Universidade do Minho
Instituto de Ciências Sociais

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Do Black Lives Matter? A Systematic Review on Support for the BLM Movement

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Mestrado em Sociologia
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Professora Doutora Manuela Ivone Cunha
Professor Doutor Flavio Azevedo

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Despacho RT - 31 /2019 - Anexo 3

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Tamara Martins Chaves Marques

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Despacho RT - 31 /2019 - Anexo 4

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

I hereby declare having conducted this academic work with integrity. I confirm that I have not used plagiarism or any form of undue use of information or falsification of results along the process leading to its elaboration.
I further declare that I have fully acknowledged the Code of Ethical Conduct of the University of Minho.

Tamara Martins Chaves Marques

Do Black Lives Matter?

A Systematic Review on Support for the BLM Movement

Abstract

This master's thesis carefully explores the diverse support for the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement through a detailed systematic review. Beginning with an exploration of the systemic criminalization faced by Black individuals in the United States, the study progresses to illuminate the emergence, global reach, and resonating impact of the BLM movement. Using rigorous methodologies, the systematic review thoroughly examines existing literature to reveal crucial insights and prevalent themes. The results, showcased in the findings section, encompass various facets of support for BLM, leading to a comprehensive discussion that contextualizes and combines the discoveries made in this in-depth review.

Keywords: Black Lives Matter, Systematic review, social movements

Resumo

Esta dissertação de mestrado investiga o apoio ao movimento Black Lives Matter (BLM) por meio de uma análise sistemática detalhada. Começando com uma exploração da criminalização sistêmica enfrentada por pessoas negros nos Estados Unidos, o estudo avança para esclarecer o surgimento, o alcance global e o impacto ressonante do movimento BLM. Usando metodologias rigorosas, a revisão sistemática examina minuciosamente a literatura existente para revelar quais os temas predominantes nas abordagens relacionadas a este movimento social. Os resultados, apresentados na seção de descobertas, abrangem várias facetas do apoio ao BLM, levando a uma discussão abrangente que contextualiza e combina as descobertas feitas nessa análise aprofundada.

Palavras-chave: Black Lives Matter, Revisão Sistemática, Movimentos Sociais

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I. Introduction

In 2013, the organization of Black Lives Matter (BLM) as a social movement was a response to deeply entrenched problems in the United States (Clayton, 2018). It revealed a wide gap “in the ideology of a post- racial America and exposed the deep and persistent patterns of racism" in the country (Petersen-Smith, 2015, para. 3). As more and more news on police violence/brutality against people of color come to light, the movement grows stronger and protests continue across the country. Recent research polls conducted after George Floyd's murder (March 2020) showed that between 15 to 26 million Americans have declared to participate in protests against police violence (Hamel et al., 2020; Williams, 2020; Parker et al., 2020). Additionally, about 64% of the population said to support the recent protests, while 30% oppose it (Hamel et al., 2020).

Repeated as a chant by protestors against police violence, Floyd's final words "I can't breathe" were the same pleaded a month prior by Manuel Ellis, on the occasion of his death. This phrasing was uttered before by Eric Garner, when choked by a New York police officer, in 2014, by James Brown in 2012, and by Willie Ray Banks, in 2011. Cristobal Solano, in 2018, also urged for breath when subdued by at least seven police officers, and so did Byron Williams before dying in custody in 2019, and by several other victims of police violence across the country (Sinanan, 2020; Swarns, 2015; Faust et al., 2019). Even so, George Floyd's murder in May 2020 catalytically forced a national conversation about the United States's current structure and treatment of black people.

Racial tensions in the United States are not new. Indeed, those strains among blacks and whites have been playing a significant role in the country's politics since its foundation (Lin & Alvarez, 2020). Despite significant gains in civil rights, voting rights, and other areas, Black Americans continue to face discrimination in the United States today. Mass incarceration, economic injustice, health inequities, and police violence against Black people are just a few instances of current issues that disproportionately impact the Black community (Alexander, 2011; Azevedo et al., 2022).

Among African Americans, there is a constant struggle for human equality, as black people are still seen as criminals, and Black bodies are still treated as disposable. Recently, the Black Lives Matter movement has emerged as a reaction to this pressing issue. Expanding on techniques used by the Civil Rights Movement

during the 1960s, the movement "engages in nonviolent direct action to bring attention to police killings and abuse of African Americans" (Clayton, 2018, p. 2).

The Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement has been the subject of extensive scholarly attention in recent years, with a growing body of literature exploring its origins, goals, and impact. Scholars have analyzed the movement's strategies, tactics, and effectiveness in driving social change, as well as its relationship with the media and its role in promoting social justice. For instance, McAlister and McGinnis (2020) have explored the ways in which the BLM movement has engaged with issues of intersectionality, while Duncan-Shippy et al. (2017) have examined different newspaper coverages on the movement. Other scholars have showed that protests were more common to occur on American cities with higher Democratic vote share in Presidential elections, and where there are higher number of killings by the police (Williamson et al., 2018). Despite these challenges, the BLM movement continues to play a significant role in shaping public discourse and promoting social justice (Azevedo et al., 2022).

