of negative self-esteem. Among Japanese adults, body esteem was negatively related to self-ideal discrepancy in the domains of weight, body shape, and muscularity in men and women.

One question that has yet to be answered is if body dissatisfaction, whether the dissatisfaction is with shape, size, or muscularity, affects how we perceive others. It is possible that dissatisfaction with the self could extend to others such that women would overestimate the weight of others and men would underestimate. It is also possible that the converse is true; dissatisfaction with one's own body could lead to idealization of others' bodies, leading women to underestimate and men to overestimate the weight status of another.

Appearance Comparison

Festinger (1954) first put forward social comparison theory (SCT). According to SCT, individuals compare themselves to others to form assessments of their own status on a dimension. When these comparisons are made to people who are doing less well than themselves, the comparison is deemed "downward" and when the comparison is made to another who is doing better, the comparison is termed "upward" (Fiske, 2004). Both types of social comparisons can lead to either negative or positive affective outcomes, depending on the motivation and characteristics of the individual making the comparison (Buunk, Collins, Taylor, VanYperen, & Dakof, 1990).

Research has shown that upward comparisons to thin models increase body dissatisfaction (Engeln-Maddox, 2005) and predict the presence of eating disorder symptoms (Corning, Krumm, & Smitham, 2006). Tiggeman and McGill (2004) found that social comparison to models' bodies or body parts increased negative mood and body dissatisfaction. The effect of image type on mood and body dissatisfaction was mediated by the amount of social comparison reported. Krones, Stice, Batres, and Orjada (2005) also found that in-vivo exposure to a thin-ideal confederate increases body dissatisfaction. Social comparison has been found to be a predictor of body dissatisfaction in women, even when controlling for self-esteem and level of obesity (Stormer & Thompson, 1996). In adolescent males, social comparison was related to negative outcomes including increased body dissatisfaction and inappropriate weight gain practices. In adolescent females, social comparison was also related to increased body dissatisfaction, and to inappropriate weight loss practices (Morrison, Kalin, & Morrison, 2004). Social comparison also prospectively predicts changes in body dissatisfaction in adolescents (Jones, 2004). Females are also more likely than males to engage in universalistic social comparison in the domain of appearance (Morrison et al., 2004). Through increased body dissatisfaction, appearance comparison may affect the way one perceives others' weight.

Given the presence of other participants and a female experimenter in the room while ratings were being made, it is possible that appearance comparison could have

occurred during the study. The degree to which participants usually engage in appearance comparison was evaluated and examined as a covariate in the present study.

Social Norms

Perceived norms can affect behaviour (Bergrstrom & Neighbours, n.d.). Social norms theory has set forth two types of norms. Descriptive norms involve perceptions of what is popular and injunctive norms involve perceptions of what is typically approved or disapproved, that is, what one should do (Cialdini, 2003). Injunctive body norms in our society tend to be promulgated by the media, who pronounce that females must be thin and males must be muscular. Peers and parents also play a role in shaping our perceptions of injunctive norms by making comments about how we should look (van den Berg, Thompson, & Obremski-Brandon, 2002). Most individuals are unable to live up to these unrealistic norms and, in many, this leads to some level of body dissatisfaction, particularly among those who internalize or "buy into" the thin ideal and feel the need to emulate it (Thompson & Stice, 2001). Research has shown that girls are more likely than boys to perceive higher weight and dieting concerns among family and friends (Thompson et al., 1999). Ratings of perceived weight in adults, therefore, may reflect their recognition that they depart from what is considered normative.

Research has shown that the individuals in one's immediate environment affect how one is viewed by others. One study by Halford and colleagues (BBC News, 2003) digitally manipulated a prom photo so that the same attractive male was seen beside either a thin or heavy well-dressed prom date. College women's descriptions of the gentleman in the picture, based on a negative adjective rating scale, were more negative when the woman in the photograph was heavy. The norm group one considers relevant may also affect one's own self-view. One study presented women with body image feedback stating that they differed (i.e., were either larger or smaller) than either 1) women at their own college or 2) the United States population (Heinberg & Thompson, 1992). Only the feedback that one differed from one's own college population led to increased body image anxiety and general distress ratings. A study of Bahraini adolescents (Al-Sendi et al., 2004), found that 75% of boys thought their friends would consider them underweight though only 11% were objectively underweight, indicating an

awareness of a social norm for muscularity or, at least, a larger body size in males. Such findings indicate that not only are distal societal norms important in one's view of weight, so too are proximate social norms. The individuals in one's immediate environment likely shape, to some extent, how one views the weight of another. It is possible that if one's social network is comprised primarily of overweight and/or obese individuals one might come to see excess weight as normative or average and, therefore, underestimate the weight status of another individual.

In the body image field, measurement tends to focus on the cultural norms of thinness and muscularity while putting less emphasis on the more proximate influences in an individual's life. In a fascinating study of social networks, Christakis and Fowler (2007) found that the likelihood of becoming obese increased as close friends became obese, particularly among male friendships. The same held true of spousal relationships. One might conclude that some more proximate social factor is having an effect on weight in these instances. A barometer of immediate or proximate weight norms could be obtained by having individuals indicate their perceptions of those closest to them including immediate family members and friends. Research has indicated that, even in adolescence, girls are more likely to compare themselves to friends as opposed to more distal peers, and to peers as opposed to family members (Schutz, Paxton, & Wertheim, 2002). When the tripartite influence model was tested on adolescents in a structural equation modeling study (Shroff & Thompson, 2006), the path from parental influence to other body image and eating disorder symptom variables was not significant. It may be assumed that the likelihood of using family members as a source of comparison diminishes further during the college years since many individuals move away from home at this time and have even less exposure to family members. In this study, therefore, the focus will be on a social network of peers.

Cultural and societal norms are not to be neglected, however, when considering the influence of social norms on an individual. Thin-ideal internalization likely plays an important role in the development of body dissatisfaction based on social norms. Terry and Hogg (1996) found that perceived norms were predictive of sun-protective behaviour intentions only in those individuals who strongly identified with a behaviour-relevant

reference group. The parallel in body image would be that individuals who strongly identify with, or internalize, the importance of thinness disseminated in Western culture would be more at risk for body dissatisfaction and inappropriate weight-loss (for women) or weight gain (for men) strategies. Thin-ideal internalization is considered a causal risk factor for body dissatisfaction and bulimic symptoms (Thompson & Stice, 2001). Internalization of norms has a stronger relationship to body image than does awareness of norms (Cafri, Yamamiya, Brannick, & Thompson, 2005) and is likely a key factor in the effects of norms on ratings of weight status. Individuals who internalize the cultural standards of thinness and appearance are likely to show the common patterns of over- and underestimation in their self-perceptions of weight. When it comes to rating others, it is hypothesized that individuals who strongly internalize cultural norms are likely to apply those norms to others as well and will carry the patterns of over- and underestimation into their ratings of others. It is possible, therefore, to assess social norms at multiple levels. Internalization measures assess the cultural norms in society at a broad level, assumed to be common for most individuals in the culture. Ratings of peers, on the other hand, assess a more proximal social network norm, assumed to vary by individual.

Thus, there is available evidence that at least five psychological variables may affect judgments of other individuals' body sizes: body shape and weight dissatisfaction, muscularity dissatisfaction, appearance comparison, proximate social norms (body sizes of those in one's immediate environment), and internalization of appearance ideals.

Overview of Current Study

The current study was designed to investigate how individuals categorize the weight status of other individuals. Both rater and target characteristics were examined, along with several dispositional measures as potential covariates of ratings. The lack of any previous empirical work in this area of research renders the presentation of well-supported hypotheses untenable. However, as discussed throughout the introduction, a review of related work in the field of body image (in particular, the self-perception literature) and obesity suggests the possibility that rater gender and ethnicity may influence weight category assignments. Additionally, it is possible that target features (gender, ethnicity) may also interact with rater features.

Hypotheses

Based on speculations from related literature, the hypotheses below are presented as initial, exploratory hypotheses:

1. Target features (gender and ethnicity) will interact with rater features (gender and ethnicity) to affect target weight ratings. For instance, African-American men may place African American women in a lower (less heavy) weight categorization than Caucasian men.
2. The body fat and the muscularity of the target will interact to influence ratings. Targets with greater muscularity but equal body fat will receive a lower (less heavy) weight categorization.

Exploratory Questions

3. Social norms, appearance comparison, body dissatisfaction, weight dissatisfaction and rater BMI will act as covariates. Individuals with a higher BMI and those higher in appearance comparison will assign lower weight categorizations, whereas those high in body dissatisfaction, muscularity dissatisfaction, or social norms, will assign higher weight categorizations.

Pilot Study

Prior to the main study, a pilot study was conducted in which the slide rating task and a new, exploratory measure were tested. The purposes of the pilot study were to 1) test the new measure, the Proximal Social Environment Rating Scale (PSERS) to insure the instructions were clear, 2) to establish the number of friends to be rated using the new PSERS in the main study, 3) test the procedures for the slide ratings to ensure that the slides were being rated as intended, and 4) determine the optimal number of stimuli but consider respondent burden in the total number retained.

Method

Participants

Twenty-nine undergraduates from the University of South Florida participated in the pilot study. One case was deleted because the participant failed to indicate gender. The final sample consisted of nine males and 19 females. There were three Caucasian males and 12 Caucasian females, three Hispanic males and two Hispanic females, and three African American males and five African American females in the sample. Mean age of the participants was 22.24 years (*SD* = 5.60) with a range of 18-44 years. The mean BMI of the sample was 22.24 (*SD* = 4.13), which falls in the normal weight range. The maximum BMI in the sample was 32.38 and the minimum was 18.29.

Measures

Please see Appendix A for the pilot stimuli, the target rating items, the instructions read to participants, the PSERS instructions, and the focus group questions. Please note that the stimuli are lettered for ease of identification. Participants did not see these letters during slide presentations.

Stimuli (Target Figures)

The stimuli were culled from the Somatomorphic Matrix (Gruber, Pope, Borowiecki, & Cohane, 1999). The Somatomorphic Matrix consists of 100 figures of each gender arranged in a 10 X 10 matrix with the figures varying along the dimensions of muscularity and adiposity. The figures have known fat-free mass indices and body fat percentages, which were determined by photographing individuals with known measurements and having a graphic artist converting these photographs into line drawings (Gruber et al., 1999). This assessment instrument has rapidly become the standard in the body image field for the assessment of both fat and muscularity dimensions (e.g., Cafri & Thompson, 2007).

For the pilot study, thirty figures were chosen, fifteen male and fifteen female. Each figure was presented in three different racial/ethnic categories for a total of 90 targets. Race/ethnicity was indicated on the bottom of the slide. The racial/ethnic categories were Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic. The initial fifteen figures of

each gender were chosen as follows: The three thinnest figures were chosen from the lowest body fat quartile of the somatomorphic matrix at a low, medium, and high level of muscularity. The four thinnest figures of the somatomorphic matrix were not chosen because they do not resemble what is usually seen on a daily basis and are, therefore, low in ecological validity. The remaining 12 figures represented the three upper quartiles of body fat of the somatomorphic matrix representing the lowest, highest, and two intermediate levels of muscularity.

The figures were altered from their usual presentation in the following ways: 1) the figures were colored in to make them more credible in any of the racial categories. The figures were colored in "light cool brown" in Adobe Photoshop. Due to inconsistencies in projector color, the color was altered for presentation in some classrooms to make the appearance of the slides consistent across presentations. 2) The male figures' bathing suits were colored black. 3) The heads of the female figures were removed and replaced with the heads of the male figures to remove any suggestion of race that could come from the hairstyles of the female figures. The male figures' heads were simply circles with ears so the exchange did not render the female figure masculine in appearance (see Appendix A).

Figure Ratings

Participants were asked to rate each figure's health, weight, and attractiveness on a seven point Likert-type scale. The health and attractiveness items were presented as distractor items to reduce the focus on weight. Some participants were also asked to estimate the weight of the target given the height (for males 5'10", for females 5'4").

Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale

An exploratory social norms measure was created for the purposes of this study called the Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale (PSERS). Participants were asked to rate the body shape and size of peers with whom they spend the most time using a subset of figures from the Somatomorphic Matrix (Gruber et al., 1999). The figures in this scale can be found in Appendix H. In the pilot study, participants were asked to rate

the three peers with whom they spend the most time and the ten peers with whom they spend the most time, in counterbalanced order.

Demographic Information

Participants provided demographic information including age, race/ethnicity, height, weight, and year in school. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using self-reported weight and height with the standard formula: [weight in pounds/(height in inches)^2] X 703. See Appendix K for the specific demographic items.

Focus Groups

After the presentation of the slides, participants were asked a number of focus questions. The questions were designed to elicit any aspects of the rating task that participants found problematic.

Procedure

Participants enrolled in the study and scheduled an appointment via the USF Sona system. The study was conducted in a group setting in classrooms equipped with a computer and Proxima projector. Participants viewed the slides and provided ratings and then completed the PSERS. Finally, the participants responded to the focus group questions. Participants were then debriefed and awarded three extra credit points.

Results

Stimuli

Means for each figure were calculated, collapsing across the three presentations of each slide (see Table 1). Mean weight ratings seemed to increase with increasing muscularity and adiposity, but there did seem to be a tendency for participants to stick to the middle of the scale, particularly for the figures in the middle. In other words, participants had a tendency to provide a rating between 3 and 5 on a seven-point scale, particularly for the figures intermediate in adiposity and muscularity. This tendency led to a clustering of means around the middle of the scale, making it difficult to detect differences among them. Because the means of several figures were very close, six male

and six female figures were eliminated. The reduction in the number of stimuli will also help to reduce respondent burden. The eliminated figures were those in the three upper quartiles of body fat of the somatomorphic matrix representing the two intermediate levels of muscularity (for males figures T, U, X, Y, BB, and CC; for females figures E, F, I, J, M, and N).

Table 1. Means for health, weight, and attractiveness of target figures

Figure	Weight Mean Rating	Health Mean Rating	Attractiveness Mean Rating
A	4.00	5.37	2.83
B	3.87	5.31	3.01
C	2.35	2.98	2.23
D	4.46	5.41	2.91
E	4.11	5.24	4.00
F	3.93	5.05	4.06
G	3.89	4.80	4.52
H	4.44	5.17	3.71
I	4.44	4.84	4.25
J	4.23	4.74	4.22
K	4.44	4.57	4.20
L	4.82	4.51	3.36
M	4.90	4.17	3.64
N	5.16	3.66	3.40
O	5.29	3.21	2.89
P	4.30	5.90	4.99
Q	4.01	5.47	4.87
R	3.44	4.56	3.90
S	4.47	5.74	4.75
T	4.18	5.75	4.94
U	3.93	5.29	4.60
V	3.67	4.11	3.44

Figure	Weight Mean Rating	Health Mean Rating	Attractiveness Mean Rating
W	4.73	5.28	4.26
X	4.41	5.28	4.29
Y	4.50	4.61	3.70
Z	4.40	3.86	3.13
AA	5.49	3.25	2.69
BB	5.57	3.11	2.53
CC	5.79	2.67	2.31
DD	5.51	2.99	2.43

Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale

The mean adiposity and mean muscularity were calculated for each participant's ratings of three friends and ten friends. Mean adiposity for three friends (M = 4.96, SD = 1.71) was significantly correlated with mean adiposity for ten friends (M = 3.42, SD = 2.19; r = .60, p < .01). Mean muscularity for three friends (M = 4.96, SD = 2.19) was significantly correlated with mean muscularity for ten friends (M = 3.24, SD = 1.32; r = .73, p < .01). Given these high correlations and the desire to keep participant burden to a minimum, it was determined that ratings of three friends would be a sufficient measure for the PSERS.

Focus Groups

Several of the participants reported that they either did not notice or did not attend to the race/ethnicity labels on the slides. Of those who did, the majority reported that they found the figures credible although a small minority felt that they had to use their imagination. To increase the likelihood that participants would attend to the labels, the instructions for the main study were changed so that the participants' attention was explicitly directed to the labels.

Some participants reported that they felt they were watching the same few slides over and over again. Some participants also complained about slide quality, citing "fuzziness" as a factor that made the ratings difficult. Most participants reported that they were able to focus throughout but there were several participants who reported that they

were becoming tired or restless by the end of the presentation. Another reported that the presentation was "boring" and "repetitive." As noted above, the number of slides was reduced to help reduce participant burden. Eliminating the slides at the intermediate levels of muscularity was also designed to make the slides more distinct and distinguishable. The quality of the slides was improved.

Some participants complained that having friends in the room distracted them from completing the task. The experimenter also noticed some participants responding to cell phone pages and text messages during the study. The instructions were modified for the main study to reduce the likelihood of these distractions. Participants were told that if they disrupted the study in any way or were found using cell phones, they would be asked to leave and not receive credit for participating in the study. They were also directed not to make any noise or speak during the study.

During the pilot study, the majority (57%) of the participants received the information regarding the height of the target to be rated. The other participants did not. During the focus groups, attempts were made to understand how knowing or not knowing this information affected participant's ratings. One participant who did not know the target's height reported that they assumed the target was "average." Another reported that they looked at how the target "fit in the frame" of the slide. Several of those who did know said that they did not attend to it or they forgot about it or did not factor it into their decisions. A minority reported that it had affected their ratings and that they would have rated the targets differently had they not known the height. Based on these findings, the decision was made to eliminate the item giving participants the target's height. It was thought that it would be best to allow the participants to establish their own metric for height.

Many of the participants had no difficulty with the PSERS instructions. However, there were several participants who indicated that the instructions did not clearly explain how the measure was to be filled out. Based on the questions asked by participants during the focus group, the PSERS instructions were modified. The modifications were intended to make it easier for participants to understand how the scale was to be filled out.

Summary of Changes

Based on the results of the pilot study, several changes were made. The instructions read to participants were altered to place a higher premium on silence and focus during the rating task. The participants' attention was also directed to the race/ethnicity labels on the slides and they were explicitly asked to take these into account in their ratings. Please see Appendix B for the altered instructions. The number of ratings to be made was reduced from 90 to 54. The slide quality was improved. The number of friends to be rated in the PSERS was set at three. The instructions on the PSERS were altered to increase clarity. Finally, because of the responses of the participants during the focus groups, the item stating the height of the figure was removed.

Method

Participants

Participants were 342 undergraduates from the University of South Florida. Two students did not complete the study and three failed to provide essential demographic information. Two participants indicated a mixed racial background and were therefore ineligible. One did not complete the slide ratings and one final participant incorrectly completed the rating task. These nine individuals were eliminated. The final sample consisted of 333 undergraduates, 140 males and 193 females. The participants ranged in age from 18 to 46 years with a mean of 21.43 years (*SD* = 2.18). Thirty-nine percent of the sample self-identified as Caucasian, 31% as Hispanic, and 30% as African American or Black. The breakdown of the sample by gender and race is presented in Table 2. The mean BMI of the sample was 24.86, which falls at the top end of the normal weight range. BMI breakdown by gender and race is also presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Demographic characteristics.

		BMI	
Gender	N	M	SD
	African American		
Male	34	26.23	4.64
Female	66	26.12	6.74
	Hispanic		
Male	51	26.06	4.48
Female	53	23.56	3.73
	Caucasian		
Male	55	25.99	5.16
Female	74	22.37	3.72

Measures

Stimuli and Stimulus Rating Form

The stimuli were 18 figures, nine male and nine female, from the Somatomorphic Matrix (Gruber, Pope, Borowiecki, & Cohane, 1999). The Somatomorphic Matrix consists of 100 figures of each gender arranged in a 10 X 10 matrix with the figures varying along the dimensions of muscularity and adiposity. The figures have known fat-free mass indices and body fat percentages, which were determined by photographing individuals with known measurements and having a graphic artist converting these photographs into line drawings (Gruber et al., 1999). This assessment instrument has rapidly become the standard in the body image field for the assessment of both fat and muscularity dimensions (e.g., Cafri & Thompson, 2007).

Each figure was presented three times to participants, once in each of the race/ethnicity categories, for a total of 54 targets. Target race/ethnicity was indicated on the bottom of the slide. The racial/ethnic categories were Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic. Participants were asked to rate each figure's health, weight, and attractiveness on a seven point Likert-type scale. The health and attractiveness items were presented as distractor items to reduce the focus on weight. The target rating items can be found in Appendix C. To reduce fatigue effects and order effects, four random orders of the slides were created and one order was randomly selected for each group of participants.

Distraction Task

After the ratings, participants completed a distraction task (see Appendix D). Research has shown that a brief (5-8 minutes), externally focused, active task will return experimentally induced dysphoric moods to baseline (Lyubomirsky & Nolen-Hoeksema, 1993, 1995; Morrow & Nolen-Hoeksema, 1990). A similar procedure was used in the present study to wash out any negative affect induced as a result of the rating task. Participants were asked to spend 5-10 minutes thinking about the countries of the world. They were asked to compile a list of ten locations they have heard about but have never visited and to indicate how the media portrays these destinations.

Appearance Comparison

The Physical Appearance Comparison Scale (PACS; Thompson, Heinberg, & Tantleff, 1991; Appendix E) was used to assess the tendency to compare oneself to others in various domains of physical appearance. The PACS is a 5-item scale that uses a five-point Likert-type scale ranging from "Never" to "Always." It has demonstrated adequate internal reliability and test-retest reliability as well as moderate convergent validity with measures of body image dissatisfaction, eating disturbance, and self-esteem (Thompson, Heinberg, & Tantleff, 1991). After reverse-coding item 4, the responses to the items were summed to create a scale score (possible total = 25). Internal consistency in the present sample was good (Alpha = .74).

Social Desirability

Social desirability was assessed using the Marlowe-Crown Social Desirability Scale (MCSDS; Crown & Marlowe, 1964; Appendix F). The MCSDS is a 33-item measure of individuals' approach to self- and socially evaluative situations and the meanings of such situations for them. It uses a true-false response format. Internal consistency of this scale has been found to be good (Cronbach's alpha = .88) and one-month test-retest reliability in a sample of undergraduates is high (r = .88). The scale score was created by reverse-scoring all items keyed false and then by counting the number of "true" responses (possible total = 33). Internal consistency in the present sample was very good (Alpha = .78).

Social Norms Measures

Two measures of social norms were used. The first was the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire – 3 (SATAQ; Thompson, van den Berg, Roehrig, Guarda, & Heinberg, 2004; Appendix G) Internalization – General subscale. This subscale is designed to assess trait levels of thin-ideal internalization, specifically from media messages. It is assumed that those with higher levels of internalization are those who hold more strongly to the current cultural norms of thinness. Ratings are made on a five-point Likert scale ranging from "Definitely Agree" to "Definitely Disagree." The Internalization – General subscale has shown excellent reliability (Cronbach's alpha

= .96; Thompson et al., 2004). Responses were summed to create a total score (possible total = 45). Internal consistency for the present sample was excellent (Alpha = .93).

A second, exploratory social norms measure was created for the purposes of this study called the Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale (PSERS). Participants were asked to rate the body shape and size of the three peers with whom they spend the most time using a subset of figures from the Somatomorphic Matrix (Gruber et al., 1999). The figures in this scale can be found in Appendix H. The mean adiposity of the participant's peer group served as a measure of the individual's proximal social network.

Body Shape and Size Dissatisfaction

Body dissatisfaction was assessed using the Eating Disorder Inventory 3 - Body Dissatisfaction subscale (EDI-BD; Garner, 2004; Appendix I), a ten-item scale that assesses overall satisfaction with weight-related body sites. The EDI –BD shows good internal consistency in clinical samples of adults and adolescents in both the United States and internationally (all alphas > .9). The test-retest reliability is also very good (r = 0.95). After reverse-coding items 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9, responses were summed to create a total score (possible total = 54). Internal consistency in the present sample was excellent (Alpha = .89).

Muscularity Dissatisfaction

Dissatisfaction with one's muscular appearance was assessed with the Drive for Muscularity Scale (DMS; McCreary & Sasse, 2000; Appendix J). The DMS consists of 15 items on a six-point Likert-type scale. The Likert scale is in reverse (from 1 "Always" to 6 "Never") and the items are all reverse-coded before they are scored. The DMS shows good internal consistency with alphas ranging between .85 and .91 (McCreary, 2006). Test-retest correlations in a sample of college men were also high (all *r*s > .84; Cafri & Thompson, 2004). Responses were summed to create a total score (possible total = 90). Internal consistency in the present sample was very good (Alpha = .89).

Demographic Information

Participants provided demographic information including age, race/ethnicity, height, weight, and year in school. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using self-

reported weight and height with the standard formula: [weight in pounds/(height in inches)^2] X 703. See Appendix K for the specific demographic items.

Procedure

Participants enrolled in the study and scheduled an appointment via the USF Sona system. Near the end of the subject enrollment phase, African American males were specifically targeted via recruitment efforts. Classes in which extra credit points were offered were visited and an announcement was made about the study. Eligible participants were given the opportunity to sign up in class or they were provided with the study number to sign up at a later date. The study was conducted in a group setting in classrooms equipped with a computer and Proxima projector.

First, participants provided informed consent and then viewed the two slide presentations in one of four randomly selected orders, with a five-minute break in between. Each slide was presented to the group for 5 seconds followed by a black screen for 15 seconds. Participants were asked to rate the figure during the time the black screen was presented. Once all 54 figures were rated, participants were asked to complete the distraction task. After five minutes, they were told they could move on to the questionnaires after they had completed the distraction task. The questionnaires were presented in the following order: EDI-BD, SATAQ, DMS, PSERS, PACS, MCSDS. After completing the questionnaires, participants were debriefed. Two extra credit points were awarded after participation.

Data Analysis

Preliminary Analyses

Before beginning the primary analyses, the internal consistency reliability of each variable was computed. The data were checked for outliers using a standardized score of +/-3 to establish outlier status. The covariate variable distributions were also checked for normality and were transformed if necessary. Age could not be normalized and no transformation was applied. The SATAQ, MCSDS, and PSERS did not require transformations. A square root transformation was applied to the EDI-BD, DMS, and PACS. An inverse transformation was applied to BMI. The correlations among the

covariate variables were computed. Next, the groups were examined for differences on age, BMI, and each of the potential covariate variables with a 2 (gender) X 3 (ethnicity) ANOVA. LSD post hoc tests were used. To further verify that social desirability was not influencing responses, the correlation between the MCSDS and the mean weight rating for each target was calculated.

Weight Ratings

First, three omnibus ANOVAs were calculated comparing groups of three figures with a common level of muscularity or adiposity. These tests were 3 (figure) X 2 (rater gender: male, female) X 3 (rater race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African American, Hispanic) X 3 (target race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African American, Hispanic) repeated measures ANOVAs. A *p*-value of .01 was used for statistical significance for these analyses due to the large number of tests. After the omnibus ANOVAs, follow-up analyses were conducted to examine the individual figures. For the purposes of these analyses, a Bonferroni correction was applied to guard against an elevated Type 1 error rate. Because there were 18 initial ANOVAs, the *p*-value of .10 was divided by 18 to yield a required significant *p*-value of .006. Slightly higher *p*-values, between .006 and .01, were considered a trend towards significance. For each of the eighteen figures, a 2 (rater gender: male, female) X 3 (rater race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African American, Hispanic) X 3 (target race/ethnicity: Caucasian, African American, Hispanic) repeated measures ANOVA was conducted on the target weight ratings. Target gender was not entered into the analyses because the figures were not directly comparable across genders. If differences were found across gender, it would not be clear whether these were, in fact, due to gender or to the different body compositions of the male and female figures. Dispositional variables were entered as covariates if they showed significant between-groups differences in the preliminary analyses. Each covariate was entered in a separate ANCOVA. Due to the large number of covariates, entering them all in a single analysis would likely reduce power to detect any significant effects. Greenhouse-Geisser values are reported for all repeated measures effects. LSD post hoc tests were used.

Adiposity and Muscularity

Dependent *t*-tests were carried out to see if increasing muscularity affected the ratings of figures whose body fat composition remained unchanged. A mean for each figure was computed collapsed across the three presentations. Separate analyses were conducted for the male and female slides. These analyses were also conducted separately for each of the race/gender groups in the study. Because of the large number of tests, a *p*-value of .01 was used to establish significance.

Additional Analyses

The same analytic procedure described above for the weight ratings was undertaken again for the distractor items asking about the health and attractiveness of the figures.

Results

Descriptive Information

One outlier was detected on the DMS. All analyses were run with and without this outlier value. The results were unchanged. All results are presented with the outlier in the data.

Presentation orders for the figures were randomly selected for each experimental group. Forty-six percent of participants saw Order 1, 17% saw Order 2, 18% saw Order 3, and 19% saw order 4. On the distractor task, 96.1% of the sample complied with the instructions and listed five countries. Five individuals (1.5%) listed only four countries, 6 individuals (1.8%) listed three countries and two individuals (0.6%) listed only two countries.

Scale means and standard deviations are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Means and standard deviations for covariates

Scale	Score Range	M	SD
EDI – Body Dissatisfaction	9-54	27.46	10.04
SATAQ – Internalization	9-45	26.50	9.20
DMS	15-90	37.09	13.94
PSERS	1-10	5.19	1.70
PACS	5-25	14.35	3.99
MCSDS	0-33	16.41	5.28
BMI	-	24.86	5.12

Preliminary Analyses

The correlations among the covariates were all low enough to merit entering each covariate separately into the analysis rather than forming a composite (see Table 4).

Table 4. Correlations among covariates

Scale	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. EDI-BD	-						
2. SATAQ	.26**	-					
3. DMS	-.05	.20**	-				
4. PSERS	.12*	-.04	.09	-			
5. PACS	.32**	.46**	.13*	.01	-		
6. MCSDS	-.24**	-.24**	-.13*	-.08	-.29**	-	
7. BMI	.34**	-.08	.10	.12*	.00	-.07	-

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

A 2 (gender) X 3 (ethnicity) ANOVA tested for participant differences on the dispositional measures. All relevant means are presented in Tables 5 through 7. Group differences were found for BMI for both gender ($F(1,326) = 22.00$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$) and race ($F(2,326) = 4.34$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). There was a strong trend for an interaction as well ($F(2,326) = 3.03$, $p = .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Group scores on the EDI-BD also differed for gender ($F(1,327) = 34.37$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .11$) and race ($F(2,327) = 8.74$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$) but the interaction was not significant ($F(2,327) = 2.43$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). For the SATAQ, group differences were found for gender ($F(1,325) = 7.33$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) and race ($F(2,325) = 15.67$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .09$) and there was a significant interaction ($F(2,325) = 4.69$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). This same pattern was found for the DMS for gender ($F(1,323) = 148.72$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .32$), race ($F(2,323) = 4.27$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$), and the interaction effect ($F(2,323) = 3.87$, $p < .02$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). There were group differences for gender ($F(1,326) = 10.94$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$) and race ($F(2,326) = 13.66$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$) for the PACS but the interaction was not significant ($F(2,326) = 0.10$, *ns*,

partial $\eta^2 < .01$). These scales, which demonstrated significant between-group differences, were used as covariates in all subsequent analyses.

No group differences were found on age for gender ($F(1,327) = 0.43$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$), or race ($F(2,327) = 1.07$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .01$). The interaction was also not significant ($F(2,327) = 1.74$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .01$). The PSERS also failed to yield significant group differences for gender ($F(1,299) = 0.33$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$) or race ($F(2,299) = 0.66$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$) and the interaction effect was nonsignificant ($F(2,299) = 0.82$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$). There were also no group differences on the MCSDS for gender ($F(1,322) = 0.18$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$) or race ($F(2,322) = 2.60$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) and the interaction, too, was not significant ($F(2,322) = 1.34$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .01$). These scales, because they did not demonstrate between-groups differences, were not used as covariates in any of the subsequent analyses.

Table 5. Means, standard errors, *F*, *p*, and partial η^2 values for gender effects

Variable	Group		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Males M (SD)	Females M (SD)	
Age	21.67 (4.35)	21.26 (4.06)	$F(1,327) = 0.43$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	26.07 (4.77)[a]	23.98 (5.20)[b]	$F(1,326) = 22.00$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$
EDI-BD	23.97 (10.04)[a]	30.00 (9.28)[b]	$F(1,327) = 34.37$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .11$
SATAQ	25.11 (8.71)[a]	27.50 (9.44)[b]	$F(1,325) = 7.33$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	46.27 (13.32)[a]	30.38 (10.02)[b]	$F(1,323) = 148.72$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .32$
PSERS	5.28 (1.78)	5.13 (1.66)	$F(1,299) = 0.33$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	13.63 (4.16)[a]	14.87 (3.79)[b]	$F(1,326) = 10.94$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
MCSDS	16.40 (5.08)	16.42 (5.30)	$F(1,322) = 0.18$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Note: Superscripts indicate means that differ significantly.

Table 6. Means, standard errors, F, p, and partial η^2 values for race effects

Variable	Group			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian M (SD)	Hispanic M (SD)	African American M (SD)	
Age	21.78 (4.34)	21.21 (4.37)	21.21 (3.76)	$F(2,327) = 1.07$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	23.91 (4.73)[a]	24.78 (4.29)	26.16 (6.10)[b]	$F(2,326) = 4.34$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
EDI-BD	29.13 (10.12)[a]	27.65 (9.68)[a]	25.10 (9.95)[b]	$F(2,327) = 8.74$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$
SATAQ	29.18 (9.19)[a]	27.13 (8.23)[a]	22.39 (8.82)[b]	$F(2,325) = 15.67$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .09$
DMS	37.25 (13.68)	40.31 (15.70)[a]	33.50 (11.33)[b]	$F(2,323) = 4.27$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
PSERS	5.03 (1.77)	5.30 (1.59)	5.28 (1.73)	$F(2,299) = 0.66$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	15.69 (4.00)[a]	13.76 (3.70)[b]	13.21 (3.80)[b]	$F(2,326) = 13.66$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$
MCSDS	16.06 (5.14)	16.02 (5.06)	17.25 (5.60)	$F(2,322) = 2.60$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Note: Superscripts indicate means that differ significantly. Subscripts indicate means that differ significantly.

Table 7. Means, standard errors, F, p, and partial η^2 values for interaction effects

Variable	Group						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD)	Female M (SD)	Male M (SD)	Female M (SD)	Male M (SD)	Female M (SD)	
Age	22.64 (5.31)	21.15 (3.34)	21.02 (2.82)	21.40 (5.49)	21.09 (4.33)	21.27 (3.46)	$F(2,327) = 1.74$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	25.99 (5.16)[a]	22.37 (3.71)[b]	26.06 (4.48)$_c$	23.56 (3.73)$_d$	26.23 (4.64)	26.12 (6.74)	$F(2,326) = 3.03$, $p = .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	25.49 (10.69)	31.83 (8.82)	25.69 (9.79)	29.55 (9.26)	18.94 (7.60)	28.27 (9.56)	$F(2,327) = 2.43$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	25.43 (8.65)[a]	31.92 (8.64)[b]	27.24 (8.71)	27.01 (7.82)	21.30 (7.74)	22.94 (9.32)	$F(2,325) = 4.69$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
DMS	44.67 (14.03)[a]	31.65 (10.42)[b]	51.28 (13.94)$_c$	29.96 (8.70)$_d$	41.47 (8.05)[e]	29.26 (10.55)[f]	$F(2,323) = 3.87$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PSERS	5.16 (1.82)	4.94 (1.74)	5.51 (1.75)	5.11 (1.44)	5.11 (1.71)	5.37 (1.75)	$F(2,299) = 0.82$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	15.02 (4.17)	16.19 (3.82)	13.06 (3.95)	14.43 (3.35)	12.14 (3.89)	13.72 (3.77)	$F(2,326) = 0.10$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
MCSDS	15.60 (4.87)	16.40 (5.35)	16.00 (4.84)	16.06 (5.32)	18.33 (5.42)	16.71 (5.66)	$F(2,322) = 1.34$, *ns*, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Note: Superscripts indicate means that differ significantly. Subscripts indicate means that differ significantly.

The MCSDS was correlated with the mean target weight rating for each figure. These correlations were small and only four were significant. The significant correlations were small and represent very little variance accounted for. The MCSDS did not appear to have a large influence on the weight ratings.

Table 8. Correlations between mean target weight ratings and MCSDS scores

Figure	MCSDS
A	.02
B	-.02
C	-.05
D	-.11*
G	-.11*
H	-.11*
K	-.07
L	-.06
O	-.02
P	-.02
Q	-.08
R	-.06
S	-.07
V	-.04
W	-.03
Z	-.11*
AA	-.07
DD	-.02

*$p < .05$

Initial Weight Analyses

Female Figures

Three sets of three female figures were compared because they shared a common level of adiposity or muscularity. First, figures A, B, and C, all at the lowest level of

adiposity but varying in muscularity, were compared. There was a significant interaction of target race and muscularity ($F(4,1178) = 13.17$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc LSD tests of the interaction revealed that for figure A, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was African American ($M = 3.90$, $SD = 0.05$) with the Caucasian target ($M = 3.89$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target ($M = 3.74$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure B, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian ($M = 3.63$, $SD = 0.05$) with the Hispanic target ($M = 3.62$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target ($M = 3.61$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure C, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Hispanic ($M = 2.58$, $SD = 0.06$) with the Caucasian target ($M = 2.35$, $SD = 0.06$) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target ($M = 2.21$, $SD = 0.06$) receiving the lowest rating. This analysis also revealed a significant effect of muscularity ($F(2,458) = 506.76$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .68$), which must be qualified by the significant muscularity by target race interaction. Post hoc LSD comparisons revealed that figure A ($M = 3.85$, $SD = 0.04$), the figure with the highest muscularity, received the highest rating. Figure B ($M = 3.62$, $SD = 0.04$) was intermediate and figure C, the figure with the lowest muscularity, received the lowest rating ($M = 2.38$, $SD = 0.05$). All three means differed significantly. There was also a significant main effect of gender in these analyses ($F(2,311) = 22.68$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that, overall, females ($M = 3.37$, $SD = 0.04$) provided higher ratings than did males ($M = 3.19$, $SD = 0.05$).

Next, figures D, H, and L, all at the highest level of muscularity but varying in adiposity, were compared. There was a significant interaction between adiposity and target race ($F(4,1151) = 6.00$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc examination of the means showed that for figure D, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian ($M = 4.24$, $SD = 0.04$) with the Hispanic target ($M = 4.15$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target ($M = 4.11$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure H, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian ($M = 4.49$, $SD = 0.04$) with the Hispanic target ($M = 4.39$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target ($M = 4.29$, $SD =$

0.04) receiving the lowest rating. For figure L, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian ($M = 5.10$, $SD = 0.04$) with the African American target ($M = 5.04$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target ($M = 4.82$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving the lowest rating. For this set of figures, there was a main effect of adiposity ($F(2,546) = 329.45$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .51$), which must be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc LSD tests revealed that figure L ($M = 4.99$, $SD = 0.03$), the figure with the highest level of adiposity, received the highest weight rating. Figure H ($M = 4.39$, $SD = 0.03$) was intermediate and figure D ($M = 4.17$, $SD = 0.03$), the figure with the lowest level of adiposity, received the lowest weight rating. All three means differed significantly. The analysis also revealed a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,603) = 22.25$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$), which must also be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc tests revealed that when the targets were presented as Caucasian ($M = 4.61$, $SD = 0.03$) and African American ($M = 4.48$, $SD = 0.03$), they did not differ significantly. Both, however, received significantly higher weight ratings than did the targets presented as Hispanic ($M = 4.45$, $SD = 0.03$).

Finally, figures G, K, and O, all at the lowest level of adiposity but varying in muscularity were compared. There was a significant interaction between adiposity and target race ($F(4,1180) = 11.13$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.03$). Post hoc examination of the means showed that for Figure G, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was African American ($M = 3.78$, $SD = 0.04$) with the Hispanic target ($M = 3.77$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Caucasian target ($M = 3.74$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure K, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was African American ($M = 4.49$, $SD = 0.04$) with the Hispanic target ($M = 4.46$, $SD = 0.03$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Caucasian target ($M = 4.37$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure O, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian ($M = 5.40$, $SD = 0.05$) with the African American target ($M = 5.08$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target ($M = 5.32$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving the lowest rating. For this set of figures, there was a main effect of adiposity ($F(2,540) = 772.28$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .71$), which must be qualified by the

significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc LSD tests revealed that figure O (M = 5.26, SD = 0.04), the figure with the highest level of adiposity, received the highest weight rating. Figure K (M = 4.44, SD = 0.03) was intermediate and figure G (M = 3.77, SD = 0.03), the figure with the lowest level of adiposity, received the lowest weight rating. All three means differed significantly. The analysis also revealed a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,616) = 6.32$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$), which must also be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc tests revealed that when the targets were presented as Caucasian (M = 4.50, SD = 0.03) and African American (M = 4.53, SD = 0.02), they did not differ significantly. Both, however, received significantly higher weight ratings than did the targets presented as Hispanic (M = 4.44, SD = 0.03). There was also a significant effect of race in these analyses ($F(2,314)$ =8.09, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$). Post hoc tests revealed that Caucasian (M = 4.56, SD = 0.03) and Hispanic (M = 4.54, SD = 0.04) raters did not differ but both provided significantly higher ratings than did African American raters (M = 4.37, SD = 0.04).

Male Figures

Three sets of three male figures were compared because they shared a common level of adiposity or muscularity. First, figures P, Q, and R, all at the lowest level of adiposity but varying in muscularity, were compared. There was a significant interaction of target race and muscularity ($F(4,1076) = 5.18$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc LSD tests of the interaction revealed that for figure P, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian (M = 4.25, SD = 0.03) with the African American target (M = 4.18, SD = 0.03) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target (M = 4.10, SD = 0.03) receiving the lowest rating. For figure Q, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian (M = 4.05, SD = 0.03) with the African American target (M = 4.01, SD = 0.03) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target (M = 3.99, SD = 0.02) receiving the lowest rating. For figure R, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian (M = 3.45, SD = 0.04) with the Hispanic target (M = 3.42, SD = 0.05) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target (M = 3.26, SD = 0.05) receiving the lowest rating. This analysis also revealed a significant effect of muscularity ($F(2,568) = 318.86$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .50$),

which must be qualified by the significant muscularity by target race interaction. Post hoc LSD comparisons revealed that figure P ($M = 4.18$, $SD = 0.02$), the figure with the highest muscularity, received the highest rating. Figure Q ($M = 4.02$, $SD = 0.02$) was intermediate and figure R, the figure with the lowest muscularity, received the lowest rating ($M = 3.38$, $SD = 0.03$). All three means differed significantly. The analysis also revealed a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,616) = 8.79$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$), which must also be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc tests revealed that when the targets were presented as Caucasian ($M = 3.92$, $SD = 0.02$) and Hispanic ($M = 3.84$, $SD = 0.02$), they did not differ significantly. Both, however, received significantly higher weight ratings than did the targets presented as African American ($M = 3.82$, $SD = 0.02$). There was also a significant main effect of gender in these analyses ($F(2,316) = 9.23$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that, overall, females ($M = 3.81$, $SD = 0.02$) provided lower ratings than did males ($M = 3.91$, $SD = 0.02$).

