Supplemental Materials

Children's Teammate Selections at the Intersection of Gender and Race

Below we report the percentage of children who selected each target in the teammate selection task, and we describe these patterns qualitatively. We find that the two most common selections were the Latina girl and one of the White boys. We also find some patterns that are consistent with prior intersectional research: White boys were always chosen at higher rates than White girls, while the reverse pattern was found for Asian and Latine/x targets (i.e., girls were chosen more than boys) (Shu et al., 2022). However, in contrast to some prior research indicating that Black girls are more positively stereotyped than Black boys (Jaxon et al., 2019), we find that the Black boy target was chosen more often than the Black girl target. Our results that Black girls and Asian boys were less likely to be chosen align with theories of *intersectional invisibility* (Schug et al., 2017) suggesting that these two groups are viewed as less prototypical of both their gender and racial categories in the United States and therefore more psychologically "invisible."
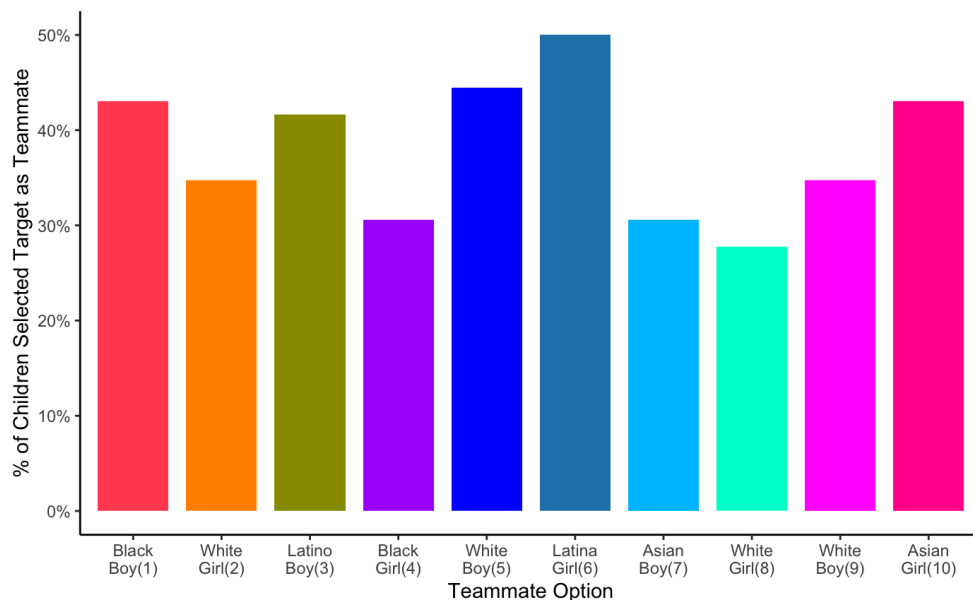

Figure 1. Percent of children who selected each target as a teammate.

Supplemental Analyses of Teammate Selections

We report the results of a mixed-effects logistic regression model to predict children's selections of girls as a repeated measure (i.e., including all four *individual* trials). We included the main effect of condition (*No Structural Information* as the reference group), main effect of trial (centered at trial 4, where we expected the strongest condition effect), and the interaction between condition and trial. We hypothesized that the effect of the *Within* (vs. *No Structural Information*) condition would *increase* across trials. Results indicated an effect of condition, which indicated such that children in the *Within* condition (vs. *No Structural Information*) were more likely to select a girl as teammate on trial 4, $B = 1.28$, $SE = 0.64$, $p = .045$, $OR = 3.59$. Furthermore, there was an interaction between condition and trial, such that *Within* condition effect *strengthened* across the four trials, $B = 0.56$, $SE = -.30$, $p = .059$, $OR = 1.76$, as expected.

We also examined the other part of our hypothesis; specifically, that gender favoritism should *weaken* across trials. To do so, we ran another mixed-effects logistic regression model to predict children's selections of girls as a repeated measure, with participant gender (*male* as reference), trial (centered at trial 4), and the interaction between participant gender and trial as predictors. The interaction between participant gender and trial indicated that the effect of participant gender (i.e., gender favoritism) *decreased* across trials as expected, $B = -0.65$, $SE = 0.25$, $p = .008$, $OR = 0.52$.

Overall, these patterns indicate converging support for our results reported in the main manuscript that gender favoritism drives children's initial teammate selections, while the manipulation more strongly shapes later selections.