In light of the valuable insights gained from prior studies, there arises a necessity to consolidate and systematize these findings, thereby forming a comprehensive profile of both advocates and opponents of BLM. By systematically reviewing the existing literature regarding factors linked to support for BLM, this study takes a pivotal stride in pinpointing frequently examined variables associated with such support. This not only reveals areas that require further investigation but also establishes a robust groundwork for future research, ultimately enhancing comprehension of enduring racial inequalities and injustices in the United States.

This master thesis is structured to provide a comprehensive analysis of support for the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement. The first section, Framework, is divided into three subsections: The Criminalization of Being Black in the United States, The Black Lives Matter Movement in the USA, and The BLM Movement Worldwide. This section aims to contextualize the movement and understand its impact on contemporary social and political issues. The Methods section describes the systematic review conducted on two academic databases, 'Scopus' and 'Web of Science', aiming to identify and better comprehend factors associated with support for (or opposition to) the Black Lives Matter Movement. This review was undertaken as part of the effort to unravel the determinants of support for the movement. The Results and Discussion sections explore the factors that potentially play a role in decreasing the deep-rooted disparity between White and Black Americans, such as race, age, education, religiosity, political ideology, and partisan identification. This section also addresses the challenges

faced by the movement in terms of intersectionality and inclusivity. Finally, the Conclusion section summarizes the findings of the thesis and sheds light on the potential implications of the BLM movement for future activism and social justice movements, as highlighted in the existing literature.

II. The Criminalization of Being Black in the United States

"segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever"

Governor George Wallace of Alabama during his 1963 inaugural address.

The Black experience in America has been shaped by centuries of systemic racism and oppression. Since the arrival of the first enslaved Africans in Virginia in 1619, to the Jim Crow era of segregation and discrimination, being black in the USA has been a history of ongoing struggle for basic rights and equality. During the colonial period, slavery became a critical aspect of the economy in the Southern colonies. By the mid-19th century, slavery was a significant contributor to the Southern economy, and the slave trade had become a massive industry in the country. Despite the efforts of abolitionists, slavery persisted in the United States until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865, which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the country.

Even so, there are a series of institutional measures that were key to ensuring the criminalization of the black body in the USA. From the Slave Codes to Black Codes and the Jim Crow laws. Although from distinct historical periods, these codes are extremely similar in motivations, methods, and effects. In general, they bring sets of norms that guarantee the maintenance of disparity and segregation between whites and blacks, or rather, the maintenance of white supremacy power (NAACP, n.d.).

> *"White supremacy, over time, became a religion of sorts. Faith in the idea that people of the African race were bestial, that whites were inherently superior, and that slavery was, in fact, for blacks' own good, served to alleviate the white conscience and reconcile the tension between slavery and the democratic ideals espoused by whites in the so-called New World."* (ALEXANDER, 2011, p. 26)

The *Slave Codes*, also known as *Slavery Codes*, were a series of rules established to organize and regulate the transatlantic slave trade and the treatment of enslaved people in the English colonies. In their basic configuration, the Slave Codes defined norms such as punishment for the murder of enslaved people, restrictions on movement between regions, physical punishment for a range of offenses, and prohibition of enslaved people gathering and patrolling by *slave patrols* (Reichel, 1998;

NAACP, n.d.). After the colonies' independence, each developed its own set of codes, not as a change but as an extension of the original codes. This pattern continued for subsequent versions, with the Jim Crow laws, where each American state had its own set of laws (Alexander, 2011).

On January 31, 1865, the United States Congress passed the 13th Amendment, which declared that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction" (National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.a). While this marked the end of slavery in the United States, it also marked the beginning of a new era of oppression for Black people, as the Black Codes were established to maintain white supremacy and prevent Black people from achieving true freedom and equality.

Thus, during slavery, racial disparity was primarily maintained through the dehumanization of Black individuals. Their status as slaves reduced them to commodities and a workforce. After abolition was established, the strategy shifted to the institutional deprivation of freedom for the formerly enslaved. In "Reconstruction and its Benefits," historian and sociologist W.E.B. Du Bois (1910) asserts that, although abolition was recognized and some civil rights were acknowledged, “(...) with these went in many cases harsh and unbearable regulations which largely neutralized the concessions and certainly gave ground for the assumption of that once free the South would virtually re-enslave the negro.”

The phrase "except as a punishment for crime" specifically opened an essential loophole for the development of Black Codes, a series of laws established in the former Confederate states after the Civil War, dating back to 1865 (Alexander, 2011) . With this, slavery may have been abolished in the way it was conceived, but in practice, black bodies would continue to be exploited as manual labor through the establishment of institutional criminalization processes that persist and evolve to this day.