Next, figures S, W, and AA, all at the highest level of muscularity but varying in adiposity were compared. There was a significant interaction of target race and adiposity ($F(4,1153) = 4.31$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$). Post hoc LSD tests of the interaction revealed that for figure S, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was African American ($M = 4.40$, $SD = 0.04$) with the Hispanic target ($M = 4.38$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Caucasian target ($M = 4.36$, $SD = 0.04$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure W, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was African American ($M = 3.69$, $SD = 0.05$) with the Caucasian target ($M = 3.65$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target ($M = 3.62$, $SD = 0.05$) receiving the lowest rating. For figure AA, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Hispanic ($M = 4.51$, $SD = 0.04$). The Caucasian ($M = 2.35$, $SD = 0.04$) and African American ($M = 2.21$, $SD = 0.04$) targets did not differ significantly but both received significantly lower ratings than did the Hispanic target. This analysis also revealed a significant effect of adiposity ($F(2,437) = 217.34$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .42$), which must be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc LSD comparisons revealed that figure AA ($M = 4.40$, $SD = 0.03$), the figure with the

highest adiposity, received the highest rating. Figure S (M = 4.38, SD = 0.03), the figure with the lowest adiposity, was intermediate and figure W received the lowest rating (M = 3.66, SD = 0.04) All three means differed significantly. There was also a significant main effect of gender in these analyses ($F(2,306) = 13.74$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that, overall, females (M = 4.07, SD = 0.03) provided lower ratings than did males (M = 4.22 SD = 0.03). Finally, there was also a significant effect of race in these analyses ($F(2,306) = 6.68$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc tests revealed that Caucasian (M = 4.21, SD = 0.03) and Hispanic (M = 4.20, SD = 0.04) raters did not differ but both provided significantly higher ratings than did African American raters (M = 4.03, SD = 0.04).

Finally, figures V, Z, and DD, all at the lowest level of adiposity but varying in muscularity were compared. There was a significant interaction between adiposity and target race ($F(4,1227) = 15.91$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$). Post hoc examination of the means showed that for Figure V, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was African American (M = 3.69, SD = 0.05) with the Caucasian target (M = 3.64, SD = 0.04) receiving an intermediate rating and the Hispanic target (M = 3.62, SD = 0.05) receiving the lowest rating. For figure Z, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Hispanic (M = 4.80, SD = .04) with the Caucasian target (M = 4.62, SD = 0.05) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target (M = 4.53, SD = 0.05) receiving the lowest rating. For figure DD, the highest weight rating was assigned when the target was Caucasian (M = 5.95, SD = 0.05) with the Hispanic target (M = 5.84, SD = 0.05) receiving an intermediate rating and the African American target (M = 5.49, SD = 0.05) receiving the lowest rating. For this set of figures, there was a main effect of adiposity ($F(2,606) = 1031.01$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .76$), which must be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc LSD tests revealed that figure DD (M = 5.76, SD = 0.04), the figure with the highest level of adiposity, received the highest weight rating. Figure Z (M = 4.65, SD = 0.04) was intermediate and figure V (M = 3.65, SD = 0.03), the figure with the lowest level of adiposity, received the lowest weight rating. All three means differed significantly. The analysis also revealed a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,628) = 21.18$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$), which

must also be qualified by the significant adiposity by target race interaction. Post hoc tests revealed that when the targets were presented as Caucasian ($M = 4.74$, $SD = 0.03$) and Hispanic ($M = 4.75$, $SD = 0.03$), they did not differ significantly. Both, however, received significantly higher weight ratings than did the targets presented as African American ($M = 4.57$, $SD = 0.03$). Finally, there was also a significant effect of race in these analyses ($F(2,319) = 15.08$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .09$). Post hoc tests revealed that Caucasian ($M = 4.77$, $SD = 0.04$) and Hispanic ($M = 4.79$, $SD = 0.04$) raters did not differ but both provided significantly higher ratings than did African American raters ($M = 4.50$, $SD = 0.04$).

Follow-Up Weight Analyses

Individual figures were examined next. For the sake of parsimony, only significant effects are discussed below. All means, standard deviations and standard errors, F-values, p-values, and partial η^2-values for all of the analyses for each figure are presented in Appendix L. Please refer to Appendix A to match the figures to their letter labels. The findings for the ANOVA are presented first, followed by the ANCOVA. Significant effects related to target race (the repeated factor) are discussed first, because of their relevance for the hypotheses.

Repeated-Measures Effects: Three-Way Interactions

There were no significant three-way interactions between target race, rater race, and rater gender. One male figure, figure P, showed a trend towards significance for this interaction effect ($F(4,611) = 3.54$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). This trend remained when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. For each target race, the gender means were examined at each level of participant race. These post hoc LSD analyses revealed that when the target figure was Hispanic, mean ratings differed for Hispanic male ($M = 4.22$, $SD = 0.73$) and female ($M = 3.98$, $SD = 0.50$) raters such that Hispanic males gave a higher weight rating. Additionally, when the target was Caucasian, mean ratings differed for African American male ($M = 4.37$, $SD = 0.67$) and female ($M = 4.05$, $SD = 0.35$) raters such that African American females gave a lower weight rating. When BMI was covaried, one additional difference was found. In this analysis, when the target

was Hispanic, African American male (*adjusted M* = 3.96, *SE* = 0.09) and female (*adjusted M* = 4.21, *SE* = 0.07) raters differed significantly, with African American males giving a lower weight rating. When the PACS was covaried, the difference between the mean weight ratings for Hispanic male and female raters was no longer significant. None of the results for the female figures supported a trend towards significance. Figure D ($F(4,640) = 3.22$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) was closest to reaching significance.

Repeated Measures Effects: Two-Way Interactions

Target race did not significantly interact with rater race or rater gender for any of the figures. The only significant two-way interaction at the repeated measures level was with covariates. For figure DD, the male figure with the highest level of body fat and lowest level of muscularity, BMI significantly interacted with target race ($F(2, 619) = 10.27$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$).

Repeated Measures Effects: Main Effects of Target Race – Female Stimuli

There was a main effect of target race for Figure A ($F(2,634) = 6.56$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). For figure A, the rating of the Caucasian target ($M = 3.88$, $SD = 0.86$) did not differ significantly from the rating for the Hispanic target ($M = 3.74$, $SD = 0.82$). Both of these ratings, however, were significantly lower than the rating given to the African American target ($M = 3.91$, $SD = 0.83$). This significant effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. Figure D also demonstrated a main effect for target race ($F(2,638) = 18.36$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$). For this figure, the rating given to the African American target ($M = 2.11$, $SD = 1.13$) was significantly lower than the rating given to the Caucasian target ($M = 2.37$, $SD = 1.16$), which was significantly lower than the rating given to the Hispanic target ($M = 2.59$, $SD = 1.09$). All three means were significantly different in this case. This effect remained significant only when the SATAQ was entered as a covariate. The effect disappeared when each of the other covariates was entered into the equation. Figure H, too, demonstrated a main effect of target race ($F(2,618) = 10.34$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). All three means differed significantly with the rating given to the African American target ($M = 4.27$, $SD = 0.63$)

lowest and the rating given to the Caucasian target ($M = 4.49$, $SD = 0.75$) highest. The rating given to the Hispanic target was intermediate ($M = 4.39$, $SD = 0.63$). This significant main effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the equation.

The two female figures with the highest level of adiposity also showed a main effect of target race. For figure L ($F(2,634) = 17.31$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$), the mean ratings given to the Caucasian target ($M = 5.10$, $SD = 0.77$) and the African American target ($M = 5.04$, $SD = 0.70$) did not differ significantly. However, both were significantly higher than the rating assigned to the Hispanic target ($M = 4.81$, $SD = 0.75$). This effect no longer reached significance when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. For figure O ($F(2,646) = 17.45$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$) the ratings demonstrated the same pattern wherein the mean ratings assigned to the Caucasian ($M = 5.39$, $SD = 0.79$) and African American ($M = 5.29$, $SD = 0.81$) targets did not differ significantly but both were higher than that given to the Hispanic target ($M = 5.10$, $SD = 0.90$). Once again, this significant effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the equation.

Repeated Measures Effects: Main Effects of Target Race – Male Stimuli

For the male figures, there was a significant main effect of target race for figure P ($F(2,611) = 6.74$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$), however this main effect must be qualified by the trend towards a significant three-way interaction. Nonetheless, post hoc LSD tests revealed that the mean ratings assigned to the Hispanic ($M = 4.10$, $SD = 0.59$) and African American ($M = 4.18$, $SD = 0.61$) targets did not differ significantly while both were significantly lower than the mean rating given to the Caucasian target ($M = 4.23$, $SD = 0.54$). This significant effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. Figure R also displayed a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,619) = 7.12$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). For this figure, post hoc LSD tests revealed that the mean rating given to the Caucasian target ($M = 3.44$, $SD = 0.78$) and the Hispanic target ($M = 3.43$, $SD = 0.78$) did not differ significantly but they were both higher than the rating assigned to the African American target ($M = 3.27$, $SD = 0.80$). The main effect of target race was no longer significant when each of the covariates was entered into the equation.

Figure W also showed a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,600) = 12.83$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). For this figure, the mean rating given to the Caucasian target ($M = 4.30$, $SD = 0.71$) did not differ significantly from the mean rating assigned to the African American target ($M = 4.38$, $SD = 0.61$). Both of these mean ratings were significantly lower than that assigned to the Hispanic target ($M = 4.51$, $SD = 0.61$). This effect was no longer significant when each of the covariates was entered into the analysis. For figure Z, the main effect of target race ($F(2,642) = 12.84$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$) was such that the mean ratings assigned to the Caucasian ($M = 4.61$, $SD = 0.87$) and African American ($M = 4.54$, $SD = 0.87$) targets did not differ significantly. However, the mean rating for the Hispanic target ($M = 4.77$, $SD = 0.79$) was significantly higher than for the other two targets. This effect remained significant when the EDI-BD was entered as a covariate but failed to reach significance when each of the other covariates was entered into the model.

As with the female targets, there was a significant effect of target race for both of the male targets at the highest level of adiposity. For figure AA ($F(2,646) = 36.20$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$), the post hoc tests revealed that the mean ratings for the Caucasian ($M = 5.95$, $SD = 0.88$) and Hispanic ($M = 5.86$, $SD = 0.85$) targets were not significantly different but were both higher than the rating for the African American target ($M = 5.50$, $SD = 0.87$). This significant effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the model, with the exception of the SATAQ. There remained a significant effect of target race when the SATAQ was entered into the equation. For figure DD, the main effect of target race was nonsignificant with no covariates in the model ($F(2,618) = 0.01$, $p = .901$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$). Only when BMI was entered into the analysis did the effect become significant ($F(2,619) = 9.95$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Despite the fact that the effect was significant, pairwise comparisons indicated that there were no significant differences among the adjusted means for the Caucasian (*adjusted* $M = 5.63$, $SE = 0.05$), Hispanic (*adjusted* $M = 5.64$, $SE = 0.05$), and African American (*adjusted* $M = 5.61$, $SE = 0.05$) targets.

Between-Subjects Effects: Rater Gender X Rater Race Interaction

Only one figure, figure Q, displayed a trend towards a two-way interaction between rater race and rater gender. This trend was the strongest when the SATAQ was

entered as a covariate ($F(2,323) = 4.72$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Pairwise comparisons of gender for each racial group indicated that African American females (*adjusted M* = 4.10, *SE* = 0.05) gave lower weight ratings to figure Q than did African American males (*adjusted M* = 3.95, *SE* = 0.03).

Between-Subjects Effects: Main Effect of Rater Gender – Female Stimuli

Several female figures displayed a main effect of rater gender collapsed across target race for each figure. For figure B ($F(1,322) = 9.25$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$), post hoc tests revealed that females ($M = 3.74$, $SD = 0.58$) gave a higher weight rating to the target than did males ($M = 3.50$, $SD = 0.78$). This significant main effect of gender was found when the EDI-BD, the PACS, and the SATAQ were covaried but not when BMI or the DMS were covaried. For figure G ($F(1,323) = 10.65$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$), the post hoc tests revealed that males ($M = 3.88$, $SD = 0.44$) assigned a higher weight rating than did females ($M = 3.67$, $SD = 0.52$). This significant main effect of gender disappeared when the DMS was entered as a covariate but it remained significant when each of the other covariates were entered into the equation. For figure H ($F(1,323) = 8.44$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$), post hoc tests once again revealed that males ($M = 4.48$, $SD = 0.52$) assigned a higher weight rating to the figure than did females ($M = 4.31$, $SD = 0.43$). This effect failed to reach significance when the DMS was covaried and only trended towards significance when the EDI-BD was covaried but remained significant with each of the other covariates in the model.

Between-Subjects Effects: Main Effect of Rater Gender – Male Stimuli

A main effect of rater gender collapsed across target race for each figure was also found for several male figures. For figure R, the main effect of rater gender was not significant when there were no covariates in the model ($F(1,320) = 5.24$, $p = .023$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) and reached significance only when the DMS was entered as covariate ($F(1,315) = 10.56$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Pairwise comparisons indicated that males (*adjusted M* = 3.51, *SE* = 0.06) assigned a higher weight rating to the target than did females (*adjusted M* = 3.26, *SE* =0 .05). For figure V, there was no significant main effect of rater gender without covariates in the equation ($F(1,323) = 3.17$, $p = .076$,

partial $\eta^2 = .01$) and there was a trend towards significance when the DMS was entered as a covariate ($F(1,318) = 7.24$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc LSD tests indicated that males (*adjusted M* = 3.76, *SE* = 0.06) gave a higher weight rating than did females (*adjusted M* = 3.54, *SE* = 0.05). For figure W, the main effect of rater gender was significant with no covariates in the model ($F(1,317) = 8.87$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc tests revealed that males ($M = 4.48$, $SD = 0.53$) gave higher weight ratings than did females ($M = 4.32$, $SD = 0.43$). This effect remained significant when the SATAQ was entered as a covariate and showed a trend towards significance when both BMI and the EDI-BD were covaried. It failed to reach significance when the DMS and the PACS were covaried. For figure Z, there was no main effect of rater gender when there were no covariates in the equation ($F(1,325) = 6.29$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). There was a strong trend towards a significant effect when both the EDI-BD ($F(1,324) = 6.91$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) and the SATAQ ($F(1,322) = 7.43$, $p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) were entered as covariates. In both cases, males (*adjusted M* = 4.75, *SE* = 0.06) assigned a higher weight rating than did females (*adjusted M* = 4.55, *SE* = 0.05).

Between-Subjects Effects: Main Effect of Rater Race – Female Stimuli

Three female figures showed a main effect of rater race collapsed across target race for each figure. Figure K showed this significant effect with no covariates entered ($F(2,320) = 6.59$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that Caucasian raters ($M = 4.54$, $SD = 0.44$) gave higher weight ratings than did African American raters ($M = 4.33$, $SD = 0.39$). This effect remained significant with each covariate entered into the model with the exception of the SATAQ. The effect failed to reach significance when the SATAQ was entered as a covariate. For figure L, the main effect of target race was also significant with no covariates in the model ($F(2,321) = 5.42$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc tests revealed that the mean rating assigned by Caucasian ($M = 5.06$, $SD = 0.56$) and Hispanic ($M = 5.05$, $SD = 0.51$) raters did not differ significantly but both were higher than ratings provided by African American raters ($M = 4.81$, $SD = 0.55$). This effect remained significant with the EDI-BD entered as a covariate. When BMI and the DMS were covaried, there was a trend for the effect to reach significance. The effect failed to reach significance when the PACS and the SATAQ were entered as covariates.

Figure O also displayed a significant main effect of rater race with no covariates in the model ($F(2,325) = 5.53$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that the mean rating assigned by Caucasian ($M = 5.34$, $SD = 0.57$) and Hispanic ($M = 5.34$, $SD = 0.60$) raters did not differ significantly but both were higher than ratings provided by African American raters ($M = 5.08$, $SD = 0.68$). This effect remained significant when the DMS was covaried. When the EDI-BD was covaried, there was a trend for the effect to reach significance. The significant effect disappeared when BMI, the PACS, and the SATAQ were entered as covariates.

Between-Subjects Effects: Main Effect of Rater Race – Male Stimuli

Two male figures also showed a main effect of rater race collapsed across target race for each figure. For figure V, the effect was significant with no covariates in the model ($F(2,323) = 10.32$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$) and remained significant with each of the covariates entered. Post hoc tests revealed that that the mean rating assigned by Caucasian ($M = 3.72$, $SD = 0.53$) and Hispanic ($M = 3.78$, $SD = 0.54$) raters did not differ significantly but both were higher than ratings provided by African American raters ($M = 3.42$, $SD = 0.71$). For figure Z, the main effect was also significant with no covariates in the model ($F(2,325) = 8.67$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$) and remained significant with each of the covariates entered. Post hoc tests revealed that that the mean rating assigned by Caucasian ($M = 4.69$, $SD = 0.64$) and Hispanic ($M = 4.79$, $SD = 0.52$) raters did not differ significantly but both were higher than ratings provided by African American raters ($M = 4.41$, $SD = 0.74$).

Between-Subjects Effects: Significant Covariates

There was only one significant covariate in all of the analyses performed. For figure B, BMI was a significant covariate ($F(1,320) = 10.73$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). There was a strong trend for BMI to be a significant covariate for figure A ($F(1,320) = 7.22$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$).

Adiposity and Muscularity Analyses

Means and standard deviations for the overall weight ratings of the figures examined are presented in Table 8. Table 9 presents the results of the *t*-tests for the full sample and each subgroup.

Table 9. Means and standard deviations of weight ratings for pairs of figures

Figure	Mean	Standard Deviation
	Full Sample	
L	4.99	0.55
O	5.27	0.62
H	4.38	0.48
K	4.45	0.43
D	4.16	0.54
G	3.76	0.49
AA	5.78	0.63
DD	5.62	0.68
W	4.39	0.47
Z	4.64	0.66
S	4.37	0.55
V	3.65	0.61
	Caucasian Males	
L	5.10	0.50
O	5.38	0.59
H	4.54	0.45
K	4.56	0.43
D	4.23	0.71
G	3.93	0.44
AA	5.88	0.61
DD	5.80	0.72
W	4.52	0.49

Figure	Mean	Standard Deviation
Z	4.91	0.54
S	4.59	0.68
V	3.87	0.56
	Caucasian Females	
L	5.03	0.59
O	5.31	0.56
H	4.39	0.48
K	4.53	0.46
D	4.15	0.44
G	3.71	0.41
AA	5.81	0.61
DD	5.60	0.65
W	4.36	0.39
Z	4.53	0.68
S	4.30	0.42
V	3.61	0.49
	Hispanic Males	
L	5.08	0.59
O	5.37	0.69
H	4.46	0.58
K	4.52	0.45
D	4.22	0.68
G	3.90	0.50
AA	5.69	0.63
DD	5.75	0.61
W	4.44	0.55
Z	4.78	0.54
S	4.44	0.62

Figure	Mean	Standard Deviation
V	3.82	0.51
	Hispanic Females	
L	5.03	0.42
O	5.30	0.51
H	4.29	0.41
K	4.36	0.42
D	4.07	0.50
G	3.72	0.49
AA	5.93	0.53
DD	5.66	0.58
W	4.34	0.43
Z	4.78	0.50
S	4.38	0.50
V	3.77	0.58
	African American Males	
L	4.92	0.51
O	5.16	0.60
H	4.39	0.53
K	4.34	0.43
D	4.17	0.52
G	3.73	0.31
AA	5.64	0.56
DD	5.53	0.58
W	4.49	0.57
Z	4.51	0.76
S	4.39	0.63
V	3.44	0.53
	African American Females	

Figure	Mean	Standard Deviation
L	4.78	0.56
O	5.07	0.72
H	4.25	0.41
K	4.33	0.37
D	4.11	0.37
G	3.61	0.61
AA	5.67	0.73
DD	5.41	0.80
W	4.24	0.43
Z	4.38	0.73
S	4.22	0.48
V	3.40	0.78

Table 10. Paired-sample *t*-tests

Group	*t*, df, and *p*-values
Figures L and O	
Full sample	$t(324) = -8.03, p < .001$
Caucasian Males	$t(51) = -2.85, p = .006$
Caucasian Females	$t(73) = -4.29, p < .001$
Hispanic Males	$t(49) = -2.99, p = .004$
Hispanic Females	$t(52) = -3.57, p = .001$
African American Males	$t(30) = -2.20, p = 035$
African American Females	$t(64) = -3.53, p = .001$
Figures H and K	
Full sample	$t(321) = -2.19, p = .030$
Caucasian Males	$t(51) = -0.28, p = .785$
Caucasian Females	$t(69) = -2.03, p = 046$

Group	*t*, df, and *p*-values
Hispanic Males	$t(48) = -0.63, p = .535$
Hispanic Females	$t(52) = -1.05, p = .297$
African American Males	$t(32) = 0.66, p = .516$
African American Females	$t(64) = -1.22, p = .226$
Figures D and G	
Full sample	$t(324) = 10.81, p < .001$
Caucasian Males	$t(54) = 2.98, p = 004$
Caucasian Females	$t(71) = 7.42, p < .001$
Hispanic Males	$t(48) = 2.82, p = .007$
Hispanic Females	$t(51) = 3.88, p < .001$
African American Males	$t(32) = 3.95, p < .001$
African American Females	$t(63) = 6.12, p < .001$
Figures AA and DD	
Full sample	$t(319) = 4.34, p < .001$
Caucasian Males	$t(50) = 0.76, p = .450$
Caucasian Females	$t(71) = 2.91, p = .005$
Hispanic Males	$t(49) = -0.73, p = 468$
Hispanic Females	$t(51) = 3.17, p < .001$
African American Males	$t(29) = 1.31, p = .202$
African American Females	$t(64) = 3.02, p = .004$
Figures W and Z	
Full sample	$t(320) = -5.83, p < .001$
Caucasian Males	$t(51) = -4.04, p < .001$
Caucasian Females	$t(72) = -1.92, p = .059$
Hispanic Males	$t(48) = -3.10, p = .003$
Hispanic Females	$t(50) = -4.92, p < .001$
African American Males	$t(32) = -0.14, p = .892$
African American Females	$t(62) = -8.03, p = .232$

Group	*t*, df, and *p*-values
Figures S and V	
Full sample	$t(319) = 15.76, p < .001$
Caucasian Males	$t(51) = 5.97, p < .001$
Caucasian Females	$t(71) = 9.12, p < .001$
Hispanic Males	$t(47) = 5.32, p < .001$
Hispanic Females	$t(52) = 5.99, p < .001$
African American Males	$t(29) = 5.58, p < .001$
African American Females	$t(64) = 6.92, p < .001$

For figures L and O, the two female figures with the largest degree of adiposity, *t*-tests revealed significant differences for the full sample and all subgroups with the exception of African American males. In all cases, the mean rating for the weight of figure L was lower than the figure for rating O, which is consistent with the hypothesis that a figure with greater muscularity will be assigned a lower weight rating than a figure with equal adiposity but a lower level of muscularity.

For figures H and K, the female figures with an intermediate level of adiposity, no significant differences in weight ratings were found in any of the groups examined.

For figures D and G, the female figures with the lower level of adiposity, *t*-tests revealed significant differences among weight ratings for the full sample and for each of the subgroups. In this case, the ratings for figure G, the figure with the lower level of muscularity, were lower than those for figure D, the figure with greater muscularity. These findings do not seem to support the hypothesis described above.

For the male figures with the highest level of adiposity, figures AA and DD, significant differences in weight ratings were detected in the full sample, among Caucasian females, Hispanic females, and African American females. In those groups where a significant difference was detected, the ratings for figure AA, the figure with the higher level of muscularity, were lower than the ratings for figure DD, the figure with a lower level of muscularity. These findings support the hypothesis presented above. No differences were detected in any of the male subgroups.

For figures W and Z, the male figures with an intermediate level of adiposity, *t*-tests revealed significant differences in weight ratings in the full sample, Caucasian males, Hispanic males, and Hispanic females. In the groups where differences were detected, the direction of the effect was such that the figure with the higher level of muscularity, figure W, was given a lower weight rating than figure Z, the figure with the lower level of muscularity. Again, these findings support the above-mentioned hypothesis. No significant differences were found among Caucasian females or African American males or females.

For figures S and V, the male figures with the lower level of adiposity, significant differences in weight ratings were found in the full sample and in all subgroups. In this case, the ratings for figure V, the figure with the lower level of muscularity, were lower than those for figure S, the figure with greater muscularity. These findings do not support the hypothesis above.

Additional Analyses: Health and Attractiveness Data

F-values, *p*-values, and partial η^2-values for the analyses of the health data are presented in Appendix M. The same information for the attractiveness data is presented in Appendix N. All significant results are presented. These results are discussed in Appendix O.

Discussion

This study was designed to investigate the effect of target race, rater race, and rater gender on perceptions of weight status. It was hypothesized that these features would interact to affect weight ratings assigned to male and female targets of various racial groups. Secondarily, the effects of muscularity and adiposity on weight ratings were examined. It was hypothesized that two targets with equal adiposity but different levels of muscularity would receive different weight ratings such that the figure with greater muscularity would be rated as less heavy. Finally, an exploratory aspect of this study was to examine whether social norms, appearance comparison, body and muscularity dissatisfaction, and rater BMI would act as covariates for the target weight ratings.

Weight Analyses

The first hypothesis regarding the interaction of target and rater features was largely unsupported. Only one of the male figures showed a trend towards a three-way interaction between target and rater features. There were also no two-way interactions between target race and rater gender or rater race. Only one male figure showed a trend towards an interaction between rater gender and rater race. The findings did, on the other hand, support main effects of target race and of rater gender and rater race on target weight ratings.

For the individual female figures, there was a main effect of target race for each of the figures with the highest level of muscularity as well as the figure with the highest level of adiposity and the lowest level of muscularity. For the individual male figures, the trend was less consistent. The four figures with the highest and next to highest levels of adiposity showed main effects of target race as did the two figures with the lowest level of adiposity at the highest and lowest levels of muscularity in that category. There was no consistent trend as to which race had the highest and which the lowest rating. The race of

the target did appear to be an important factor in the rating of weight, but it did not appear to have a consistent effect on raters. Perhaps the race of the target interacts with the muscularity or adiposity of the target. The initial weight analyses show an interaction between either muscularity or adiposity and target race. This possibility should be considered more fully in future research to perhaps help clarify the effects of target race on weight ratings.

A main effect of rater gender collapsed across levels of target race was found for three female figures and one male figure. One male figure showed a strong trend and three others showed either a significant effect or a strong trend only when covariates were entered. In all but one case, male raters gave higher weight ratings than did female raters. These findings are opposite to what is seen in the self-perception literature where females tend to overestimate and males underestimate their weight (Chang & Christakis, 2001; Chang & Christakis, 2003; Gray, 1988; McCreary, 2002; Pritchard, King & Czajka-Narins, 1994; Wardle & Johnson, 2002). One possibility may be that both males and females idealize the bodies of others. Research has shown that females are more likely to experience weight and shape dissatisfaction (Rodin et al., 1984), wishing that they could be thinner, while men are more likely to experience muscularity dissatisfaction (Humphreys & Paxton, 2004; Thompson & Cafri, 2007), wishing they could be larger and more muscular. The ratings made of others' weight may indicate that they see others as closer to their ideals than they are themselves.

A main effect of rater race collapsed across levels of target race was also found for several figures. In every case, the ratings given by Caucasian raters were higher than those given by African American raters. In all but one case, the mean ratings given by Hispanic raters did not differ from those given by Caucasian raters. These findings seem consistent with the literature on weight acceptance in African Americans. Overall, African American individuals seem more accepting of larger body sizes. African American individuals have less body dissatisfaction at larger sizes (Kemper, Sargent, Drane, Valois, & Hussey, 1994; Neumark-Sztainer et al., 2002) than do Caucasian individuals. Additionally, African American men report that they prefer larger women as mates (Greenberger & LaPorte, 1996; Rosen et al., 1993). The findings of the present

study indicate that these preferences may actually be based in a difference of perception. African American individuals may not see large body sizes as large as do Caucasian individuals. At the very least, their threshold for categorizing overweight may differ from that of Caucasian and perhaps Hispanic individuals.

Adiposity and Muscularity

It was hypothesized that when the figures are equal in adiposity but differ in muscularity, a lower, less heavy weight rating would be given to the figure with the higher level of muscularity. Findings were mixed. The majority of the analyses supported the hypothesis. However, for one pair of figures there were no significant differences between weight ratings and, for two pairs of figures, the difference, when significant was in the opposite direction such that the figure with the lower level of adiposity received a lower weight rating. Visual inspection of the means for the nonsignificant effects indicated that, in all but one instance, the differences were in the hypothesized direction but were not large enough to produce a significant effect. It is unclear why, for the pair of male figures and the pair of female figures with the lowest level of adiposity that the mean differences were not in the hypothesized direction. It is, perhaps, a feature of the stimuli used as targets. Because each of the somatomorphic matrix figures is based on a different individual, the two figures being compared are not, in fact, equal in every way with the exception of muscularity. They are close but, in the case of the pairs of figures with the lower level of adiposity, perhaps the differences were great enough that the raters noticed. It could also be that the effects of muscularity and adiposity interact such that their effects on weight ratings differ at the opposite ends of the weight spectrum.

Covariate Analyses

Each covariate was included because research supports the idea that these dispositional factors affect weight self-perception and, by extension, would likely affect perception of others. Those at the extremes of the BMI continuum are most likely to normalize their own weight when asked to categorize themselves (Gray, 1977). It was expected that the BMI of the rater would also affect perception of the target such that individuals with higher BMI would provide lower, less heavy weight ratings.

Body shape and size dissatisfaction and muscularity dissatisfaction were also included as covariates. Body dissatisfaction plays a key role in etiological theories of eating disturbance (Shroff & Thompson, 2006; Stice, Nemeroff, & Shaw, 1996) and is a necessary criterion for the major forms of eating disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Body and muscularity dissatisfaction also appear to play an important role in the misperception of the self. In adolescents negative self-esteem is related to perception of overweight status (Pritchard et al., 1997) and perception of a weight problem (Kim & Kim, 2001). This research attempted to explore the influence of body dissatisfaction in the perception of others. It was hypothesized that those high in body dissatisfaction would provide higher, heavier weight ratings of the targets.

Appearance comparison was also included as a covariate. Social comparison theory was first proposed by Festinger (1954). The theory proposes that there are affective consequences of comparing oneself to another (Buunk, Collins, Taylor, VanYperen, & Dakof, 1990). The direction of the comparison made, be it upward or downward, as well as the characteristics of the individual making the comparison, determine what the affective consequence will be. The tendency to compare oneself to others by necessity involves making a judgment of the other. Appearance comparison, therefore, might act as a covariate of the ratings made of the weight of others. It was hypothesized that those high in appearance comparison would provide lower ratings of the targets' weight.

The final covariate of interest was social norms. Two measures of social norms were included in the present study. A new, exploratory social norms measure was created for the purposes of this study. This measure, the Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale (PSERS), was developed with the goal of assessing social norms at a more proximate level than is usually done. Measures of social norms tend to focus at the level of the culture or subculture, as does the other measure of social norms used in the present study, the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire – 3 (SATAQ; Thompson, van den Berg, Roehrig, Guarda, & Heinberg, 2004). The Internalization – General subscale of the SATAQ used in the present study assesses internalization of the thin-ideal as perpetuated by the Western media. The PSERS, on the other hand, is

designed to examine the influence of those closest to the participant by having the participant choose a figure that most resembles the body shape of each of his or her three closest friends. Research has found that those in one's social network have an effect on one's weight. Christakis and Fowler (2007) examined friendship and spousal networks and found that when the weight of a friend or a spouse increased, so did the weight of the proband. In our study no group differences were found for the PSERS and it was, therefore, not used as a covariate in any of the subsequent analyses. However, this scale is in its infancy and should not be rejected out of hand. The mean adiposity of the participant's friend network was used as the PSERS score in this study. Perhaps a more sophisticated scoring system that incorporates information on both muscularity and adiposity might be developed for the PSERS. This measure taps a new and potentially important aspect of weight-related social norms and should be further examined in future research.

The SATAQ did show group differences and was, therefore, included as a covariate in the weight rating analyses. Internalization of norms has a stronger relationship to body image than does awareness of norms (Cafri, Yamamiya, Brannick, & Thompson, 2005). Those who most enthusiastically buy into the cultural ideal of thinness are also most likely those who display the patterns of over- and underestimation repeatedly seen in studies of weight self-perception. By extension, idealization of thinness could affect the way that others are viewed. It was hypothesized that those higher in social norms would provide higher ratings of the target.

There were some interesting findings with the covariates. In virtually all cases, entering the covariates into the analyses rendered a significant effect nonsignificant. Once participants were equated on the covariate, the effect was no longer significant, indicating that variability on the covariate had an effect on the ratings made. As expected, including such a diverse participant sample led to group differences on a variety of the dispositional variables; entering these measures as covariates led to changes in significant effects, usually rendering previous effects nonsignificant. Table 10 shows which effects become nonsignificant for each covariate as well as those effects which became significant after a covariate was entered into the analysis and those that remained significant after the

covariates were entered. The general trend was for each of the covariates to render nonsignificant the main effect of target race. Rater BMI, body dissatisfaction, muscularity dissatisfaction, appearance comparison, and thin-ideal internalization all seem to play an important role. The effects of the covariates on the main effects of rater gender and rater race are less consistent, but no less important. At times, the significant effects remain significant, indicating that the covariates do not play a role. At other times, the covariates increase the *p*-value to yield a trend or a significant effect where one was not found without covariates in the model. This particular happening was, however, rare. Finally, at times, the covariates reduce the effect to a trend or to nonsignificance indicating that the covariates do play a role in these effects.

Table 11. Effects of covariate variables on significance

Figure	Effect and Covariates	Effect of Covariate
A	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
B	Main effect of rater gender	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	unchanged
C	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant

Figure	Effect and Covariates	Effect of Covariate
	SATAQ	unchanged
G	Main effect of rater gender	
	BMI	unchanged
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	unchanged
H	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
	Main effect of rater gender	
	BMI	unchanged
	EDI-BD	reduced to a trend towards significance
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	unchanged
K	Main effect of rater race	
	BMI	unchanged
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	unchanged
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
L	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant

Figure	Effect and Covariates	Effect of Covariate
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
	Main effect of rater race	
	BMI	reduced to a trend towards significance
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	reduced to a trend towards significance
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
O	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
	Main effect of rater race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	reduced to a trend towards significance
	DMS	unchanged
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
P	Three-way interaction	
	BMI	unchanged
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	unchanged
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	unchanged
	Main effect of target race	

Figure	Effect and Covariates	Effect of Covariate
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
R	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
	Main effect of rater gender	
	DMS	became significant
S	Main effect of rater gender	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant from a trend
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant from a trend
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant from a trend
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant from a trend
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant from a trend
V	Main effect of rater gender	
	DMS	increased to a trend towards significance
	Main effect of rater race	
	BMI	unchanged
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	unchanged
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	unchanged

Figure	Effect and Covariates	Effect of Covariate
W	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	reduced to a trend towards significance
	EDI-BD	reduced to a trend towards significance
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	unchanged
	Main effect of rater gender	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
Z	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	rendered nonsignificant
	Main effect of rater gender	
	EDI-BD	increased to a trend towards significance
	SATAQ	increased to a trend towards significance
	Main effect of rater race	
	BMI	unchanged
	EDI-BD	unchanged
	DMS	unchanged
	PACS	unchanged
	SATAQ	unchanged
AA	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	rendered nonsignificant

Figure	Effect and Covariates	Effect of Covariate
	EDI-BD	rendered nonsignificant
	DMS	rendered nonsignificant
	PACS	rendered nonsignificant
	SATAQ	unchanged
DD	Main effect of target race	
	BMI	became significant

In sum, both the ANOVA and ANCOVA analyses provide valuable information about the nature of weight ratings made for targets that vary in gender and ethnicity by raters who also vary in gender and ethnicity. The ANOVA analyses provide a picture of the main effects while the ANCOVA analyses provide suggestions about the possible sources of some of the participant differences. Although none of the dispositional traits was consistently significant in the analyses, the pattern of results changed depending on which covariate was entered into the analysis. These sources of variation provide a starting point for future research.

Health and Attractiveness Analyses

Two distractor items were included in the rating task to reduce the emphasis on weight. These distractor items asked participants to rate the health and attractiveness of the target. Although there were no hypotheses regarding these items, they were analyzed in the hopes that they would yield some interesting findings. In fact, the analyses of the health and attractiveness ratings did reveal some interesting trends.

As with the weight analyses, the health and attractiveness analyses failed to yield any significant three-way interactions between target race, rater gender, and rater race. There were, however, several two-way interactions. The most robust of these interactions occurred between target race and rater race. For the health data, the interaction effects occurred only for male figures. Regardless of the race of the target, Caucasians provided higher ratings of health than did African Americans. For the attractiveness interactions, there was also a tendency for Caucasians to give higher attractiveness ratings than

African Americans. There were some in-group preferences with African Americans rating figure H as more attractive when the target was African American and Hispanics rating figure R more attractive when the target was Hispanic. These findings are consistent with in-group preferences wherein individuals tend to rate members of their own group more positively than members of a different or out-group (Fiske, 2004).

The main effects of rater gender and rater race also showed interesting trends. For health ratings, males provided higher ratings than females in all cases while, for attractiveness ratings, females assigned higher ratings than males in all cases. For the attractiveness ratings, African American raters provided higher ratings than Caucasian and Hispanic raters for female figures and lower ratings than Caucasian and Hispanic raters for male figures.

Interestingly, health and attractiveness ratings for figure AA, the male figure with the highest level of adiposity and muscularity, coincide exactly. That is, Caucasians rated the figure as least healthy and least attractive. African Americans found the figure healthiest and most attractive. Hispanic raters were intermediate. In this figure, at least, there is evidence to indicate that health and attractiveness are correlated in the eye of the beholder. Caucasian and Hispanic raters also rated this figure as heavier than did African American raters, perhaps indicating that higher weight may be associated with poorer health and lower attractiveness for these racial groups.

Some other interesting contrasts occurred. For figure W, Caucasian and African American raters did not differ in their ratings of weight or health. Hispanic raters gave the highest ratings of weight and the lowest ratings of health. These findings are in line with what was found for figure AA. Higher weight ratings occurred with lower health ratings. For figure C, the female figure with the lowest level of adiposity and muscularity, health and attractiveness ratings coincided exactly, as they did for figure AA. Caucasian and African American raters did not differ in their ratings, but both groups gave lower ratings than did Hispanic raters.

Limitations

There are some important limitations to note in this study. First, only undergraduates were sampled. While the highest age in the sample was 46 years, the

results may not generalize to adult and other non-student samples. Second, while the sample was quite diverse, the small group size for some of the subgroups, particularly African American males, may have made it difficult to detect effects in some instances. Third, the weight ratings in this study were made on a relative scale. Therefore, some level of value judgment may be implied in the rating that was made. It was established that social desirability was not correlated with the dependent measures, nor was it the source of group differences. However, there may still have been some level of implicit bias present in the ratings that were made. An objective scale, such as having raters estimate the weight of the target in pounds, could help to resolve this issue somewhat. In addition, one must consider the inherent limitations in the self-report data. In the present study, it is of particular importance to note that both BMI and the rating of one's proximate social network were self-reported. Such measurement may introduce a similar bias as the rating task itself. Because these measurements are limited to the perceptions of the raters, one cannot be certain that they match the objective measurements. Finally, because the data are cross-sectional and correlational or quasi-experimental, causal inferences cannot be drawn.

Future Research

The present study has revealed that the race of the target as well as the race and gender of the rater do play in important role in the way that the weight of others is perceived. These features also play a role in the perception of health and attractiveness. Future research should continue to investigate the role that these factors play in the perception of weight. Rather than use stick figures, future research might benefit from the use of more realistic stimuli such as photographs altered with a graphics program to produce different body shapes and sizes and target races while controlling for the target's appearance. Replication and extension of the current study with more realistic figures may help to clarify the role that target race, rater race, and rater gender play in the perception of weight status. Future research should also consider obtaining objective as well as subjective weight ratings. Further extending this line of research, future studies could investigate the way perception of weight causes the rater to act towards the target. This line of research may ultimately help us to identify an as-yet-unidentified

interpersonal or cultural risk factor for weight-related pathology such as eating disorders and obesity.