Regarding the Black Codes, historian William Cohen (1976) asserts that their main purpose was to control the newly freed. But beyond that, it must be remembered that the context of the 13th Amendment is one of post-Civil War, between the South and North of the United States. In addition to the debts generated by this war, the abolition of slavery meant for the South a broken economic framework and the sudden loss of all their unpaid labor force. Dubois (1910) estimates that the South

was stripped of about $2 billion in enslaved property, $1.5 billion in post-war debt, as well as extensive destruction of land and property, among other losses, such as the death of 250,000 men.

In her book "The New Jim Crow", civil rights activist and writer Michelle Alexander (2011) also argues that the region's economy would certainly collapse without the work of former slaves and adds that "(...) without the institution of slavery, there was no longer a formal mechanism for maintaining racial hierarchy and preventing "amalgamation" with a group of people considered intrinsically inferior and vile."

Considering the perspective of someone present at that moment in history, then-Senator Carl Schurz (1865) describes the possible results of the imminent racial tension in the South in the Report on the Southern Condition

> *"The question arises, what policy will be adopted by the "ruling class" when all restraint imposed upon them by the military power of the National Government is withdrawn, and they are left free to regulate matters according to their own tastes? (...) As long as a majority of the Southern people believe that "the Negro will not work without physical compulsion," and that "the blacks at large belong to the whites at large," that belief will tend to produce a system of coercion, the enforcement of which will be aided by the hostile feeling against the Negro now prevailing among the whites, and by the general spirit of violence which in the South was fostered by the influence slavery exercised upon the popular character. It is, indeed, not probable that a general attempt will be made to restore slavery in its old form, on account of the barriers which such an attempt would find in its way; but there are systems intermediate between slavery as it formerly existed in the South, and free labor as it exists in the North, but more nearly related to the former than to the latter, the introduction of which will be attempted*."

Thus, the Black Codes, in addition to the issue of racial supremacy, had another very clear function: to establish control over newly liberated individuals, as Cohen (1976) puts it, and regain control over a stable source of cheap labor in the face of the crisis described by Alexander (2011) and Du Bois (1910). The difference is that from then on, this domination is no longer exercised by Plantation owners but by the State, which becomes responsible for providing labor to farmers at a cost, but a very low cost.

In practice, the black population left their status as slaves to embrace another form of marginalization and dehumanization through the continuation of precarious working conditions and no

remuneration. Du Bois (1910) describes this scenario well by quoting a statement attributed to political scientist John Burgess:

> "*Almost every act, word or gesture of the Negro, not consonant with good taste and good manners as well as good morals, was made a crime or misdemeanor, for which he could first be fined by the magistrates and then be consigned to a condition of almost slavery for an indefinite time, if he could not pay the bill.*"

The period of the Black Codes ended with the establishment of the 14th and 15th Amendments in 1868 and 1870, respectively (National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.b; n.dbc). According to the second section of the 14th Amendment,

> "*All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*"

And according to the 15th, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" (National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.c).

Along with the 13th, these amendments are known as part of the Reconstruction Era, a period from 1863 to 1877 marked by advances in civil rights. These last two, specifically, were essential for a brief period of advancement for the black population, in which African Americans began to conquer some rights and presence in political, economic, and educational spaces. However, this interim period lasted only until the end of the 1870s, when Southern states began passing laws to stall this progress. This was the beginning of the Jim Crow era codes.

These codes were a set of state and local laws that reinforced racial segregation in the United States, reaffirmed the status of white supremacy, and marked the end of the Reconstruction era. According to the online portal of the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, in Tennessee (1891), it was established that all trains should provide separate accommodations for white and colored races; in Nebraska (1903), it was declared illegal for any white prisoner to be handcuffed or chained to a black prisoner. In Georgia (1926), no colored barber could attend to

white women or girls, and in Nebraska (1911), marriages between white people and anyone who had 1/8 or more Negro, Japanese, or Chinese blood were void. In Missouri (1929), segregation was implemented in schools, and in Alabama (1930), it was prohibited for blacks and whites to congregate in card games, among other measures.

The Jim Crow era laws, which endured for almost a century, finally subsided and were revoked following significant efforts by the American Black and pro-civil rights movements, culminating in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. However, the conclusion of the Jim Crow era sparked a succession of resistance movements against the dismantling of racial segregation policies, mirroring patterns observed during the transitions from preceding codes (Alexander, 2011). Furthermore, akin to the historical shift from the incarceration of formerly enslaved individuals to the marginalization of freedmen, new methods of criminalization and marginalization of Black individuals have once again emerged.