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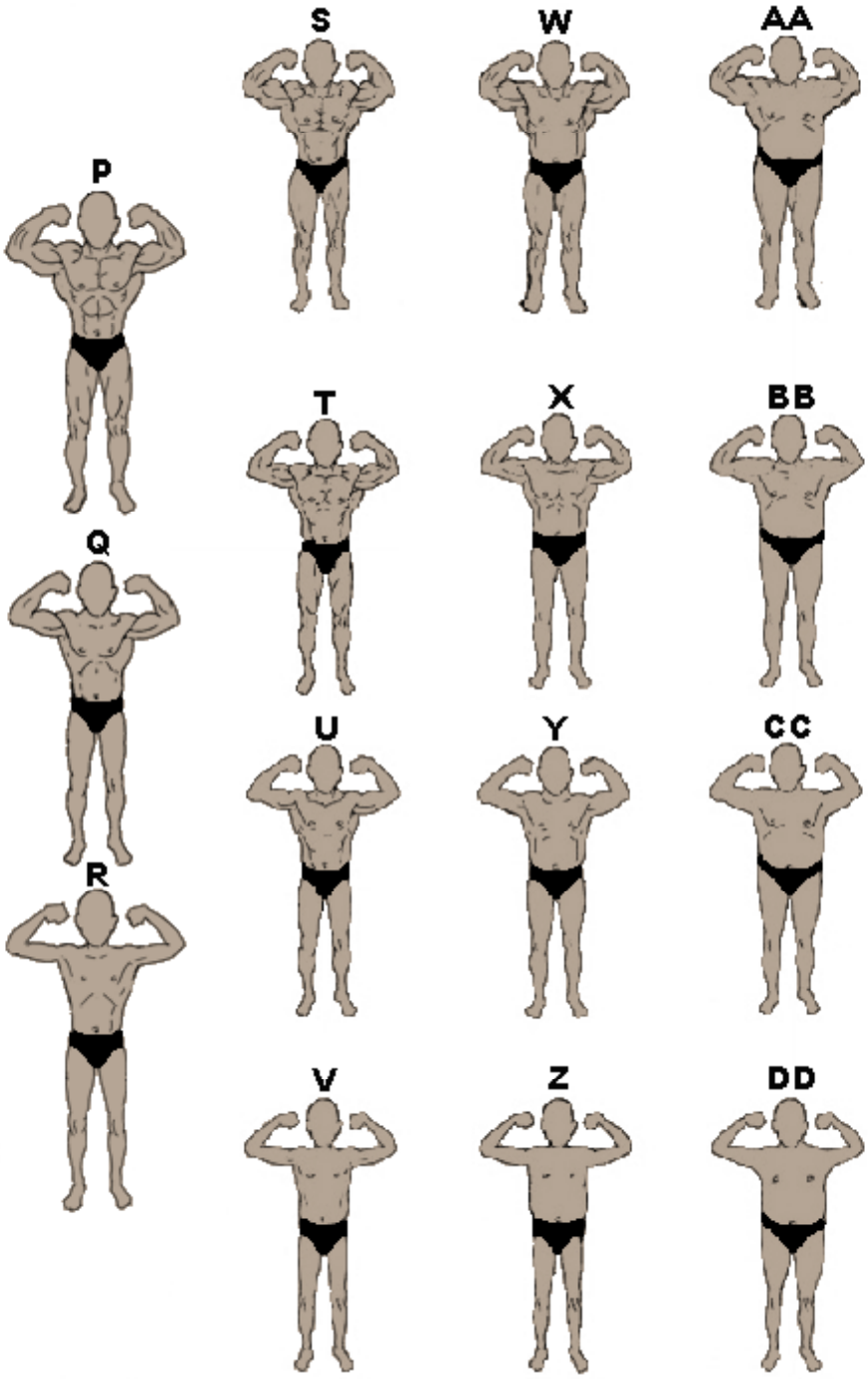
Appendices

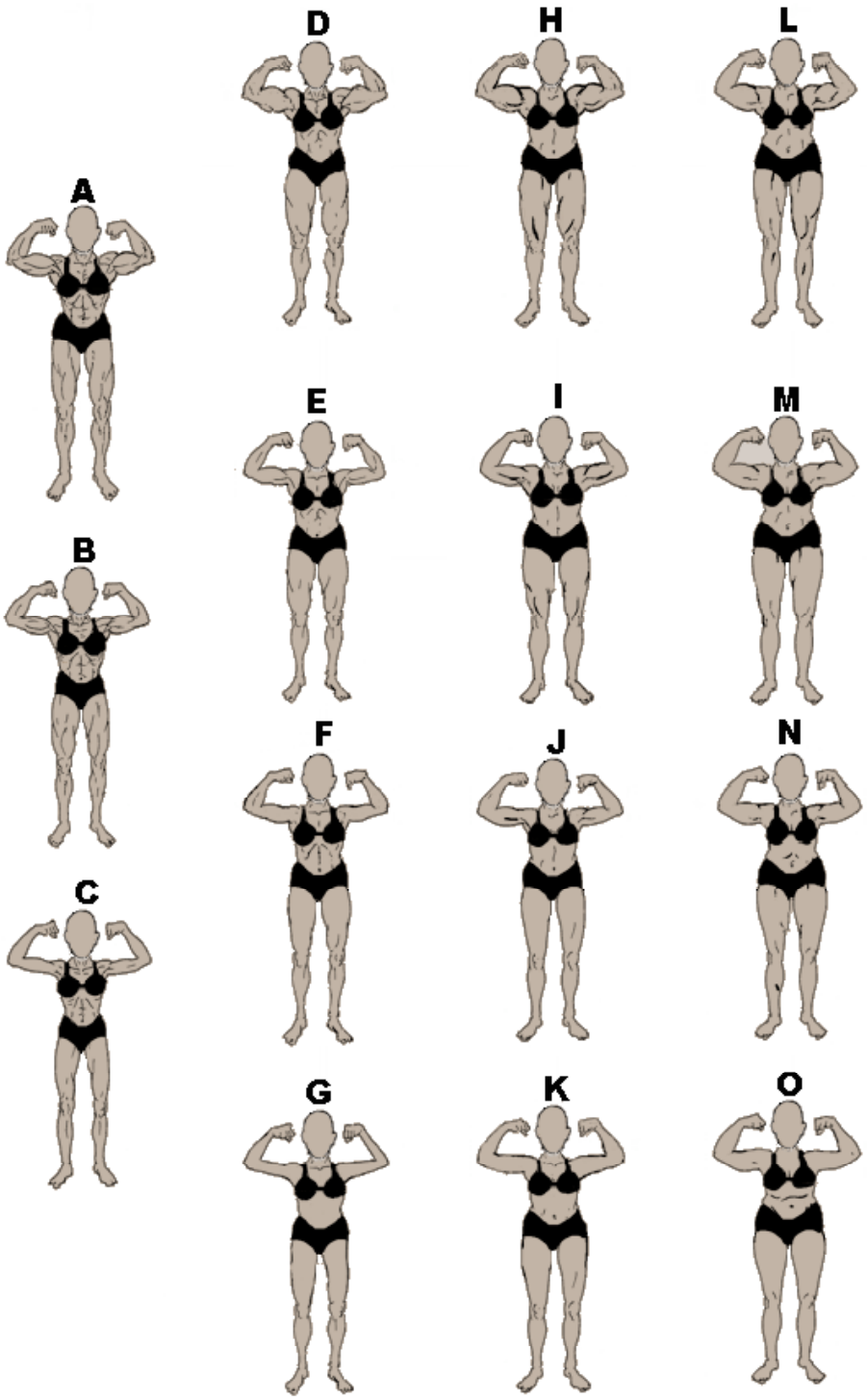
Appendix A: Pilot Materials

Stimuli; Male:



Appendix A (Continued)

Stimuli; Female:



Appendix A (Continued)

Target Rating Items:

Please rate the individual in the previous slide on the following dimensions.

1. How healthy is the person you just saw?

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Very Unhealthy	Moderately Unhealthy	Moderately Healthy	Very Healthy

2. How would you classify the weight of the person you just saw?

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Very Underweight	Underweight	Overweight	Very Overweight

3. How attractive is the person you just saw?

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Very Unattractive	Moderately Unattractive	Moderately Attractive	Very Attractive

4. Given that the man/woman you just saw is 5'10"/5'4", estimate his weight in pounds.
_____ lbs

Appendix A (Continued)

Instructions to Participants:

In just a moment, you will be asked to watch the screen at the front of the room. A series of images will appear briefly on the screen. Between each image, there will be a black screen. While the black screen is up, please complete the ratings on the figure you just saw in your test booklet. Please make sure that the number on the slide matches the number in your rating booklet. Don't think about the ratings too long. Mark down your first instinct. You will only have a few seconds before the next image appears on the screen. Also, it is very important that you remain completely quiet while viewing the images and completing your ratings. Please do not speak or make any noise while completing these tasks.

Appendix A (Continued)

Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale Instructions:

Please think of the three/ten friends with whom you spend the most time. For each friend, please choose the scale that depicts the appropriate gender. Next, circle the figure on the scale that you feel most closely resembles their body size and shape. Please use a separate sheet for each friend.

Appendix A (Continued)

Focus Group Items:

Items Regarding Slides

1. Did you find the figures credible as African American? Caucasian? Hispanic?

2. How did you feel at the end of the ratings? Were you fatigued? Did you feel that there were too many or were you able to focus throughout?

3. Did the slides all seem different to you or did you feel like there were some that were the same?

4. Was there anything about the procedure in today's study that you found difficult or troubling? Did you have enough time between slides to complete the ratings? Did you have long enough to see the slide?

5. Did the final item asking you to guess the person's weight affect the way you made the ratings? Did knowing the person's height change the way you looked at the figure? OR Would you have liked to know the person's height? How did you deal with not knowing ?

6. Did having other people in the room distract you from the task or were you able to focus throughout? Was there anything that distracted your attention from the task at hand?

Items Regarding Social Norms Scale

1. Were the instructions clear? How did you think you were to fill out the scale?

Appendix B: Instructions to Participants

At this time, please turn off and put away all cell phones. It is very important that you remain completely quiet during this experiment. Please don't speak or make any noise. Anyone found talking, whispering, answering their cell phone, sending text messages, or otherwise disrupting the experiment will be asked to leave and will not receive credit for participating in this experiment. In just a moment, you will be asked to watch the screen at the front of the room. A series of images will appear briefly on the screen. Between each image, there will be a black screen. While the black screen is up, please complete the ratings of the figure you just saw in your test booklet. Please make sure that the number on the slide matches the number in your rating booklet and complete all three questions for each slide. Please note that there are two slides per page so for slide 1 you will complete to the line, slide two below the line and then turn the page and so on. Don't think about the ratings too long. Mark down your first instinct. You will only have a few seconds before the next image appears on the screen. For each slide, please pay attention to all of the relevant information while making your rating. The slides will differ in gender and in their physical characteristics. It is also important to note that each slide is labeled at the bottom with information concerning the ethnicity of the person in the slide. Again, please consider all of this information while making your ratings.

Appendix C: Target Rating Items

Please rate the individual in the previous slide on the following dimensions.

1. How healthy is the person you just saw?

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Very Unhealthy	Moderately Unhealthy	Moderately Healthy	Very Healthy

2. How would you classify the weight of the person you just saw?

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Underweight	Normal Weight	Overweight	Obese

3. How attractive is the person you just saw?

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Very Unattractive	Moderately Unattractive	Moderately Attractive	Very Attractive

Appendix D: Distraction Task

Now, take about 5-10 minutes to think about countries you have learned about through the media but have never been to. After giving it some thought, imagine 5 countries you have read about or heard about through the media but that you have not yet been to. Please take your time with this.

Think about these places and visualize yourself on vacation in each of them. What would it be like? What would you be doing there? What would you see? What sensations would you feel?

To help you with this exercise, write these countries in the space below. Also, provide a brief description of each destination, what you would like to do and see there, and how the media has described this destination.

Travel Destination	Activities/Sights/Feelings There	Media Description
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5		

Appendix E: Marlowe-Crown Social Desirability Scale

Listed below are a number of statements concerning personal attitudes and traits. Read each item and using the scale below, decide whether the statement is true or false as it pertains to you personally.

True	False
1	2

	True	False
1. Before voting I thoroughly investigate the qualifications of all the candidates.	1	2
2. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble.	1	2
3. It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged.	1	2
4. I have never intensely disliked anyone.	1	2
5. On occasion I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in life.	1	2
6. I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way.	1	2
7. I am always careful about my manner of dress.	1	2
8. My table manners at home are as good as when I eat out in a restaurant.	1	2
9. If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen, I would probably do it.	1	2
10. On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability.	1	2
11. I like to gossip at times.	1	2
12. There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.	1	2
13. No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener.	1	2
14. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something.	1	2
15. There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone.	1	2

16. I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake.	1	2
17. I always try to practice what I preach.	1	2
18. I don't find it particularly difficult to get along with loud mouthed, obnoxious people.	1	2
19. I sometimes try to get even, rather than forgive and forget.	1	2
20. When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it.	1	2
21. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.	1	2
22. At times I have really insisted on having things my own way.	1	2
23. There have been occasions when I felt like smashing things.	1	2
24. I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrongdoings.	1	2
25. I never resent being asked to return a favor.	1	2
26. I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own.	1	2
27. I never make a long trip without checking the safety of my car.	1	2
28. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.	1	2
29. I have almost never felt the urge to tell someone off.	1	2
30. I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me.	1	2
31. I have never felt that I was punished without cause.	1	2
32. I sometimes think when people have a misfortune they only got what they deserved.	1	2
33. I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.	1	2

Appendix F: Physical Appearance Comparison Scale

Using the scale below, please circle the number that best matches your agreement with the following statements.

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

1. At parties or other social events, I compare my physical appearance to the physical appearance of others.	1	2	3	4	5
2. The best way for a person to know if they are overweight or underweight is to compare their figure to the figure of others.	1	2	3	4	5
3. At parties or other social events, I compare how I am dressed to how other people are dressed.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Comparing your "looks" to the "looks" of others is a bad way to determine if you are attractive or unattractive.	1	2	3	4	5
5. In social situations, I sometimes compare my figure to the figures of other people.	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix G: Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire – 3

Internalization – General subscale

Using the scale below, please write the number that best matches your agreement with the following statements.

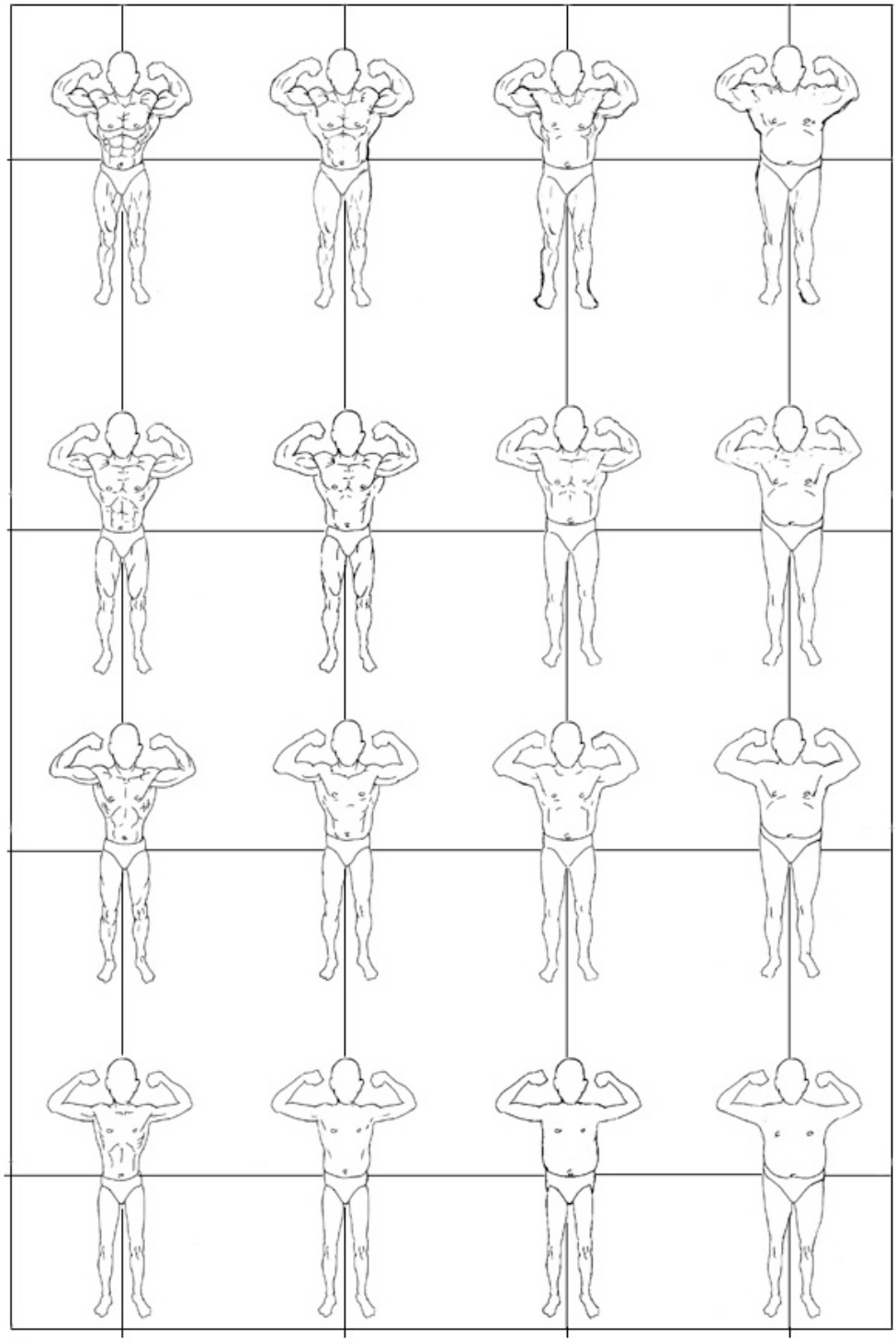
Definitely disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Mostly agree	Definitely agree
1	2	3	4	5

1. _____ I would like my body to look like the people who are on TV.
2. _____ I compare my body to the bodies of TV and movie stars.
3. _____ I would like my body to look like the models who appear in magazines.
4. _____ I compare my appearance to the appearance of TV and movie stars.
5. _____ I would like my body to look like the people who are in movies.
6. _____ I compare my body to the bodies of people who appear in magazines.
7. _____ I wish I looked like the models in music videos.
8. _____ I compare my appearance to the appearance of people in magazines.
9. _____ I try to look like the people on TV.

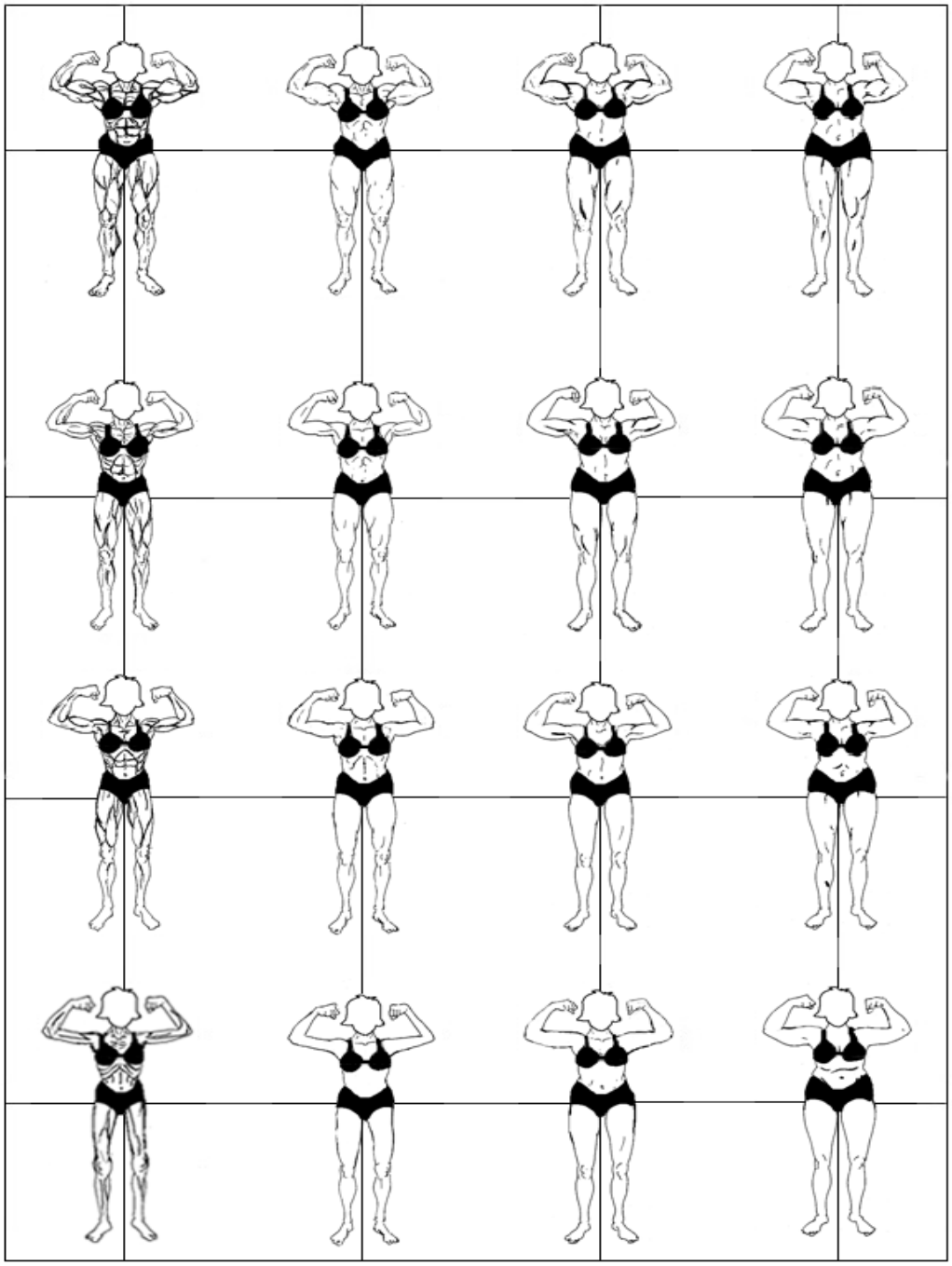
Appendix H: Proximate Social Environment Rating Scale

Please think of the three friends with whom you spend the most time. For each friend, please choose the scale that depicts the appropriate gender. Next, circle the figure on the scale that you feel most closely resembles their body size and shape. Please use a separate sheet for each friend. Circle ONLY a male OR a female for each friend, NOT both.

Appendix H (Continued)



Appendix H (Continued)



Appendix I: Eating Disorder Inventory 3 - Body Dissatisfaction Subscale

The items below ask about your attitudes, feelings, and behavior. Some of the items relate to food or eating. Other items ask about your feelings about yourself. For each item, decide if the item is true about you. Circle the letter that corresponds to your rating.

Respond to all of the items, making sure that you circle the letter for the rating that is true.

Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
A	**U**	**O**	**S**	**R**	**N**

1. 1. I think that my stomach is too big.	A	U	O	S	R	N
2. I think that that my thighs are too large.	A	U	O	S	R	N
3. I think that my stomach is just the right size.	A	U	O	S	R	N
4. I feel satisfied with the shape of my body.	A	U	O	S	R	N
5. I like the shape of my buttocks.	A	U	O	S	R	N
6. I think my hips are too big.	A	U	O	S	R	N
7. I think that my thighs are just the right size.	A	U	O	S	R	N
8. I think my buttocks are too large.	A	U	O	S	R	N
9. I think that my hips are just the right size.	A	U	O	S	R	N

Appendix J: Drive for Muscularity Scale

Please read each item carefully then, for each one, circle the number that best applies to you.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Always	Very Often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never

1. I wish that I were more muscular.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. I lift weights to build up muscle.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. I use protein or energy supplements.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. I drink weight gain or protein shakes.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. I try to consume as many calories as I can in a day.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. I feel guilty if I miss a weight training session.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. I think I would feel more confident if I had more muscle mass.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Other people think I work out with weights too often.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. I think that I would look better if I gained 10 pounds in bulk.	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. I think about taking anabolic steroids.	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. I think that I would feel stronger if I gained a little more muscle mass.	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. I think that my weight training schedule interferes with other aspects of my life.	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. I think that my arms are not muscular enough.	1	2	3	4	5	6
14. I think that my chest is not muscular enough.	1	2	3	4	5	6
15. I think that my legs are not muscular enough.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Appendix K: Demographic Information

Please provide the following information accurately and honestly. It is very important that the information is correct. Please remember that this study is anonymous and your name will not appear anywhere on these forms.

Age: _____

Year in school:

_____ Freshman

_____ Sophomore

_____ Junior

_____ Senior

Major: _____

Race (Please choose one):

_____ African American

_____ Caucasian

_____Asian American

_____Native American

_____Pacific Islander

_____ Other (Please specify): _____

Ethnicity (Please choose one):

_____Hispanic

_____Non-Hispanic

Weight in pounds: _____

Height: _____

Appendix L: Means and Standard Deviations, F, p, and η^2 values for Weight Analyses

General Notes:

1. Findings in bold are significant at the $p < .006$ level. Italicized findings represent a trend towards significance ($.006 < p < .01$). Significant pairwise differences are indicated for values up to and including $p = .014$.
2. For analyses without covariates, raw means are presented with standard deviations. Adjusted means are presented for all ANCOVAs with adjusted standard errors.
3. Superscripts denote means that differ significantly from each other. Subscripts denote means that differ significantly from each other.

Table L.1. Repeated measures effects: Three-way interactions (target race X rater race X rater gender)

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure A				
No covariates							
Caucasian	3.89 (1.03)	3.88 (0.84)	3.67 (1.01)	3.98 (0.64)	3.99 (0.94)	3.90 (0.70)	$F(4,633) = 0.22$,
Hispanic	3.67 (0.91)	3.75 (0.86)	3.47 (1.14)	3.87 (0.39)	3.90 (0.80)	3.83 (0.62)	$p = .926$, partial
African American	4.02 (1.02)	3.92 (0.68)	3.57 (1.01)	3.94 (0.57)	4.04 (0.92)	3.99 (0.75)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	3.94 (0.12)	3.87 (0.10)	3.69 (0.12)	3.99 (0.12)	4.00 (0.15)	3.91 (0.12)	$F(4,630) = 0.28$,
Hispanic	3.72 (0.11)	3.69 (0.10)	3.51 (0.12)	3.84 (0.11)	3.97 (0.14)	3.85 (0.10)	$p = .886$, partial
African American	4.05 (0.11)	3.83 (0.10)	3.61 (0.12)	3.91 (0.11)	4.09 (0.14)	4.02 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	3.91 (0.12)	3.93 (0.10)	3.66 (0.12)	4.01 (0.12)	3.94 (0.15)	3.91 (0.10)	$F(4,632) = 0.22$,
Hispanic	3.67 (0.11)	3.79 (0.10)	3.46 (0.12)	3.89 (0.11)	3.83 (0.15)	3.83 (0.10)	$p = .928$, partial
African American	3.99 (0.11)	3.96 (0.10)	3.55 (0.11)	3.97 (0.11)	3.94 (0.15)	4.00 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	3.92 (0.12)	3.90 (0.10)	3.66 (0.13)	4.00 (0.12)	3.99 (0.13)	3.91 (0.11)	$F(4,624) = 0.20$,
Hispanic	3.72 (0.12)	3.73 (0.10)	3.50 (0.13)	3.84 (0.10)	3.91 (0.14)	3.84 (0.11)	$p = .939$, partial
African American	4.01 (0.12)	3.91 (0.10)	3.55 (0.13)	3.95 (0.10)	4.04 (0.14)	4.00 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	3.93 (0.12)	3.93 (0.10)	3.65 (0.12)	4.01 (0.12)	3.95 (0.15)	3.90 (.10)	$F(4,630) = 0.20$,
Hispanic	3.70 (0.11)	3.77 (0.10)	3.46 (0.12)	3.87 (0.11)	3.88 (0.14)	3.85 (0.10)	$p = .936$, partial
African American	4.04 (0.11)	3.95 (0.10)	3.54 (0.12)	3.95 (0.11)	3.99 (0.14)	3.98 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	3.93 (0.12)	3.89 (0.10)	3.67 (0.12)	4.00 (0.11)	4.09 (0.15)	3.91 (0.10)	$F(4,629) = 0.24$,
Hispanic	3.67 (0.11)	3.83 (0.10)	3.48 (0.11)	3.88 (0.11)	3.82 (0.14)	3.78 (0.10)	$p = .911$, partial
African American	4.00 (0.11)	3.91 (0.10)	3.57 (0.11)	3.94 (0.11)	4.13 (0.14)	3.99 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure B				
No covariates							
Caucasian	3.55 (0.83)	3.78 (0.76)	3.41 (1.17)	3.70 (0.61)	3.57 (1.05)	3.75 (0.69)	$F(4,635) = 0.39$,
Hispanic	3.53 (0.98)	3.62 (0.82)	3.47 (1.01)	3.79 (0.63)	3.61 (0.68)	3.73 (0.71)	$p = .817$, partial
African American	3.42 (0.90)	3.78 (0.53)	3.40 (0.95)	3.74 (0.81)	3.52 (0.97)	3.75 (0.90)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	3.56 (0.11)	3.75 (0.10)	3.48 (0.12)	3.69 (0.12)	3.62 (0.15)	3.75 (0.11)	$F(4,634) = 0.44$,
Hispanic	3.57 (0.11)	3.53 (0.10)	3.53 (0.12)	3.76 (0.11)	3.69 (0.15)	3.77 (0.10)	$p = .776$, partial
African American	3.46 (0.11)	3.70 (0.11)	3.45 (0.12)	3.70 (0.11)	3.59 (0.15)	3.77 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	3.53 (0.11)	3.81 (0.10)	3.45 (0.12)	3.71 (0.12)	3.53 (0.16)	3.75 (0.11)	$F(4,634) = 0.40$,
Hispanic	3.52 (0.11)	3.64 (0.10)	3.47 (0.12)	3.80 (0.11)	3.57 (0.15)	3.75 (0.10)	$p = .812$, partial
African American	3.40 (0.11)	3.81 (0.10)	3.87 (0.12)	3.75 (0.12)	3.45 (0.15)	3.75 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	3.53 (0.12)	3.79 (0.10)	3.48 (0.13)	3.72 (0.12)	3.57 (0.15)	3.75 (0.11)	$F(4,629) = 0.55$,
Hispanic	3.52 (0.12)	3.62 (0.10)	3.65 (0.13)	3.80 (0.12)	3.61 (0.15)	3.72 (0.11)	$p = .701$, partial
African American	3.44 (0.12)	3.77 (0.10)	3.44 (0.13)	3.71 (0.12)	3.53 (0.15)	3.68 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	3.55 (0.11)	3.78 (0.10)	3.46 (0.12)	3.80 (0.11)	3.58 (0.15)	3.74 (0.11)	$F(4,632) = 0.37$,
Hispanic	3.52 (0.11)	3.61 (0.10)	3.49 (0.12)	3.79 (0.11)	3.63 (0.15)	3.74 (0.10)	$p = .828$, partial
African American	3.43 (0.11)	3.81 (0.10)	3.38 (0.12)	3.74 (0.12)	3.48 (0.15)	3.73 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	3.52 (0.12)	3.80 (0.10)	3.46 (0.12)	3.70 (0.12)	3.56 (0.15)	3.74 (0.11)	$F(4,629) = 0.55$,
Hispanic	3.52 (0.11)	3.61 (0.10)	3.48 (0.12)	3.79 (0.11)	3.61 (0.15)	3.75 (0.11)	$p = .698$, partial
African American	3.42 (0.11)	3.80 (0.10)	3.40 (0.12)	3.74 (0.12)	3.55 (0.15)	3.73 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure C				
No covariates							
Caucasian	2.33 (1.18)	2.60 (1.13)	2.08 (1.06)	2.42 (1.10)	2.19 (1.10)	2.45 (1.29)	$F(4,638) = 0.15$,
Hispanic	2.58 (1.17)	2.78 (1.05)	2.41 (1.06)	2.72 (1.03)	2.49 (1.17)	2.49 (1.12)	$p = .963$, partial
African American	2.02 (1.11)	2.38 (1.22)	1.94 (1.20)	2.40 (1.01)	2.11 (1.09)	2.28 (1.08)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	2.33 (0.16)	2.63 (0.14)	2.06 (0.17)	2.42 (0.16)	2.20 (0.21)	2.45 (0.14)	$F(4,633) = 0.13$,
Hispanic	2.63 (0.15)	2.73 (0.13)	2.42 (0.16)	2.70 (0.15)	2.52 (0.20)	2.51 (0.14)	$p = .971$, partial
African American	2.04 (0.15)	2.37 (0.14)	1.96 (0.16)	2.37 (0.14)	2.17 (0.20)	2.30 (0.14)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	2.33 (0.16)	2.62 (0.14)	2.06 (0.17)	2.42 (0.16)	2.20 (0.21)	2.45 (0.14)	$F(4,636) = 0.13$,
Hispanic	2.61 (0.15)	2.79 (0.13)	2.39 (0.16)	2.72 (0.15)	2.45 (0.20)	2.49 (0.14)	$p = .972$, partial
African American	2.01 (0.16)	2.41 (0.14)	1.93 (0.16)	2.41 (0.16)	2.07 (0.21)	2.28 (0.14)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	2.31 (0.16)	2.63 (0.14)	2.05 (0.19)	2.43 (0.16)	2.18 (0.20)	2.40 (0.15)	$F(4,627) = 0.08$,
Hispanic	2.63 (0.16)	2.76 (0.13)	2.46 (0.18)	2.70 (0.16)	2.48 (0.19)	2.43 (0.14)	$p = .988$, partial
African American	2.01 (0.16)	2.41 (0.14)	1.97 (0.18)	2.39 (0.16)	2.11 (0.20)	2.24 (0.15)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	2.33 (0.16)	2.63 (0.14)	2.06 (0.17)	2.42 (0.16)	2.20 (0.20)	2.42 (0.14)	$F(4,634) = 0.14$,
Hispanic	2.61 (0.15)	2.78 (0.13)	2.40 (0.16)	2.72 (0.15)	2.47 (0.19)	2.47 (0.14)	$p = .969$, partial
African American	2.02 (0.15)	2.43 (0.14)	1.93 (0.17)	2.40 (0.16)	2.90 (0.20)	2.27 (0.14)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	2.34 (0.16)	2.55 (0.14)	2.05 (0.17)	2.41 (0.16)	2.31 (0.21)	2.50 (0.15)	$F(4,632) = 0.13$,
Hispanic	2.61 (0.15)	2.76 (0.14)	2.39 (0.16)	2.72 (0.15)	2.54 (0.20)	2.51 (0.14)	$p = .971$, partial
African American	2.02 (0.16)	2.34 (0.14)	1.92 (0.16)	2.40 (0.16)	2.22 (0.20)	2.33 (0.14)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure D							
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.31 (0.94)	4.28 (0.63)	4.35 (0.74)	4.17 (0.55)	4.34 (0.73)[a]	3.98 (0.44)[b]	$F(4,640) = 3.22$,
Hispanic	4.18 (0.75)	4.04 (0.71)	4.28 (0.86)	4.02 (0.70)	4.02 (0.94)	4.22 (0.57)	$p = .013$, partial
African American	4.20 (0.97)	4.10 (0.48)	4.06 (0.82)	4.02 (0.60)	4.16 (0.73)	4.14 (0.54)	$\eta^2 = .02$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.33 (0.09)	4.24 (0.08)	4.34 (0.10)	4.16 (0.09)	4.37 (0.12)	3.99 (0.08)	$F(4,635) = 2.98$,
Hispanic	4.18 (0.10)	4.08 (0.09)	4.29 (0.11)	4.02 (0.10)	4.02 (0.13)	4.23 (0.09)	$p = .019$, partial
African American	4.20 (0.09)	4.10 (0.08)	4.06 (0.10)	4.02 (0.10)	4.16 (0.12)	4.13 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.30 (0.09)	4.30 (0.08)	4.32 (0.10)	4.19 (0.09)	4.29 (0.12)[a]	3.98 (0.08)[b]	$F(4,638) = 3.17$,
Hispanic	4.17 (0.10)	4.10 (0.09)	4.28 (0.10)	4.03 (0.10)	3.97 (.13)	4.23 (0.09)	$p = .014$, partial
African American	4.19 (0.09)	4.03 (0.08)	4.06 (0.10)	4.03 (0.10)	4.13 (0.12)	4.13 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .02$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.31 (0.09)	4.26 (0.08)	4.32 (0.11)	4.17 (0.10)	4.34 (0.12)	4.01 (0.09)	$F(4,627) = 2.72$,
Hispanic	4.15 (0.10)	4.10 (0.09)	4.22 (0.12)	4.04 (0.10)	4.00 (0.13)	4.26 (0.10)	$p = .029$, partial
African American	4.21 (0.10)	4.09 (0.08)	4.08 (0.11)	4.01 (0.10)	4.17 (0.08)	4.11 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .02$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.31 (0.09)	4.28 (0.08)	4.32 (0.10)	4.17 (0.09)	4.33 (0.12)[a]	3.98 (0.09)[b]	$F(4,636) = 3.23$,
Hispanic	4.18 (0.10)	4.09 (0.09)	4.28 (0.11)	4.02 (0.10)	4.01 (0.13)	4.23 (0.09)	$p = .012$, partial
African American	4.21 (0.09)	4.11 (0.08)	4.05 (0.10)	4.02 (0.10)	4.14 (0.12)	4.13 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.30 (0.09)	4.25 (0.08)	4.32 (0.10)	4.17 (0.09)	4.38 (0.12)[a]	3.99 (0.09)[b]	$F(4,634) = 3.18$,
Hispanic	4.16 (0.10)	4.13 (0.09)	4.29 (0.10)	4.03 (0.10)	3.97 (0.13)	4.19 (0.09)	$p = .014$, partial
African American	4.18 (0.10)	4.10 (0.12)	4.06 (0.10)	4.02 (0.10)	4.16 (0.12)	4.13 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .02$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure G							
No covariates							
Caucasian	3.93 (0.54)	3.77 (0.59)	3.94 (0.54)	3.72 (0.57)	3.59 (0.61)	3.57 (0.76)	$F(4,617) = 1.44$,
Hispanic	3.95 (0.59)	3.67 (0.65)	4.00 (0.45)	3.72 (0.69)	3.81 (0.39)	3.49 (0.85)	$p = .220$, partial
African American	3.95 (0.68)	3.64 (0.59)	3.77 (0.81)	3.75 (0.65)	3.81 (0.52)	3.80 (0.77)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	3.92 (0.08)	3.78 (0.09)	3.94 (0.09)	3.72 (0.09)	3.57 (0.11)	3.57 (0.08)	$F(4,611) = 1.71$,
Hispanic	3.94 (0.09)	3.72 (0.09)	3.99 (0.09)	3.72 (0.09)	3.81 (0.12)	3.48 (0.08)	$p = .037$, partial
African American	3.95 (0.09)	3.75 (0.08)	3.77 (0.10)	3.75 (0.10)	3.80 (0.12)	3.79 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	3.93 (0.08)	3.76 (0.07)	3.94 (0.09)	3.71 (0.09)	3.60 (0.11)	3.58 (0.08)	$F(4,614) = 1.43$,
Hispanic	3.95 (0.09)	3.65 (0.08)	4.01 (0.09)	3.70 (0.09)	3.84 (0.12)	3.48 (0.08)	$p = .224$, partial
African American	3.94 (0.09)	3.65 (0.08)	3.96 (0.10)	3.76 (0.10)	3.77 (0.13)	3.80 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	3.92 (0.09)	3.77 (0.08)	3.93 (0.10)	3.72 (0.09)	3.59 (0.11)	3.57 (0.08)	$F(4,604) = 1.17$,
Hispanic	3.93 (0.09)	3.68 (0.08)	3.97 (0.10)	3.73 (0.09)	3.79 (0.11)	3.53 (0.08)	$p = .324$, partial
African American	3.96 (0.10)	3.63 (0.08)	3.77 (0.11)	3.74 (0.10)	3.81 (0.12)	3.79 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	3.92 (0.08)	3.74 (0.07)	3.96 (0.09)	3.71 (0.09)	3.62 (0.11)	3.58 (0.08)	$F(4,613) = 1.52$,
Hispanic	3.94 (0.09)	3.65 (0.08)	4.02 (0.09)	3.71 (0.09)	3.83 (0.11)	3.48 (0.08)	$p = .198$, partial
African American	3.95 (0.09)	3.64 (0.08)	3.76 (0.10)	3.75 (0.10)	3.79 (0.12)	3.79 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	3.93 (0.08)	3.74 (0.08)	3.94 (0.09)	3.71 (0.09)	3.63 (0.11)	3.59 (0.08)	$F(4,611) = 1.39$,
Hispanic	3.95 (0.09)	3.64 (0.08)	4.00 (0.09)	3.71 (0.09)	3.83 (0.12)	3.50 (0.08)	$p = .236$, partial
African American	3.97 (0.09)	3.62 (0.08)	3.76 (0.10)	3.75 (0.10)	3.82 (0.12)	3.80 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure H							
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.76 (0.84)	4.46 (0.60)	4.57 (0.81)	4.40 (0.72)	4.43 (0.87)	4.34 (0.72)	$F(4,618) = 1.78$,
Hispanic	4.56 (0.60)	4.38 (0.64)	4.44 (0.70)	4.32 (0.55)	4.31 (0.52)	4.33 (0.68)	$p = .135$, partial
African American	4.35 (0.62)	4.33 (0.67)	4.35 (0.87)	4.16 (0.46)	4.40 (0.63)	4.10 (0.44)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.77 (0.10)	4.43 (0.09)	4.59 (0.11)	4.39 (0.10)	4.45 (0.13)	4.35 (0.09)	$F(4,614) = 1.70$,
Hispanic	4.57 (0.09)	4.35 (0.08)	4.45 (0.09)	4.31 (0.09)	4.33 (0.11)	4.33 (0.08)	$p = .152$, partial
African American	4.46 (0.09)	4.31 (0.08)	4.37 (0.11)	4.14 (0.09)	4.42 (0.11)	4.11 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.76 (0.10)	4.46 (0.09)	4.58 (0.11)	4.40 (0.10)	4.42 (0.13)	4.34 (0.09)	$F(4,616) = 1.82$,
Hispanic	4.56 (0.09)	4.38 (0.08)	4.44 (0.09)	4.33 (0.09)	4.28 (0.11)	4.33 (0.08)	$p = .126$, partial
African American	4.35 (0.09)	4.33 (0.08)	4.36 (0.09)	4.15 (0.09)	4.41 (0.11)	4.10 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.73 (0.10)	4.47 (0.11)	4.52 (0.12)	4.43 (0.10)	4.40 (0.13)	4.38 (0.10)	$F(4,609) = 1.83$,
Hispanic	4.56 (0.09)	4.37 (0.08)	4.45 (0.10)	4.32 (0.09)	4.31 (0.10)	4.34 (0.08)	$p = .125$, partial
African American	4.32 (0.09)	4.36 (0.08)	4.32 (0.10)	4.18 (0.08)	4.38 (0.11)	4.13 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.76 (0.10)	4.45 (0.09)	4.58 (0.11)	4.40 (0.10)	4.43 (0.13)	4.35 (0.09)	$F(4,613) = 1.83$,
Hispanic	4.57 (0.09)	4.37 (0.08)	4.44 (0.09)	4.32 (0.09)	4.31 (0.11)	4.32 (0.08)	$p = .124$, partial
African American	4.33 (0.08)	4.30 (0.08)	4.39 (0.09)	4.15 (0.09)	4.44 (0.11)	4.11 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.77 (0.10)	4.41 (0.09)	4.57 (0.11)	4.39 (0.10)	4.47 (0.13)	4.37 (0.09)	$F(4,612) = 1.60$,
Hispanic	4.55 (0.09)	4.38 (0.09)	4.44 (0.09)	4.32 (0.09)	4.31 (0.11)	4.32 (0.08)	$p = .175$, partial
African American	4.36 (0.09)	4.31 (0.08)	4.36 (0.09)	4,15 (0.09)	4.43 (0.11)	4.12 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure K							
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.49 (0.60)	4.54 (0.60)	4.47 (0.61)	4.30 (0.64)	4.20 (0.73)	4.30 (0.63)	$F(4,640) = 0.78$,
Hispanic	4.52 (0.63)	4.50 (0.56)	4.50 (0.58)	4.36 (0.62)	4.45 (0.56)	4.39 (0.52)	$p = .539$, partial
African American	4.73 (0.66)	4.56 (0.67)	4.57 (0.64)	4.34 (0.54)	4.34 (0.56)	4.30 (0.47)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.47 (0.09)	4.51 (0.08)	4.49 (0.09)	4.29 (0.09)	4.22 (0.11)	4.31 (0.08)	$F(4,636) = 0.77$,
Hispanic	4.50 (0.08)	4.49 (0.07)	4.51 (0.08)	4.36 (0.08)	4.46 (0.10)	4.38 (0.07)	$p = .543$, partial
African American	4.75 (0.08)	4.53 (0.07)	4.58 (0.09)	4.42 (0.08)	4.38 (0.11)	4.31 (0.07)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.46 (0.09)	4.53 (0.08)	4.48 (0.09)	4.30 (0.09)	4.21 (0.12)	4.30 (0.08)	$F(4,638) = 0.79$,
Hispanic	4.51 (0.08)	4.48 (0.07)	4.51 (0.08)	4.35 (0.08)	4.50 (0.11)	4.38 (0.07)	$p = .534$, partial
African American	4.73 (0.08)	4.56 (0.08)	4.56 (0.11)	4.43 (0.08)	4.35 (0.11)	4.30 (0.07)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.48 (0.09)	4.53 (0.08)	4.53 (0.10)	4.29 (0.09)	4.21 (0.11)	4.27 (0.08)	$F(4,629) = 1.02$,
Hispanic	4.52 (0.08)	4.84 (0.07)	4.55 (0.09)	4.34 (0.08)	4.48 (0.07)	4.35 (0.08)	$p = .397$, partial
African American	4.74 (0.09)	455 (0.07)	4.55 (0.10)	4.43 (0.08)	4.55 (0.07)	4.28 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.46 (0.09)	4.53 (0.08)	4.48 (0.09)	4.30 (0.09)	4.20 (0.11)	4.29 (0.08)	$F(4,636) = 0.76$,
Hispanic	4.50 (0.08)	4.50 (0.07)	4.50 (0.08)	4.36 (0.08)	4.46 (0.10)	4.37 (0.07)	$p = .550$, partial
African American	4.73 (0.08)	4.55 (0.07)	4.57 (0.09)	4.43 (0.08)	4.36 (0.11)	4.29 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.47 (0.09)	4.52 (0.08)	4.48 (0.09)	4.30 (0.09)	4.28 (0.11)	4.31 (0.08)	$F(4,634) = 0.86$,
Hispanic	4.49 (0.08)	4.48 (0.07)	4.50 (0.08)	4.36 (0.08)	4.50 (0.10)	4.39 (0.07)	$p = .490$, partial
African American	4.73 (0.08)	4.51 (0.07)	4.55 (0.08)	4.43 (0.08)	4.41 (0.11)	4.33 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure L				
No covariates							
Caucasian	5.26 (0.76)	5.18 (0.75)	5.12 (0.74)	5.11 (0.75)	5.05 (0.81)	4.90 (0.78)	$F(4,634) = 0.32$,
Hispanic	4.94 (0.64)	4.81 (0.77)	4.88 (0.86)	4.83 (0.62)	4.81 (0.70)	4.61 (0.83)	$p = .865$, partial
African American	5.15 (0.62)	5.10 (0.71)	5.24 (0.62)	5.13 (0.65)	4.81 (0.70)	4.77 (0.77)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	5.25 (0.11)	5.13 (0.09)	5.14 (0.11)	5.09 (0.11)	5.08 (0.14)	4.91 (0.10)	$F(4,631) = 0.31$,
Hispanic	4.94 (0.10)	4.82 (0.09)	4.88 (0.11)	4.83 (0.09)	4.82 (0.14)	4.64 (0.09)	$p = .870$, partial
African American	5.14 (0.10)	5.08 (0.08)	5.24 (0.10)	5.13 (0.09)	4.80 (0.12)	4.80 (0.09)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	5.22 (0.11)	5.20 (0.09)	5.11 (0.11)	5.12 (0.11)	5.01 (0.14)	4.90 (0.10)	$F(4,632) = 0.27$,
Hispanic	4.94 (0.10)	4.84 (0.10)	4.88 (0.11)	4.84 (0.10)	4.81 (0.14)	4.64 (0.09)	$p = .898$, partial
African American	5.14 (0.10)	5.09 (0.08)	5.24 (0.10)	5.13 (0.09)	4.80 (0.13)	4.79 (0.09)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	5.23 (0.11)	5.19 (0.09)	5.13 (0.12)	5.11 (.011)	5.05 (0.14)	4.93 (0.10)	$F(4,622) = 0.49$,
Hispanic	4.94 (0.11)	4.81 (0.09)	4.88 (0.12)	4.83 (0.11)	4.83 (0.13)	4.61 (0.10)	$p = .741$, partial
African American	5.13 (0.10)	5.10 (0.08)	5.23 (0.10)	5.14 (0.09)	4.79 (0.12)	4.85 (0.09)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	5.22 (0.11)	5.15 (0.09)	5.13 (0.11)	5.11 (0.11)	5.07 (0.14)	4.92 (0.10)	$F(4,631) = 0.36$,
Hispanic	4.94 (0.10)	4.80 (0.09)	4.89 (0.13)	4.83 (0.10)	4.84 (0.13)	4.63 (0.09)	$p = .836$, partial
African American	5.13 (0.10)	5.08 (0.08)	4.82 (0.12)	5.13 (0.09)	4.82 (0.12)	4.81 (0.09)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	5.24 (0.11)	5.14 (0.09)	5.11 (0.11)	5.11 (0.11)	5.08 (0.14)	4.93 (0.10)	$F(4,630) = 0.31$,
Hispanic	4.95 (0.10)	4.79 (0.09)	4.88 (0.11)	4.83 (0.10)	4.84 (0.14)	4.66 (0.09)	$p = .870$, partial
African American	5.14 (0.09)	5.05 (0.08)	5.23 (0.10)	5.13 (0.09)	4.83 (0.12)	4.82 (0.90)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure O							
No covariates							
Caucasian	5.64 (0.65)	5.42 (1.02)	5.45 (0.76)	5.34 (0.52)	5.34 (0.53)	5.17 (0.86)	$F(4,646) = 0.91$,
Hispanic	5.04 (1.12)	5.20 (0.70)	5.30 (0.86)	5.21 (0.79)	4.83 (1.02)	4.92 (0.88)	$p = .457$, partial
African American	5.51 (0.77)	5.30 (0.79)	5.37 (0.85)	5.34 (0.76)	5.16 (0.70)	5.08 (0.91)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	5.65 (0.11)	5.38 (0.09)	5.46 (0.11)	5.34 (0.11)	5.38 (0.12)	5.19 (0.10)	$F(4,642) = 0.95$,
Hispanic	5.03 (0.12)	5.21 (0.11)	5.29 (0.13)	5.21 (0.11)	4.85 (0.16)	4.91 (0.11)	$p = .433$, partial
African American	5.51 (0.11)	5.29 (0.10)	5.38 (0.12)	5.34 (0.11)	5.21 (0.14)	5.09 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	5.63 (0.11)	5.43 (0.09)	5.44 (0.11)	5.36 (0.11)	5.33 (0.14)	5.18 (0.10)	$F(4, 644) =$
Hispanic	5.04 (0.12)	5.19 (0.11)	5.31 (0.13)	5.20 (0.12)	4.86 (0.16)	4.91 (0.11)	0.88, $p = .477$,
African American	5.52 (0.11)	5.28 (0.10)	5.39 (0.12)	5.33 (0.11)	5.20 (0.15)	5.08 (0.10)	partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	5.63 (0.11)	5.43 (0.11)	5.42 (0.12)	5.36 (0.11)	5.35 (0.14)	5.20 (0.10)	$F(4,636) = 1.05$,
Hispanic	5.05 (0.12)	5.20 (0.13)	5.34 (0.14)	5.20 (0.13)	4.84 (0.16)	4.92 (0.12)	$p = .382$, partial
African American	5.51 (0.11)	5.30 (0.10)	5.39 (0.13)	5.34 (0.12)	5.17 (0.14)	5.09 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	5.63 (0.11)	5.39 (0.09)	5.46 (0.11)	5.36 (0.09)	5.39 (0.14)	5.19 (0.10)	$F(4,642) = 0.91$,
Hispanic	5.02 (0.11)	5.16 (0.11)	5.33 (0.12)	5.16 (0.11)	4.88 (0.16)	4.91 (0.11)	$p = .457$, partial
African American	5.50 (0.11)	5.26 (0.10)	5.41 (0.12)	5.26 (0.10)	5.21 (0.14)	5.10 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	5.64 (0.11)	5.38 (0.10)	5.44 (0.11)	5.36 (0.11)	5.40 (0.14)	5.20 (0.10)	$F(4,639) = 1.19$,
Hispanic	5.04 (0.12)	5.19 (0.11)	5.30 (0.13)	5.21 (0.12)	4.84 (0.16)	4.93 (0.11)	$p = .315$, partial
African American	5.52 (0.11)	5.20 (0.10)	5.37 (0.11)	5.33 (0.11)	5.26 (0.14)	5.15 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure P				
No covariates							
Caucasian	*4.36 (0.70)*	*4.24 (0.49)*	*4.24 (0.59)*	*4.17 (0.38)*	*4.37 (0.67)*$_c$	*4.05 (0.35)*$_d$	*F(4,611) = 3.54,*
Hispanic	*4.22 (0.57)*	*4.15 (0.46)*	*4.22 (0.73)*^{a}	*3.98 (0.50)*^{b}	*4.07 (0.80)*	*3.98 (0.50)*	*p = .008, partial*
African American	*4.36 (0.62)*	*4.19 (0.54)*	*3.98 (0.77)*	*4.19 (0.44)*	*4.22 (0.62)*	*4.10 (0.63)*	η^2 *= .02*
BMI							
Caucasian	*4.36 (0.07)*	*4.23 (0.07)*	*4.24 (0.08)*	*4.18 (0.08)*	*4.38 (0.09)*^{e}	*4.05 (0.07)*^{f}	*F(4,608) = 3.48,*
Hispanic	*4.22 (0.08)*	*4.14 (0.07)*	*4.23 (0.08)*^{a}	*3.98 (0.08)*^{b}	*4.08 (0.10)*	*3.98 (0.07)*	*p = .009, partial*
African American	*4.35 (0.08)*	*4.20 (0.07)*	*3.96 (0.09)*$_c$	*4.21 (0.07)*$_d$	*4.21 (0.11)*	*4.09 (0.07)*	η^2 *= .02*
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	*4.36 (0.07)*	*4.24 (0.06)*	*4.24 (0.08)*	*4.18 (0.08)*	*4.36 (0.10)*$_c$	*4.05 (0.07)*$_c$	*F(4,609) = 3.68,*
Hispanic	*4.22 (0.08)*	*4.16 (0.07)*	*4.22 (0.08)*^{a}	*3.98 (0.08)*^{b}	*4.06 (0.11)*	*3.98 (0.07)*	*p = .007, partial*
African American	*4.37 (0.08)*	*4.15 (0.07)*	*3.99 (0.09)*	*4.17 (0.08)*	*4.26 (0.11)*	*4.09 (0.07)*	η^2 *= .02*

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	*4.39 (0.07)*	*4.22 (0.06)*	*4.27 (0.08)*	*4.16 (0.08)*	*4.38 (0.09)*$_c$	*4.03 (0.07)*$_d$	*F(4,600) = 3.73,*
Hispanic	*4.24 (0.08)*	*4.13 (0.07)*	*4.27 (0.09)*^{a}	*3.96 (0.08)*^{b}	*4.09 (0.10)*	*3.95 (0.08)*	*p = .006, partial*
African American	*4.37 (0.08)*	*4.17 (0.07)*	*3.99 (0.10)*	*4.19 (0.09)*	*4.22 (0.10)*	*4.08 (0.08)*	$\eta^2 = .02$
PACS							
Caucasian	*4.37 (0.07)*	*4.24 (0.06)*	*4.24 (0.08)*	*4.18 (0.08)*	*4.36 (0.09)*^{a}	*4.05 (0.07)*^{b}	*F(4,608) = 3.49,*
Hispanic	*4.23 (0.08)*	*4.18 (0.08)*	*4.20 (0.08)*	*3.98 (0.08)*	*4.04 (0.10)*	*3.97 (0.07)*	*p = .009, partial*
African American	*4.36 (0.08)*	*4.16 (0.07)*	*3.99 (0.09)*	*4.20 (0.08)*	*4.23 (0.11)*	*4.10 (0.08)*	$\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	*4.35 (0.07)*	*4.24 (0.08)*	*4.24 (0.08)*	*4.18 (0.08)*	*4.37 (0.08)*$_c$	*4.05 (0.07)*$_d$	*F(4,607) = 3.65,*
Hispanic	*4.19 (0.08)*	*4.15 (0.07)*	*4.22 (0.08)*^{a}	*3.98 (0.08)*^{b}	*4.22 (0.08)*	*3.98 (0.07)*	*p = .007, partial*
African American	*4.35 (0.08)*	*4.17 (0.07)*	*3.98 (0.09)*	*4.20 (0.08)*	*4.23 (0.09)*	*4.10 (0.08)*	$\eta^2 = .02$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure Q							
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.07 (0.50)	3.95 (0.33)	4.06 (0.24)	4.13 (0.59)	4.14 (0.42)	3.93 (0.50)	$F(4,651) = 0.49$,
Hispanic	4.06 (0.65)	4.00 (0.29)	3.88 (0.52)	4.04 (0.34)	4.02 (0.43)	3.95 (0.33)	$p = .744$, partial
African American	3.96 (0.64)	3.97 (0.29)	4.00 (0.29)	4.04 (0.27)	4.10 (0.63)	3.96 (0.40)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.07 (0.06)	3.94 (0.05)	4.06 (0.06)	4.13 (0.06)	4.11 (0.08)	3.93 (0.06)	$F(4,647) = 0.51$,
Hispanic	4.06 (0.06)	3.99 (0.05)	3.89 (0.06)	4.03 (0.06)	4.02 (0.08)	3.95 (0.05)	$p = .732$, partial
African American	3.96 (0.06)	3.98 (0.05)	4.00 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	4.11 (0.08)	3.96 (0.05)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.07 (0.06)	3.95 (0.05)	4.05 (0.06)	4.14 (0.06)	4.12 (0.08)	3.93 (0.06)	$F(4,649) = 0.47$,
Hispanic	4.05 (0.06)	4.01 (0.05)	3.88 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	3.99 (0.08)	3.95 (0.05)	$p = .756$, partial
African American	3.96 (0.06)	3.97 (0.05)	4.00 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	4.11 (0.08)	3.96 (0.05)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.07 (0.06)	3.95 (0.05)	4.05 (0.07)	4.14 (0.06)	4.13 (0.08)	3.93 (0.06)	$F(4,642) = 0.34$,
Hispanic	4.04 (0.06)	4.01 (0.05)	3.89 (0.07)	4.05 (0.06)	4.00 (0.07)	3.97 (0.06)	$p = .850$, partial
African American	3.95 (0.06)	3.98 (0.05)	3.95 (0.07)	4.05 (0.06)	4.10 (0.08)	3.98 (0.06)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.08 (0.06)	3.97 (0.05)	4.04 (0.06)	4.13 (0.06)	4.11 (0.08)	3.92 (0.06)	$F(4,647) = 0.50$,
Hispanic	4.06 (0.06)	4.02 (0.05)	3.87 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	3.99 (0.08)	3.94 (0.05)	$p = .734$, partial
African American	3.97 (0.06)	3.98 (0.05)	4.00 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	4.10 (0.08)	3.96 (0.05)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.07 (0.06)	3.95 (0.06)	4.06 (0.06)	4.13 (0.06)	4.13 (0.08)	3.93 (0.06)	$F(4,646) = 0.72$,
Hispanic	4.10 (0.06)	3.99 (0.05)	3.88 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	4.03 (0.08)	3.96 (0.05)	$p = .580$, partial
African American	3.95 (0.06)	3.95 (0.05)	4.00 (0.06)	4.04 (0.06)	4.13 (0.08)	3.98 (0.05)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure R				
No covariates							
Caucasian	3.51 (0.74)	3.37 (0.69)	3.58 (0.73)	3.49 (0.70)	3.60 (0.92)	3.22 (0.89)	$F(4,619) = 2.68$,
Hispanic	3.62 (0.71)	3.34 (0.76)	3.55 (0.64)	3.34 (0.62)	3.25 (0.92)	3.43 (1.00)	$p = .033$, partial
African American	3.35 (0.62)	3.26 (0.88)	3.41 (0.73)	3.17 (0.65)	3.22 (0.93)	3.21 (0.92)	$\eta^2 = .02$
BMI							
Caucasian	3.52 (0.11)	3.39 (0.10)	3.58 (0.11)	3.48 (0.11)	3.59 (0.14)	3.21 (0.10)	$F(4,615) = 2.61$,
Hispanic	3.63 (0.11)	3.34 (0.10)	3.58 (0.11)	3.33 (0.11)	3.22 (0.14)	3.43 (0.10)	$p = .036$, partial
African American	3.35 (0.11)	3.27 (0.10)	3.41 (0.11)	3.18 (0.11)	3.22 (0.14)	3.21 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	3.53 (0.11)	3.36 (0.09)	3.59 (0.11)	3.47 (0.11)	3.65 (0.14)	3.21 (0.10)	$F(4,618) = 3.03$,
Hispanic	3.62 (0.11)	3.35 (0.09)	3.57 (0.11)	3.34 (0.11)	3.20 (0.14)	3.44 (0.10)	$p = .018$, partial
African American	3.35 (0.11)	3.27 (0.10)	3.42 (0.11)	3.18 (0.11)	3.19 (0.14)	3.22 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .02$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	3.56 (0.11)	3.36 (0.09)	3.65 (0.12)	3.44 (0.11)	3.63 (0.14)	3.16 (0.10)	$F(4,613) = 2.46$,
Hispanic	3.66 (0.11)	3.30 (0.09)	3.62 (0.12)	3.30 (0.11)	3.27 (0.13)	3.34 (0.10)	$p = .046$, partial
African American	3.42 (0.11)	3.20 (0.10)	3.55 (0.12)	3.11 (0.11)	3.26 (0.14)	3.12 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .02$
PACS							
Caucasian	3.52 (0.11)	3.40 (0.09)	3.57 (0.11)	3.48 (0.11)	3.59 (0.14)	3.20 (0.10)	$F(4,615) = 2.74$,
Hispanic	3.65 (0.11)	3.37 (0.09)	3.55 (0.11)	3.33 (0.11)	3.20 (0.14)	3.42 (0.10)	$p = .030$, partial
African American	3.36 (0.11)	3.29 (0.10)	3.40 (0.11)	3.18 (0.11)	3.19 (0.14)	3.21 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	3.53 (0.11)	3.40 (0.10)	3.58 (0.11)	3.48 (0.11)	3.67 (0.14)$_c$	3.21 (0.10)$_d$	$F(4,607) = 3.36$,
Hispanic	3.68 (0.11)[a]	3.33 (0.09)[b]	3.58 (0.11)	3.33 (0.11)	3.29 (0.14)	3.44 (0.10)	$p = .011$, partial
African American	3.34 (0.11)	3.26 (0.10)	3.42 (0.11)	3.17 (0.11)	3.20 (0.14)	3.21 (0.10)	$\eta^2 = .02$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure S							
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.52 (0.77)	4.28 (0.54)	4.50 (0.71)	4.40 (0.57)	4.43 (0.80)	4.14 (0.59)	$F(4,633) = 1.08$,
Hispanic	4.60 (0.69)	4.35 (0.61)	4.48 (0.81)	4.34 (0.59)	4.28 (0.77)	4.24 (0.67)	$p = .368$, partial
African American	4.60 (0.85)	4.30 (0.49)	4.38 (0.67)	4.42 (0.66)	4.49 (0.76)	4.30 (0.58)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.54 (0.09)	4.28 (0.08)	4.46 (0.09)	4.40 (0.09)	4.35 (0.12)	4.14 (0.08)	$F(4,629) = 1.00$,
Hispanic	4.61 (0.10)	4.35 (0.08)	4.48 (0.10)	4.34 (0.10)	4.29 (0.12)	4.23 (0.09)	$p = .408$, partial
African American	4.62 (0.09)	4.25 (0.08)	4.38 (0.10)	4.41 (0.09)	4.50 (0.12)	4.30 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.53 (0.09)	4.29 (0.08)	4.46 (0.09)	4.40 (0.09)	4.36 (0.12)	4.15 (0.08)	$F(4,631) = 0.92$,
Hispanic	4.62 (0.10)	4.34 (0.08)	4.48 (0.10)	4.34 (0.10)	4.29 (0.13)	4.23 (0.08)	$p = .453$, partial
African American	4.60 (0.09)	4.29 (0.08)	4.37 (0.10)	4.43 (.09)	4.43 (0.12)	4.30 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.58 (0.09)	4.26 (0.08)	4.54 (0.11)	4.36 (0.09)	4.40 (0.12)	4.11 (0.09)	$F(4,624) = 1.65$,
Hispanic	4.64 (0.10)	4.34 (0.08)	4.51 (0.11)	4.32 (0.09)	4.30 (0.12)	4.27 (0.09)	$p = .159$, partial
African American	4.61 (0.09)	4.27 (0.08)	4.33 (0.11)	4.42 (0.09)	4.47 (0.12)	4.32 (0.09)	$\eta^2 = .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.55 (0.09)	4.30 (0.08)	4.44 (0.09)	4.40 (0.09)	4.34 (0.12)	4.14 (0.09)	$F(4,629) = 1.09$,
Hispanic	4.27 (0.10)	4.37 (0.08)	4.46 (0.10)	4.34 (0.09)	4.25 (0.12)	4.23 (0.09)	$p = .362$, partial
African American	4.63 (0.09)	4.30 (0.08)	4.35 (0.10)	4.42 (0.09)	4.42 (.12)	4.29 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.51 (0.09)	4.28 (0.08)	4.46 (0.09)	4.40 (0.09)	4.38 (0.12)	4.14 (0.08)	$F(4,627) = 1.04$,
Hispanic	4.59 (0.10)	4.36 (0.08)	4.48 (0.10)	4.34 (0.09)	4.27 (0.13)	4.22 (0.09)	$p = .388$, partial
African American	4.59 (0.09)	4.28 (0.08)	4.38 (0.09)	4.42 (0.09)	4.47 (0.12)	4.28 (0.08)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure V							
No covariates							
Caucasian	3.87 (0.77)	3.60 (0.66)	3.80 (0.75)	3.79 (0.69)	3.40 (0.74)	3.43 (0.89)	$F(4,632) = 0.40$,
Hispanic	3.87 (0.79)	3.55 (0.78)	3.73 (0.70)	3.68 (0.80)	3.55 (0.56)	3.30 (1.03)	$p = .808$, partial
African American	3.89 (0.83)	3.69 (0.57)	3.86 (0.69)	3.83 (0.73)	3.43 (0.89)	3.45 (1.03)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	3.87 (0.10)	3.60 (0.09)	3.80 (0.11)	3.80 (0.11)	3.36 (0.14)	3.44 (0.09)	$F(4,628) = 0.40$,
Hispanic	3.87 (0.11)	3.56 (0.10)	3.72 (0.12)	3.68 (0.11)	3.53 (0.15)	3.30 (0.10)	$p = .806$, partial
African American	3.89 (0.11)	3.69 (0.10)	3.86 (0.11)	3.83 (0.11)	3.40 (0.15)	3.45 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	3.87 (0.10)	3.60 (0.09)	3.80 (0.11)	3.80 (0.11)	3.37 (0.14)	3.44 (0.09)	$F(4,630) = 0.34$,
Hispanic	3.86 (0.11)	3.57 (0.10)	3.72 (0.11)	3.69 (0.11)	3.50 (0.15)	3.30 (0.10)	$p = .850$, partial
African American	3.89 (0.11)	3.68 (0.10)	3.86 (0.11)	3.83 (0.11)	3.43 (0.15)	3.45 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	3.92 (0.11)	3.57 (0.09)	3.86 (0.12)	3.75 (0.11)	3.42 (0.14)	3.37 (0.10)	$F(4,620) = 0.43$,
Hispanic	3.93 (0.11)	3.52 (0.10)	3.84 (0.12)	3.63 (0.11)	3.59 (0.14)	3.17 (0.10)	$p = .780$, partial
African American	3.91 (0.11)	3.67 (0.10)	3.89 (0.13)	3.81 (0.11)	3.44 (0.14)	3.39 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	3.88 (0.10)	3.61 (0.09)	3.79 (0.11)	3.79 (0.10)	3.37 (0.14)	3.42 (0.10)	$F(4,628) = 0.40$,
Hispanic	3.88 (0.11)	3.57 (0.10)	3.71 (0.12)	3.68 (0.11)	3.53 (0.15)	3.28 (0.10)	$p = .803$, partial
African American	3.89 (0.11)	3.68 (0.10)	3.87 (0.11)	3.83 (0.11)	3.42 (0.15)	3.45 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	3.87 (0.10)	3.58 (0.09)	3.80 (0.11)	3.79 (0.11)	3.38 (0.14)	3.44 (0.10)	$F(4,627) = 0.38$,
Hispanic	3.90 (0.11)	3.51 (0.10)	3.72 (0.11)	3.68 (0.11)	3.57 (0.15)	3.33 (0.10)	$p = .816$, partial
African American	3.89 (0.11)	3.68 (0.10)	3.86 (0.11)	3.83 (0.11)	3.41 (0.15)	3.46 (0.10)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
			Figure W				
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.32 (0.80)	4.26 (0.57)	4.33 (0.90)	4.29 (0.67)	4.44 (0.63)	4.27 (0.68)	$F(4,600) = 0.50$,
Hispanic	4.74 (0.56)	4.50 (0.53)	4.53 (0.70)	4.40 (0.57)	4.63 (0.71)	4.32 (0.56)	$p = .724$, partial
African American	4.56 (0.60)	4.32 (0.53)	4.47 (0.58)	4.34 (0.65)	4.37 (0.64)	4.24 (0.63)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.28 (0.10)	4.27 (0.09)	4.32 (0.10)	4.28 (0.10)	4.45 (0.13)	4.26 (0.09)	$F(4,596) = 0.50$,
Hispanic	4.74 (0.08)	4.49 (0.07)	4.54 (0.09)	4.41 (0.08)	4.65 (0.11)	4.30 (0.08)	$p = .726$, partial
African American	4.53 (0.09)	4.35 (0.07)	4.46 (0.09)	4.34 (0.07)	4.35 (0.11)	4.24 (0.08)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.29 (0.10)	4.26 (0.09)	4.33 (0.10)	4.27 (0.10)	4.44 (0.13)	4.26 (0.09)	$F(4,597) = 0.45$,
Hispanic	4.73 (0.08)	4.52 (0.07)	4.53 (0.09)	4.42 (0.08)	4.62 (0.11)	4.30 (0.08)	$p = .764$, partial
African American	4.54 (0.08)	4.32 (0.07)	4.47 (0.09)	4.33 (0.09)	4.38 (0.11)	4.24 (0.08)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.24 (0.10)	4.29 (0.09)	4.21 (0.11)	4.31 (0.10)	4.41 (0.12)	4.32 (0.09)	$F(4,590) = 0.58$,
Hispanic	4.74 (0.09)	4.49 (0.07)	4.51 (0.10)	4.41 (0.09)	4.65 (0.10)	4.30 (0.08)	$p = .671$, partial
African American	4.55 (0.09)	4.32 (0.07)	4.50 (0.10)	4.32 (0.09)	4.39 (0.11)	4.24 (0.08)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.30 (0.10)	4.29 (0.08)	4.30 (0.10)	4.28 (0.10)	4.40 (0.13)	4.25 (0.09)	$F(4,596) = 0.44$,
Hispanic	4.74 (0.08)	4.53 (0.07)	4.51 (0.09)	4.42 (0.08)	4.62 (0.11)	4.29 (0.08)	$p = .773$, partial
African American	4.55 (0.08)	4.35 (0.07)	4.45 (0.09)	4.34 (0.08)	4.35 (0.11)	4.22 (0.08)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.29 (0.10)	4.27 (0.09)	4.33 (0.10)	4.28 (0.10)	4.44 (0.13)	4.25 (0.09)	$F(4,596) = 0.53$,
Hispanic	4.73 (0.08)	4.50 (0.08)	4.53 (0.09)	4.41 (0.08)	4.67 (0.11)	4.30 (0.08)	$p = .707$, partial
African American	4.54 (0.08)	4.34 (0.07)	4.47 (0.09)	4.34 (0.09)	4.37 (0.11)	4.23 (0.08)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure Z							
No covariates							
Caucasian	4.87 (0.70)	4.53 (0.95)	4.75 (0.69)	4.83 (0.61)	4.46 (1.00)	4.29 (1.00)	$F(4,643) = 0.53$,
Hispanic	5.00 (0.54)	4.62 (0.84)	5.06 (0.61)	4.85 (0.63)	4.69 (0.85)	4.49 (0.95)	$p = .711$, partial
African American	4.84 (0.79)	4.45 (0.83)	4.61 (0.80)	4.64 (0.68)	4.34 (0.99)	4.34 (1.03)	$\eta^2 < .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	4.87 (0.12)	4.52 (0.10)	4.74 (0.12)	4.83 (0.12)	4.44 (0.15)	4.28 (0.11)	$F(4,639) = 0.52$,
Hispanic	5.00 (0.10)	4.61 (0.09)	5.06 (0.11)	4.85 (0.11)	4.69 (0.13)	4.50 (0.10)	$p = .722$, partial
African American	4.84 (0.12)	4.46 (0.10)	4.61 (0.12)	4.64 (0.12)	4.32 (0.15)	4.30 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	4.88 (0.12)	4.50 (0.10)	4.75 (0.12)	4.82 (0.12)	4.50 (0.15)	4.28 (0.11)	$F(4,640) = 0.64$,
Hispanic	4.99 (0.10)	4.64 (0.11)	5.05 (0.11)	4.86 (0.11)	4.65 (0.14)	4.50 (0.10)	$p = .629$, partial
African American	4.86 (0.12)	4.41 (0.10)	4.62 (0.12)	4.62 (0.12)	4.42 (0.15)	4.29 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	4.86 (0.12)	4.52 (0.10)	4.70 (0.13)	4.84 (0.12)	4.45 (0.15)	4.29 (0.11)	$F(4,631) = 0.55$,
Hispanic	4.99 (0.10)	4.62 (0.09)	5.03 (0.12)	4.86 (0.11)	4.69 (0.13)	4.56 (0.10)	$p = .697$, partial
African American	4.87 (0.12)	4.44 (0.10)	4.66 (0.13)	4.61 (0.12)	4.36 (0.15)	4.23 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	4.87 (0.12)	4.51 (0.10)	4.75 (0.12)	4.83 (0.12)	4.47 (0.15)	4.28 (0.11)	$F(4,639) = 0.55$,
Hispanic	5.00 (0.10)	4.62 (0.09)	5.06 (0.11)	4.85 (0.10)	4.69 (0.13)	4.49 (0.10)	$p = .698$, partial
African American	4.83 (0.12)	4.45 (0.10)	4.61 (0.12)	4.64 (0.12)	4.35 (0.15)	4.31 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	4.88 (0.12)	4.48 (0.10)	4.74 (0.12)	4.83 (0.11)	4.51 (0.15)	4.31 (0.11)	$F(4,637) = 0.74$,
Hispanic	5.00 (0.11)	4.62 (0.09)	5.06 (0.11)	4.85 (0.11)	4.71 (0.14)	4.50 (0.10)	$p = .567$, partial
African American	4.88 (0.12)	4.42 (0.10)	4.60 (0.12)	4.64 (0.12)	4.38 (0.15)	4.32 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure AA							
No covariates							
Caucasian	6.13 (0.78)	5.99 (0.82)	5.77 (0.95)	6.11 (0.78)	5.81 (0.97)	5.85 (0.98)	$F(4,646) = 0.82$,
Hispanic	5.94 (1.00)	5.93 (0.80)	5.86 (0.80)	5.98 (0.78)	5.57 (0.80)	5.78 (0.87)	$p = .515$, partial
African American	5.66 (0.84)	5.57 (0.86)	5.39 (0.83)	5.60 (0.79)	5.36 (0.79)	5.37 (0.99)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	6.14 (0.12)	5.94 (0.11)	5.79 (0.12)	6.10 (0.12)	5.92 (0.15)	5.87 (0.11)	$F(4,642) = 0.91$,
Hispanic	5.95 (0.12)	5.89 (0.10)	5.89 (0.12)	5.96 (0.12)	5.56 (0.15)	5.79 (0.11)	$p = .458$, partial
African American	5.62 (0.12)	5.53 (0.10)	5.41 (0.12)	5.59 (0.12)	5.40 (0.16)	5.38 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	6.11 (0.12)	6.00 (0.10)	5.76 (0.12)	6.12 (0.12)	5.84 (0.16)	5.86 (0.11)	$F(4,644) = 0.73$,
Hispanic	5.93 (0.12)	5.92 (0.10)	5.87 (0.12)	5.98 (0.12)	5.56 (0.16)	5.78 (0.11)	$p = .571$, partial
African American	5.59 (0.12)	5.61 (0.10)	5.37 (0.12)	5.62 (0.12)	5.27 (0.16)	5.38 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	6.12 (0.12)	5.97 (0.10)	5.84 (0.14)	6.11 (0.12)	5.87 (0.15)	5.86 (0.11)	$F(4,635) = 0.55$,
Hispanic	5.91 (0.12)	5.94 (0.10)	5.81 (0.13)	6.00 (0.12)	5.53 (0.15)	5.82 (0.11)	$p = .698$, partial
African American	5.60 (0.12)	5.58 (0.10)	5.40 (0.14)	5.61 (0.12)	5.36 (0.15)	5.39 (0.11)	$\eta^2 < .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	6.12 (0.12)	6.00 (0.10)	5.76 (0.12)	6.11 (0.12)	5.85 (0.16)	5.84 (0.11)	$F(4,642) = 0.87$,
Hispanic	5.91 (0.12)	5.89 (0.10)	5.89 (0.12)	5.98 (0.12)	5.59 (0.12)	5.79 (0.11)	$p = .482$, partial
African American	5.61 (0.12)	5.57 (0.10)	5.39 (0.12)	5.60 (0.12)	5.36 (0.15)	5.36 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	6.12 (0.12)	5.97 (0.11)	5.76 (0.12)	6.11 (0.12)	5.90 (0.16)	5.87 (0.11)	$F(4,640) = 0.73$,
Hispanic	5.94 (0.12)	5.87 (0.19)	5.86 (0.12)	5.98 (0.12)	5.62 (0.15)	5.82 (0.11)	$p = .574$, partial
African American	5.60 (0.12)	5.53 (0.10)	5.39 (0.12)	5.60 (0.12)	5.41 (0.16)	5.40 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
Figure DD							
No covariates							
Caucasian	5.91 (0.76)	5.62 (0.82)	5.69 (0.79)	5.67 (0.88)	5.50 (0.61)	5.33 (1.02)	$F(4,618) = 1.15$,
Hispanic	5.71 (0.74)	5.67 (0.76)	5.77 (0.84)	5.68 (0.83)	5.54 (0.99)	5.46 (0.89)	$p = .330$, partial
African American	5.85 (1.16)	5.56 (0.87)	5.86 (0.76)	5.60 (0.82)	5.29 (1.04)	5.46 (0.96)	$\eta^2 = .01$
BMI							
Caucasian	5.94 (0.12)	5.55 (0.10)	5.70 (0.12)	5.64 (0.12)	5.57 (0.15)	5.35 (0.10)	$F(4,619) = 1.02$,
Hispanic	5.72 (0.11)	5.64 (0.10)	5.75 (0.12)	5.71 (0.12)	5.57 (0.25)	5.46 (0.10)	$p = .395$, partial
African American	5.79 (0.12)	5.61 (0.11)	5.83 (0.13)	5.63 (0.13)	5.40 (0.16)	5.44 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD							
Caucasian	5.90 (0.12)	5.62 (0.10)	5.66 (0.12)	5.68 (0.12)	5.51 (0.16)	5.33 (0.10)	$F(4,618) = 0.92$,
Hispanic	5.73 (0.11)	5.63 (0.10)	5.75 (0.12)	5.70 (0.11)	5.60 (0.15)	5.45 (0.10)	$p = .451$, partial
African American	5.85 (0.12)	5.48 (0.11)	5.88 (0.13)	5.57 (0.13)	5.54 (0.17)	5.45 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Target Race	Rater Race						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS							
Caucasian	5.91 (0.12)	5.62 (0.10)	5.66 (0.13)	5.67 (0.12)	5.52 (0.15)	5.35 (0.11)	$F(4,606) = 1.15$,
Hispanic	5.71 (0.12)	5.64 (0.12)	5.74 (0.13)	5.72 (0.12)	5.54 (0.15)	5.48 (0.11)	$p = .334$, partial
African American	5.84 (0.13)	5.59 (0.13)	5.90 (0.14)	5.59 (0.13)	5.43 (0.16)	5.46 (0.12)	$\eta^2 = .01$
PACS							
Caucasian	5.88 (0.12)	5.55 (0.10)	5.71 (0.12)	5.67 (0.10)	5.59 (0.15)	5.36 (0.10)	$F(4,615) = 1.06$,
Hispanic	5.70 (0.11)	5.62 (0.10)	5.77 (0.12)	5.71 (0.11)	5.59 (0.15)	5.48 (0.10)	$p = .374$, partial
African American	5.82 (0.13)	5.52 (0.11)	5.88 (0.13)	5.59 (0.13)	5.45 (0.16)	5.45 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ							
Caucasian	5.93 (0.12)	5.55 (0.10)	5.65 (0.12)	5.67 (0.12)	5.56 (0.15)	5.37 (0.11)	$F(4,612) = 1.26$,
Hispanic	5.72 (0.11)	5.58 (0.10)	5.73 (0.12)	5.70 (0.11)	5.64 (0.15)	5.51 (0.10)	$p = .287$, partial
African American	5.83 (0.13)	5.51 (0.11)	5.86 (0.13)	5.59 (0.13)	5.44 (0.17)	5.48 (0.11)	$\eta^2 = .01$

Table L.2. Repeated measures effects: Two-way interactions (target race X covariate)

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure A
BMI	$F(2,630) = 1.35$, $p = .259$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,632) = 0.65$, $p = .519$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,624) = 0.18$, $p = .627$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,630) = 0.66$, $p = .514$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,629) = 4.60$, $p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
	Figure B
BMI	$F(2,634) = 2.83$, $p = .060$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,634) = 0.19$, $p = .822$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,629) = 0.68$, $p = .505$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,632) = 1.80$, $p = .167$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,629) = 0.49$, $p = .613$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure C
BMI	$F(2,633) = 1.22$, $p = .295$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,636) = 0.24$, $p = .786$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,627) = 0.40$, $p = .667$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
PACS	$F(2,634) = 0.08$, $p = .922$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,632) = 1.35$, $p = .260$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure D
BMI	$F(2,635) = 1.20$, $p = .302$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,638) = 0.10$, $p = .902$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,627) = 0.89$, $p = .410$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,636) = 0.21$, $p = .813$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,634) = 3.66$, $p = .027$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
	Figure G
BMI	$F(2,611) = 0.70$, $p = .510$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,614) = 1.61$, $p = .202$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(2,604) = 0.38$, $p = .670$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,613) = 2.07$, $p = .129$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,611) = 0.14$, $p = .859$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure H
BMI	$F(2,614) = 0.01$, $p = .987$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,616) = 0.31$, $p = .722$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,609) = 0.82$, $p = .436$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
PACS	$F(2,613) = 1.87$, $p = .156$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,612) = 1.66$, $p = .193$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
	Figure K
BMI	$F(2,636) = 0.53$, $p = .589$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,638) = 0.31$, $p = .732$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,629) = 0.11$, $p = .894$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,636) = 0.40$, $p = .672$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,634) = 1.25$, $p = .289$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure L
BMI	$F(2,631) = 1.91$, $p = .150$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,632) = 0.48$, $p = .617$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,622) = 0.02$, $p = .976$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,631) = 0.18$, $p = .831$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,630) = 0.27$, $p = .764$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure O
BMI	$F(2,642) = 1.22$, $p = .295$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,644) = 0.61$, $p = .544$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,636) = 0.08$, $p = .921$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
PACS	$F(2,642) = 0.09$, $p = .914$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,639) = 1.37$, $p = .051$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
	Figure P
BMI	$F(2,608) = 2.55$, $p = .082$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,609) = 1.37$, $p = .254$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,600) = 0.49$, $p = .599$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,608) = 2.09$, $p = .128$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,607) = 0.80$, $p = .915$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure Q
BMI	$F(2,647) = 0.14$, $p = .865$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,649) = 0.32$, $p = .725$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,642) = 0.26$, $p = .774$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,647) = 0.65$, $p = .521$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,646) = 1.19$, $p = .304$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure R
BMI	$F(2,615) = 0.05$, $p = .947$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,618) = 2.22$, $p = .112$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(2,613) = 0.67$, $p = .509$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
PACS	$F(2,615) = 0.53$, $p = .581$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,607) = 0.10$, $p = .897$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure S
BMI	$F(2,629) = 0.30$, $p = .743$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,631) = 1.20$, $p = .301$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,624) = 1.38$, $p = .253$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,629) = 0.27$, $p = .764$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,627) = 0.18$, $p = .835$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure V
BMI	$F(2,628) = 0.02$, $p = .983$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,630) = 0.63$, $p = .531$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,620) = 0.64$, $p = .523$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,628) = 0.51$, $p = .597$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,627) = 0.64$, $p = .527$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure W
BMI	$F(2,596) = 0.85$, $p = .422$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,597) = 0.50$, $p = .595$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(2,590) = 2.47$, $p = .089$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
PACS	$F(2,596) = 0.03$, $p = .962$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,596) = 0.28$, $p = .743$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure Z
BMI	$F(2,639) = 0.09$, $p = .913$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,640) = 3.06$, $p = .048$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(2,631) = 1.09$, $p = .338$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,639) = 0.20$, $p = .814$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,637) = 0.93$, $p = .395$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure AA
BMI	$F(2,642) = 0.02$, $p = .980$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(2,644) = 2.09$, $p = .126$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(2,635) = 0.25$, $p = .779$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(2,642) = 2.30$, $p = .101$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,640) = 1.07$, $p = .343$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure DD
BMI	**$F(2,619) = 10.27$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	$F(2,618) = 2.67$, $p = .072$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(2,606) = 0.22$, $p = .797$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
PACS	$F(2,615) = 1.32$, $p = .377$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(2,612) = 0.97$, $p = .193$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table L.3. Repeated measures effects: Two-way interactions (target race X rater gender)