According to data from the Mapping Police Violence project, black people are three times more likely to be killed by police than white people in the United States. The same data also shows that Native American, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander people are also more likely to be killed by police than white people. Accordingly, a report by the U.S. Department of Justice (Tapp & Davis, 2022) found that black and Hispanic drivers were more likely to be searched during traffic stops than white drivers, even though white drivers were more likely to be found with contraband. Another study by the Sentencing Project (Nellis, 2021) found that black people were incarcerated at more than five times the rate of white people in the United States.

Overall, these findings suggest that segregation in the US is indeed a matter of the past and the present. However, Black Lives Matter emerges as a social movement to draw attention to the systemic racism against Black people in the United States (Campbell, 2021) and to bring to the forefront the legacy of police brutality against people of color.

The Black Lives Matter Movement

The public outcry following George Zimmerman's acquittal in 2013 for the murder of unarmed 17-year-old Trayvon Martin in 2012, in Florida, served as a pivotal moment in the emergence of the Black Lives Matter movement. It was in this context that three black activists, namely Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors-

Brignac, and Opal Tometi, instigated the rise of the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter, gaining widespread support in the online activism community (Clayton, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2016). This marked the early stages of what would later grow into a decentralized network of grassroots organizations fighting for racial justice on a local, national, and international scale.

Indeed, the birth of the movement is marked by several pivotal names and cases that have become emblematic of the movement's fight against racial injustice and police brutality. Michael Brown in Ferguson (2014), Eric Garner in New York City (2014), and Freddie Gray in Baltimore (2015), among many other names and families affected by the excessive use of force by law enforcement. Later, in 2020, George Floyd, an African American man, died after an officer knelt on their back and neck for approximately 10 minutes (Hodgkinson et al., 2021). His last words, "I can't breathe", reignited a public commotion against the many cases of police violence against marginalized communities. Each of these victims' stories has contributed to the movement's collective demand for justice, accountability, and the fundamental belief that the lives of Black individuals should be esteemed and treated with the same value and respect as any other.

Social media, particularly Twitter, has played a crucial role in the movement, amplifying its message, mobilizing activists, and connecting people across different locations (Choudhury et al., 2016). The hashtag #BlackLivesMatter quickly became a powerful tool for organizing and disseminating information, allowing activists to reach a vast audience with their demands for justice and equality. Social media platforms provided a space for individuals to share videos and images documenting incidents of police brutality, which helped expose the pervasive issue and galvanized public outrage. These platforms also facilitated the rapid spread of information about protests, enabling activists to coordinate actions and mobilize support in real time (Carney, 2016). Moreover, social media served as a platform for marginalized voices to be heard, offering a space for individuals to share their personal experiences with racism, and discrimination, and even document their encounters with police - which have helped to raise awareness about the challenges faced by Black communities. By leveraging the power of social media, the BLM movement harnessed the reach and immediacy of these platforms to challenge the status quo, raise awareness, and foster global solidarity in the pursuit of racial justice (Mundt et al., 2018).

The movement does not have a single leader or objective but instead advocates for a range of goals, from tearing down racist monuments to reimagining law enforcement and police reform (Godfrey,

2020). One of the central demands is the recognition and addressing of systemic racism deeply entrenched in American institutions, including but not limited to law enforcement, education, healthcare, and housing. The movement advocates for comprehensive criminal justice reform, seeking an end to police brutality, racial profiling, and the over-policing of marginalized communities. It also highlights the need for accountability and transparency in cases of police misconduct, urging the establishment of independent oversight and stricter consequences for officers who violate civil rights. Additionally, it emphasizes the pursuit of economic and educational equity, seeking to dismantle the structural barriers that perpetuate racial disparities. This includes advocating for fair wages, affordable housing, equitable access to quality education, and closing the racial wealth gap.

Thus, a long and enduring history of activism and advocacy, beginning with the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and the Black Power movement's emphasis on self-determination and cultural pride, has paved the way for the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement. These earlier movements established a foundation for challenging systemic racism, institutionalized discrimination, and unequal treatment of Black individuals in various spheres of society. Building upon this legacy, the BLM movement has grown to become one of the largest in American history, rivaling even the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s (Buchanan et al., 2020). Demonstrations organized by BLM have garnered immense participation, with over 25 million people taking part in protests across every major U.S. city following the killing of George Floyd (Hamel et al., 2020).

The BLM movement worldwide

We have already established the BLM as a movement that started in the United States, however, it has since spread to other countries, with people in many parts of the world showing their solidarity and support for the cause (Khan, 2015). The nature of grassroots movements such as BLM allows them to be more authentic, dynamic, and spontaneous, which makes them more appealing to people who are looking for ways to make a difference. This approach also enables the movement to adapt to local contexts and cultures and to resist co-optation by powerful interests. By empowering diverse individuals and communities to take action, the BLM movement has created a powerful network of advocates who are driving change worldwide. (Clayton, 2018; Rickford, 2015). As mentioned previously, social media platforms like Twitter have enabled the movement to spread its message, mobilize people, and connect with supporters globally. This has helped to create a sense of community

and solidarity around the movement, amplifying its message and increasing its impact (Choudhury et al., 2016). Thus, the movement gained traction in many other countries, including Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Portugal, the UK, and South Africa. In each of these places, the movement has gained momentum, bringing attention to systemic racism, and police violence against Black (Kirby, 2020), and also aggregating important conversations about the experiences of Indigenous and people of color.

In the UK, the movement gained significant attention following the death of George Floyd in the United States in 2020, with protesters demanding justice for Floyd and calling for an end to systemic racism in the UK. Similarly, in Canada, the movement has been active since 2014, with activists fighting against police violence, racial profiling, and the overrepresentation of Black people in the criminal justice system (Black Lives Matter Canada, n.d.). The movement gained renewed attention in 2020 following the death of Regis Korchinski- Paquet, a Black woman who died after falling from her balcony during a police encounter ("Watchdog clears Toronto police in Korchinski-Paquet death."; CBC News, 2020).

In Australia, the movement gained momentum in June 2020, with thousands of people taking to the streets in cities across the country to protest against the ongoing struggles faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Scott, 2021), as well as to demand systemic change and greater recognition of the impact of colonialism on Indigenous peoples (Henriques-Gomes & Visontay, 2020; ABC News, 2020). The movement in Australia has also taken shape in online spaces, with individuals and organizations using social media to raise awareness and promote discussion. Initiatives such as petitions, fundraisers, and campaigns for police reform have been launched, including the Indigenous-led organization Warriors of the Aboriginal Resistance's campaign for "Justice for David Dungay Jr." to demand justice for the death of an Indigenous man in custody. The Australian branch has also received significant support from civil society organizations, progressive politicians, and public figures, who have recognized the importance of addressing systemic racism and discrimination in the country (Blunden, 2020)

Meanwhile, also in June 2020, thousands of people took to the streets of Lisbon (Portugal) to protest against racism and police brutality in solidarity with the BLM movement in the United States. The event was organized by a group of activists called "SOS Racismo" (n.d.) and brought together individuals from diverse backgrounds and communities. The BLM movement in Portugal is still in its early stages, but it has already had an impact in raising awareness about racism and discrimination and inspiring people

to take action for change. Since the protests in Lisbon, a group of activists organized a protest in the city of Porto (October 2020), calling for an end to racism and police brutality. In addition, Portuguese activists have been using social media to amplify the message of the BLM movement and raise awareness of how black people and immigrants have been systematically mistreated in the country.

Only one week after the death of George Floyd in the US, João Pedro, a 14 years old black boy was killed by the Brazilian police in Rio de Janeiro (Watson, 2020). Although thousands of miles apart, the similarity of the circumstances in such a short period, contributed to the spark of the movement in Brazil. Vidas Negras Importam, how it was translated to Brazilian Portuguese, has brought attention to the experiences of Afro· Brazilians, highlighting the intersection of racism, poverty, and violence in the country and calling for greater accountability for police violence, especially in the slums. The movement has also taken shape in online spaces, receiving significant support from civil society organizations, progressive politicians, and public figures. It also served to highlight the ongoing work of local organizations, such as Reaja ou Será Morto (React or Be Killed), an NGO that has been fighting to raise awareness about police violence against Afro·Brazilians and to provide support to victims and their families for almost 20 years (Santos et al., 2020).

However, in all these countries, including Australia, Brazil, Portugal, and the UK, the Black Lives Matter movement has encountered both support and opposition. In Brazil, there have been criticisms and backlash from right-wing politicians and media outlets, who accuse activists of promoting division and inciting violence, the same happens in Australia, with some questioning the relevance of the movement to the country's context (Wade, 2020). In Portugal, the movement faced challenges, including resistance from segments of Portuguese society and the rise of right-wing terrorism (Alberti, 2020). Additionally, in 2020, a poll in the UK showed that 55% of the adult population believed that the protests have increased racial tensions. Despite these obstacles, the movement remains resilient and continues to advocate for racial justice and equality in each of these countries.

In the United States, the Black Lives Matter movement has encountered varying levels of public support in the United States (Reinka & Leach, 2017). According to a report by the Pew Research Center in June 2020, 67% of American respondents expressed support for the BLM movement, while 30% opposed it (Parker et al., 2020). Nonetheless, subsequent data from a follow-up Pew Research Center poll conducted in September 2020 showed a decline in support to 55% (Thomas & Horowitz,

2020). This decline was observed across all ethnicities, except for Black individuals, and was particularly pronounced among Republicans, with their support more than halving (Thomas & Horowitz, 2020). It is particularly noteworthy that the momentary nature of support for Black Lives Matter among Whites and Republicans seems to have been fickle and volatile, "we do not merely observe a return to pre-Floyd opinion levels. Rather, since last summer, Republicans and white people have actually become less supportive of Black Lives Matter than they were before the death of George Floyd" (Chudy & Jefferson, 2021).