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure A			
No covariates	3.83 (1.00)	3.92 (0.74)	3.65 (0.98)	3.81 (0.68)	3.86 (1.01)	3.95 (0.67)	$F(2,630) = 0.18$, $p = .832$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.88 (0.08)	3.92 (0.06)	3.73 (0.07)	3.79 (0.06)	3.92 (0.07)	3.92 (0.06)	$F(2,632) = 0.22$, $p = .800$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.83 (0.08)	3.95 (0.06)	3.65 (0.07)	3.84 (0.06)	3.83 (0.07)	3.98 (0.06)	$F(2,633) = 0.22$, $p = .926$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	3.86 (0.08)	3.94 (0.07)	3.71 (0.08)	3.81 (0.07)	3.87 (0.08)	3.95 (0.07)	$F(2,624) = 0.01$, $p = .991$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.84 (0.07)	3.94 (0.06)	3.68 (0.07)	3.83 (0.06)	3.85 (0.07)	3.96 (0.06)	$F(2,630) = 0.17$, $p = .843$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.89 (0.07)	3.93 (0.06)	3.66 (0.07)	3.83 (0.06)	3.90 (0.07)	3.95 (0.06)	$F(2,629) = 1.09$, $p = .337$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure B			
No covariates	3.50 (1.01)	3.75 (0.70)	3.53 (0.92)	3.71 (0.74)	3.44 (0.93)	3.76 (0.75)	$F(2,636) = 0.96$, $p = .384$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.55 (0.08)	3.73 (0.06)	3.60 (0.07)	3.69 (0.06)	3.50 (0.08)	3.72 (0.06)	$F(2,634) = 0.97$, $p = .378$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	3.51 (0.08)	3.76 (0.06)	3.52 (0.08)	3.73 (0.06)	3.41 (0.08)	3.77 (0.06)	$F(2,634) = 1.14$, $p = .322$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.52 (0.08)	3.76 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.71 (0.07)	3.47 (0.08)	3.72 (0.07)	$F(2,629) = 0.21$, $p = .808$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.53 (0.08)	3.74 (0.06)	3.55 (0.07)	3.71 (0.06)	3.43 (0.07)	3.76 (0.06)	$F(2,632) = 1.43$, $p = .241$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.51 (0.08)	3.74 (0.06)	3.54 (0.07)	3.72 (0.06)	3.46 (0.08)	3.76 (0.06)	$F(2,629) = 0.70$, $p = .494$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Figure C

No covariates	2.21 (1.11)	2.50 (1.18)	2.50 (1.12)	2.66 (1.07)	2.01 (1.13)	2.35 (1.11)	$F(2,638) = 0.99$, $p = .372$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
BMI	2.20 (0.11)	2.50 (0.09)	2.52 (0.10)	2.47 (0.08)	2.06 (0.10)	2.35 (0.08)	$F(2,633) = 1.07$, $p = .343$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	2.20 (0.11)	2.50 (0.09)	2.48 (0.10)	2.67 (0.08)	2.00 (0.10)	2.38 (0.08)	$F(2,636) = 0.99$, $p = .374$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	2.18 (0.11)	2.49 (0.09)	2.52 (0.11)	2.63 (0.09)	2.03 (0.11)	2.35 (0.09)	$F(2,627) = 1.13$, $p = .323$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	2.20 (0.10)	2.49 (0.09)	2.49 (0.10)	2.66 (0.08)	2.02 (0.10)	2.36 (0.08)	$F(2,633) = 1.07$, $p = .342$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	2.23 (0.10)	2.49 (0.08)	2.51 (0.10)	2.66 (0.08)	2.05 (0.10)	2.35 (0.08)	$F(2,632) = 0.74$, $p = .479$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure D			
No covariates	4.33 (0.82)	4.15 (0.56)	4.18 (0.84)	4.10 (0.67)	4.14 (0.86)	4.09 (0.53)	$F(2,640) = 1.41$, $p = .246$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.35 (0.06)	4.13 (0.05)	4.16 (0.07)	4.11 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	4.08 (0.05)	$F(2,635) = 2.04$, $p = .132$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.30 (0.06)	4.16 (0.05)	4.14 (0.07)	4.12 (0.05)	4.13 (0.06)	4.09 (0.05)	$F(2,638) = 1.07$, $p = .343$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.32 (0.07)	4.15 (0.06)	4.12 (0.07)	4.14 (0.06)	4.15 (0.07)	4.07 (0.06)	$F(2,627) = 1.61$, $p = .201$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.32 (0.06)	4.14 (0.05)	4.16 (0.06)	4.11 (0.05)	4.13 (0.06)	4.09 (0.05)	$F(2,636) = 1.47$, $p = .230$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.33 (0.06)	4.14 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	4.12 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	4.08 (0.05)	$F(2,634) = 2.12$, $p = .121$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
				Figure G			
No covariates	3.85 (0.57)	3.69 (0.65)	3.93 (0.50)	3.62 (0.74)	3.85 (0.70)	3.72 (0.67)	$F(2,617) = 2.71$, $p = .070$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.81 (0.06)	3.69 (0.05)	3.91 (0.06)	3.63 (0.06)	3.84 (0.06)	3.72 (0.05)	$F(2,617) = 2.25$, $p = .110$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.83 (0.06)	3.68 (0.05)	3.93 (0.06)	3.61 (0.05)	3.82 (0.06)	3.74 (0.05)	$F(2,614) = 3.69$, $p = .028$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.81 (0.06)	3.69 (0.05)	3.90 (0.06)	3.65 (0.05)	3.85 (0.07)	3.72 (0.06)	$F(2,604) = 1.04$, $p = .350$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
PACS	3.83 (0.05)	3.68 (0.05)	3.93 (0.06)	3.61 (0.05)	3.83 (0.06)	3.73 (0.05)	$F(2,613) = 3.19$, $p = .044$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.83 (0.06)	3.68 (0.05)	3.92 (0.06)	3.62 (0.05)	3.85 (0.06)	3.72 (0.05)	$F(2,611) = 2.55$, $p = .082$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
				Figure H			
No covariates	4.61 (0.83)	4.40 (0.67)	4.46 (0.63)	4.35 (0.63)	4.36 (0.71)	4.20 (0.55)	$F(2,618) = 0.56$, $p = .564$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.61 (0.07)	4.39 (0.06)	4.45 (0.06)	4.33 (0.05)	4.38 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	$F(2,614) = 0.56$, $p = .565$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.59 (0.07)	4.40 (0.06)	4.43 (0.06)	4.35 (0.06)	4.37 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	$F(2,616) = 0.71$, $p = .485$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.55 (0.07)	4.43 (0.06)	4.44 (0.06)	4.34 (0.05)	4.34 (0.06)	4.22 (0.05)	$F(2,609) = 0.03$ $p = .967$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.59 (0.07)	4.40 (0.06)	4.44 (0.06)	4.34 (0.05)	4.39 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	$F(2,613) = 0.69$, $p = .495$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.61 (0.07)	4.39 (0.06)	4.43 (0.06)	4.34 (0.05)	4.38 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	$F(2,612) = 0.91$, $p = .401$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure K			
No covariates	4.41 (0.65)	4.39 (0.63)	4.49 (0.59)	4.42 (0.56)	4.57 (0.64)	4.44 (0.58)	$F(2,640) = 0.95$, $p = .387$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.39 (0.06)	4.37 (0.05)	4.49 (0.05)	4.41 (0.04)	4.57 (0.05)	4.42 (0.04)	$F(2,636) = 1.01$, $p = .365$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	4.38 (0.06)	4.38 (0.05)	4.50 (0.05)	4.40 (0.04)	4.55 (0.06)	4.43 (0.05)	$F(2,638) = 0.85$, $p = .427$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.41 (0.06)	4.36 (0.05)	4.52 (0.06)	4.39 (0.05)	4.55 (0.06)	4.42 (0.05)	$F(2,629) = 0.47$, $p = .626$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.38 (0.06)	4.37 (0.05)	4.49 (0.05)	4.41 (0.04)	4.55 (0.05)	4.43 (0.04)	$F(2,636) = 0.98$, $p = .375$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.41 (0.06)	4.38 (0.05)	4.50 (0.05)	4.41 (0.04)	4.56 (0.05)	4.43 (0.04)	$F(2,634) = 0.78$, $p = .459$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Figure L

No covariates	5.16 (0.77)	5.07 (0.76)	4.89 (0.74)	4.75 (0.75)	5.10 (0.66)	4.99 (0.73)	$F(2,634) = .32$, $p = .724$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
BMI	5.16 (0.07)	5.05 (0.06)	4.88 (0.07)	4.76 (0.06)	5.06 (0.06)	5.00 (0.05)	$F(2,631) = 0.20$, $p = .819$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.11 (0.07)	5.07 (0.06)	4.88 (0.07)	4.77 (0.06)	5.06 (0.06)	5.01 (0.05)	$F(2,632) = 0.28$, $p = .751$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.14 (0.08)	5.08 (0.06)	4.88 (0.07)	4.75 (0.06)	5.05 (0.07)	5.03 (0.05)	$F(2,622) = 0.46$, $p = .630$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.14 (0.07)	5.06 (0.06)	4.89 (0.07)	4.75 (0.05)	5.07 (0.06)	5.01 (0.05)	$F(2,631) = 0.34$, $p = .707$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.14 (0.07)	5.06 (0.06)	4.89 (0.07)	4.76 (0.05)	5.07 (0.06)	5.00 (0.05)	$F(2,630) = 0.24$, $p = .786$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure O			
No covariates	5.50 (0.67)	5.32 (0.86)	5.08 (1.02)	5.11 (0.78)	5.36 (0.79)	5.24 (0.83)	$F(2,646) = 2.08$, $p = .126$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	5.50 (0.07)	5.20 (0.06)	5.06 (0.08)	5.11 (0.07)	5.37 (0.07)	5.24 (0.06)	$F(2,642) = 2.63$, $p = .073$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	5.47 (0.07)	5.32 (0.06)	5.07 (0.08)	5.10 (0.07)	5.37 (0.07)	5.23 (0.06)	$F(2,644) = 1.55$, $p = .213$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.47 (0.08)	5.33 (0.06)	5.08 (0.09)	5.11 (0.07)	5.36 (0.08)	5.24 (0.07)	$F(2,636) = 0.93$, $p = .394$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.49 (0.07)	5.31 (0.06)	5.08 (0.08)	5.09 (0.07)	5.37 (0.07)	5.23 (0.06)	$F(2,642) = 1.74$, $p = .177$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	5.49 (0.07)	5.31 (0.06)	5.06 (0.08)	5.11 (0.07)	5.38 (0.07)	5.23 (0.06)	$F(2,639) = 2.56$, $p = .079$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure P

No covariates	4.32 (0.65)	4.16 (0.42)	4.18 (0.69)	4.05 (0.49)	4.19 (0.69)	4.16 (0.55)	$F(2,611) = 1.78$, $p = .171$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.33 (0.05)	4.15 (0.04)	4.18 (0.05)	4.03 (0.04)	4.17 (0.05)	4.17 (0.05)	$F(2,608) = 2.79$, $p = .065$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.32 (0.05)	4.16 (0.04)	4.17 (0.05)	4.04 (0.04)	4.21 (0.05)	4.14 (0.05)	$F(2,609) = 0.78$, $p = .452$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.34 (0.05)	4.14 (0.04)	4.20 (0.06)	4.01 (0.05)	4.19 (0.06)	4.15 (0.05)	$F(2,600) = 1.98$, $p = .142$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.32 (0.05)	4.16 (0.04)	4.16 (0.05)	4.04 (0.04)	4.19 (0.05)	4.15 (0.04)	$F(2,608) = 1.32$, $p = .266$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.32 (0.05)	4.16 (0.04)	4.16 (0.05)	4.04 (0.04)	4.19 (0.05)	4.15 (0.04)	$F(2,607) = 1.61$, $p = .202$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure Q			
No covariates	4.08 (0.40)	3.99 (0.47)	3.98 (0.56)	3.99 (0.32)	4.01 (0.53)	3.99 (0.32)	$F(2,651) = 1.07$, $p = .342$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.08 (0.04)	4.00 (0.03)	3.99 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	4.02 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	$F(2,647) = 0.74$, $p = .476$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.08 (0.04)	4.01 (0.03)	3.97 (0.04)	4.00 (0.03)	4.02 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	$F(2,649) = 1.09$, $p = .336$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.09 (0.04)	4.01 (0.04)	3.98 (0.04)	4.01 (0.03)	4.00 (0.04)	4.00 (0.03)	$F(2,642) = 1.14$, $p = .322$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.08 (0.04)	4.01 (0.03)	3.97 (0.04)	4.00 (0.03)	4.02 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	$F(2,647) = 1.04$, $p = .355$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.09 (0.04)	4.01 (0.03)	4.00 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	4.03 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	$F(2,646) = 0.64$, $p = .526$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure R			
No covariates	3.56 (0.78)	3.35 (0.77)	3.50 (0.75)	3.37 (0.82)	3.34 (0.74)	3.22 (0.83)	$F(2,619) = 0.47$, $p = .621$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.56 (0.07)	3.36 (0.06)	3.47 (0.07)	3.37 (0.06)	3.33 (0.07)	3.22 (0.06)	$F(2,615) = 0.48$, $p = .610$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.59 (0.07)	3.35 (0.06)	3.46 (0.07)	3.38 (0.06)	3.32 (0.07)	3.22 (0.06)	$F(2,618) = 1.26$, $p = .285$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.61 (0.08)	3.32 (0.06)	3.51 (0.07)	3.32 (0.06)	3.41 (0.08)	3.15 (0.06)	$F(2,613) = 0.29$, $p = .743$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
PACS	3.56 (0.07)	3.36 (0.06)	3.47 (0.07)	3.37 (0.06)	3.32 (0.07)	3.22 (0.06)	$F(2,615) = 0.65$, $p = .617$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.59 (0.07)	3.36 (0.06)	3.52 (0.07)	3.36 (0.06)	3.32 (0.07)	3.22 (0.06)	$F(2,607) = 0.75$, $p = .469$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure S			
No covariates	4.49 (0.75)	4.27 (0.57)	4.48 (0.76)	4.31 (0.63)	4.49 (0.77)	4.33 (0.57)	$F(2,633) = 0.10$, $p = .903$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.45 (0.06)	4.27 (0.05)	4.46 (0.06)	4.31 (0.05)	4.50 (0.06)	4.32 (0.05)	$F(2,629) = 0.07$, $p = .936$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.45 (0.06)	4.28 (0.05)	4.46 (0.06)	4.30 (0.05)	4.47 (0.06)	4.34 (0.05)	$F(2,631) = 0.13$, $p = .877$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.51 (0.07)	4.24 (0.05)	4.48 (0.07)	4.31 (0.05)	4.47 (0.07)	4.34 (0.05)	$F(2,624) = 1.07$, $p = .345$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.44 (0.06)	4.28 (0.05)	4.45 (0.06)	4.31 (0.05)	4.47 (0.06)	4.34 (0.05)	$F(2,629) = 0.12$, $p = .884$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.45 (0.06)	4.27 (0.05)	4.45 (0.06)	4.31 (0.05)	4.48 (0.06)	4.33 (0.05)	$F(2,627) = 0.14$, $p = .871$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Figure V

No covariates	3.73 (0.77)	3.59 (0.76)	3.74 (0.72)	3.50 (0.89)	3.77 (0.82)	3.65 (0.82)	$F(2,632) = 1.03$, $p = .358$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.68 (0.07)	3.61 (0.06)	3.70 (0.07)	3.51 (0.06)	3.72 (0.07)	3.66 (0.06)	$F(2,628) = 0.93$, $p = .395$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	3.68 (0.07)	3.61 (0.06)	3.69 (0.07)	3.52 (0.06)	3.73 (0.07)	3.66 (0.06)	$F(2,630) = 0.53$, $p = .585$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.74 (0.07)	3.56 (0.06)	3.79 (0.08)	3.44 (0.06)	3.75 (0.08)	3.62 (0.07)	$F(2,620) = 1.70$, $p = .185$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	3.68 (0.07)	3.61 (0.06)	3.71 (0.07)	3.51 (0.06)	3.73 (0.07)	3.65 (0.06)	$F(2,628) = 0.88$, $p = .413$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.68 (0.07)	3.61 (0.06)	3.73 (0.07)	3.50 (0.06)	3.72 (0.07)	3.66 (0.06)	$F(2,627) = 1.35$, $p = .261$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Figure W

No covariates	4.35 (0.80)	4.27 (0.63)	4.63 (0.66)	4.41 (0.55)	4.48 (0.60)	4.30 (0.60)	$F(2,600) = 1.47$, $p = .232$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
BMI	4.35 (0.07)	4.27 (0.05)	4.64 (0.05)	4.40 (0.05)	4.44 (0.06)	4.31 (0.05)	$F(2,596) = 1.62$, $p = .201$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.35 (0.07)	4.26 (0.05)	4.62 (0.06)	4.41 (0.05)	4.46 (0.06)	4.30 (0.05)	$F(2,597) = 0.90$, $p = .402$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.29 (0.07)	4.31 (0.06)	4.63 (0.06)	4.40 (0.05)	4.48 (0.06)	4.29 (0.05)	$F(2,590) = 3.45$, $p = .035$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.33 (0.06)	4.27 (0.05)	4.62 (0.05)	4.41 (0.04)	4.45 (0.05)	4.30 (0.05)	$F(2,596) = 1.46$, $p = .233$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.35 (0.06)	4.27 (0.05)	4.64 (0.05)	4.40 (0.04)	4.46 (0.05)	4.30 (0.05)	$F(2,596) = 1.62$, $p = .200$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure Z			
No covariates	4.73 (0.79)	4.53 (0.91)	4.95 (0.67)	4.64 (0.84)	4.63 (0.86)	4.47 (0.88)	$F(2,643) = 0.98$, $p = .376$, partial η^2 , .01
BMI	4.68 (0.08)	4.55 (0.06)	4.92 (0.07)	4.65 (0.06)	4.59 (0.08)	4.47 (0.06)	$F(2,639) = 1.10$, $p = .334$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.71 (0.08)	4.53 (0.06)	4.90 (0.07)	4.67 (0.06)	4.63 (0.08)	4.44 (0.06)	$F(2,640) = 0.13$, $p = .872$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.67 (0.08)	4.55 (0.07)	4.90 (0.07)	4.68 (0.08)	4.63 (0.08)	4.42 (0.07)	$F(2,631) = 0.40$, $p = .668$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.70 (0.07)	4.54 (0.06)	4.91 (0.07)	4.65 (0.06)	4.60 (0.08)	4.46 (0.06)	$F(2,639) = 0.83$, $p = .437$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.71 (0.08)	4.54 (0.06)	4.92 (0.07)	4.66 (0.06)	4.62 (0.07)	4.46 (0.06)	$F(2,637) = 0.66$, $p = .516$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure AA			
No covariates	5.92 (0.90)	5.98 (0.87)	5.82 (0.89)	5.89 (0.82)	5.49 (0.83)	5.51 (0.89)	$F(2,646) = 0.14$, $p = .866$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	5.95 (0.08)	5.97 (0.06)	5.80 (0.08)	5.88 (0.06)	5.48 (0.08)	5.50 (0.06)	$F(2,642) = 0.19$, $p = .828$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.90 (0.08)	5.99 (0.07)	5.79 (0.08)	5.89 (0.06)	5.41 (0.08)	5.54 (0.06)	$F(2,644) = 0.06$, $p = .944$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.94 (0.09)	5.98 (0.07)	5.75 (0.08)	5.92 (0.07)	5.45 (0.09)	5.52 (0.07)	$F(2,635) = 0.53$, $p = .591$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
PACS	5.91 (0.08)	5.98 (0.06)	5.80 (0.08)	5.89 (0.06)	5.45 (0.08)	5.51 (0.06)	$F(2,642) = 0.03$, $p = .975$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.93 (0.08)	5.98 (0.06)	5.80 (0.08)	5.89 (0.06)	5.47 (0.08)	5.51 (0.06)	$F(2,640) = 0.07$, $p = .931$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure DD			
No covariates	5.73 (0.75)	5.54 (0.92)	5.69 (0.84)	5.60 (0.83)	5.71 (1.02)	5.54 (0.89)	$F(2,618) = 0.64$, $p = .523$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	5.74 (0.08)	5.51 (0.06)	5.68 (0.08)	5.60 (0.06)	5.67 (0.08)	5.56 (0.07)	$F(2,619) = 1.01$, $p = .365$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.69 (0.08)	5.54 (0.06)	5.69 (0.08)	5.59 (0.06)	5.76 (0.08)	5.50 (0.07)	$F(2,618) = 1.02$, $p = .361$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	5.70 (0.08)	5.55 (0.07)	5.66 (0.08)	5.62 (0.07)	5.72 (0.09)	5.53 (0.07)	$F(2,606) = 0.72$, $p = .484$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.73 (0.07)	5.53 (0.06)	5.69 (0.07)	5.60 (0.06)	5.72 (0.08)	5.52 (0.07)	$F(2,615) = 0.68$, $p = .503$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.72 (0.08)	5.53 (0.06)	5.70 (0.07)	5.60 (0.06)	5.71 (0.08)	5.53 (0.07)	$F(2,612) = 0.37$, $p = .682$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Table L.4. Repeated measures effects: Two-way interactions (target race X rater race)

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
Figure A										
No covariates	3.88 (0.92)	3.83 (0.85)	3.93 (0.79)	3.72 (0.88)	3.67 (0.86)	3.85 (0.68)	3.96 (0.83)	3.76 (0.83)	4.01 (0.81)	$F(4,634) = 0.73$, $p = .569$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.90 (0.08)	3.84 (0.08)	3.96 (0.09)	3.70 (0.07)	3.67 (0.08)	3.91 (0.09)	3.94 (0.07)	3.76 (0.08)	4.06 (0.09)	$F(4,630) = 0.86$, $p = .485$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.92 (0.08)	3.84 (0.08)	3.92 (0.09)	3.73 (0.07)	3.67 (0.08)	3.83 (0.09)	3.97 (0.07)	3.76 (0.08)	3.97 (0.09)	$F(4,632) = 0.66$, $p = .619$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.91 (0.08)	3.83 (0.08)	3.95 (0.09)	3.73 (0.07)	3.67 (0.08)	3.88 (0.09)	3.96 (0.08)	3.75 (0.08)	4.02 (0.09)	$F(4,624) = 0.77$, $p = .541$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	3.93 (0.08)	3.83 (0.08)	3.92 (0.09)	3.74 (0.08)	3.66 (0.08)	3.86 (0.09)	3.99 (0.08)	3.74 (0.08)	3.98 (0.09)	$F(4,630) = 0.94$, $p = .437$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	3.91 (0.08)	3.83 (0.08)	4.00 (0.09)	3.75 (0.08)	3.68 (0.08)	3.80 (0.09)	3.96 (0.07)	3.76 (0.08)	4.06 (0.09)	$F(4,629) = 0.66$, $p = .619$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure B					
No covariates	3.68 (0.80)	3.56 (0.93)	3.69 (0.83)	3.58 (0.89)	3.64 (0.85)	3.69 (0.70)	3.63 (0.73)	3.57 (0.89)	3.67 (0.93)	$F(4,636) = 0.47$, $p = .752$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.66 (0.08)	3.58 (0.08)	3.69 (0.09)	3.55 (0.07)	3.64 (0.08)	3.73 (0.09)	3.58 (0.07)	3.57 (0.08)	3.68 (0.09)	$F(4,634) = 0.65$, $p = .625$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.67 (0.08)	3.58 (0.08)	3.64 (0.09)	3.58 (0.07)	3.64 (0.08)	3.66 (0.09)	3.61 (0.07)	3.57 (0.08)	3.60 (0.09)	$F(4,634) = 0.49$, $p = .742$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.66 (0.08)	3.60 (0.08)	3.66 (0.09)	3.57 (0.07)	3.63 (0.08)	3.66 (0.09)	3.60 (0.07)	3.58 (0.08)	3.61 (0.09)	$F(4,629) = 0.38$, $p = .825$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
PACS	3.66 (0.08)	3.58 (0.08)	3.66 (0.09)	3.57 (0.08)	3.64 (0.08)	3.68 (0.09)	3.62 (0.08)	3.56 (0.08)	3.61 (0.09)	$F(4,632) = 0.64$, $p = .631$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.66 (0.08)	3.58 (0.08)	3.65 (0.10)	3.57 (0.08)	3.64 (0.08)	3.68 (0.09)	3.61 (0.08)	3.57 (0.08)	3.64 (0.09)	$F(4,629) = 0.50$, $p = .731$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure C					
No covariates	2.48 (1.16)	2.25 (1.09)	2.36 (1.23)	2.69 (1.10)	2.57 (1.05)	2.49 (1.13)	2.23 (1.19)	2.18 (1.12)	2.22 (1.08)	$F(4,638) = 0.70$, $p = .595$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	2.48 (0.11)	2.24 (0.12)	2.33 (0.13)	2.68 (0.10)	2.56 (0.11)	2.51 (0.12)	2.21 (0.10)	2.17 (0.11)	2.24 (0.12)	$F(4,633) = 0.78$, $p = .535$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	2.48 (0.11)	2.24 (0.12)	2.32 (0.13)	2.70 (0.10)	2.56 (0.11)	2.47 (0.12)	2.22 (0.10)	2.17 (0.11)	2.18 (0.12)	$F(4,636) = 0.64$, $p = .634$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
DMS	2.47 (0.10)	2.24 (0.12)	2.29 (0.12)	2.70 (0.10)	2.58 (0.11)	2.45 (0.12)	2.21 (0.10)	2.18 (0.12)	2.17 (0.12)	$F(4,627) = 0.77$, $p = .543$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	2.48 (0.11)	2.24 (0.12)	2.31 (0.13)	2.70 (0.10)	2.56 (0.11)	2.47 (0.12)	2.23 (0.10)	2.16 (0.11)	2.18 (0.12)	$F(4,634) = 0.61$, $p = .657$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	2.44 (0.11)	2.23 (0.12)	2.40 (0.13)	2.68 (0.10)	2.55 (0.11)	2.52 (0.12)	2.18 (0.10)	2.16 (0.11)	2.27 (0.13)	$F(4,632) = 0.94$, $p = .438$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure D

No covariates	4.30 (0.77)	4.26 (0.65)	4.10 (0.58)	4.10 (0.73)	4.15 (0.79)	4.15 (0.72)	4.14 (0.73)	4.04 (0.71)	4.15 (0.61)	$F(4,640) = 1.09$, $p = .360$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.28 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.18 (0.07)	4.13 (0.07)	4.15 (0.07)	4.12 (0.08)	4.15 (0.06)	4.04 (0.07)	4.15 (0.08)	$F(4,635) = 0.90$, $p = .464$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	4.30 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.14 (0.07)	4.14 (0.07)	4.15 (0.07)	4.10 (0.08)	4.15 (0.06)	4.04 (0.07)	4.13 (0.08)	$F(4,638) = 1.13$, $p = .341$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.29 (0.06)	4.24 (0.07)	4.17 (0.07)	4.13 (0.07)	4.13 (0.07)	4.13 (0.08)	4.15 (0.06)	4.04 (0.07)	4.14 (0.07)	$F(4,627) = 0.75$, $p = .555$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.30 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.15 (0.07)	4.14 (0.07)	4.15 (0.07)	4.12 (0.08)	4.16 (0.06)	4.04 (0.07)	4.13 (0.07)	$F(4,636) = 1.05$, $p = .382$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.28 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.19 (0.08)	4.14 (0.07)	4.16 (0.07)	4.08 (0.08)	4.14 (0.06)	4.04 (0.07)	4.14 (0.08)	$F(4,634) = 0.81$, $p = .516$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure G

No covariates	3.84 (0.57)	3.83 (0.57)	3.58 (0.71)	3.79 (0.64)	3.86 (0.60)	3.60 (0.74)	3.77 (0.64)	3.76 (0.73)	3.80 (0.69)	$F(4,617) = 2.58$, $p = .039$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
BMI	3.85 (0.06)	3.83 (0.06)	3.57 (0.07)	3.81 (0.06)	3.86 (0.06)	3.65 (0.07)	3.79 (0.06)	3.76 (0.07)	3.80 (0.08)	$F(4,611) = 2.62$, $p = .037$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	3.85 (0.06)	3.83 (0.06)	3.59 (0.07)	3.80 (0.06)	3.86 (0.06)	3.66 (0.07)	3.79 (0.06)	3.76 (0.07)	3.78 (0.08)	$F(4,614) = 2.00$, $p = .096$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.85 (0.06)	3.82 (0.06)	3.58 (0.07)	3.80 (0.06)	3.85 (0.06)	3.66 (0.07)	3.79 (0.06)	3.76 (0.07)	3.80 (0.07)	$F(4,604) = 2.45$, $p = .049$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	3.83 (0.06)	3.83 (0.06)	3.60 (0.07)	3.79 (0.06)	3.86 (0.06)	3.66 (0.07)	3.80 (0.06)	3.75 (0.07)	3.79 (0.08)	$F(4,613) = 2.05$, $p = .090$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.84 (0.06)	3.82 (0.06)	3.61 (0.07)	3.80 (0.06)	3.85 (0.06)	3.66 (0.07)	3.79 (0.06)	3.76 (0.07)	3.81 (0.08)	$F(4,611) = 1.98$, $p = .100$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
Figure H										
No covariates	4.59 (0.72)	4.48 (0.75)	4.37 (0.77)	4.46 (0.63)	4.38 (0.63)	4.32 (0.63)	4.34 (0.65)	4.25 (0.69)	4.20 (0.53)	$F(4,618) = 0.35$, $p = .838$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.60 (0.07)	4.49 (0.07)	4.40 (0.08)	4.46 (0.06)	4.38 (0.06)	4.33 (0.07)	4.34 (0.06)	4.26 (0.06)	4.27 (0.07)	$F(4,614) = 0.34$, $p = .846$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.61 (0.07)	4.49 (0.07)	4.38 (0.08)	4.47 (0.06)	4.38 (0.06)	4.31 (0.07)	4.34 (0.06)	4.26 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	$F(4,616) = 0.39$, $p = .810$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.60 (0.07)	4.48 (0.08)	4.39 (0.08)	4.47 (0.06)	4.39 (0.06)	4.32 (0.07)	4.34 (0.06)	4.25 (0.06)	4.26 (0.07)	$F(4,609) = 0.32$, $p = .858$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.60 (0.07)	4.49 (0.07)	4.39 (0.08)	4.47 (0.06)	4.38 (0.06)	4.31 (0.07)	4.32 (0.06)	4.27 (0.06)	4.28 (0.07)	$F(4,613) = 0.57$, $p = .677$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.59 (0.07)	4.48 (0.07)	4.42 (0.08)	4.47 (0.06)	4.38 (0.06)	4.31 (0.07)	4.34 (0.06)	4.25 (0.06)	4.27 (0.07)	$F(4,612) = 0.28$, $p = .885$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure K					
No covariates	4.52 (0.60)	4.39 (0.63)	4.26 (0.66)	4.50 (0.59)	4.43 (0.60)	4.41 (0.53)	4.63 (0.67)	4.50 (0.59)	4.31 (0.50)	$F(4,640) = 1.56$, $p = .185$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.49 (0.06)	4.39 (0.06)	4.26 (0.07)	4.50 (0.05)	4.43 (0.06)	4.42 (0.06)	4.64 (0.05)	4.50 (0.06)	4.34 (0.07)	$F(4,636) = 1.16$, $p = .326$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.50 (0.06)	4.39 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.49 (0.05)	4.43 (0.06)	4.44 (0.06)	4.65 (0.05)	4.50 (0.06)	4.32 (0.07)	$F(4,638) = 1.70$, $p = .149$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.51 (0.06)	4.41 (0.06)	4.24 (0.07)	4.50 (0.05)	4.46 (0.06)	4.42 (0.06)	4.65 (0.05)	4.49 (0.06)	4.32 (0.06)	$F(4,629) = 1.45$, $p = .218$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
PACS	4.50 (0.06)	4.40 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.50 (0.05)	4.43 (0.06)	4.41 (0.06)	4.64 (0.06)	4.50 (0.06)	4.33 (0.07)	$F(4,636) = 1.22$, $p = .301$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.50 (0.06)	4.39 (0.06)	4.29 (0.07)	4.48 (0.05)	4.43 (0.06)	4.45 (0.07)	4.62 (0.06)	4.49 (0.06)	4.37 (0.07)	$F(4,634) = 1.07$, $p = .371$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure L

No covariates	5.21 (0.76)	5.12 (0.74)	4.95 (0.79)	4.87 (0.72)	4.86 (0.74)	4.68 (0.79)	5.12 (0.67)	5.18 (0.64)	4.78 (0.74)	$F(4,631) = 1.50$, $p = .200$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	5.19 (0.07)	5.12 (0.08)	5.00 (0.08)	4.88 (0.07)	4.86 (0.07)	4.73 (0.08)	5.11 (0.06)	5.19 (0.07)	4.80 (0.08)	$F(4,631) = 1.50$, $p = .200$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	5.21 (0.07)	5.12 (0.08)	4.95 (0.08)	4.88 (0.07)	4.86 (0.07)	4.73 (0.08)	5.11 (0.06)	5.18 (0.07)	4.80 (0.08)	$F(4,632) = 1.42$, $p = .226$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
DMS	5.21 (0.07)	5.12 (0.08)	4.99 (0.08)	4.88 (0.07)	4.86 (0.08)	4.72 (0.08)	5.12 (0.06)	5.18 (0.06)	4.82 (0.07)	$F(4,622) = 1.26$, $p = .285$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	5.19 (0.07)	5.12 (0.08)	5.00 (0.08)	4.87 (0.07)	4.86 (0.07)	4.73 (0.08)	5.10 (0.06)	5.19 (0.07)	4.82 (0.08)	$F(4,631) = 1.40$, $p = .235$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	5.19 (0.07)	5.11 (0.08)	5.00 (0.09)	4.87 (0.07)	4.85 (0.07)	4.83 (0.08)	5.10 (0.06)	5.18 (0.07)	4.83 (0.08)	$F(4,630) = 1.35$, $p = .252$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure O

No covariates	5.51 (0.88)	5.40 (0.65)	5.23 (0.77)	5.13 (0.90)	5.25 (0.83)	4.89 (0.92)	5.39 (0.78)	5.36 (0.80)	5.11 (0.84)	$F(4,646) = 1.28$, $p = .277$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	5.52 (0.07)	5.40 (0.08)	5.28 (0.09)	5.12 (0.08)	5.25 (0.09)	4.88 (0.10)	5.40 (0.07)	5.36 (0.08)	5.15 (0.09)	$F(4,642) = 1.24$, $p = .294$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	5.53 (0.07)	5.40 (0.08)	5.25 (0.09)	5.12 (0.08)	5.25 (.009)	4.89 (0.10)	5.40 (0.07)	5.36 (0.08)	5.14 (0.09)	$F(4,644) = 1.25$, $p = .290$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.53 (0.07)	5.39 (0.08)	5.27 (0.08)	5.12 (0.08)	5.27 (0.09)	4.88 (0.10)	5.41 (0.07)	5.36 (0.08)	5.13 (0.09)	$F(4,636) = 1.52$, $p = .195$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	5.51 (0.07)	5.41 (0.08)	5.29 (0.09)	5.09 (0.08)	5.27 (0.09)	4.90 (0.10)	5.38 (0.07)	5.37 (0.08)	5.15 (0.09)	$F(4,642) = 1.34$, $p = .253$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	5.51 (0.07)	5.40 (0.08)	5.30 (0.09)	5.12 (0.08)	5.25 (0.09)	4.88 (0.10)	5.36 (0.07)	5.35 (0.08)	5.20 (0.09)	$F(4,639) = 1.41$, $p = .228$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure P

No covariates	4.30 (0.59)	4.20 (0.49)	4.16 (0.50)	4.18 (0.51)	4.10 (0.63)	4.01 (0.62)	4.26 (0.58)	4.09 (0.63)	4.14 (0.62)	$F(2,611) = 0.73$, $p = .565$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
BMI	4.30 (0.05)	4.21 (0.05)	4.22 (0.06)	4.18 (0.05)	4.10 (0.06)	4.03 (0.06)	4.27 (0.05)	4.09 (0.06)	4.15 (0.06)	$F(2,608) = 0.71$, $p = .579$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.30 (0.05)	4.21 (0.05)	4.21 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	4.10 (0.06)	4.02 (0.06)	4.26 (0.05)	4.09 (0.06)	4.18 (0.07)	$F(2,609) = 0.86$, $p = .481$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.30 (0.05)	4.21 (0.05)	4.21 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	4.11 (0.06)	4.02 (0.06)	4.27 (0.05)	4.09 (0.06)	4.15 (0.06)	$F(2,600) = 0.80$, $p = .521$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.30 (0.05)	4.21 (0.05)	4.20 (0.06)	4.20 (0.05)	4.09 (0.06)	4.00 (0.06)	4.26 (0.06)	4.09 (0.06)	4.17 (0.07)	$F(2,608) = 0.88$, $p = .473$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.30 (0.05)	4.21 (0.05)	4.21 (0.06)	4.17 (0.05)	4.10 (0.06)	4.03 (0.06)	4.26 (0.06)	4.09 (0.06)	4.16 (0.07)	$F(2,607) = 0.70$, $p = .594$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
Figure Q										
No covariates	4.00 (0.41)	4.10 (0.45)	4.00 (0.48)	4.02 (0.48)	3.96 (0.44)	3.97 (0.37)	4.00 (0.47)	4.02 (0.28)	4.01 (0.49)	$F(2,651) = 1.28$, $p = .275$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.01 (0.04)	4.10 (0.04)	4.02 (0.05)	4.03 (0.04)	3.96 (0.04)	3.99 (0.05)	3.97 (0.04)	4.02 (0.04)	4.04 (0.05)	$F(2,647) = 1.27$, $p = .279$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.01 (0.04)	4.10 (0.04)	4.03 (0.05)	4.03 (0.04)	3.96 (0.04)	3.97 (0.05)	3.97 (0.04)	4.02 (0.04)	4.03 (0.05)	$F(2,649) = 1.37$, $p = .243$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.01 (0.04)	4.10 (0.05)	4.03 (0.05)	4.03 (0.04)	3.97 (0.04)	3.98 (0.05)	3.97 (0.04)	4.00 (0.04)	4.04 (0.05)	$F(2,642) = 1.14$, $p = .335$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.02 (0.04)	4.10 (0.04)	4.02 (0.05)	4.04 (0.04)	3.95 (0.04)	3.96 (0.05)	3.97 (0.04)	4.02 (0.04)	4.03 (0.05)	$F(2,647) = 1.41$, $p = .228$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.01 (0.04)	4.10 (0.04)	4.03 (0.05)	4.04 (0.04)	3.96 (0.04)	3.99 (0.05)	3.95 (0.04)	4.02 (0.04)	4.05 (0.05)	$F(2,646) = 1.86$, $p = .116$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
					Figure R					
No covariates	3.43 (0.72)	3.53 (0.71)	3.35 (0.92)	3.46 (0.75)	3.44 (0.64)	3.37 (0.98)	3.30 (0.65)	3.29 (0.70)	3.21 (0.92)	$F(2,619) = 0.25$, $p = .904$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.45 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.40 (0.08)	3.48 (0.07)	3.45 (0.08)	3.33 (0.09)	3.31 (0.07)	3.30 (0.07)	3.22 (0.09)	$F(2,615) = 0.28$, $p = .888$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.44 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.43 (0.09)	3.49 (0.07)	3.46 (0.08)	3.32 (0.09)	3.31 (0.07)	3.30 (0.08)	3.21 (0.09)	$F(2,618) = 0.43$, $p = .782$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.46 (0.07)	3.55 (0.08)	3.40 (0.08)	3.48 (0.07)	3.46 (0.08)	3.30 (0.08)	3.31 (0.07)	3.33 (0.08)	3.19 (0.08)	$F(2,613) = 0.25$, $p = .905$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
PACS	3.46 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.39 (0.08)	3.51 (0.07)	3.44 (0.08)	3.31 (0.09)	3.33 (0.07)	3.29 (0.08)	3.20 (0.09)	$F(2,615) = 0.38$, $p = .819$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.46 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.44 (0.09)	3.50 (0.07)	3.45 (0.08)	3.36 (0.09)	3.30 (0.07)	3.30 (0.08)	3.21 (0.09)	$F(2,607) = 0.31$, $p = .865$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure S					
No covariates	4.38 (0.65)	4.45 (0.64)	4.24 (0.68)	4.46 (0.65)	4.41 (0.71)	4.25 (0.70)	4.43 (0.68)	4.40 (0.66)	4.36 (0.65)	$F(2,633) = 1.22$, $p = .302$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.41 (0.06)	4.43 (0.07)	4.25 (0.07)	4.48 (0.06)	4.41 (0.07)	4.26 (0.08)	4.44 (0.06)	4.40 (0.07)	4.40 (0.07)	$F(2,629) = 1.40$, $p = .232$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.41 (0.06)	4.43 (0.06)	4.25 (0.07)	4.48 (0.06)	4.41 (0.07)	4.26 (0.08)	4.44 (0.06)	4.40 (0.07)	4.36 (0.07)	$F(2,631) = 0.91$, $p = .457$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.42 (0.06)	4.45 (0.07)	4.26 (0.07)	4.49 (0.06)	4.41 (0.07)	4.28 (0.07)	4.44 (0.06)	4.38 (0.07)	4.40 (0.07)	$F(2,624) = 1.67$, $p = .156$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.43 (0.06)	4.42 (0.07)	4.24 (0.07)	4.50 (0.06)	4.40 (0.07)	4.24 (0.08)	4.47 (0.06)	4.38 (0.07)	4.36 (0.07)	$F(2,629) = 1.05$, $p = .380$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.40 (0.06)	4.43 (0.06)	4.26 (0.07)	4.48 (0.06)	4.41 (0.07)	4.25 (0.08)	4.34 (0.06)	4.40 (0.07)	4.37 (0.07)	$F(2,627) = 1.11$, $p = .352$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Figure V