Gathering public support is crucial for social movement organizations like BLM, particularly in their efforts to effect policies and societal changes (Wouters, 2019). Understanding the factors underlying individuals' attitudes towards the BLM movement is vital for its sustainability and political influence. By delving into the social, political, and psychological dispositions that shape these attitudes, we can inspire interventions and policies aimed at fostering greater racial equality (Sawyer & Gampa, 2018). While existing studies have provided valuable insights, there is a need to consolidate and systematize the findings to create a comprehensive profile of BLM supporters and opponents. The systematic review of existing literature on correlates of BLM support serves as a crucial step towards identifying the most commonly studied factors associated with BLM support and shedding light on what factors remain to be explored, providing a solid foundation for future research and advancing our understanding of deep-rooted racial disparities and injustices in America.

III. Systematic Review

Search Methodology

To identify the determinants of support for the Black Lives Matter Movement, we conducted a state-of-the-art review. The literature search was conducted on two academic databases, 'Scopus' and 'Web of Science' on 20th December 2020. Eligible articles had to satisfy the following inclusion criteria: (1) to conduct research on attitudes towards Black Lives Matter, including support for and opinions about the BLM movement; (2) to be published after the emergence of the BLM movement; and (3) to be written in the English language. To minimize the effects of publication bias (Harris et al., 2013; Siddaway et al., 2019), two independent reviewers performed the initial study identification, screening, and final determination of eligibility and inclusion. For both academic search engines, the used keywords were "Black Lives Matter" AND ("attitudes" OR "support" OR "opinion"). Since research areas were labeled differently in each search engine, we chose the terms that best corresponded to the field of Humanities and Social Sciences. Specifically, for Scopus, the selected areas were Social Sciences, Psychology, and Art & Humanities, whereas for Web of Science selected areas were Sociology, Psychology, Psychology Social, Psychology Multidisciplinary, Ethnic Studies, Art, Political Science, Humanities Multidisciplinary, Communication, Cultural Studies, Social Sciences Interdisciplinary, Anthropology, History, and Social Issues. The complete search query is provided on Figure 1:

Database	Full search query
Scopus	(TITLE-ABS-KEY (black AND lives AND matter) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (attitude OR opinion OR attitudes)) AND PUBYEAR > 2013 AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "ARTS") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "PSYC"))
Web of Science	ALL FIELDS: (black lives matter) AND ALL FIELDS: (attitudes OR opinion OR support) Refined by: RESEARCH AREAS: (PSYCHOLOGY OR SOCIAL WORK OR SOCIOLOGY OR HISTORY OR ETHNIC STUDIES OR SOCIAL ISSUES OR SOCIAL SCIENCES OTHER TOPICS OR COMMUNICATION OR ARTS HUMANITIES OTHER TOPICS) Timespan: 2013-2021.

Figure 1. Complete search Query on Scopus and Web of Science

To ensure a transparent and complete reporting of the literature search and screening, we adopted the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA; Page et al. 2020). A flow diagram describing each step in the identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion criteria for the systematic review is presented in Figure 1. The initial search for "Black Lives Matter" resulted in 1588 records in English from Scopus (593) and Web of Science (995). A total of 266 results remained upon filtering for the relevant research areas and for additional keywords (i.e., "attitudes", "support", or "opinion"). To certify our results were not skewed due to coverage or restrictions of research areas, we cross-validated our literature search using Google Scholar, with the term "Black Lives Matter" on 21st December 2020, having no research areas restrictions, yielding one additional record not previously found in Scopus and Web of Science, totaling 267 records. Next, 32 records were excluded for being duplicates. The remaining records had their abstracts screened, and 199 records were removed because they either did not measure attitudes towards BLM or did not investigate determinants of support for BLM. Finally, the full text of the remaining 36 records was analyzed in-depth, and 16 additional records were excluded for the same reasons as above, resulting in a total of 20 records that met the inclusion criteria. Although unpublished manuscripts, dissertations, presentations, theses, and preprints were included in our search, they ended up being removed from the screening process. Hence, the final sample of records contained only peer-reviewed published articles.