No covariates	3.71 (0.72)	3.80 (0.72)	3.42 (0.84)	3.69 (0.80)	3.70 (0.75)	3.38 (0.91)	3.77 (0.72)	3.85 (0.70)	3.44 (0.98)	$F(2,632) = 0.28$, $p = .889$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.73 (0.07)	3.80 (0.08)	3.40 (0.08)	3.71 (0.07)	3.70 (0.08)	3.41 (0.09)	3.79 (0.07)	3.85 (0.08)	3.43 (0.09)	$F(2,628) = 0.28$, $p = .890$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	3.73 (0.07)	3.80 (0.07)	3.41 (0.08)	3.72 (0.07)	3.70 (0.08)	3.40 (0.09)	3.79 (0.07)	3.85 (0.08)	3.44 (0.09)	$F(2,630) = 0.21$, $p = .932$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.74 (0.07)	3.81 (0.08)	3.40 (0.08)	3.72 (0.07)	3.73 (0.08)	3.38 (0.09)	3.79 (0.07)	3.85 (0.08)	3.41 (0.09)	$F(2,620) = 0.12$ $p = .972$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.74 (0.07)	3.79 (0.08)	3.40 (0.08)	3.72 (0.07)	3.70 (0.08)	3.41 (0.09)	3.79 (0.07)	3.85 (0.08)	3.44 (0.09)	$F(2,628) = 0.26$, $p = .900$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.73 (0.07)	3.80 (0.08)	3.41 (0.09)	3.70 (0.07)	3.70 (0.08)	3.45 (0.09)	3.78 (0.07)	3.85 (0.08)	3.44 (0.09)	$F(2,627) = 0.39$, $p = .815$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure W					
No covariates	4.28 (0.68)	4.31 (0.64)	4.33 (0.67)	4.60 (0.55)	4.47 (0.64)	4.43 (0.63)	4.43 (0.60)	4.40 (0.62)	4.28 (0.64)	$F(2,600) = 1.70$, $p = .152$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
BMI	4.27 (0.07)	4.30 (0.07)	4.35 (0.08)	4.61 (0.05)	4.47 (0.06)	4.47 (0.07)	4.44 (0.06)	4.40 (0.06)	4.29 (0.07)	$F(2,596) = 1.81$, $p = .130$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.27 (0.07)	4.30 (0.07)	4.35 (0.08)	4.62 (0.05)	4.47 (0.06)	4.46 (0.07)	4.43 (0.06)	4.40 (0.06)	4.31 (0.07)	$F(2,597) = 1.77$, $p = .138$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.27 (0.06)	4.26 (0.07)	4.36 (0.06)	4.61 (0.05)	4.46 (0.06)	4.48 (0.06)	4.44 (0.06)	4.41 (0.06)	4.31 (0.07)	$F(2,590) = 2.07$, $p = .088$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.30 (0.07)	4.29 (0.07)	4.33 (0.08)	4.64 (0.06)	4.46 (0.06)	4.45 (0.07)	4.45 (0.06)	4.39 (0.06)	4.28 (0.07)	$F(2,596) = 1.57$, $p = .184$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.28 (0.07)	4.30 (0.07)	4.34 (0.08)	4.62 (0.06)	4.47 (0.06)	4.48 (0.07)	4.44 (0.06)	4.40 (0.06)	4.30 (0.07)	$F(2,596) = 1.50$, $p = .204$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
Figure Z										
No covariates	4.67 (0.87)	4.79 (0.65)	4.34 (1.00)	4.78 (0.75)	4.95 (0.63)	4.56 (0.92)	4.62 (0.83)	4.63 (0.74)	4.34 (1.01)	$F(2,643) = 0.64$, $p = .630$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.70 (0.08)	4.79 (0.08)	4.36 (0.09)	4.81 (0.07)	4.95 (0.08)	4.59 (0.08)	4.65 (0.08)	4.63 (0.08)	4.31 (0.09)	$F(2,639) = 0.68$, $p = .606$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.69 (0.08)	4.79 (0.08)	4.39 (0.09)	4.81 (0.07)	4.96 (0.08)	4.58 (0.08)	4.63 (0.08)	4.62 (0.08)	4.36 (0.09)	$F(2,640) = 0.52$, $p = .722$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.69 (0.08)	4.77 (0.09)	4.37 (0.09)	4.80 (0.07)	4.94 (0.07)	4.62 (0.08)	4.65 (0.08)	4.64 (0.08)	4.29 (0.09)	$F(2,631) = 0.77$, $p = .542$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.69 (0.08)	4.79 (0.08)	4.37 (0.09)	4.81 (0.07)	4.95 (0.08)	4.59 (0.08)	4.64 (0.08)	4.63 (0.08)	4.64 (0.08)	$F(2,639) = 0.54$, $p = .705$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.68 (0.08)	4.78 (0.08)	4.41 (0.09)	4.81 (0.07)	4.95 (0.08)	4.60 (0.09)	4.65 (0.08)	4.62 (0.08)	4.35 (0.09)	$F(2,637) = 0.60$, $p = .662$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure AA					
No covariates	6.05 (0.80)	5.94 (0.88)	5.84 (0.97)	5.94 (0.89)	5.92 (0.80)	5.71 (0.85)	5.61 (0.85)	5.50 (0.81)	5.37 (0.93)	$F(4,646) = 0.40$, $p = .806$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	6.04 (0.08)	5.94 (0.09)	5.89 (0.10)	5.92 (0.08)	5.93 (0.08)	5.68 (0.09)	5.58 (0.08)	5.50 (0.08)	5.39 (0.10)	$F(4,642) = 0.49$, $p = .745$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	6.05 (0.08)	5.94 (0.09)	5.85 (0.10)	5.93 (0.08)	5.92 (0.08)	5.67 (0.09)	5.60 (0.08)	5.50 (0.08)	5.33 (0.09)	$F(4,644) = 0.37$, $p = .830$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	6.04 (0.08)	5.97 (0.09)	5.86 (0.09)	5.93 (0.08)	5.90 (0.09)	5.68 (0.09)	5.59 (0.08)	5.50 (0.09)	5.37 (0.09)	$F(4,635) = 0.19$, $p = .944$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
PACS	6.06 (0.08)	5.94 (0.09)	5.84 (0.10)	5.90 (0.08)	5.94 (0.08)	5.69 (0.09)	5.59 (0.08)	5.50 (0.09)	5.36 (0.09)	$F(4,642) = 0.45$, $p = .775$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	6.05 (0.08)	5.94 (0.09)	5.88 (0.10)	5.90 (0.08)	5.92 (0.08)	5.72 (0.10)	5.57 (0.08)	5.49 (0.09)	5.40 (0.10)	$F(4,640) = 0.30$, $p = .877$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
					Figure DD					
No covariates	5.74 (0.81)	5.68 (0.83)	5.39 (0.90)	5.69 (0.75)	5.72 (0.83)	5.49 (.092)	5.69 (1.01)	5.73 (0.80)	5.40 (0.99)	$F(2,618) = 0.55$, $p = .698$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	5.74 (0.08)	5.67 (0.08)	5.46 (0.09)	5.68 (0.08)	5.73 (0.08)	5.51 (0.09)	5.70 (0.08)	5.73 (0.09)	5.42 (0.10)	$F(2,619) = 0.47$, $p = .751$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.76 (0.08)	5.67 (0.08)	5.42 (0.09)	5.68 (0.08)	5.73 (0.08)	5.52 (0.09)	5.67 (0.08)	5.73 (0.09)	5.49 (0.10)	$F(2,618) = 0.75$, $p = .553$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
DMS	5.76 (0.08)	5.67 (0.09)	5.44 (0.09)	5.67 (0.08)	5.73 (0.08)	5.51 (0.09)	5.69 (0.08)	5.74 (0.09)	5.44 (0.10)	$F(2,606) = 0.68$, $p = .599$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.71 (0.08)	5.69 (0.08)	5.47 (.009)	5.66 (0.08)	5.74 (0.08)	5.53 (0.09)	5.67 (0.08)	5.74 (0.09)	5.45 (0.10)	$F(2,615) = 0.35$, $p = .836$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.74 (0.08)	5.66 (0.08)	5.47 (0.10)	5.65 (0.08)	5.72 (0.08)	5.58 (0.09)	5.67 (0.08)	5.72 (0.09)	5.46 (0.10)	$F(2,612) = 0.81$, $p = .514$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table L.5. Repeated measures effects: Main effects of target race

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure A		
No covariates	**3.88 (0.86)[a]**	**3.74 (0.82)[b]**	**3.91 (0.83)[a]**	**$F(2,634) = 6.56$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
BMI	3.90 (0.05)	3.76 (0.05)	3.92 (0.05)	$F(2,630) = 1.77$, $p = .172$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.89 (0.05)	3.74 (0.05)	3.90 (0.05)	$F(2,632) = 0.96$, $p = .381$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.90 (0.05)	3.76 (0.05)	3.91 (0.05)	$F(2,624) = 0.09$, $p = .910$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.89 (0.05)	3.75 (0.05)	3.91 (0.05)	$F(2,630) = 1.26$, $p = .285$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.91 (0.05)	3.74 (0.05)	3.92 (0.05)	$F(2,629) = 1.46$, $p = .233$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure B		
No covariates	3.65 (0.85)	3.63 (0.82)	3.62 (0.84)	$F(2,636) = 0.30$, $p = .735$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.64 (0.05)	3.64 (0.05)	3.61 (0.05)	$F(2,634) = 2.92$, $p = .055$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.63 (0.05)	3.62 (0.05)	3.59 (0.05)	$F(2,634) = 0.11$, $p = .890$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.64 (0.05)	3.62 (0.05)	3.60 (0.05)	$F(2,629) = 0.51$, $p = .602$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.63 (0.05)	3.63 (0.05)	3.60 (0.05)	$F(2,632) = 1.59$, $p = .205$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.63 (0.05)	3.63 (0.05)	3.61 (0.05)	$F(2, 629) = 0.38$, $p = .684$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
			Figure C	
No covariates	**2.37 (1.16)[a]**	**2.59 (1.09)[b]**	**2.21 (1.13)[c]**	**$F(2,638) = 18.36, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
BMI	2.35 (0.07)	2.58 (0.06)	2.20 (0.07)	$F(2,633) = 1.66, p = .191$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	2.35 (0.07)	2.58 (0.06)	2.19 (0.07)	$F(2,636) = 0.53, p = .588$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	2.34 (0.07)	2.58 (0.06)	2.19 (0.07)	$F(2,627) = 1.19, p = .304$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	2.34 (0.07)	2.57 (0.06)	2.19 (0.07)	$F(2,634) = 0.13, p = .874$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	**2.36 (0.07)[a]**	**2.59 (0.06)[b]**	**2.20 (0.07)[c]**	**$F(2,632) = 5.94, p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
			Figure D	
No covariates	4.23 (0.69)[a]	4.13 (0.74)[b]	4.11 (0.69)[b]	$F(2,640) = 4.31, p = .014$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.24 (0.04)	4.14 (0.04)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(2,635) = 0.51, p = .597$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.23 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(2,638) = 0.44, p = .641$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.23 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(2,627) = 1.11, p = .331$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.23 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(2,636) = 0.11, p = .893$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.24 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(2,634) = 1.99, p = .138$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
			Figure G	
No covariates	3.76 (0.62)	3.75 (0.66)	3.77 (0.69)	$F(2,617) = 0.23, p = .785$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	3.75 (0.04)	3.77 (0.04)	3.78 (0.04)	$F(2,611) = 0.66$, $p = .510$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.75 (0.04)	3.77 (0.04)	3.78 (0.04)	$F(2,614) = 1.69$, $p = .186$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.75 (0.04)	3.77 (0.04)	3.78 (0.04)	$F(2,604) = 0.43$, $p = .644$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.76 (0.04)	3.77 (0.04)	3.78 (0.04)	$F(2,613) = 2.20$, $p = .114$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.76 (0.04)	3.77 (0.04)	3.78 (0.04)	$F(2,611) = 0.23$, $p = .788$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure H	
No covariates	**4.49 (0.75)[a]**	**4.39 (0.63)[b]**	**4.27 (0.63)[c]**	**$F(2,618) = 10.34$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	4.50 (0.04)	4.39 (0.04)	4.29 (0.04)	$F(2,614) = 0.38$, $p = .672$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.49 (0.04)	4.39 (0.06)	4.28 (0.04)	$F(2,616) = 0.98$, $p = .371$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.49 (0.04)	4.39 (0.04)	4.28 (0.04)	$F(2,609) = 0.80$, $p = .443$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.49 (0.04)	4.39 (0.04)	4.29 (0.04)	$F(2,613) = 2.97$, $p = .055$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.50 (0.04)	4.39 (0.04)	4.29 (0.04)	$F(2,612) = 1.93$, $p = .149$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
			Figure K	
No covariates	4.40 (0.63)	4.45 (0.58)	4.49 (0.61)	$F(2,640) = 3.47$, $p = .032$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.38 (0.04)	4.45 (0.03)	4.49 (0.03)	$F(2,636) = 0.48$, $p = .620$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.38 (0.04)	4.45 (0.03)	4.50 (0.03)	$F(2,638) = 0.47$, $p = .626$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.38 (0.04)	4.46 (0.03)	4.48 (0.03)	$F(2,629) = 0.09$, $p = .915$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.38 (0.04)	4.45 (0.03)	4.49 (0.03)	$F(2,636) = 0.35$, $p = .702$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.39 (0.04)	4.45 (0.03)	4.50 (0.03)	$F(2,634) = 0.42$, $p = .655$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure L	
No covariates	**5.10 (0.77)[a]**	**4.81 (0.75)[b]**	**5.04 (0.70)[a]**	**$F(2,634) = 17.31$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
BMI	5.10 (0.04)	4.82 (0.04)	5.03 (0.04)	$F(2,631) = 0.58$, $p = .559$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.09 (0.04)	4.82 (0.04)	5.03 (0.04)	$F(2,632) = 1.29$, $p = .277$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.11 (0.04)	4.82 (0.04)	5.04 (0.04)	$F(2,622) = 0.51$, $p = .598$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.10 (0.04)	4.82 (0.04)	5.04 (0.04)	$F(2,631) = 0.03$, $p = .970$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.10 (0.04)	4.82 (0.04)	5.03 (0.04)	$F(2,630) = 0.99$, $p = .370$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure O	
No covariates	**5.39 (0.79)[a]**	**5.10 (0.90)[b]**	**5.29 (0.81)[a]**	**$F(2,646) = 17.45$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
BMI	5.40 (0.05)	5.09 (0.05)	5.30 (0.05)	$F(2,642) = 0.25$, $p = .774$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.40 (0.05)	5.09 (0.05)	5.30 (0.05)	$F(2,644) = 1.87$, $p = .156$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.40 (0.05)	5.09 (0.05)	5.30 (0.05)	$F(2,636) = 0.12$, $p = .887$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.40 (0.05)	5.09 (0.05)	5.30 (0.05)	$F(2,642) = 0.77$, $p = .459$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	5.40 (0.05)	5.08 (0.05)	5.31 (0.05)	$F(2,639) = 2.25$, $p = .106$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
			Figure P	
No covariates	**4.23 (0.54)[a]**	**4.10 (0.59)[b]**	**4.18 (0.61)[b]**	**$F(2,611) = 6.74$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
BMI	4.24 (0.03)	4.11 (0.03)	4.17 (0.03)	$F(2,608) = 3.02$, $p = .052$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.24 (0.03)	4.10 (0.03)	4.17 (0.03)	$F(2,609) = 1.59$, $p = .206$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.24 (0.03)	4.11 (0.03)	4.17 (0.03)	$F(2,600) = 0.57$, $p = .556$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.24 (0.03)	4.10 (0.03)	4.17 (0.03)	$F(2,608) = 1.64$, $p = .197$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.24 (0.03)	4.10 (0.03)	4.17 (0.03)	$F(2,607) = 1.19$, $p = .302$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure Q	
No covariates	4.03 (0.45)	3.99 (0.43)	4.00 (0.42)	$F(2,651) = 1.54$, $p = .215$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.04 (0.03)	3.99 (0.03)	4.01 (0.02)	$F(2,647) = 0.22$, $p = .802$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.05 (0.03)	3.99 (0.03)	4.01 (0.02)	$F(2,649) = 0.33$, $p = .721$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.05 (0.03)	3.99 (0.02)	4.00 (0.02)	$F(2,642) = 0.46$, $p = .632$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.04 (0.03)	3.99 (0.03)	4.01 (0.02)	$F(2,647) = 0.73$, $p = .484$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.05 (0.03)	4.00 (0.02)	4.01 (0.02)	$F(2,646) = 1.97$, $p = .140$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
			Figure R	
No covariates	**3.44 (0.78)[a]**	**3.43 (0.78)[a]**	**3.27 (0.80)[b]**	**$F(2,619) = 7.12$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
BMI	3.46 (0.04)	3.42 (0.05)	3.27 (0.05)	$F(2,615) = 0.07$, $p = .932$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.47 (0.04)	3.42 (0.06)	3.27 (0.05)	$F(2,618) = 1.72$, $p = .182$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.47 (0.05)	3.41 (0.04)	3.28 (0.05)	$F(2,613) = 0.31$, $p = .731$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.46 (0.04)	3.42 (0.05)	3.27 (0.05)	$F(2,615) = 0.56$, $p = .569$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.48 (0.04)	3.44 (0.04)	3.27 (0.05)	$F(2,607) = 1.28$, $p = .277$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure S	
No covariates	4.36 (0.66)	4.38 (0.69)	4.40 (0.66)	$F(2,633) = 0.58$, $p = .559$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.36 (0.04)	4.38 (0.04)	4.41 (0.04)	$F(2,629) = 0.17$, $p = .844$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.36 (0.04)	4.38 (0.04)	4.40 (0.04)	$F(2,631) = 1.32$, $p = .268$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.37 (0.04)	4.39 (0.04)	4.40 (0.04)	$F(2,624) = 1.12$, $p = .329$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.36 (0.04)	4.38 (0.04)	4.40 (0.04)	$F(2,629) = 0.37$, $p = .688$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.36 (0.04)	4.38 (0.04)	4.40 (0.04)	$F(2,627) = 0.40$, $p = .673$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure V	
No covariates	3.65 (0.77)	3.60 (0.83)	3.70 (0.82)	$F(2,632) = 1.12$, $p = .328$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	3.64 (0.04)	3.61 (0.05)	3.69 (0.05)	$F(2,628) = 0.01$, $p = .992$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.65 (0.04)	3.61 (0.05)	3.69 (0.05)	$F(2,630) = 0.35$, $p = .702$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.65 (0.04)	3.61 (0.05)	3.68 (0.05)	$F(2,620) = 0.41$, $p = .659$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.64 (0.04)	3.61 (0.05)	3.69 (0.05)	$F(2,628) = 0.34$, $p = .708$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.65 (0.04)	3.62 (0.05)	3.69 (0.05)	$F(2,627) = 1.05$, $p = .351$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure W	
No covariates	**4.30 (0.71)[a]**	**4.51 (0.61)[b]**	**4.38 (0.61)[a]**	**$F(2,600) = 12.83$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
BMI	4.31 (0.04)	4.52 (0.04)	4.38 (0.04)	$F(2,596) = 0.38$, $p = .671$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.31 (0.04)	4.52 (0.03)	4.38 (0.04)	$F(2,597) = 1.75$, $p = .176$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.30 (0.04)	4.52 (0.03)	4.39 (0.04)	$F(2,590) = 3.90$, $p = .023$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.30 (0.04)	4.52 (0.03)	4.38 (0.04)	$F(2,596) = 0.21$, $p = .802$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.31 (0.04)	4.52 (0.04)	4.38 (0.04)	$F(2,596) = 0.52$, $p = .583$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
			Figure Z	
No covariates	**4.61 (0.87)[a]**	**4.77 (0.79)[b]**	**4.54 (0.87)[a]**	**$F(2,642) = 12.84$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
BMI	4.62 (0.05)[a]	4.79 (0.04)[b]	4.53 (0.05)[a]	$F(2,639) = 0.13$, $p = .875$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	**4.62 (0.05)[a]**	**4.78 (0.04)[b]**	**4.54 (0.04)[a]**	**$F(2,640) = 5.58$, $p = .004$ partial $\eta^2 = .02$**

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.61 (0.05)	4.79 (0.04)	4.53 (0.05)	$F(2,631) = 0.51$, $p = .599$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.62 (0.05)	4.78 (0.04)	4.53 (0.05)	$F(2,639) = 0.82$, $p = .441$ partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.62 (0.05)	4.79 (0.04)	4.54 (0.05)	$F(2,637) = 3.84$, $p = .022$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure AA		
No covariates	**5.95 (0.88)[a]**	**5.86 (0.85)[a]**	**5.50 (0.87)[b]**	**$F(2,646) = 36.20$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$**
BMI	5.96 (0.05)	5.84 (0.05)	5.49 (0.05)	$F(2,642) = 0.83$, $p = .435$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.95 (0.05)	5.84 (0.05)	5.47 (0.05)	$F(2,644) = 0.58$, $p = .559$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.96 (0.05)	5.84 (0.05)	5.49 (0.05)	$F(2,635) = 1.23$, $p = .294$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.95 (0.05)	5.84 (0.05)	5.48 (0.05)	$F(2,642) = 2.54$, $p = .080$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	**5.96 (0.05)[a]**	**5.85 (0.05)[a]**	**5.49 (0.05)[b]**	**$F(2,640) = 5.68$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
		Figure DD		
No covariates	5.61 (0.87)	5.64 (0.83)	5.61 (0.95)	$F(2,618) = 0.01$, $p = .901$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	**5.63 (0.05)**	**5.64 (0.05)**	**5.61 (0.05)**	**$F(2,619) = 9.95$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	5.62 (0.05)	5.64 (0.05)	5.63 (0.05)	$F(2,618) = 2.58$, $p = .078$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.62 (0.05)	5.64 (0.05)	5.63 (0.05)	$F(2,606) = 0.18$, $p = .828$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.63 (0.05)	5.64 (0.05)	5.62 (0.05)	$F(2,615) = 1.31$, $p = .271$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	5.62 (0.05)	5.65 (0.05)	5.62 (0.05)	$F(2,612) = 0.70$, $p = .492$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Table L.6. Between-subjects effects: Rater gender X rater race interaction

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure A			
No covariates	3.88 (0.77)	3.85 (0.56)	3.57 (0.95)	3.94 (0.39)	3.98 (0.72)	3.91 (0.50)	$F(2,322) = 3.41$, $p = .034$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	3.90 (0.09)	3.80 (0.08)	3.60 (0.09)	3.91 (0.09)	4.02 (0.11)	3.93 (0.08)	$F(2,320) = 3.43$, $p = .033$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	3.85 (0.09)	3.89 (0.08)	3.56 (0.09)	3.96 (0.09)	3.90 (0.12)	3.92 (0.08)	$F(2,321) = 2.81$, $p = .062$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	3.89 (0.10)	3.85 (0.08)	3.57 (0.10)	3.93 (0.09)	3.98 (0.11)	3.92 (0.09)	$F(2,317) = 3.19$, $p = .042$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	3.89 (0.09)	3.89 (0.08)	3.55 (0.09)	3.94 (0.09)	3.94 (0.11)	3.91 (0.08)	$F(2,320) = 3.42$, $p = .034$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	3.86 (0.09)	3.88 (0.08)	3.57 (0.09)	3.94 (0.09)	4.01 (0.12)	3.89 (0.08)	$F(2,319) = 3.72$, $p = .025$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
				Figure B			
No covariates	3.50 (0.71)	3.73 (0.56)	3.45 (0.88)	3.74 (0.52)	3.57 (0.76)	3.74 (0.64)	$F(2,322) = 0.19$, $p = .828$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.53 (0.09)	3.66 (0.08)	3.49 (0.10)	3.71 (0.09)	3.63 (0.12)	3.76 (0.08)	$F(2,320) = .19$, $p = .828$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	3.48 (0.09)	3.76 (0.08)	3.44 (0.10)	3.76 (0.09)	3.52 (0.12)	3.75 (0.08)	$F(2,321) = 0.10$, $p = .908$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.50 (0.09)	3.73 (0.08)	3.46 (0.11)	3.74 (0.10)	3.57 (0.12)	3.71 (0.09)	$F(2,317) = 0.21$, $p = .808$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.50 (0.09)	3.73 (0.08)	3.44 (0.10)	3.74 (0.09)	3.56 (0.12)	3.74 (0.09)	$F(2,320) = 0.20$, $p = .820$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.49 (0.09)	3.74 (0.08)	3.45 (0.10)	3.74 (0.09)	3.57 (0.12)	3.74 (0.09)	$F(2,319) = 0.20$, $p = .815$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Figure C

No covariates	2.32 (0.93)	2.61 (0.87)	2.13 (0.97)	2.51 (0.85)	2.26 (0.91)	2.40 (1.00)	$F(2,320) = 0.36$, $p = .697$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
BMI	2.34 (0.13)	2.56 (0.11)	2.15 (0.13)	2.50 (0.13)	2.30 (0.17)	2.42 (0.11)	$F(2,318) = 0.35$, $p = .704$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	2.32 (0.13)	2.62 (0.11)	2.13 (0.13)	2.51 (0.13)	2.24 (0.17)	2.41 (0.11)	$F(2,319) = 0.32$, $p = .728$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	2.32 (0.12)	2.60 (0.11)	2.16 (0.15)	2.51 (0.13)	2.26 (0.16)	2.36 (0.12)	$F(2,315) = 0.46$, $p = .632$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	2.32 (0.13)	2.61 (0.11)	2.13 (0.13)	2.51 (0.13)	2.25 (0.16)	2.39 (0.12)	$F(2,318) = 0.43$, $p = .654$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	2.32 (0.13)	2.55 (0.11)	2.12 (0.13)	2.50 (0.13)	2.35 (0.17)	2.45 (0.12)	$F(2,317) = 0.58$, $p = .558$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure D			
No covariates	4.23 (0.71)	4.15 (0.44)	4.22 (0.68)	4.07 (0.50)	4.17 (0.52)	4.11 (0.37)	$F(2,322) = 0.21, p = .813$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.24 (0.07)	4.14 (0.07)	4.23 (0.08)	4.07 (0.08)	4.18 (0.09)	4.11 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 0.20, p = .817$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.22 (0.07)	4.17 (0.06)	4.22 (0.08)	4.08 (0.08)	4.13 (0.10)	4.12 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 0.31, p = .732$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.22 (0.08)	4.15 (0.07)	4.20 (0.09)	4.08 (0.08)	4.17 (0.09)	4.13 (0.07)	$F(2,317) = 0.16, p = .856$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.23 (0.07)	4.16 (0.07)	4.22 (0.08)	4.07 (0.08)	4.16 (0.09)	4.11 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 0.21, p = .811$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	4.21 (0.07)	4.16 (0.07)	4.23 (0.08)	4.07 (0.08)	4.17 (0.10)	4.11 (0.07)	$F(2,319) = 0.27$, $p = .764$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure G			
No covariates	3.93 (0.44)	3.69 (0.45)	3.90 (0.50)	3.72 (0.49)	3.73 (0.31)	3.62 (0.61)	$F(2,323) = 0.51$, $p = .601$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.94 (0.07)	3.70 (0.06)	3.90 (0.07)	3.73 (0.07)	3.73 (0.09)	3.62 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 0.42$, $p = .657$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.94 (0.07)	3.69 (0.06)	3.90 (0.07)	3.72 (0.07)	3.74 (0.09)	3.62 (0.06)	$F(2,322) = 0.50$, $p = .605$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.93 (0.07)	3.69 (0.06)	3.89 (0.08)	3.73 (0.09)	3.73 (0.09)	3.63 (0.07)	$F(2,318) = 0.58$, $p = .562$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
PACS	3.94 (0.07)	3.68 (0.06)	3.91 (0.07)	3.72 (0.07)	3.75 (0.07)	3.62 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 0.44$, $p = .644$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.95 (0.07)	3.67 (0.06)	3.90 (0.07)	3.72 (0.07)	3.76 (0.09)	3.63 (0.06)	$F(2,320) = 0.70$, $p = .497$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure H			
No covariates	4.56 (0.46)	4.39 (0.47)	4.46 (0.57)	4.29 (0.41)	4.38 (0.52)	4.26 (0.41)	$F(2,323) = 0.01$, $p = .916$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.57 (0.06)	4.36 (0.06)	4.47 (0.07)	4.28 (0.07)	4.40 (0.08)	4.26 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 0.13$, $p = .881$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.56 (0.06)	4.39 (0.06)	4.46 (0.07)	4.39 (0.07)	4.37 (0.09)	4.26 (0.06)	$F(2,322) = 0.10$, $p = .903$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.54 (0.07)	4.40 (0.06)	4.43 (0.07)	4.31 (0.07)	4.36 (0.08)	4.28 (0.06)	$F(2,318) = 0.01$ $p = .915$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.55 (0.06)	4.37 (0.06)	4.47 (0.07)	4.29 (0.07)	4.39 (0.08)	4.26 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 0.08$, $p = .928$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.56 (0.06)	4.37 (0.06)	4.46 (0.07)	4.29 (0.07)	4.40 (0.08)	4.27 (0.06)	$F(2,320) = 0.07$, $p = .929$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure K			
No covariates	4.56 (0.43)	4.53 (0.45)	4.51 (0.44)	4.36 (0.42)	4.34 (0.43)	4.33 (0.37)	$F(2,320) = 0.74$, $p = .476$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.58 (0.06)	4.51 (0.05)	4.53 (0.06)	4.36 (0.06)	4.35 (0.08)	4.33 (0.05)	$F(2,318) = 0.79$, $p = .456$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	4.57 (0.06)	4.52 (0.05)	4.52 (0.06)	4.36 (0.06)	4.35 (0.08)	4.33 (0.05)	$F(2,319) = 0.67$, $p = .513$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.58 (0.06)	4.52 (0.05)	4.54 (0.07)	4.35 (0.06)	4.35 (0.08)	4.30 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 0.87$, $p = .420$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.56 (0.06)	4.53 (0.05)	4.52 (0.06)	4.37 (0.06)	4.34 (0.08)	4.32 (0.05)	$F(2,318) = 0.68$, $p = .507$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.57 (0.06)	4.50 (0.05)	4.51 (0.06)	4.36 (0.06)	4.40 (0.08)	4.34 (0.05)	$F(2,317) = 0.38$, $p = .682$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Figure L

No covariates	5.10 (0.50)	5.03 (0.59)	5.08 (0.59)	5.03 (0.42)	4.89 (0.53)	4.78 (0.56)	$F(2,321) = 0.07$, $p = .928$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
BMI	5.11 (0.08)	5.01 (0.07)	5.09 (0.08)	5.02 (0.08)	4.90 (0.10)	4.78 (0.07)	$F(2,319) = 0.05$, $p = .956$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.10 (0.08)	5.04 (0.06)	5.07 (0.08)	5.03 (0.07)	4.87 (0.10)	4.78 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 0.05$, $p = .953$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.10 (0.08)	5.03 (0.07)	5.08 (0.09)	5.03 (0.08)	4.89 (0.10)	4.80 (0.07)	$F(2,316) = 0.03$, $p = .969$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.10 (0.08)	5.01 (0.06)	5.09 (0.08)	5.02 (0.07)	4.91 (0.10)	4.79 (0.07)	$F(2,319) = 0.06$, $p = .938$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.11 (0.08)	4.99 (0.07)	5.07 (0.08)	5.02 (0.07)	4.92 (0.10)	4.80 (0.07)	$F(2,319) = 0.12$, $p = .886$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure O			
No covariates	5.39 (0.58)	5.31 (0.56)	5.37 (0.69)	5.30 (0.51)	5.12 (0.61)	5.06 (0.72)	$F(2,325) = 0.02$, $p = .985$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	5.40 (0.08)	5.30 (0.07)	5.38 (0.09)	5.30 (0.09)	5.15 (0.11)	5.06 (0.08)	$F(2,323) = 0.01$, $p = .990$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.40 (0.08)	5.30 (0.07)	5.38 (0.09)	5.30 (0.09)	5.13 (0.11)	5.06 (0.08)	$F(2,324) = 0.01$, $p = .988$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.40 (0.09)	5.31 (0.07)	5.38 (0.10)	5.30 (0.09)	5.12 (0.11)	5.07 (0.08)	$F(2,320) = 0.02$, $p = .973$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.38 (0.08)	5.27 (0.07)	5.40 (0.09)	5.30 (0.08)	5.16 (0.11)	5.07 (0.08)	$F(2,323) = 0.004$, $p = .996$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	5.40 (0.08)	5.26 (0.08)	5.37 (0.09)	5.30 (0.09)	5.17 (0.11)	5.09 (0.08)	$F(2,322) = 0.11$, $p = .894$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure P			
No covariates	4.32 (.53)	4.18 (0.40)	4.15 (0.43)	4.12 (0.31)	4.22 (0.57)	4.04 (0.36)	$F(2,323) = 0.77$, $p = .466$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.31 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	4.12 (0.06)	4.22 (0.08)	4.04 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 0.85$, $p = .430$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.32 (0.06)	4.18 (0.05)	4.15 (0.06)	4.12 (0.06)	4.23 (0.08)	4.04 (0.05)	$F(2,322) = 0.79$, $p = .454$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.33 (0.06)	4.17 (0.05)	4.17 (0.07)	4.10 (0.06)	4.23 (0.08)	4.02 (0.06)	$F(2,318) = 0.64$, $p = .530$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
PACS	4.32 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	4.12 (0.06)	4.21 (0.08)	4.04 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 0.76$, $p = .471$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.30 (0.06)	4.19 (0.05)	4.15 (0.06)	4.12 (0.06)	4.22 (0.08)	4.04 (0.05)	$F(2,320) = 0.77$, $p = .466$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure Q			
No covariates	4.03 (0.35)	3.97 (0.14)	3.98 (0.18)	4.07 (0.27)	4.09 (0.33)[a]	3.95 (0.33)[b]	$F(2,326) = 4.38$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
BMI	4.03 (0.04)	3.97 (0.03)	3.98 (0.04)	4.07 (0.04)	4.08 (0.05)	3.95 (0.03)	$F(2,324) = 4.05$, $p = .018$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	4.03 (0.04)	3.98 (0.03)	3.97 (0.04)	4.07 (0.04)	4.07 (0.05)	3.95 (0.03)	$F(2,325) = 3.97$, $p = .020$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.02 (0.04)	3.98 (0.03)	3.97 (.004)	4.08 (0.04)	4.08 (0.05)	3.96 (0.04)	$F(2,321) = 4.50$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
PACS	4.04 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	3.97 (0.04)	4.07 (0.04)	4.07 (0.05)[a]	3.94 (0.03)[b]	$F(2,324) = 4.40$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
SATAQ	*4.04 (0.04)*	*3.96 (0.03)*	*3.98 (0.04)*	*4.07 (0.04)*	*4.10 (0.05)*[a]	*3.95 (0.03)*[b]	*$F(2,323) = 4.72$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$*
				Figure R			
No covariates	3.50 (0.47)	3.32 (0.62)	3.53 (0.44)	3.32 (0.49)	3.36 (0.63)	3.29 (0.69)	$F(2,320) = 0.35$, $p = .706$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.50 (0.08)	3.32 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.33 (0.08)	3.36 (0.10)	3.29 (0.07)	$F(2,318) = 0.35$, $p = .708$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	3.50 (0.08)	3.33 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.33 (0.08)	3.35 (0.10)	3.29 (0.07)	$F(2,319) = 0.38$, $p = .687$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.54 (0.08)	3.29 (0.07)	3.60 (0.09)	3.29 (0.08)	3.39 (0.10)	3.21 (0.08)	$F(2,315) = 0.34$, $p = .713$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.51 (0.08)	3.35 (0.07)	3.51 (0.08)	3.33 (0.08)	3.32 (0.10)	3.27 (0.07)	$F(2,318) = 0.34$, $p = .709$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.52 (0.08)	3.33 (0.07)	3.53 (0.08)	3.33 (0.08)	3.39 (0.10)	3.29 (0.07)	$F(2,317) = 0.22$, $p = .805$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure S			
No covariates	4.59 (0.68)	4.20 (0.42)	4.44 (0.62)	4.38 (0.50)	4.38 (0.61)	4.22 (0.48)	$F(2,317) = 1.37$, $p = .256$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
BMI	4.59 (0.08)	4.20 (0.07)	4.44 (0.08)	4.38 (0.08)	4.38 (0.10)	4.23 (0.07)	$F(2,315) = 1.36$, $p = .258$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.59 (0.08)	4.31 (0.07)	4.44 (0.08)	4.39 (0.08)	4.36 (0.10)	4.23 (0.07)	$F(2,316) = 1.31$, $p = .272$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.61 (0.08)	4.29 (0.07)	4.46 (0.09)	4.37 (0.08)	4.39 (0.10)	4.23 (0.07)	$F(2,312) = 1.30$, $p = .273$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.60 (0.08)	4.33 (0.07)	4.42 (0.08)	4.39 (0.07)	4.34 (0.10)	4.22 (0.07)	$F(2,315) = 1.51$, $p = .222$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.56 (0.08)	4.31 (0.07)	4.44 (0.08)	4.39 (0.07)	4.37 (0.10)	4.22 (0.07)	$F(2,314) = 0.88$, $p = .418$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure V			
No covariates	3.88 (0.55)	3.61 (0.49)	3.80 (0.51)	3.77 (0.58)	3.45 (0.52)	3.40 (0.78)	$F(2,323) = 1.46$, $p = .234$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.87 (0.08)	3.62 (0.07)	3.79 (0.08)	3.77 (0.08)	3.43 (0.11)	3.40 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 1.42$, $p = .243$ partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.87 (0.08)	3.62 (0.07)	3.79 (0.08)	3.77 (0.08)	3.43 (0.11)	3.40 (0.07)	$F(2,322) = 1.44$, $p = .238$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.92 (0.08)	3.58 (0.07)	3.86 (0.09)	3.73 (0.08)	3.48 (0.10)	3.31 (0.08)	$F(2,318) = 0.98$, $p = .376$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	3.88 (0.08)	3.62 (0.07)	3.79 (0.08)	3.77 (0.08)	3.44 (0.11)	3.38 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 1.44$, $p = .240$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	3.89 (0.08)	3.59 (0.07)	3.80 (0.08)	3.77 (0.08)	3.45 (0.11)	3.41 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 1.80$, $p = .167$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
				Figure W			
No covariates	4.52 (0.49)	4.36 (0.39)	4.44 (0.55)	4.34 (0.43)	4.49 (0.57)	4.27 (0.46)	$F(2,317) = 0.39$, $p = .680$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.52 (0.07)	4.37 (0.06)	4.44 (0.07)	4.34 (0.07)	4.48 (0.08)	4.25 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 0.37$, $p = .690$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.52 (0.07)	4.36 (0.06)	4.44 (0.07)	4.34 (0.07)	4.48 (0.09)	4.27 (0.06)	$F(2,316) = 0.35$, $p = .706$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.51 (0.07)	4.37 (0.06)	4.41 (0.08)	4.35 (0.07)	4.48 (0.08)	4.29 (0.06)	$F(2,312) = 0.52$, $p = .595$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
PACS	4.53 (0.07)	4.39 (0.06)	4.42 (0.07)	4.34 (0.07)	4.45 (0.08)	4.26 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 0.40$, $p = .673$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.52 (0.07)	4.37 (0.06)	4.44 (0.07)	4.34 (0.07)	4.49 (0.09)	4.26 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 0.47$, $p = .626$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
				Figure Z			
No covariates	4.90 (0.53)	4.53 (0.68)	4.80 (0.54)	4.77 (0.50)	4.50 (0.75)	4.36 (0.74)	$F(2,325) = 2.24$, $p = .108$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.90 (0.09)	4.53 (0.08)	4.80 (0.09)	4.77 (0.09)	4.48 (0.11)	4.36 (0.08)	$F(2,323) = 2.27$, $p = .043$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	4.91 (0.09)	4.52 (0.08)	4.81 (0.09)	4.77 (0.09)	4.52 (0.11)	4.36 (0.08)	$F(2,324) = 2.31$, $p = .101$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.91 (0.09)	4.52 (0.08)	4.80 (0.10)	4.77 (0.09)	4.50 (0.11)	4.36 (0.08)	$F(2,320) = 2.80$, $p = .100$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.90 (0.09)	4.53 (0.08)	4.81 (0.09)	4.77 (0.09)	4.50 (0.11)	4.36 (0.08)	$F(2,323) = 2.20$, $p = .112$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.92 (0.09)	4.51 (0.08)	4.80 (0.09)	4.77 (0.09)	4.53 (0.11)	4.38 (0.08)	$F(2,322) = 2.61$, $p = .075$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
				Figure AA			
No covariates	5.88 (0.60)	5.83 (0.61)	5.67 (0.63)	5.90 (0.57)	5.59 (0.69)	5.67 (0.73)	$F(2,323) = 1.33$, $p = .265$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	5.90 (0.09)	5.79 (0.08)	5.70 (0.09)	5.88 (0.09)	5.62 (0.12)	5.68 (0.08)	$F(2,321) = 1.56$, $p = .211$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	5.87 (0.09)	5.84 (0.08)	5.67 (0.09)	5.91 (0.09)	5.56 (0.12)	5.67 (0.08)	$F(2,322) = 1.26$, $p = .283$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.88 (0.09)	5.83 (0.08)	5.68 (0.10)	5.90 (0.09)	5.59 (0.11)	5.69 (0.08)	$F(2,318) = 1.26$, $p = .284$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	5.91 (0.08)	5.98 (0.06)	5.80 (0.08)	5.89 (0.06)	5.45 (0.08)	5.51 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 1.32$, $p = .270$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	5.89 (0.09)	5.79 (0.08)	5.67 (0.09)	5.90 (0.09)	5.64 (0.12)	5.70 (0.08)	$F(2,320) = 1.76$, $p = .175$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
				Figure DD			
No covariates	5.82 (0.71)	5.60 (0.65)	5.75 (0.61)	5.66 (0.57)	5.49 (0.57)	5.41 (0.80)	$F(2,318) = 0.34$, $p = .713$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	5.82 (0.09)	5.60 (0.08)	5.76 (0.10)	5.66 (0.09)	5.51 (0.12)	5.41 (0.08)	$F(2,316) = 0.31$, $p = .734$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	5.83 (0.09)	5.58 (0.08)	5.77 (0.10)	5.65 (0.09)	5.55 (0.12)	5.41 (0.08)	$F(2,317) = 0.34$, $p = .714$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.82 (0.10)	5.60 (0.08)	5.77 (0.11)	5.66 (0.10)	5.50 (0.12)	5.43 (0.09)	$F(2,313) = 0.37$, $p = .690$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.80 (0.09)	5.56 (0.08)	5.79 (0.10)	5.66 (0.09)	5.54 (0.12)	5.43 (0.08)	$F(2,316) = 0.29$, $p = .751$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.83 (0.09)	5.55 (0.08)	5.75 (0.09)	5.65 (0.09)	5.55 (0.12)	5.45 (0.08)	$F(2,315) = 0.72$, $p = .489$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table L.7. Between-subjects effects: Main effects of rater gender

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
	Figure A		
No covariates	3.79 (0.84)	3.89 (0.50)	$F(1,322) = 1.50$, $p = 222$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.84 (0.06)	3.88 (0.05)	$F(1,320) = 0.23$, $p = .634$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	3.77 (0.06)	3.92 (0.05)	$F(1,321) = 3.63$, $p = .058$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.81 (0.06)	3.90 (0.05)	$F(1,317) = 0.90$, $p = .344$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.79 (0.06)	3.91 (0.05)	$F(1,320) = 2.48$, $p = .117$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.82 (0.06)	3.90 (0.05)	$F(1,319) = 1.32$, $p = .251$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
		Figure B	
No covariates	**3.50 (0.78)[a]**	**3.74 (0.58)[b]**	**$F(1,322) = 9.25$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	3.55 (0.06)	3.71 (0.05)	$F(1,320) = 4.26$, $p = .040$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	**3.48 (0.06)[a]**	**3.75 (0.05)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 11.48$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
DMS	3.51 (0.07)	3.73 (0.06)	$F(1,317) = 5.49$, $p = .020$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	**3.50 (0.06)[a]**	**3.74 (0.05)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 9.05$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
SATAQ	**3.50 (0.06)[a]**	**3.74 0(05)[b]**	**$F(1,319) = 9.17$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure C	
No covariates	2.24 (0.94)[a]	2.51 (0.91)[b]	$F(1,320) = 6.57$, $p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	2.26 (0.08)	2.50 (0.07)	$F(1,318) = 4.60$, $p = .033$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	2.23 (0.09)[a]	2.51 (0.07)[b]	$F(1,319) = 6.43$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	2.25 (0.09)	2.49 (0.07)	$F(1,315) = 3.68$, $p = .056$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
PACS	2.24 (0.08)[a]	2.50 (0.07)[b]	$F(1,318) = 6.18$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	2.27 (0.08)	2.50 (0.07)	$F(1,317) = 4.82$, $p = .029$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure D	
No covariates	4.21 (0.65)	4.11 (0.43)	$F(1,322) = 2.59$, $p = .109$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.22 (0.05)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(1,320) = 2.98$, $p = .086$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.19 (0.05)	4.13 (0.04)	$F(1,321) = 1.07$, $p = .303$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.20 (0.05)	4.12 (0.04)	$F(1,317) = 1.17$, $p = .280$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.20 (0.05)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(1,320) = 2.06$, $p = .152$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.20 (0.05)	4.11 (0.04)	$F(1,319) = 2.14$, $p = .145$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure G	
No covariates	**3.88 (0.44)[a]**	**3.67 (0.52)[b]**	**$F(1,323) = 10.65$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	**3.85 (0.04)[a]**	**3.68 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 9.09$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	**3.86 (0.04)[a]**	**3.68 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,322) = 9.51$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
DMS	3.85 (0.05)[a]	3.69 (0.04)[b]	$F(1,318) = 6.12$, $p = .014$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	**3.86 (0.04)[a]**	**3.67 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 11.56$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
SATAQ	**3.87 (0.04)[a]**	**3.67 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 11.87$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**

Covariate	Rater Gender: Male Mean (SD/SE)	Rater Gender: Female Mean (SD/SE)	F, p, and partial η^2 values
		Figure H	
No covariates	**4.48 (0.52)[a]**	**4.31 (0.43)[b]**	**$F(1,323) = 8.44$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	**4.48 (0.04)[a]**	**4.30 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 10.44$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	*4.46 (0.04)[a]*	*4.31 (0.04)[b]*	*$F(1,322) = 6.93$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
DMS	4.44 (0.05)	4.33 (0.04)	$F(1,318) = 3.02$, $p = .083$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	**4.47 (0.04)[a]**	**4.31 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 9.23$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
SATAQ	**4.47 (0.04)[a]**	**4.31 (0.04)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 9.33$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure K	
No covariates	4.49 (0.44)	4.41 (0.43)	$F(1,320) = 1.81$, $p = .179$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.48 (0.04)	4.40 (0.03)	$F(1,318) = 2.86$, $p = .092$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.48 (0.04)	4.40 (0.03)	$F(1,319) = 2.07$, $p = .151$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.49 (0.04)	4.39 (0.03)	$F(1,315) = 2.88$, $p = .090$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.47 (0.04)	4.40 (0.03)	$F(1,318) = 2.09$, $p = .150$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.49 (0.04)	4.40 (0.03)	$F(1,317) = 3.18$, $p = .075$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure L	
No covariates	5.04 (0.54)	4.94 (0.55)	$F(1,321) = 1.71$, $p = .191$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	5.03 (0.05)	4.94 (0.04)	$F(1,319) = 2.18$, $p = .141$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	5.01 (0.05)	4.95 (0.04)	$F(1,320) = 1.02$, $p = .313$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.02 (0.05)	4.95 (0.04)	$F(1,316) = 0.91$, $p = .340$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.03 (0.05)	4.94 (0.04)	$F(1,319) = 2.21$, $p = .138$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	5.03 (0.05)	4.94 (0.04)	$F(1,319) = 2.29$, $p = .131$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure O	
No covariates	5.32 (0.64)	5.22 (0.62)	$F(1,325) = 1.07$, $p = .303$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	5.31 (0.06)	5.22 (0.05)	$F(1,323) = 1.54$, $p = .215$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	5.30 (0.06)	5.22 (0.05)	$F(1,324) = 1.29$, $p = .257$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	5.30 (0.06)	5.23 (0.05)	$F(1,320) = 0.74$, $p = .390$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.31 (0.05)	5.21 (0.05)	$F(1,323) = 2.04$, $p = .154$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	5.31 (0.06)	5.22 (0.05)	$F(1,322) = 1.81$, $p = .180$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure P	
No covariates	4.23 (0.51)	4.11 (0.37)	$F(1,323) = 5.34$, $p = .021$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	4.23 (0.04)	4.12 (0.03)	$F(1,321) = 3.50$, $p = .035$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.23 (0.04)	4.11 (0.03)	$F(1,322) = 5.15$, $p = .024$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
DMS	4.25 (0.04)[a]	4.10 (0.04)[b]	$F(1,318) = 6.04$, $p = .014$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	4.22 (0.04)	4.12 (0.03)	$F(1,321) = 4.53$, $p = .034$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.22 (0.04)	4.12 (0.03)	$F(1,320) = 4.66$, $p = .032$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure Q	
No covariates	4.02 (0.30)	3.99 (0.26)	$F(1,326) = 1.34$, $p = .248$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.03 (0.02)	4.00 (0.02)	$F(1,324) = 1.24$, $p = .266$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.03 (0.03)	4.00 (0.02)	$F(1,325) = 0.57$, $p = .451$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.02 (0.03)	4.01 (0.02)	$F(1,321) = 0.14$, $p = .710$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.02 (0.02)	4.00 (0.02)	$F(1,324) = 0.58$, $p = .448$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.04 (0.02)	4.00 (0.02)	$F(1,323) = 1.91$, $p = .167$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure R	
No covariates	3.47 (0.51)	3.31 (0.61)	$F(1,320) = 5.24$, $p = .023$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	3.45 (0.05)	3.32 (0.04)	$F(1,318) = 4.19$, $p = .042$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.46 (0.05)	3.32 (0.04)	$F(1,319) = 4.22$, $p = .041$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	**3.51 (0.06)[a]**	**3.26 (0.05)[b]**	**$F(1,315) = 10.56$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
PACS	3.45 (0.05)	3.32 (0.04)	$F(1,318) = 3.85$, $p = .051$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	3.48 (0.05)[a]	3.31 (0.04)[b]	$F(1,317) = 6.13$, $p = .014$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure S	
No covariates	*4.48 (0.64)*[a]	*4.30 (0.47)*[b]	*$F(1,317) = 7.04$ $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
BMI	4.47 (0.05)[a]	4.30 (0.04)[b]	$F(1,315) = 6.60$, $p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	4.46 (0.05)	4.31 (0.04)	$F(1,316) = 5.36$, $p = .021$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	4.49 (0.05)[a]	4.30 (0.04)[b]	$F(1,312) = 5.48$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	4.45 (0.05)	4.31 (0.04)	$F(1,315) = 5.09$, $p = .025$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	4.46 (0.05)	4.30 (0.04)	$F(1,314) = 5.97$, $p = .015$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure V	
No covariates	3.75 (0.55)	3.58 (0.64)	$F(1,323) = 3.17$, $p = .076$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.70 (0.05)	3.59 (0.04)	$F(1,321) = 2.21$, $p = .138$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.70 (0.05)	3.60 (0.04)	$F(1,322) = 2.10$, $p = .148$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	*3.76 (0.06)*[a]	*3.54 (0.05)*[b]	*$F(1,318) = 7.24$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
PACS	3.70 (0.05)	3.59 (0.04)	$F(1,321) = 2.80$, $p = .095$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.71 (0.05)	3.59 (0.04)	$F(1,320) = 3.23$, $p = .073$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure W	
No covariates	**4.48 (0.53)[a]**	**4.32 (0.43)[b]**	$\boldsymbol{F(1,317) = 8.87, p = .003}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .03}$
BMI	*4.47 (0.04)[a]*	*4.33 (0.04)[b]*	$F(1,315) = 7.22, p = .008$, *partial* $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	*4.48 (0.04)[a]*	*4.32 (0.04)[b]*	$F(1,316) = 7.38, p = .007$, *partial* $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	4.47 (0.05)	433 (0.04)	$F(1,312) = 4.02, p = .046$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PAC	4.47 (0.04)[a]	4.33 (0.04)[b]	$F(1,315) = 6.39, p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	**4.84 (0.04)[a]**	**4.23 (0.04)[b]**	$\boldsymbol{F(1,315) = 8.39, p = .004}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .03}$
		Figure Z	
No covariates	4.77 (0.61)[a]	4.54 (0.67)[b]	$F(1,325) = 6.29, p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	4.73 (0.06)	4.56 (0.05)	$F(1,323) = 5.53, p = .019$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	*4.75 (0.06)[a]*	*4.55 (0.05)[b]*	$F(1,324) = 6.91, p = .009$, *partial* $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	4.74 (0.06)	4.55 (0.05)	$F(1,320) = 4.53, p = .034$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.74 (0.06)[a]	4.55 (0.05)[b]	$F(1,323) = 6.34, p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	*4.75 (0.06)[a]*	*4.55 (0.05)[b]*	$F(1,322) = 7.43, p = .007$, *partial* $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure AA	
No covariates	5.73 (0.64)	5.79 (0.65)	$F(1,323) = 1.36, p = .245$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	5.74 (0.06)	5.78 (0.05)	$F(1,321) = 0.34$, $p = .562$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	5.70 (0.06)	5.81 (0.05)	$F(1,322) = 1.92$, $p = .166$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.71 (0.06)	5.81 (0.05)	$F(1,318) = 1.12$, $p = .290$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	5.72 (0.06)	5.79 (0.05)	$F(1,321) = 1.02$, $p = .313$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	5.73 (0.06)	5.79 (0.05)	$F(1,320) = 0.72$, $p = .398$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
		Figure DD	
No covariates	5.72 (0.65)	5.55 (0.69)	$F(1,318) = 2.88$, $p = .091$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	5.70 (0.06)	5.56 (0.05)	$F(1,316) = 3.03$, $p = .083$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	5.71 (0.06)	5.54 (0.05)	$F(1,317) = 4.27$, $p = .040$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	5.69 (0.07)	5.56 (0.06)	$F(1,313) = 1.95$, $p = .163$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	5.71 (0.06)	5.55 (0.05)	$F(1,316) = 4.27$, $p = .040$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	5.71 (0.06)	5.55 (0.05)	$F(1,315) = 4.05$, $p = .045$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table L.8. Between-subjects effects: Main effects of rater race

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure A		
No covariates	3.86 (0.65)	3.75 (0.74)	3.93 (0.58)	$F(2,322) = 2.04$, $p = .132$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.85 (0.06)	3.76 (0.06)	3.97 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 2.58$, $p = .077$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	3.87 (0.06)	3.76 (0.06)	3.91 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 1.46$, $p = .234$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.87 (0.06)	3.75 (0.07)	3.95 (0.07)	$F(2,317) = 2.12$, $p = .122$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	3.89 (0.06)	3.74 (0.07)	3.92 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 2.08$, $p = .126$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.87 (0.06)	3.76 (0.06)	3.95 (0.07)	$F(2,319) = 2.15$, $p = .118$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure B		
No covariates	3.63 (0.64)	3.60 (0.73)	3.68 (0.68)	$F(2,322) = 0.19$, $p = .824$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	3.60 (0.06)	3.60 (0.07)	3.70 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 0.66$, $p = .520$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	3.62 (0.06)	3.60 (0.07)	3.63 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 0.07$, $p = .933$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	3.61 (0.06)	3.60 (0.07)	3.64 (0.07)	$F(2,317) = 0.09$, $p = .914$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	3.62 (0.06)	3.59 (0.07)	3.65 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 0.16$, $p = .849$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	3.61 (0.06)	3.60 (0.07)	3.65 (0.08)	$F(2,319) = 0.24$, $p = .840$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure C		
No covariates	2.48 (0.90)	2.33 (0.92)	2.36 (0.97)	$F(2,320) = 0.83$, $p = .436$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	2.46 (0.08)	2.32 (0.09)	2.36 (0.10)	$F(2,318) = 0.62$, $p = .537$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	2.47 (0.08)	2.32 (0.09)	2.32 (0.10)	$F(2,319) = 0.88$, $p = .415$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	2.46 (0.08)	2.33 (0.09)	2.31 (0.10)	$F(2,315) = 0.88$, $p = .417$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	2.47 (0.09)	2.32 (0.09)	2.32 (0.10)	$F(2,318) = 0.88$, $p = .416$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	2.44 (0.08)	2.31 (0.09)	2.40 (0.10)	$F(2,317) = 0.51$, $p = .604$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
		Figure D		
No covariates	4.18 (0.57)	4.15 (0.59)	4.13 (0.42)	$F(2,322) = 0.28$, $p = .755$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.19 (0.05)	4.15 (0.05)	4.15 (0.16)	$F(2,320) = 0.20$, $p = .817$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.20 (0.05)	4.15 (0.05)	4.12 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 0.50$, $p = .609$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.19 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	4.15 (0.06)	$F(2,318) = 2.32$, $p = .109$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.20 (0.05)	4.15 (0.05)	4.13 (0.06)	$F(2,321) = 2.17$, $p = .116$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.19 (0.05)	4.15 (0.05)	4.14 (0.06)	$F(2,319) = 0.24$, $p = .783$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
		Figure G		
No covariates	3.80 (0.46)	3.81 (0.50)	3.66 (0.53)	$F(2,323) = 2.57$, $p = .078$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	3.82 (0.04)	3.81 (0.05)	3.67 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 2.60$, $p = .076$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	3.81 (0.04)	3.81 (0.05)	3.68 (0.05)	$F(2,322) = 2.39$, $p = .094$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	3.81 (0.04)	3.81 (0.05)	3.68 (0.05)	$F(2,315) = 2.02$, $p = .134$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	3.81 (0.04)	3.82 (0.05)	3.68 (0.05)	$F(2,318) = 2.01$, $p = .136$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.69 (0.06)	3.81 (0.05)	3.69 (0.06)	$F(2,320) = 1.59$, $p = .206$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure H		
No covariates	4.46 (0.47)	4.27 (0.50)	4.30 (0.45)	$F(2,323) = 2.97$, $p = .053$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	4.47 (0.04)	4.38 (0.05)	4.33 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 2.20$, $p = .112$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.47 (0.04)	4.38 (0.05)	4.31 (0.05)	$F(2,322) = 3.01$, $p = .051$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	4.47 (0.04)	4.37 (0.05)	4.32 (0.05)	$F(2,318) = 2.66$, $p = .072$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	4.46 (0.04)	4.38 (0.05)	4.33 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 2.15$, $p = .118$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.46 (0.04)	4.37 (0.05)	4.34 (0.05)	$F(2,320) =1.99$, $p = .139$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure K		
No covariates	**4.54 (0.44)[a]**	**4.44 (0.44)**	**4.33 (0.39)[b]**	**$F(2,320) = 6.59$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
BMI	**4.54 (0.04)[a]**	**4.44 (0.04)**	**4.34 (0.05)[b]**	**$F(2,318) = 5.61$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	**4.55 (0.04)[a]**	**4.44 (0.04)**	**4.34 (0.05)[b]**	**$F(2,319) = 5.90$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
DMS	**4.55 (0.04)[a]**	**4.45 (0.04)**	**4.33 (0.05)[b]**	***F*(2,315) = 7.06, *p* = .001, partial η^2 = .04**
PACS	**4.55 (0.04)[a]**	**4.44 (0.04)**	**4.33 (0.05)[b]**	***F*(2,318) = 6.17, *p* = .002, partial η^2 = .04**
SATAQ	4.54 (0.04)	4.44 (0.04)	4.37 (0.05)	$F(2,317) = 3.76$, $p = .024$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure L		
No covariates	**5.06 (0.56)[a]**	**5.05 (0.51)[a]**	**4.81 (0.55)[b]**	***F*(2,321) = 5.42, *p* = .005, partial η^2 = .04**
BMI	*5.06 (0.05)[a]*	*5.05 (0.05)[a]*	*4.84 (0.06)[b]*	*F(2,319) = 4.87, p = .008, partial η^2 = .03*
EDI-BD	**5.07 (0.05)[a]**	**5.05 (0.05)[a]**	**4.83 (0.06)[b]**	***F*(2,320) = 5.66, *p* = .004, partial η^2 = .03**
DMS	*5.07 (0.05)[a]*	*5.05 (0.05)[a]*	*4.84 (0.06)[b]*	*F(2,316) = 4.90, p = .008, partial η^2 = .03*
PACS	5.05 (0.05)[a]	5.06 (0.05)[a]	4.85 (0.06)[b]	$F(2,319) = 4.44$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
SATAQ	5.05 (0.05)	5.05 (0.05)	4.86 (0.06)	$F(2,319) = 3.57$, $p = .029$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure O		
No covariates	**5.34 (0.57)[a]**	**5.34 (0.60)[a]**	**5.08 (0.68)[b]**	***F*(2,325) = 5.53, *p* = .004, partial η^2 = .03**
BMI	5.35 (0.06)[a]	5.34 (0.06)[a]	5.10 (0.07)[b]	$F(2,323) = 4.58$, $p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
EDI-BD	*5.35 (0.06)[a]*	*5.34 (0.06)[a]*	*5.09 (0.07)[b]*	*F(2.324) = 5.63, p = .008, partial η^2 = .03*
DMS	**5.35 (0.06)[a]**	**5.34 (0.06)[a]**	**5.09 (0.09)[b]**	**F(2.320) = 5.24, p = .006, partial η^2 = .03**
PACS	5.33 (0.06)	5.35 (0.06)	5.11 (0.07)	$F(2.323) = 4.63$, $p = .018$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	5.33 (0.06)	5.33 (0.06)	5.13 (0.07)	$F(2.322) = 3.51$, $p = .047$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure P		
No covariates	4.24 (0.47)	4.13 (0.37)	4.10 (0.45)	$F(2,323) = 2.79$, $p = .063$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	4.25 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.13 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 2.81$, $p = .062$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	4.25 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.14 (0.05)	$F(2,322) = 2.64$, $p = .024$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	4.25 (0.04)	4.14 (0.04)	4.13 (0.05)	$F(2,318) = 2.89$, $p = .057$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	4.26 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.13 (0.05)	$F(2,321) = 3.04$, $p = .049$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	4.24 (0.04)	4.13 (0.04)	4.13 (0.05)	$F(2,320) = 2.30$, $p = .102$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure Q		
No covariates	4.00 (0.26)	4.03 (0.24)	3.99 (0.33)	$F(2,326) = 0.21$, $p = .808$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.00 (0.02)	4.03 (0.03)	4.01 (0.03)	$F(2,324) = 0.22$, $p = .802$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.00 (0.02)	4.03 (0.03)	4.01 (0.03)	$F(2,325) = 0.19$, $p = .831$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.00 (0.02)	4.02 (0.03)	4.02 (0.03)	$F(2,321) = 0.23$, $p = .798$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.01 (0.03)	4.02 (0.03)	4.00 (0.03)	$F(2,324) = 0.09$, $p = .919$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	4.00 (0.03)	4.02 (0.03)	4.03 (0.03)	$F(2,323) = 0.26$, $p = .772$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure R		
No covariates	3.40 (0.57)	3.42 (0.47)	3.31 (0.67)	$F(2,320) = 0.92$, $p = .401$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	3.41 (0.05)	3.43 (0.06)	3.32 (0.06)	$F(2,318) = 1.06$, $p = .348$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	3.41 (0.05)	3.43 (0.06)	3.32 (0.06)	$F(2,319) = 0.97$, $p = .381$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	3.42 (0.05)	3.45 (0.06)	3.30 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 1.77$, $p = .172$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	3.43 (0.05)	3.42 (0.06)	3.30 (0.06)	$F(2,318) = 1.50$, $p = .225$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	3.42 (0.05)	3.43 (0.06)	3.34 (0.06)	$F(2,317) = 0.70$, $p = .498$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
		Figure S		
No covariates	4.42 (0.56)	4.41 (0.55)	4.27 (0.53)	$F(2,317) = 1.83$, $p = .162$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
BMI	4.44 (0.05)	4.41 (0.05)	4.30 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 1.70$, $p = .184$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	4.45 (0.05)	4.41 (0.05)	4.29 (0.06)	$F(2,316) = 2.00$, $p = .137$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	4.45 (0.05)	4.41 (0.06)	4.31 (0.06)	$F(2,312) = 1.65$, $p = .193$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	4.46 (0.05)	4.40 (0.05)	4.28 (0.06)	$F(2,315) = 2.78$, $p = .064$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	4.44 (0.05)	4.41 (0.05)	4.29 (0.06)	$F(2,314) = 1.66$, $p = .193$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure V		
No covariates	**3.72 (0.53)[a]**	**3.78 (0.54)[a]**	**3.42 (0.71)[b]**	**$F(2,323) = 10.32$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	**3.75 (0.05)[a]**	**3.78 (0.06)[a]**	**3.41 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,321) = 10.81, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
EDI-BD	**3.75 (0.05)[a]**	**3.78 (0.06)[a]**	**3.42 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,322) = 10.56, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
DMS	**3.75 (0.05)[a]**	**3.80 (0.06)[a]**	**3.40 (0.06)[b]**	**$F(2,318) = 13.26, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
PACS	**3.75 (0.05)[a]**	**3.78 (0.06)[a]**	**3.41 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,321) = 10.83, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
SATAQ	**3.74 (0.05)[a]**	**3.78 (0.06)[a]**	**3.43 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,320) = 9.07, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
		Figure W		
No covariates	4.43 (0.44)	4.39 (0.49)	4.34 (0.51)	$F(2,317) = 0.52$, $p = .597$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
BMI	4.44 (0.04)	4.39 (0.05)	4.37 (0.05)	$F(2,315) = 0.60$, $p = .549$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	4.44 (0.04)	4.39 (0.05)	4.37 (0.05)	$F(2,316) = 0.56$, $p = .574$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	4.44 (0.04)	4.38 (0.05)	4.38 (0.05)	$F(2,312) = 0.55$, $p = .577$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	4.46 (0.04)	4.38 (0.05)	4.35 (0.05)	$F(2,315) = 1.34$, $p = .264$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	4.45 (0.04)	4.39 (0.05)	4.37 (0.05)	$F(2,315) = 0.61$, $p = .542$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
		Figure Z		
No covariates	**4.69 (0.64)[a]**	**4.79 (0.52)[a]**	**4.41 (0.74)[b]**	**$F(2,325) = 8.67, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
BMI	**4.72 (0.06)[a]**	**4.79 (0.06)[a]**	**4.42 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,323) = 10.52, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
EDI-BD	**4.71 (0.06)[a]**	**4.79 (0.06)[a]**	**4.44 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,324) = 9.09, p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
DMS	**4.72 (0.06)[a]**	**4.78 (0.06)[a]**	**4.43 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,320) = 8.15$ $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
PACS	**4.71 (0.06)[a]**	**4.79 (0.06)[a]**	**4.43 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,323) = 8.37$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
SATAQ	**4.71 (0.06)[a]**	**4.79 (0.06)[a]**	**4.45 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,322) = 6.72$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
		Figure AA		
No covariates	5.85 (0.61)	5.79 (0.61)	5.64 (0.71)	$F(2,323) = 3.22$, $p = .041$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	5.84 (0.06)	5.79 (0.06)	5.65 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 2.75$, $p = .106$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	5.86 (0.06)	5.79 (0.06)	5.62 (0.07)	$F(2,322) = 3.56$, $p = .029$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	5.85 (0.06)	5.79 (0.06)	5.64 (0.07)	$F(2,318) = 3.56$, $p = .054$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
PACS	5.85 (0.06)	5.79 (0.06)	5.63 (0.07)	$F(2,321) = 2.87$, $p = .058$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	5.84 (0.06)	5.78 (0.06)	5.67 (0.07)	$F(2,320) = 1.66$, $p = .192$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
		Figure DD		
No covariates	5.69 (0.68)[a]	5.71 (0.59)[a]	5.44 (0.73)[b]	$F(2,318) = 4.49$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
BMI	5.71 (0.06)	5.71 (0.07)	5.46 (0.07)	$F(2,316) = 3.99$, $p = .020$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
EDI-BD	5.70 (0.06)	5.71 (0.07)	5.48 (0.07)	$F(2,317) = 3.31$, $p = .038$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	5.71 (0.06)	5.71 (0.07)	5.46 (0.07)	$F(2,313) = 4.10$, $p = .018$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
PACS	5.68 (0.06)	5.72 (0.07)	5.49 (0.07)	$F(2,316) = 3.15$, $p = .044$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	5.69 (0.06)	5.70 (0.07)	5.50 (0.08)	$F(2,315) = 2.37$, $p = .095$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Table L.9. Between-subjects effects: Covariate effects

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure A
BMI	*$F(1,320) = 7.22$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
EDI-BD	$F(1,321) = 4.62$, $p = .032$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(1,317) = 0.07$, $p = .793$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,320) = 3.26$, $p = .076$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,319) = 1.00$, $p = .318$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure B
BMI	**$F(1,320) = 10.73$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	$F(1,321) = 2.43$, $p = .120$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(1,317) = 0.001$, $p = .976$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,320) = 0.06$, $p = .808$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,319) = 0.07$, $p = .796$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure C
BMI	$F(1,320) = 0.36$, $p = .551$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,319) = 0.14$, $p = .706$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,315) = 0.00$, $p = 1.00$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,318) = 0.03$, $p = .865$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,317) = 3.20$, $p = .075$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
	Figure D
BMI	$F(1,320) = 0.36$, $p = .551$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,321) = 1.98$, $p = .161$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(1,317) = 0.09$, $p = .770$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,320) = 0.47$, $p = .492$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,319) = 0.22$, $p = .643$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure G
BMI	$F(1,321) = 0.27$, $p = .607$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,322) = 0.01$, $p = .934$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,318) = 0.09$, $p = .771$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,321) = 0.78$, $p = .378$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,320) = 1.64$, $p = .202$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure H
BMI	$F(1,321) = 2.03$, $p = .155$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,322) = 0.10$, $p = .747$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,318) = 1.51$, $p = .221$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	$F(1,321) = 1.03$, $p = .312$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,320) = 0.97$, $p = .326$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure K
BMI	$F(1,318) = 2.29$, $p = .131$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,319) = 0.27$, $p = .606$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,315) = 1.11$, $p = .293$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,318) = 0.01$, $p = .785$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,317) = 3.36$, $p = .068$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
	Figure L
BMI	$F(1,319) = 0.87$, $p = .351$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,320) = 0.49$, $p = .484$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,316) = 0.001$, $p = .973$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,319) = 1.49$, $p = .223$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,319) = 3.34$, $p = .068$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure O
BMI	$F(1,323) = 0.28$, $p = .594$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,324) = 0.24$, $p = .625$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,320) = 0.01$, $p = .937$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,323) = 4.61$, $p = .032$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,322) = 5.06$, $p = .025$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
	Figure P
BMI	$F(1,321) = 0.27$, $p = .601$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,322) = 0.08$, $p = .783$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,318) = 1.06$, $p = .305$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,321) = 0.55$, $p = .458$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,320) = 0.06$, $p = .809$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure Q
BMI	$F(1,324) = 0.10$, $p = .749$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,325) = 1.01$, $p = .317$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,321) = 1.36$, $p = .244$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,324) = 4.55$, $p = .034$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,323) = 0.93$ $p = .336$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure R
BMI	$F(1,318) = 0.19$, $p = .661$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,319) = 0.11$, $p = .741$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,315) = 4.42$, $p = .036$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	$F(1,318) = 3.30$, $p = .070$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,317) = 0.03$, $p = .860$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure S
BMI	$F(1,315) = 0.01$, $p = .936$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,316) = 0.37$, $p = .543$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,312) = 0.80$, $p = .371$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,315) = 4.07$, $p = .044$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,314) = 0.51$, $p = .478$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure V
BMI	$F(1,321) = 0.27$, $p = .603$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,322) = 0.53$, $p = .468$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,318) = 3.36$, $p = .068$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
PACS	$F(1,321) = 0.53$, $p = .468$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,320) = 0.70$, $p = .403$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure W
BMI	$F(1,315) = 0.22$, $p = .643$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,316) = 0.09$, $p = .764$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,312) = 0.30$, $p = .583$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,315) = 5.14$, $p = .024$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	$F(1,315) = 0.68$, $p = .409$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure Z
BMI	$F(1,323) = 0.00$, $p = .984$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,324) = 0.64$, $p = .425$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,320) = 0.06$, $p = .812$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,323) = 0.05$, $p = .830$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,322) = 0.93$, $p = .335$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
	Figure AA
BMI	$F(1,321) = 4.17$, $p = .042$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,322) = 0.79$, $p = .376$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
DMS	$F(1,318) = 0.03$, $p = .870$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,321) = 0.29$, $p = .592$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
SATAQ	$F(1,320) = 3.01$, $p = .084$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure DD
BMI	$F(1,316) = 0.03$, $p = .859$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
EDI-BD	$F(1,317) = 1.93$, $p = .166$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
DMS	$F(1,313) = 0.004$, $p = .948$, partial $\eta^2 < .01$
PACS	$F(1,316) = 5.39$, $p = .021$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	$F(1,315) = 5.90$, $p = .016$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Appendix M: Significant F, p, and η^2 values with Means and Standard Deviations for Health Analyses

General Notes:

1. Findings in bold are significant at the $p < .006$ level. Italicized findings represent a trend towards significance ($.006 < p < .01$). Significant pairwise differences are indicated for values up to and including $p = .014$.
2. For analyses without covariates, raw means are presented with standard deviations. Adjusted means are presented for all ANCOVAs with adjusted standard errors.
3. Superscripts denote means that differ significantly from each other. Subscripts denote means that differ significantly from each other.

Table M.1. Repeated measures effects: Significant two-way interactions (target race X covariate)

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure D
EDI-BD	*$F(2,632) = 4.70$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$*
	Figure R
SATAQ	*$F(2,634) = 4.81$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
	Figure AA
SATAQ	$F(2,633) = 4.35$, $p = .014$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure DD
BMI	$F(2,628) = 4.39$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table M.2. Repeated measures effects: Significant two-way interactions (target race X rater gender)

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure D			
EDI-BD	**5.42 (0.11)[a]**	**5.11 (0.09)[b]**	**5.25 (0.10)**	**5.36 (0.09)**	**5.57 (0.11)**	**5.36 (0.09)**	**$F(2,632) = 5.33$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
PACS	5.41 (0.11)[a]	5.12 (0.09)[b]	5.29 (0.10)	5.35 (0.08)	5.62 (0.11)	5.34 (0.09)	$F(2,633) = 4.51$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table M.3. Repeated measures effects: Significant two-way interactions (target race X rater race)

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
					Figure Q					
No covariates	*5.91 (0.98)*[a]	*5.62 (1.13)*[b]	*5.29 (1.13)*[b]	*5.86 (1.07)*$_c$	*6.05 (1.06)*$_c$	*5.27 (1.03)*$_d$	*5.90 (0.99)*[e]	*5.94 (0.96)*[e]	*5.49 (1.09)*[f]	*F(2,629) = 3.56, p = .008, partial* η^2 *= .02*
BMI	*5.92 (0.10)*[a]	*5.62 (0.11)*[a]	*5.35 (0.12)*[b]	*5.85 (0.10)*$_c$	*6.05 (0.10)*$_c$	*5.33 (0.12)*$_d$	*5.88 (0.10)*[e]	*5.95 (0.10)*[e]	*5.54 (0.11)*[f]	*F(2,626) = 3.59, p = .007, partial* η^2 *= .02*
EDI-BD	**5.91 (0.10)**[a]	**5.61 (0.11)**[b]	**5.39 (0.12)**[b]	**5.86 (0.10)**$_c$	**6.05 (0.10)**$_c$	**5.33 (0.10)**$_d$	**5.88 (0.09)**[e]	**5.94 (0.10)**[e]	**5.58 (0.11)**[f]	***F*(2,627) = 3.70, *p* = .006, partial** η^2 **= .02**
DMS	**5.90 (0.10)**[a]	**5.61 (0.11)**[b]	**5.36 (0.12)**[b]	**5.84 (0.09)**$_c$	**6.08 (0.10)**$_c$	**5.35 (0.10)**$_d$	**5.86 (0.09)**[e]	**5.92 (0.10)**[f]	**5.58 (0.11)**[f]	***F*(2,618) = 3.98, *p* = .004, partial** η^2 **= .02**
PACS	*5.88 (0.10)*[a]	*5.64 (0.11)*	*5.41 (0.12)*[b]	*5.83 (0.10)*$_c$	*6.06 (0.10)*$_c$	*5.38 (0.12)*$_d$	*5.84 (0.09)*	*5.97 (0.10)*$_e$	*5.62 (0.11)*[f]	*F(2,626) = 3.56, p = .008, partial* η^2 *= .02*

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	**5.89 (0.10)[a]**	**5.61 (0.11)**	**5.42 (0.12)[b]**	**5.88 (0.10)$_c$**	**6.05 (0.10)$_c$**	**5.33 (0.12)$_d$**	**5.86 (0.09)[e]**	**5.94 (0.10)[f]**	**5.57 (0.11)[f]**	***F*(2,620) = 3.69, *p* = .006, partial η^2 = .02**
					Figure V					
No covariates	*4.76 (1.04)[a]*	*4.61 (1.06)[a]*	*3.91 (1.04)[b]*	*4.49 (0.95)$_c$*	*4.36 (1.05)*	*4.10 (1.17)$_d$*	*4.59 (0.98)[e]*	*4.37 (1.02)[e]*	*3.80 (1.18)[f]*	*F(2,636) = 3.46, p = .009, partial η^2 = .02*
BMI	**4.79 (0.09)[a]**	**4.60 (0.10)[a]**	**3.91 (0.12)[b]**	**4.50 (0.09)$_c$**	**4.36 (0.10)**	**4.20 (0.12)$_d$**	**4.61 (0.09)[e]**	**4.36 (0.10)[e]**	**3.78 (0.12)[f]**	***F*(2,632) = 3.85, *p* = .004, partial η^2 = .02**
DMS	4.78 (0.10)[a]	4.60 (0.11)[a]	3.30 (0.12)[b]	4.51 (0.09)$_c$	4.40 (0.10)	4.21 (0.11)$_d$	4.60 (0.09)[e]	4.39 (0.11)[e]	3.83 (0.11)[f]	F(2,626) = 3.28 p = .012, partial η^2 = .02
PACS	4.76 (0.10)[a]	4.61 (0.10)[a]	3.95 (0.12)[b]	4.50 (0.10)c	4.35 (0.10)	4.19 (0.12)$_d$	4.61 (0.10)[e]	4.36 (0.10)[e]	3.80 (0.12)[f]	F(2,632) = 3.21, p = .013, partial η^2 = .02

Table M.4. Repeated measures effects: Significant main effects of target race

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
			Figure C	
No covariates	**3.09 (1.62)[a]**	**3.51 (1.64)[b]**	**2.99 (1.59)[a]**	**$F(2,635) = 19.11$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
SATAQ	*3.08 (0.09)[a]*	*3.50 (0.10)[b]*	*3.01 (0.09)[a]*	*$F(2,629) = 4.85$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
			Figure D	
No covariates	**5.23 (1.26)[a]**	**5.30 (1.16)[a]**	**5.44 (1.26)[b]**	**$F(2,637) = 5.77$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
EDI-BD	**5.26 (0.07)[a]**	**5.31 (0.07)[a]**	**5.47 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,632) = 5.67$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
			Figure H	
No covariates	**4.89 (1.20)[a]**	**5.11 (1.04)[b]**	**5.19 (1.03)[b]**	**$F(2,625) = 10.88$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
			Figure L	
No covariates	**4.12 (1.30)[a]**	**4.53 (1.38)[b]**	**4.08 (1.23)[a]**	**$F(2,632) = 19.37$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
			Figure O	
No covariates	*3.00 (1.06)[a]*	*3.20 (1.09)[b]*	*3.15 (1.14)[b]*	*$F(2,641) = 4.86$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
			Figure P	
No covariates	**5.93 (1.07)[a]**	**5.74 (1.21)[b]**	**5.94 (1.13)[a]**	**$F(2,606) = 7.70$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure R		
No covariates	4.65 (1.24)[a]	4.53 (1.22)	4.42 (1.16)[b]	$F(2,640) = 4.33$, $p = .014$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	**4.65 (0.07)[a]**	**4.53 (0.07)**	**4.43 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(2,634) = 5.32$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
		Figure W		
No covariates	**5.66 (1.15)[a]**	**5.34 (1.05)[b]**	**5.62 (1.18)[a]**	**$F(2,613) = 13.23$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
		Figure Z		
No covariates	**3.57 (0.99)[a]**	**3.44 (0.98)[a]**	**3.70 (1.09)[b]**	**$F(2,642) = 8.38$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure AA		
No covariates	**2.64 (1.37)[a]**	**2.83 (1.42)[b]**	**3.28 (1.41)[c]**	**$F(2,637) = 28.21$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$**
SATAQ	**2.65 (0.08)[a]**	**2.85 (0.08)[b]**	**3.32 (0.08)[c]**	**$F(2,633) = 5.37$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
		Figure DD		
BMI	2.74 (1.20)	2.73 (1.14)	2.73 (1.31)	$F(2,628) = 4.48$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table M.5. Between-subjects effects: Significant main effects of rater gender

Covariate	Rater Gender: Male Mean (SD/SE)	Rater Gender: Female Mean (SD/SE)	F, p, and partial η^2 values
		Figure L	
No covariates	**4.43 (0.97)[a]**	**4.11 (0.99)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 10.14$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	4.41 (0.09)[a]	4.12 (0.07)[b]	$F(1,319) = 6.26$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
EDI-BD	**4.47 (0.09)[a]**	**4.09 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 10.52$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 < .03$**
PACS	**4.46 (0.09)[a]**	**4.09 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,319) = 9.94$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
SATAQ	**4.44 (0.09)[a]**	**4.10 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,319) = 8.97$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure Q	
PACS	5.85 (0.07)[a]	5.62 (0.16)[b]	$F(1,324) = 6.46$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
		Figure R	
No covariates	**4.74 (0.93)[a]**	**4.40 (0.97)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 8.37$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	*4.69 (0.08)[a]*	*4.40 (0.07)[b]*	*$F(1,318) = 6.83$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
DMS	**4.68 (0.08)[a]**	**4.41 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,315) = 10.71$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
PACS	*4.76 (0.09)[a]*	*4.34 (0.08)[b]*	*$F(1,318) = 7.27$, $p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
SATAQ	*4.69 (0.08)[a]*	*4.40 (0.07)[b]*	*$F(1,317) = 6.94$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure V	
DMS	*4.50 (0.08)*[a]	*4.22 (0.06)*[b]	*F(1,318) =6.66, p = .010, partial* η^2 *= .02*
		Figure AA	
No covariates	**3.11 (1.09)**[a]	**2.78 (1.05)**[b]	***F*(1,323) = 8.25, *p* = .004, partial η^2 = .03**
EDI-BD	**3.14 (0.10)**[a]	**2.77 (0.08)**[b]	***F*(1,322) = 8.50, *p* = .004, partial η^2 = .03**
PACS	**3.13 (0.10)**[a]	**2.78 (0.08)**[b]	***F*(1,321) = 7.70, *p* = .006, partial η^2 = .02**
SATAQ	*3.10 (0.10)*[a]	*2.78 (0.08)*[b]	*F(1,320) = 6.78, p = .010, partial* η^2 *= .02*

Table M.6. Between-subjects effects: Significant main effects of rater race

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure G		
No covariates	*4.84 (0.85)*[a]	*4.76 (0.90)*[a]	*4.40 (0.99)*[b]	*F(2,324) = 4.72, p = .010, partial* η^2 *= .03*
BMI	4.85 (0.08)[a]	4.76 (0.90)[a]	4.47 (0.10)[b]	$F(2,322) = 4.43$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
DMS	4.85 (0.08)[a]	4.77 (0.09)[a]	4.47 (0.10)[b]	$F(2,319) = 4.60$, $p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$
SATAQ	*4.86 (0.08)*[a]	*4.76 (0.09)*[a]	*4.44 (0.10)*[b]	*F(2,321) = 5.05, p = .007, partial* η^2 *= .03*

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure Q		
No covariates	**5.89 (0.77)[a]**	**5.86 (0.81)[a]**	**5.35 (0.86)[b]**	**$F(2,326) = 10.29$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
BMI	**5.88 (0.07)[a]**	**5.87 (0.08)[a]**	**5.40 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,324) = 10.73$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
EDI-BD	**5.88 (0.07)[a]**	**5.87 (0.08)[a]**	**5.43 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,325) = 9.38$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
DMS	**5.87 (0.07)[a]**	**5.87 (0.08)[a]**	**5.43 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,321) = 9.64$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
PACS	**5.85 (0.07)[a]**	**5.89 (0.08)[a]**	**5.47 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,324) = 7.56$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
SATAQ	**5.88 (0.07)[a]**	**5.87 (0.08)[a]**	**5.44 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,323) = 8.24$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
		Figure R		
No covariates	**4.76 (0.92)[a]**	**4.66 (0.92)[a]**	**4.14 (0.96)[b]**	**$F(2,320) = 11.58$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
BMI	**4.79 (0.08)[a]**	**4.66 (0.09)[a]**	**4.17 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(2,318) = 11.70$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
EDI-BD	**4.80 (0.08)[a]**	**4.66 (0.09)[a]**	**4.17 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(2,319) = 11.94$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
DMS	**4.79 (0.08)[a]**	**4.69 (0.09)[a]**	**4.17 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(2,315) = 12.06$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
PACS	**4.80 (0.09)[a]**	**4.66 (0.09)[a]**	**4.17 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(2,318) = 11.94$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
SATAQ	**4.80 (0.08)[a]**	**4.66 (0.09)[a]**	**4.15 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(2,317) = 12.15$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$**
		Figure V		
No covariates	**4.61 (0.71)[a]**	**4.44 (0.79)[a]**	**5.62 (1.16)[b]**	**$F(2,323) = 17.53$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$**
BMI	**4.63 (0.07)[a]**	**4.34 (0.08)[a]**	**3.96 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,321) = 18.54$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$**

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
EDI-BD	**4.62 (0.07)[a]**	**4.44 (0.08)[a]**	**4.00 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,322) = 15.97, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .09$**
DMS	**4.63 (0.07)[a]**	**4.47 (0.08)[a]**	**3.99 (0.08)[b]**	**$F(2,318) = 17.78, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$**
PACS	**4.63 (0.07)[a]**	**4.44 (0.08)[a]**	**3.98 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,321) = 16.79, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$**
SATAQ	**4.62 (0.07)[a]**	**4.44 (0.08)[a]**	**3.96 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(2,320) = 17.09, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$**

Table M.7. Between-subjects effects: Significant covariate effects

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure A
DMS	**$F(1,318) = 9.92, p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
	Figure O
SATAQ	**$F(1,322) = 11.83, p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
	Figure Q
PACS	*$F(1,324) = 7.29, p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
	Figure S
DMS	**$F(1,312) = 7.97, p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
	Figure AA
BMI	**$F(1,321) = 7.64, p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**

Appendix N: Significant F, p, and η^2 values with Means and Standard Deviations for Attractiveness Analyses

General Notes:

1. Findings in bold are significant at the $p < .006$ level. Italicized findings represent a trend towards significance ($.006 < p < .01$). Significant pairwise differences are indicated for values up to and including $p = .014$.
2. For analyses without covariates, raw means are presented with standard deviations. Adjusted means are presented for all ANCOVAs with adjusted standard errors.
3. Superscripts denote means that differ significantly from each other. Subscripts denote means that differ significantly from each other.