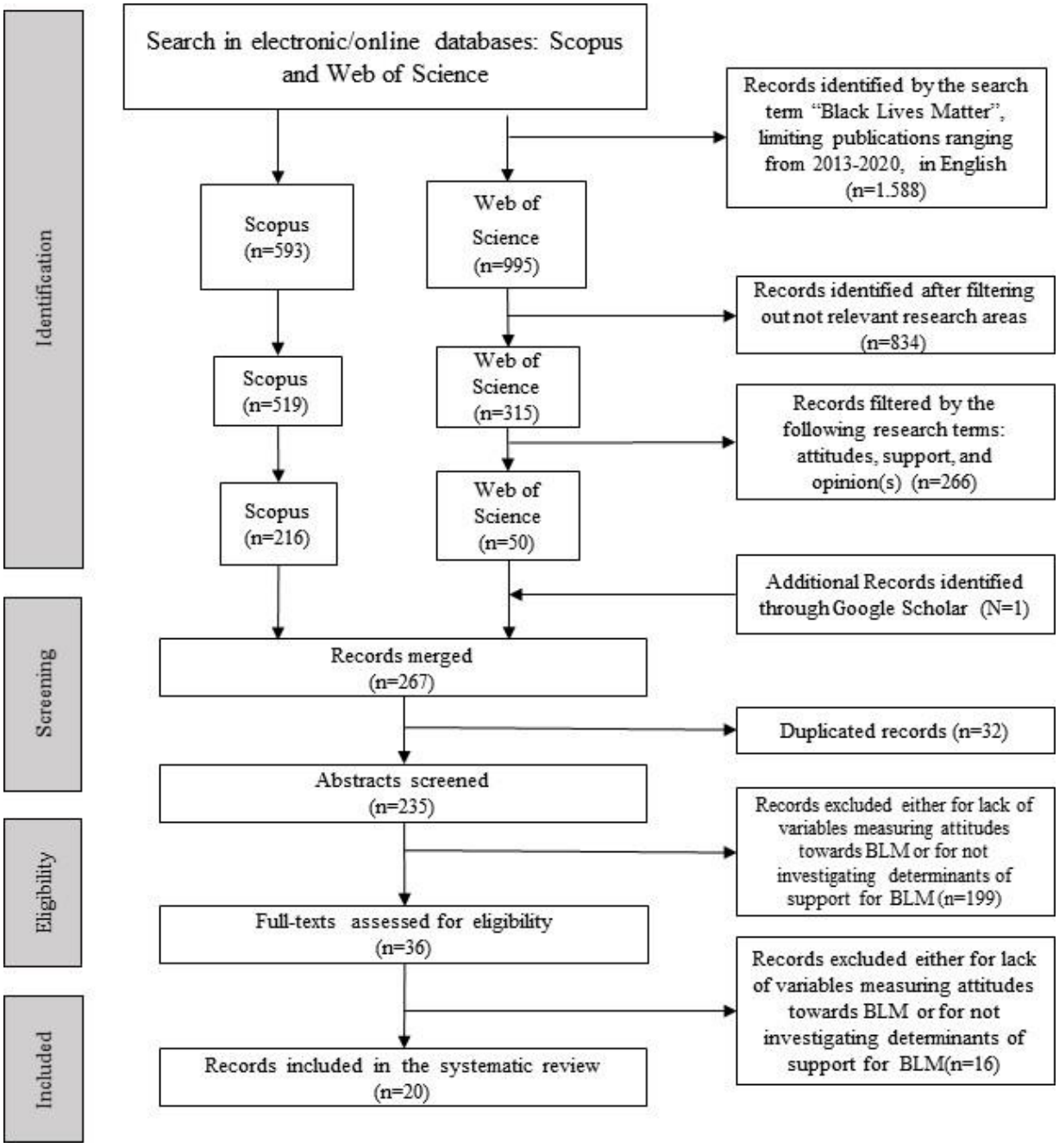

Figure 2. PRISMA flow diagram.

Data Extraction

Articles meeting the inclusion criteria were then numbered from 1 to 20, following an alphabetical order according to the first author's surname. When records contained more than one relevant study, each sample was considered independently and numbered accordingly, (e.g., S1.1 and S1.2 indicate two studies/samples ensuing from the first record). The systematic review yielded 23 studies from the

20 records. From these, we extracted relevant metadata from the 23 studies, including the author(s) names, title, year of publication, sample size, DOI, abstract, sample size, measures and predictors of BLM support, the direction of effect-size, sample's race and ethnicity, and the statistical technique used to assert about the p-value of the statistical inference[1] (see Supplementary Materials for further inclusion criteria decisions after data extraction). We aggregated the extracted metadata for each study, amounting to 260 statistically-tested associations between support for BLM and a diverse set of predictors, into a table which we used as data source for the systematic review. We coded statistical inferences such that significant relationships ($p < 0.05$) were coded as positive ('+') or negative ('-'), and non-significant relationships ($p \geq 0.05$) were coded as 'ns.'. This data is provided in full at the supplementary materials (Table S1) and an illustration is shown in Figure 3.