Table N.1. Repeated measures effects: Significant two-way interactions (target race X covariate)

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure G
SATAQ	$F(2,607) = 4.85$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$

Table N.2. Repeated measures effects: Significant two-way interactions (target race X rater gender)

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
				Figure G			
EDI-BD	**4.63 (0.13)[a]**	**4.15 (0.10)[b]**	**4.53 (0.13)$_c$**	**4.09 (0.10)$_d$**	**4.25 (0.13)**	**4.26 (0.11)**	**$F(2,610) = 5.37, p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
PACS	4.65 (0.12)[a]	4.15 (0.10)[b]	4.51 (0.12)$_c$	4.10 (0.10)$_d$	4.28 (0.10)	4.24 (0.11)	$F(2,609) = 4.64, p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
SATAQ	**4.70 (0.12)[a]**	**4.15 (0.10)[b]**	**4.51 (0.12)$_c$**	**4.10 (0.10)$_d$**	**4.28 (0.13)**	**4.25 (0.11)**	**$F(2,607) = 5.36, p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
				Figure H			
EDI-BD	3.18 (0.12)	3.22 (0.10)	3.24 (0.12)	3.30 (0.10)	3.13 (0.12)[a]	3.60 (0.10)[b]	$F(2,641) = 4.45, p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Gender						F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian		Hispanic		African American		
	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	Male M (SD/SE)	Female M (SD/SE)	
SATAQ	*3.21 (0.15)*	*3.14 (0.13)*	*3.08 (0.15)*	*3.42 (0.15)*	*3.23 (0.19)*	*3.59 (0.14)*	*$F(2,638) = 5.04$, $p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
				Figure Q			
SATAQ	4.84 (0.13)	4.94 (0.11)	4.76 (0.13)[a]	5.17 (0.11)[b]	4.68 (0.13)$_c$	5.26 (0.10)$_d$	$F(2,631) = 4.52$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$

Table N.3. Repeated measures effects: Significant two-way interactions (target race X rater race)

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
					Figure C					
No covariates	*2.86 (1.70)*[a]	*2.43 (1.44)*[b]	*2.31 (1.43)*[b]	*3.24 (1.66)*$_c$	*2.84 (1.61)*	*2.60 (1.53)*$_d$	*2.46 (1.44)*	*2.36 (1.43)*	*2.40 (1.42)*	*F(4,633) = 3.51, p = .008, partial* η^2 *= .02*
BMI	2.85 (0.14)[a]	2.41 (0.15)[b]	2.41 (0.17)[b]	3.22 (0.14)$_c$	2.84 (0.16)	2.68 (0.17)$_d$	2.43 (0.13)	2.34 (0.14)	2.52 (0.15)	F(4,629) = 3.31, p = .011, partial η^2 = .02
EDI-BD	2.89 (0.14)[a]	2.41 (0.15)[b]	2.30 (0.17)[b]	3.26 (0.15)$_c$	2.84 (0.16)	2.58 (0.18)$_d$	2.47 (0.13)	2.33 (0.14)	2.41 (0.16)	*F*(4,631) = 3.19, *p* = .013, partial η^2 = .02
DMS	*2.86 (0.14)*[a]	*2.39 (0.16)*[b]	*2.31 (0.17)*[b]	*3.24 (0.15)*$_c$	*2.82 (0.16)*	*2.58 (0.17)*$_d$	*2.46 (0.13)*	*2.36 (0.15)*	*2.42 (0.15)*	*F(4,620) = 3.39, p = .010, partial* η^2 *= .02*

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
						Figure G				
No covariates	4.64 (1.37)[a]	4.39 (1.33)	4.01 (1.51)[b]	4.30 (1.35)	4.51 (1.35)[c]	3.94 (1.44)[d]	4.33 (1.37)	4.17 (1.55)	4.20 (1.39)	$F(4,612) = 3.28$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
BMI	4.64 (0.13)[a]	4.40 (0.14)	4.11 (0.15)[b]	4.33 (0.12)	4.51 (0.13)[c]	4.08 (0.15)[d]	4.34 (0.13)	4.17 (0.14)	4.28 (0.16)	$F(4,607) = 3.30$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
						Figure H				
No covariates	**3.32 (1.36)**	**3.06 (1.33)**	**3.19 (1.40)**	**3.09 (1.29)**	**3.29 (1.23)**	**3.40 (1.38)**	**3.13 (1.24)[a]**	**3.43 (1.34)**	**3.69 (1.45)[b]**	**$F(4,643) = 3.65$, $p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$**
BMI	*3.34 (0.12)*	*3.05 (0.14)*	*3.18 (0.15)*	*3.13 (0.12)*	*3.28 (0.13)*	*3.39 (0.14)*	*3.15 (0.12)[a]*	*3.42 (0.13)*	*3.53 (0.14)[b]*	*$F(4,639) = 3.45$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
EDI-BD	*3.32 (0.12)*	*3.05 (0.14)*	*3.23 (0.15)*	*3.10 (012)*	*3.28 (0.13)*	*3.42 (0.14)*	*3.12 (0.12)[a]*	*3.43 (0.13)*	*3.55 (0.15)[b]*	*$F(4,641) = 3.38$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
DMS	*3.32 (0.12)*	*3.04 (0.14)*	*3.17 (0.15)*	*3.10 (0.12)*	*3.24 (0.13)*	*3.40 (0.14)*	*3.11 (0.12)*[a]	*3.41 (0.13)*	*3.54 (0.14)*[b]	*F(4,633) = 3.57, p = .007, partial η^2 = .02*
PACS	**3.34 (0.13)**	**3.05 (0.14)**	**3.16 (0.15)**	**3.11 (0.12)**	**3.28 (0.13)**	**3.37 (0.14)**	**3.12 (0.12)**[a]	**3.43 (0.13)**	**3.54 (0.14)**[b]	**F(4,639) = 3.72, p = .005, partial η^2 = .02**
SATAQ	3.31 (0.13)	3.05 (0.14)	3.24 (0.15)	3.08 (0.12)[a]	3.27 (0.13)	3.48 (0.14)[b]	3.14 (0.12)	3.43 (0.13)	3.51 (0.15)	F(4,638) = 3.18, p = .013, partial η^2 = .02
						Figure Q				
DMS	5.12 (0.14)[a]	4.71 (0.15)[b]	4.62 (0.16)[b]	4.90 (0.13)	5.17 (0.15)	4.66 $(0.16)_c$	5.02 $(0.13)_d$	4.96 (0.15)	4.78 (0.16)	F(2,626) = 3.35, p = .011, partial η^2 = .02
						Figure R				
No covariates	**4.10 (1.44)**[a]	**3.91 (1.46)**[a]	**3.30 (1.21)**[b]	**3.71 $(1.40)_c$**	**3.87 $(1.44)_c$**	**3.27 $(1.39)_d$**	**3.61 (1.39)**	**3.51 (1.30)**	**3.49 (1.39)**	***F*(2,637) = 4.68, *p* = .001, partial η^2 = .03**

Covariate	Target Race with Rater Race									F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian			Hispanic			African American			
	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	Caucasian M (SD/SE)	Hispanic M (SD/SE)	African American M (SD/SE)	
BMI	**4.12 (0.13)[a]**	**3.91 (0.14)[a]**	**3.27 (0.15)[b]**	**3.71 (0.13)[c]**	**3.86 (0.14)[d]**	**3.25 (0.16)[d]**	**3.63 (0.12)**	**3.52 (0.14)**	**3.52 (0.15)**	**$F(2,632) = 5.14, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	**4.12 (0.13)[a]**	**3.91 (0.14)[a]**	**3.28 (0.15)[b]**	**3.72 (0.13)[c]**	**3.86 (0.14)[c]**	**3.23 (0.15)[d]**	**3.64 (0.12)**	**3.52 (0.14)**	**3.47 (0.15)**	**$F(2,635) = 4.43, p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
DMS	**4.12 (0.13)[a]**	**3.93 (0.14)[a]**	**3.28 (0.15)[b]**	**3.71 (0.14)[c]**	**3.90 (0.14)[c]**	**3.26 (0.15)[d]**	**3.64 (0.12)**	**3.57 (0.14)**	**3.47 (0.15)**	**$F(2,628) = 4.36, p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
PACS	**4.13 (0.13)[a]**	**3.91 (0.14)[a]**	**3.27 (0.15)[b]**	**3.72 (0.13)[c]**	**3.86 (0.14)[c]**	**3.25 (0.16)[d]**	**3.65 (0.13)**	**3.51 (0.14)**	**3.48 (0.15)**	**$F(2,633) = 4.51, p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
SATAQ	**4.13 (0.13)[a]**	**3.91 (0.14)[a]**	**3.34 (0.15)[b]**	**3.73 (0.13)**	**3.86 (0.14)[c]**	**3.32 (0.16)[d]**	**3.63 (0.12)**	**3.52 (0.12)**	**3.55 (0.15)**	**$F(2,631) = 4.39, p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**

Table N.4. Repeated measures effects: Significant main effects of target race

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
			Figure A	
No covariates	**2.73 (1.41)[a]**	**2.60 (1.43)[b]**	**2.86 (1.53)[a]**	$F(2,644) = 5.67$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
			Figure C	
No covariates	**2.56 (1.56)[a]**	**2.92 (1.62)[b]**	**2.41 (1.43)[a]**	$F(2,633) = 20.85$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$
			Figure D	
No covariates	**2.83 (1.40)[a]**	**3.09 (1.43)[b]**	**3.00 (1.42)[b]**	$F(2,633) = 6.24$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
			Figure K	
No covariates	**3.68 (1.37)[a]**	**4.13 (1.44)[b]**	**3.93 (1.36)[c]**	$F(2,590) = 15.21$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$
SATAQ	**3.72 (0.08)[a]**	**4.14 (0.08)[b]**	**3.94 (0.08)[c]**	$F(2,589) = 7.12$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
			Figure L	
No covariates	**2.59 (1.18)[a]**	**2.72 (1.26)[a]**	**3.03 (1.31)[b]**	$F(2,634) = 19.32$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$
			Figure O	
No covariates	**2.63 (1.19)[a]**	**2.78 (1.24)[b]**	**2.67 (1.24)**	$F(2,646) = 17.45$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$

Covariate	Target Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
			Figure P	
No covariates	*4.73 (1.66)*[a]	*4.68 (1.61)*[a]	*4.93 (1.64)*[b]	*$F(2,610) = 4.74$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$*
			Figure R	
No covariates	3.80 (1.42)[a]	3.63 (1.43)[b]	3.54 (1.36)[b]	$F(2,637) = 4.51$, $p = .011$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$
			Figure V	
No covariates	**3.74 (1.37)**[a]	**3.27 (1.33)**[b]	**3.48 (1.28)**[c]	**$F(2,634) = 16.88$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
			Figure AA	
No covariates	**2.15 (1.08)**[a]	**2.33 (1.27)**[b]	**2.64 (1.26)**[c]	**$F(2,643) = 26.10$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$**

Table N.5. Between-subjects effects: Significant main effects of rater gender

Covariate	Rater Gender: Male Mean (SD/SE)	Rater Gender: Female Mean (SD/SE)	F, p, and partial η^2 values
		Figure B	
EDI-BD	2.68 (0.11)[a]	3.04 (.09)[b]	$F(1,321) = 6.30$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
DMS	**2.59 (0.12)[a]**	**3.12 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(1,317) = 9.54$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure D	
DMS	**2.71 (0.11)[a]**	**3.18 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(1,318) = 8.82$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure L	
No covariates	**2.56 (1.00)[a]**	**2.93 (0.94)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 10.87$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
BMI	**2.54 (0.09)[a]**	**2.98 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,318) = 16.04$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
EDI-BD	**2.60 (0.09)[a]**	**2.93 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,319) = 8.01$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
DMS	**2.56 (0.10)[a]**	**2.95 (0.08)[b]**	**$F(1,315) = 8.45$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
PACS	**2.57 (0.09)[a]**	**2.94 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,318) = 11.46$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
SATAQ	**2.58 (.09)[a]**	**2.95 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,318) = 11.05$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
		Figure O	
No covariates	**2.45 (1.01)[a]**	**2.87 (1.00)[b]**	**$F(1,325) = 12.58$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
BMI	**2.43 (0.09)[a]**	**2.92 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,323) = 18.74$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$**
EDI-BD	**2.52 (0.09)[a]**	**2.86 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,324) = 8.41$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
DMS	**2.47 (0.10)[a]**	**2.89 (0.08)[b]**	**$F(1,320) = 10.03$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
PACS	**2.45 (0.09)[a]**	**2.90 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,323) = 15.65$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
SATAQ	**2.47 (0.09)[a]**	**2.89 (0.07)[b]**	**$F(1,322) = 14.13$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
		Figure P	
DMS	**4.41 (0.14)[a]**	**5.06 (0.11)[b]**	**$F(1,318) = 11.42$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
		Figure Q	
No covariates	**4.66 (1.56)[a]**	**5.15 (0.99)[b]**	**$F(1,326) = 12.92$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$**
BMI	**4.65 (0.11)[a]**	**5.14 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(1,324) = 10.69$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
EDI-BD	**4.65 (0.11)[a]**	**5.15 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(1,325) = 10.80$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
DMS	**4.51 (0.12)[a]**	**5.25 (0.10)[b]**	**$F(1,321) = 17.81$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$**
PACS	**4.70 (0.11)[a]**	**5.12 (0.09)[b]**	**$F(1,324) = 8.79$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**
SATAQ	*4.76 (0.11)[a]*	*5.13 (0.09)[b]*	*$F(1,323) = 7.01$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$*
		Figure S	
DMS	**4.02 (0.14)[a]**	**4.65 (0.11)[b]**	**$F(1,312) = 10.26$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$**

Covariate	Rater Gender		F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Male Mean (SD/SE)	Female Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure W	
DMS	*3.89 (0.12)*[a]	*4.35 (0.10)*[b]	*F(1,313) = 7.43, p = .007, partial* η^2 *= .02*

Table N.6. Between-subjects effects: Significant main effects of rater race

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
		Figure A		
SATAQ	*2.68 (0.11)*[a]	*2.50 (0.12)*[a]	*3.05 (0.13)*[b]	*F(2,320) = 4.68, p = .010, partial* η^2 *= .03*
		Figure O		
No covariates	**2.51 (0.87)**[a]	**2.57 (0.98)**[a]	**3.06 (1.15)**[b]	***F*(2,325) = 7.10, *p* = .001, partial η^2 = .04**
BMI	**2.53 (0.09)**[a]	**2.55 (0.10)**[a]	**2.94 (0.11)**[b]	***F*(2,323) = 5.22, *p* = .006, partial η^2 = .03**
EDI-BD	**2.49 (0.09)**[a]	**2.56 (0.10)**[a]	**3.02 (0.11)**[b]	**F(2,324) = 7.91, p < .001, partial η^2 = .05**
DMS	**2.49 (0.09)**[a]	**2.55 (0.10)**[a]	**2.99 (0.11)**[b]	**F(2,320) = 7.20, p = .001, partial η^2 = .04**
PACS	**2.54 (0.09)**[a]	**2.54 (0.10)**[a]	**2.94 (0.11)**[b]	***F*(2,323) = 5.20, *p* = .006, partial η^2 = .03**
SATAQ	2.54 (0.09)[a]	2.57 (0.10)[a]	2.93 (0.11)[b]	*F*(2,322) = 4.33, *p* = .014, partial η^2 = .03

Covariate	Rater Race			F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Caucasian Mean (SD/SE)	Hispanic Mean (SD/SE)	African American Mean (SD/SE)	
			Figure R	
No covariates	*3.81 (1.17)*[a]	*3.76 (1.16)*[a]	*3.35 (1.08)*[b]	*F(2,320) = 4.91, p = .008, partial* η^2 *= .03*
BMI	*3.82 (0.10)*[a]	*3.76 (0.11)*[a]	*3.35 (0.13)*[b]	*F(2,318) = 4.70, p = .010, partial* η^2 *= .03*
EDI-BD	**3.83 (0.10)**[a]	**3.76 (0.11)**[a]	**3.33 (0.13)**[b]	***F*(2,319) = 5.21, *p* = .006, partial η^2 = .03**
DMS	**3.82 (0.10)**[a]	**3.80 (0.12)**[a]	**3.34 (0.12)**[b]	***F*(2,315) = 5.27, *p* = .006, partial η^2 = .03**
PACS	*3.84 (0.11)*[a]	*3.76 (0.11)*[b]	*3.33 (0.13)*[c]	*F(2,318) = 5.08, p = .007, partial* η^2 *= .03*
			Figure V	
No covariates	**3.74 (1.08)**[a]	**3.51 (1.01)**[a]	**3.13 (1.10)**[b]	***F*(2,323) = 8.23, *p* < .001, partial η^2 = .05**
BMI	**3.75 (0.10)**[a]	**3.51 (0.11)**[a]	**3.14 (0.12)**[b]	***F*(2,321) = 7.98, *p* < .001, partial η^2 = .05**
EDI-BD	**3.74 (0.10)**[a]	**3.51 (0.11)**[a]	**3.15 (0.12)**[b]	***F*(2,322) = 7.45, *p* = .001, partial η^2 = .04**
DMS	**3.75 (0.10)**[a]	**3.53 (0.11)**[a]	**3.13 (0.12)**[b]	***F*(2,318) = 8.16, *p* < .001, partial η^2 = .05**
PACS	**3.73 (0.10)**[a]	**3.52 (0.11)**[a]	**3.15 (0.12)**[b]	***F*(2,321) = 6.97, *p* = .001, partial η^2 = .04**
SATAQ	**3.72 (0.10)**[a]	**3.51 (0.10)**	**3.21 (0.12)**[b]	***F*(2,320) = 5.47, *p* = .005, partial η^2 = .03**

Table N.7. Between-subjects effects: Significant covariate effects

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure B
DMS	$F(1,317) = 6.23$, $p = .013$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
	Figure C
BMI	$\boldsymbol{F(1,318) = 7.89, p = .005}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .02}$
SATAQ	$F(1,317) = 7.02$, $p = .008$, *partial* $\eta^2 = .21$
	Figure L
BMI	$\boldsymbol{F(1,318) = 12.59, p < .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .04}$
	Figure O
BMI	$\boldsymbol{F(1,323) = 11.76, p = .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .04}$
	Figure P
DMS	$\boldsymbol{F(1,318) = 13.42, p < .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .04}$
PACS	$F(1,321) = 6.43$, $p = .012$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$
SATAQ	$\boldsymbol{F(1,320) = 16.53, p < .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .05}$
	Figure Q
PACS	$\boldsymbol{F(1,324) = 11.03, p = .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .03}$
SATAQ	$\boldsymbol{F(1,323) = 18.80\ p < .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .06}$

Covariate	F, p, and partial η^2 values
	Figure S
DMS	$\boldsymbol{F(1,312) = 15.45, p < .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .05}$
SATAQ	$\boldsymbol{F(1,314) = 12.21, p = .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .04}$
Figure W	
SATAQ	$\boldsymbol{F(1,316) = 11.37, p = .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .04}$
Figure AA	
BMI	$\boldsymbol{F(1,321) = 16.33, p < .001}$**, partial** $\boldsymbol{\eta^2 = .05}$

Appendix O: Additional Analyses Results

Health Analyses: Three-Way Interactions

For the health ratings, no figures displayed a three-way interaction.

Health Analyses: Covariate X Target Race Interactions

There were no significant two-way interactions with target race and the covariates, although several figures showed a trend in this direction. For figure D, the EDI-BD showed a trend towards an interaction with target race ($F(2,632) = 4.70$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$). For figure R, the SATAQ showed this same trend ($F(2,634) = 4.81$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$).

Health Analyses: Target Race X Rater Gender Interactions

One figure, figure D, showed a two-way interaction between target race and rater gender, but only when the EDI-BD was entered as a covariate ($F(2,632) = 5.33$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc testing revealed that when the target was Caucasian, male raters (*adjusted M* = 5.42, *SE* = 0.11) provided a higher health rating than did female raters (*adjusted M* = 5.11, *SE* = 0.09).

Health Analyses: Target Race X Rater Race Interactions

A two-way interaction between target race and rater race was found for two male figures. For figure Q, this interaction effect showed a trend towards significance with no covariates in the model ($F(2,629) = 3.56$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc examination of the rater race means at each level of target race revealed that when the target was Caucasian, the rating given by Caucasian raters ($M = 5.91$, $SD = 0.98$) was significantly higher than the mean ratings given by both Hispanic raters ($M = 5.62$, $SD = 1.13$) and African American raters ($M = 5.29$, $SD = 1.13$). When the target was Hispanic, the mean ratings given by both Caucasian raters ($M = 5.86$, $SD = 1.07$) and Hispanic raters ($M = 6.05$, $SD = 1.06$) were significantly higher than the mean rating assigned by African American raters ($M = 5.27$, $SD = 1.03$). When the target was African American, once again the mean ratings given by both Caucasian raters ($M = 5.90$, $SD = 0.96$) and

Hispanic raters (M = 5.94, SD = 0.96) were significantly higher than the mean rating assigned by African American raters (M = 5.49, SD = 1.09). This finding continued to display a trend towards significance when BMI and the PACS were entered as covariates. The effect reached significance when the EDI-BD, the DMS, and the SATAQ were covaried. For figure V, the interaction between target race and rater race also showed a trend towards significance with no covariates entered ($F(2,636) = 3.46$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Inspection of the rater race means at each level of target race revealed that when the target was Caucasian, the mean ratings given by both Caucasian raters (M = 4.76, SD = 1.04) and Hispanic raters (M = 4.61, SD = 1.06) were significantly higher than the mean rating assigned by African American raters (M = 3.91, SD = 1.04). When the target was Hispanic, the rating given by Caucasian raters (M = 4.49, SD = 1.09) was significantly higher than the mean rating assigned by African American raters (M = 4.10, SD = 1.17). When the target was African American, the mean ratings assigned by both Caucasian raters (M = 4.59, SD = 0.98) and Hispanic raters (M = 4.37, SD = 1.02) were significantly higher than the mean rating assigned by African American raters (M = 3.80, SD = 1.18). This finding reached significance when BMI was entered as a covariate.

Health Analyses: Main Effects of Target Race – Female Stimuli

There was a significant main effect of target race for a number of female figures. There was a significant main effect of target race for figure C ($F(2,635) = 19.11$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$) such that the mean ratings provided for Caucasian (M = 3.09, SD = 1.62) and African American (M = 2.99, SD = 1.59) targets were significantly lower than that provided for the Hispanic target (M = 3.51, SD = 1.64). This finding showed a trend towards significance when the SATAQ was covaried but failed to reach significance when each of the other covariates was entered into the equation. For figure D, there was a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,637) = 5.77$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) that remained significant when the EDI-BD was covaried but disappeared when each of the other covariates was entered. This effect is qualified by the two-way interaction between target race and rater gender. Post hoc examination of the means showed that the mean ratings given to the Caucasian target (M = 5.23, SD = 1.26) and Hispanic target (M = 5.30, SD = 1.16) were significantly lower than the mean rating assigned to the African

American target (M = 5.44, SD = 1.26). For figure H, there was also a main effect of target race ($F(2,625) = 10.88$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$) . Post hoc LSD tests showed that the mean rating given to the Caucasian target (M = 4.89, SD = 1.20) was significantly lower than those provided for the Hispanic (M = 5.11, SD = 1.04) and African American (M = 5.19, SD = 1.03) targets. This significant effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. There was a significant main effect of target race for figure L ($F(2,632) = 19.37$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that the mean ratings provided for the Caucasian (M = 4.12, SD = 1.30) and African American (M = 4.08, SD = 1.23) targets did not differ significantly but both were significantly lower than the rating provided for the Hispanic target (M = 4.53, SD = 1.38). This main effect failed to reach significance when each of the covariates was present in the model. For figure O, there was a strong trend towards significance for the main effect of target race ($F(2,641) = 4.86$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) that disappeared when each of the covariates was entered. Post hoc LSD tests showed that the mean ratings provided for the Caucasian (M = 3.00, SD = 1.06) and African American (M = 3.15, SD = 1.14) targets did not differ significantly but both were significantly lower than the mean rating provided for the Hispanic target (M = 3.20, SD = 1.09).

Health Analyses: Main Effects of Target Race – Male Stimuli

There were also several male figures that displayed a main effect of target race. For figure P , there was a main effect of target race ($F(2,606) = 7.70$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) such that the mean ratings given to the Caucasian (M = 35.93, SD = 1.07) and African American (M = 5.94, SD = 1.13) targets were both significantly higher than the mean rating given to the Hispanic target (M = 5.74, SD = 1.21). This significant effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the model with the exception of the SATAQ. There was a significant main effect of target race for figure W ($F(2,613) = 13.23$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that the mean rating for the Caucasian (M = 5.66, SD = 1.15) target was not significantly different from the mean rating for the African American (M = 5.62, SD = 1.18) target. However, both were significantly higher than the mean rating given to the Hispanic target (M = 5.34, SD = 1.18). This effect was no longer significant when each of the covariates was entered.

There was a significant main effect of target race for figure Z ($F(2,642) = 8.38$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that the mean rating for the Caucasian ($M = 3.57$, $SD = 0.99$) target was not significantly different from the mean rating for the Hispanic ($M = 3.44$, $SD = 0.98$) target. However, both were significantly lower than the mean rating given to the African American target ($M = 3.70$, $SD = 1.09$). This main effect failed to reach significance when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. There was a significant main effect of target race for figure AA ($F(2,637) = 28.21$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$). Post hoc tests showed that the mean rating given to the African American target ($M = 3.28$, $SD = 1.41$) was significantly higher than the mean rating given to the Hispanic target ($M = 2.83$, $SD = 1.42$), which was significantly higher than the mean rating given to the Caucasian target ($M = 2.64$, $SD = 1.37$). This effect remained significant when the SATAQ was covaried but not when each of the other covariates was entered.

Health Analyses: Between-Subjects Interactions

No figures displayed a two-way interaction between rater race and rater gender.

Health Analyses: Main Effects of Rater Gender

Several figures showed a main effect of rater gender, collapsed across level of target race. For figure L, this main effect of gender was significant with no covariates in the model ($F(1,321) = 10.14$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Pairwise comparisons showed that male raters ($M = 4.43$, $SD = 0.97$) gave a higher rating than female raters ($M = 4.11$, $SD = 0.99$). This effect remained significant when the EDI-BD, the PACS, and the SATAQ were covaried but not when each of the other covariates was entered. For figure R, again there was a main effect of rater gender with no covariates entered ($F(1,320) = 8.37$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc LSD tests revealed that, once again, male raters ($M = 4.74$, $SD = 0.93$) provided higher ratings than females raters ($M = 4.40$, $SD = 0.97$). This effect remained significant when the DMS was covaried and showed a strong trend towards significance when BMI, the PACS, and the SATAQ were covaried. The effect was no longer significant when the EDI-BD was covaried. For figure V, there was a strong trend for the main effect of rater gender to reach significance only when the DMS

was covaried ($F(1,318) = 6.66$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc tests showed that male raters (*adjusted M* = 4.50, *SE* = 0.08) provided higher ratings than female raters (*adjusted M* = 4.22, *SE* = 0.06). For figure AA, again there was a main effect of rater gender with no covariates entered ($F(1,323) = 8.25$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Examination of the cell means again revealed that male raters ($M = 3.11$, $SD = 1.09$) provided higher ratings than female raters ($M = 2.78$, $SD = 1.05$). This main effect remained significant when the EDI-BD and the PACS were covaried and showed a strong trend when the SATAQ was covaried. It disappeared when BMI and the DMS were covaried.

Health Analyses: Main Effects of Rater Race

Several figures showed a significant main effect of rater race collapsed across levels of target race. The only female figure in this list, figure G, showed a strong trend towards a significant main effect of rater race with no covariates in the model ($F(2,324) = 4.72$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that the mean rating given by Caucasian raters ($M = 4.84$, $SD = 0.85$) was not significantly different from the mean rating given by Hispanic raters ($M = 4.76$, $SD = 0.90$). However, both were significantly higher than the mean rating assigned by African American raters ($M = 4.40$, $SD = 0.99$). This trend towards significance was also seen when the SATAQ was covaried but not when each of the other covariates was entered. Figure Q showed a significant main effect of rater race with no covariates entered ($F(2,326) = 10.29$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$) that remained significant when each of the covariates was entered in the model. This effect must be considered in light of the trend for an interaction between target race and rater race. Post hoc tests showed that the mean rating given by African American raters ($M = 5.35$, $SD = 0.86$) was significantly lower than the mean ratings given by both Caucasian ($M = 5.89$, $SD = 0.77$) and Hispanic ($M = 5.86$, $SD = 0.86$) raters. Figure R showed the same pattern as figure Q with a significant main effect of rater race ($F(2,320) = 11.58$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .07$) that remained significant when each covariate was entered. Once again, this effect is tempered by the trend towards a significant interaction between target race and rater race. Again, post hoc tests showed that the mean rating given by African American raters ($M = 4.14$, $SD = 0.96$) was significantly lower than the mean ratings

given by both Caucasian (M = 4.76, SD = 0.92) and Hispanic (M = 4.66, SD = 0.92) raters. Figure V also showed this same pattern of a significant main effect of rater race ($F(2,323) = 17.53$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$) that remained significant with each covariate entered. For this figure, examination of the means revealed that the mean rating given by African American raters (M = 5.62, SD = 1.16) was significantly higher than the mean ratings given by both Caucasian (M = 4.61, SD = 0.71) and Hispanic (M = 4.44, SD = 0.79) raters.

Health Analyses: Significant Covariates

There were several figures with significant covariates in these analyses. For figure A, the DMS was a significant covariate ($F(1,318) = 9.92$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). For figure O, the SATAQ was a significant covariate ($F(1,322) = 11.83$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$).There was a strong trend for the PACS to be a significant covariate for figure Q ($F(1,324) = 7.29$, $p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). The DMS was a significant covariate for figure S ($F(1,312) = 7.97$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). BMI was a significant covariate for figure AA ($F(1,321) = 7.64$, $p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$).

Attractiveness Analyses: Three-Way Interactions

For the attractiveness analyses, no figures showed a three-way interaction.

Attractiveness Analyses: Covariate X Target Race Interactions

One figure, figure G, showed a trend for the SATAQ to interact with target race ($F(2,607) = 4.85$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$).

Attractiveness Analyses: Target Race X Rater Gender Interactions

Several figures displayed a two-way interaction between target race and rater gender. For figure G, this interaction was significant when the EDI ($F(2,610) = 5.37$, $p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) and the SATAQ ($F(2,607) = 5.36$, $p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) were covaried. Post hoc tests showed that when the target was Caucasian, male raters (*adjusted* M = 4.63, SE = 0.13) provided higher ratings than female raters (*adjusted* M = 4.15, SE = 0.10). When the target was Hispanic, male raters (*adjusted* M = 4.53, SE = 0.13) also provided higher ratings than female raters (*adjusted* M = 4.09, SE = 0.10). There was a

trend for a significant interaction for figure H only when the SATAQ was covaried ($F(2,638) = 5.04$, $p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc tests did not reveal significant differences between specific pairs of means.

Attractiveness Analyses: Target Race X Rater Race Interactions

Several figures showed a two-way interaction between target race and rater race. For figure C, this interaction showed a trend towards significance with no covariates in the model ($F(4,633) = 3.51$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Examination of the rater race mean ratings at each level of target race revealed that when the target was Caucasian, Caucasian raters ($M = 2.86$, $SD = 1.70$) provided a higher rating than did Hispanic raters ($M = 2.43$, $SD = 1.44$) and African American raters ($M = 2.31$, $SD = 1.43$). When the target was Hispanic, Caucasian raters ($M = 3.24$, $SD = 1.66$) provided a higher rating than did African American raters ($M = 2.60$, $SD = 1.53$). This trend remained when the DMS was entered as a covariate but not when each of the other covariates was entered. For figure H, there was a significant interaction with no covariates entered ($F(4,643) = 3.65$, $p = .006$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Post hoc analyses showed that when the target was African American, African American raters ($M = 3.69$, $SD = 1.45$) provided higher ratings than did Caucasian raters ($M = 3.13$, $SD = 1.24$). The interaction remained significant when the PACS was covaried and showed a strong trend when BMI, the EDI-BD, and the DMS were covaried. The effect was no longer significant when the SATAQ was covaried. Figure R showed a significant interaction between target race and rater race ($F(2,637) = 4.68$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$) that remained significant when each of the covariates was entered. Post hoc tests showed that when the target was Caucasian, Caucasian raters ($M = 4.10$, $SD = 1.44$) and Hispanic raters ($M = 3.91$, $SD = 1.46$) provided higher mean ratings than did African American raters ($M = 3.30$, $SD = 1.21$). When the target was Hispanic, the mean rating provided by Caucasian raters ($M = 3.71$, $SD = 1.40$) was lower than the mean rating provided by Hispanic raters ($M = 3.27$, $SD = 1.39$).

Attractiveness Analyses: Main Effects of Target Race – Female Stimuli

There was a significant main effect of target race for several female figures. For figure A, there was a significant main effect of target race ($F(2,644) = 5.67$, $p = .004$,

partial η^2 = .02) such that the mean rating provided for the Caucasian target (M = 2.73, SD = 1.41) did not differ significantly from the rating given to the African American target (M = 2.86, SD = 1.53). These means were both significantly higher than the mean rating given to the Hispanic target (M = 2.60, SD = 1.43). This main effect was no longer significant when each of the covariates was entered into the model. There was a significant main effect of target race for figure C ($F(2,633) = 20.85$, $p < .001$, partial η^2 = .06) but this effect must be considered in light of the significant two-way interaction between target race and rater race. Post hoc tests for this main effect revealed that mean ratings assigned to the Caucasian (M = 2.56, SD = 1.56) and African American (M = 2.41, SD = 1.43) targets were significantly lower than the rating assigned to the Hispanic target (M = 2.92, SD = 1.62). This main effect disappeared when each of the covariates was entered into the equation. For figure D, there was also a significant main effect of target race with no covariates entered ($F(2,633) = 6.24$, $p = .002$, partial η^2 = .02). Post hoc tests showed that the mean rating given to the Caucasian target (M = 2.83, SD = 1.40) was significantly lower than the mean rating given to both the Hispanic (M = 3.09, SD = 1.43) and African American (M = 3.00, SD = 1.42) targets. This main effect was no longer significant when each of the covariates was entered. For figure K, the main effect of target race was significant with no covariates in the model ($F(2,590) = 15.21$, $p < .001$, partial η^2 = .05). Pairwise comparisons of the means showed that the mean rating given to the Caucasian target (M = 3.68, SD = 1.37) was lower than the mean rating given to the African American target (M = 3.93, SD = 1.36) which, in turn, was significantly lower than the rating given to the Hispanic target (M = 4.13, SD = 1.44). The effect remained significant when the SATAQ was covaried but disappeared when each of the other covariates was entered. For figure L, the main effect of target race was significant only with no covariates in the model ($F(2,634) = 19.32$, $p < .001$, partial η^2 = .06). Post hoc tests revealed that the Caucasian (M = 2.59, SD = 1.18) and Hispanic (M = 2.72, SD = 1.26) targets received significantly lower ratings than did the African American target (M = 3.03, SD = 1.31). For figure O, the main effect of target race was also significant only with no covariates in the model ($F(2,646) = 17.45$, $p < .001$, partial η^2 = .05). Post hoc

tests revealed that the Hispanic target (M = 2.63, SD = 1.19) received higher ratings than did the Caucasian target (M = 2.78, SD = 1.24).

Attractiveness Analyses: Main Effects of Target Race – Male Stimuli

For the male figures, several showed a main effect of target race with no covariates in the model that disappeared when each of the covariates was entered. For figure P, the main effect showed a strong trend towards significance ($F(2,610) = 4.74$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .01$). Examination of the means revealed that the Caucasian (M = 4.73, SD = 1.66) and Hispanic (M = 4.68, SD = 1.61) targets received significantly lower ratings than did the African American target (M = 4.93, SD = 1.64). For figure V, the main effect of target race ($F(2,634) = 16.88$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$) was such that the mean rating given to the Hispanic target (M = 3.27, SD = 1.33) was lower than the mean rating given to the African American target (M = 3.48, SD = 1.28) which, in turn, was significantly lower than the rating given to the Caucasian target (M = 3.74, SD = 1.37). For the main effect of target race for figure AA ($F(2,643) = 26.10$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$) the mean rating given to the Caucasian target (M = 2.15, SD = 1.08) was lower than the mean rating given to the Hispanic target (M = 2.33, SD = 1.27) which, in turn, was significantly lower than the rating given to the African American target (M = 2.64, SD = 1.26).

Attractiveness Analyses: Between-Subjects Interactions

No figures displayed a two-way interaction between rater race and rater gender.

Attractiveness Analyses: Main Effects of Rater Gender

Several figures showed a main effect of rater gender, collapsed across levels of target race. Figure B showed a main effect of rater gender only when the DMS was covaried ($F(1,317) = 9.54$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc tests showed that male raters (*adjusted* M = 2.59, SE = 0.12) gave lower ratings than did female raters (*adjusted* M = 3.04, SE = 0.09). For figure D, the main effect of rater gender was also only significant when the DMS was covaried ($F(1,318) = 8.82$, $p = .003$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Again, post hoc tests showed that male raters (*adjusted* M = 2.71, SE = 0.11) gave lower

ratings than did female raters (*adjusted M* = 3.18, *SE* = 0.09). Figure L showed a significant main effect of rater gender with no covariates in the model ($F(1,320) = 10.87$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$) that remained significant when each covariate was entered. Post hoc tests once again revealed that male raters ($M = 2.56$, $SD = 1.00$) assigned lower ratings than female raters ($M = 2.93$, $SD = 0.94$). Figure O also showed a main effect of rater gender without covariates ($F(1,325) = 12.58$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$) that remained significant when each covariate was entered. Post hoc tests showed that male raters ($M = 2.45$, $SD = 1.01$) provided lower ratings than female raters ($M = 2.87$, $SD = 1.00$). Figure P showed a main effect of rater gender only when the DMS was covaried ($F(1,318) = 11.42$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc tests again revealed that male raters (*adjusted M* = 4.41, *SE* = 0.14) provided lower ratings than did female raters (*adjusted M* = 5.06, *SE* = 0.11). Figure Q showed a main effect of rater gender with no covariates in the model ($F(1,326) = 12.92$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc tests revealed that male raters ($M = 4.66$, $SD = 1.56$) provided lower ratings than did female raters ($M = 5.15$, $SD = 0.99$). This effect remained significant with BMI, the EDI-BD, the DMS, and the PACS as covariates. There was a strong trend for a significant effect with the SATAQ covaried. Figure S showed a significant main effect of rater gender only when the DMS was covaried ($F(1,312) = 10.26$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc tests revealed that male raters (*adjusted M* = 4.02, *SE* = 0.14) provided lower ratings than did female raters (*adjusted M* = 4.65, *SE* = 0.11). Figure W showed a strong trend for a significant main effect of rater gender only when the DMS was covaried ($F(1,313) = 7.43$, $p = .007$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$). Again, post hoc tests showed that male raters (*adjusted M* = 3.89, *SE* = 0.12) assigned lower ratings than did female raters (*adjusted M* = 4.35, *SE* = 0.10).

Attractiveness Analyses: Main Effects of Rater Race

Several figures showed a significant main effect of rater race collapsed across levels of target race. Figure A showed a strong trend for a significant main effect of rater race only when the SATAQ was entered as a covariate ($F(2,320) = 4.68$, $p = .010$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). Post hoc examination of the means showed that the mean ratings provided by Caucasian (*adjusted M* = 2.68, *SE* = 0.11) and Hispanic (*adjusted M* = 2.50, *SE* = 0.12)

raters were both significantly lower than the mean rating provided by African American raters (*adjusted M* = 3.05, *SE* = 0.13). Figure O showed a significant main effect of rater race with no covariates in the model ($F(2,325) = 7.10$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). Post hoc tests revealed that the mean rating provided by Caucasian raters ($M = 2.51$, $SD = 0.87$) did not differ significantly from the mean rating provided by Hispanic raters ($M = 2.57$, $SD = .98$). These were both significantly lower than the ratings assigned by African American raters ($M = 3.06$, $SD = 1.15$). This effect remained significant with each covariate in the model with the exception of the SATAQ. There was a strong trend for a significant main effect of rater race for figure R ($F(2,320) = 4.91$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$). This trend must be considered in light of the significant target race by rater race interaction. Pairwise comparisons among the means revealed that Caucasian raters ($M = 3.81$, $SD = 1.17$) and Hispanic raters ($M = 3.76$, $SD = 1.16$) provided mean ratings that were significantly higher than those provided by African American raters ($M = 3.35$, $SD = 1.08$). Figure V showed a main effect of rater race with no covariates entered ($F(2,323) = 8.23$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$). Post hoc tests revealed that Caucasian raters ($M = 3.74$, $SD = 1.08$) and Hispanic raters ($M = 3.51$, $SD = 1.01$) provided mean ratings that were significantly higher than those provided by African American raters ($M = 3.13$, $SD = 1.10$). This effect remained significant when each of the covariates was entered. When the SATAQ was covaried, only the mean ratings given by Caucasian and African American raters differed.

Attractiveness Analyses: Significant Covariates

For the attractiveness analyses, there were several figures with significant covariates. For figure C, BMI was a significant covariate ($F(1,318) = 7.89$, $p = .005$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$) and the SATAQ showed a strong trend to be a significant covariate ($F(1,317) = 7.02$, $p = .008$, partial $\eta^2 = .21$). For figure L, BMI was a significant covariate ($F(1,318) = 12.59$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). For figure O, BMI was also a significant covariate ($F(1,323) = 11.76$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$). For figure P, both the DMS ($F(1,318) = 13.42$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$) and the SATAQ ($F(1,320) = 16.53$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$) were significant covariates. For figure Q, both the PACS ($F(1,324)$

= 11.03, p = .001, partial η^2 = .03) and the SATAQ (F(1,323) = 18.80 p < .001, partial η^2 = .06) were significant covariates. Variables acting as significant covariates for figure S were the DMS (F(1,312) = 15.45, p < .001, partial η^2 = .05) and the SATAQ (F(1,314) = 12.21, p = .001, partial η^2 = .04). The SATAQ (F(1,316) = 11.37, p = .001, partial η^2 = .04) was a significant covariate for figure W. Finally, BMI was a significant covariate for figure AA (F(1,321) = 16.33, p < .001, partial η^2 = .05).

About the Author

Tovah Yanover earned a degree in Scholar's Electives: French and Psychology from the University of Western Ontario in June 2003. The following September, she began her graduate studies in Clinical Psychology at the University of South Florida as the recipient of a Presidential Doctoral Scholarship. During her tenure at the University of South Florida, she won the Stefanie Gilbert Endowed Scholarship in Psychology for her Master's thesis. Tovah is currently completing her predoctoral internship at St. Joseph's Healthcare in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. She is working primarily in the Eating Disorders Clinic and she hopes to build a career in this exciting and important field.