Not all included records that reported measures of support for BLM used the same terminology. For example, some studies measured variations of support for Collective Action (Meleady & Vermue, 2019; Wouters 2019). One study measured the degree to which individuals identify with the BLM movement (Towler et al., 2020), which we considered as a proxy for BLM support. For studies using more than one statistical method, we noted the results associated with the most statistically complex analyses. For example, when a study reported a correlation table containing bivariate relationships between constructs and a multiple regression table displaying conditional associations, we always selected the latter. Similarly, when studies provided several competing multiple regression models, we noted down the results regarding the most complex, saturated model. In addition, some studies show analyses separately for each ethnic group investigated. In those cases, we report results for each ethnic sample separately. Lastly, three studies measured opposition to BLM (instead of support) and were recoded to reflect support for BLM.

1 In the process of extracting studies' metadata, we identified two cases in which different studies might have used the same data. Nevertheless they were all included in the systematic review. In the first case, Updegrove et al. (2020) and

Corral (2020) seem to have used data from Pew Research Center's Racial Attitudes in America, III Survey of 2016, although citing it differently. We still included both studies in the systematic review, as they focus on different ethnic subsamples of the data. Corral (2020) is focused on Latinos and Whites subsamples, whereas Watson-Singleton et al. (2020) focuses on African Americans only. Likewise, Holt (2018) and Holt and Sweitzer (2018) also seemed to have used the same data and the same participants (collected via a pr ivate survey with participants from the Qualtrics panel). Nevertheless, these two studies focused largely on different predictors o f support for BLM. Moreover, Holt (2018) focuses on the general sample, while Holt and Sweitzer (2018) focus on results for W hite and African Americans subsamples. The only variable which was found in both studies (i.e., African Americans vs White Americans) is counted only once in order to avoid the risk of bias or double - dipping

Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] Positive contact	+	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	multiple linear regression
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Positive contact	+		bivariate correlations
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] Negative contact	*ns.*		multiple linear regression
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Negative contact	–		bivariate correlations
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Prejudice (more prejudice towards others)	–		bivariate correlations
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Social Distance	–		bivariate correlations
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] SDO	–		bivariate correlations
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] SDO	–		path analysis

Figure 3. Illustration of extracted information for study 12 (Meleady & Vermue, 2019)

IV. Results

General topics in the extant BLM literature

During the screening stage of the systematic review, a total of 235 records were analyzed, primarily focusing on the abstracts of each record. A table/sheets file was created to categorize each record based on its Theoretical Framework, whether it was qualitative or quantitative. For records where the abstract alone was not sufficient, the full text was examined, and the following information was identified and recorded in the file: "Objective/Purpose or Subject", "Design/methodology/approach", "Results/Findings", "Conclusion", and Hypothesized effects. This allowed for a more comprehensive analysis of the content and findings of each record.

For example, some records explore the intersection of health and the BLM movement often emphasizing the need for further research and interventions to address the health disparities experienced by Black individuals. For instance, Seaton et al. (2020) investigated the relationship between knowledge and support for BLM and self-reported physical health among Black individuals. Their study found associations between higher knowledge and support for BLM and improved physical health outcomes within the Black community. Whereas Watson-Singleton et al. (2020) examined the links between racial discrimination and depressive symptoms. They discovered that the association between racial discrimination and depressive symptoms was influenced by factors such as perseverative cognition and levels of support for BLM. Gaber and Wright (2016) focused on BLM's implications for urban health.

A range of analyses and research studies have examined various aspects of the movement exploring its potential for intersectionality. Croom (2020) explored the impact of BLM on the field of literacy research. Derickson (2017) examined the relationship between BLM and urban geography, and Desai (2020) discussed the role of BLM in providing critical space for marginalized people of color to process their realities and achieve radical healing through projects like the Youth Participatory Action Research. Douglas (2017) investigated the potential role of churches in raising awareness about anti-blackness and white supremacy. Franklin et al. (2020) explored the connections between BLM and archaeology, while Hylton (2020) drew parallels between debates on racism, BLM, and research in sports and related domains. Issar (2020) explored left critiques

of neoliberalism in the context of BLM. Finally, McCluney et al. (2017) studied the impact of external racially traumatic events on Black employees and organizations. These diverse analyses contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted influence of the BLM movement across various fields and social contexts.

To organize these records, we identified recurrent themes, including but not limited to Race & Ethnicity, Ethnic Identity, Intergroup Contact, Partisanship & Ideology, Social Attitudes & Psychology, Social movements & Activism, Communication & Media Studies, Academy Environment, Social Movements outside the USA, Health, Police Brutality &/or Misconduct, Gender, Critical Race Theory, Blue Lives Matter, LGBTQ &/or Queer Identity, Civil Rights Movement, White Supremacy, and Intersectionality. More detailed information on subjects approached per record can be accessed at Table BLM Literature (available at Supplementary Material)

Among records included in the Systematic Review (n=20), Race & Ethnicity, and Ethnic identity were approached more often than not (n=17). Intergroup Contact (n=7) and Partisanship & Ideology (n=6). Besides, most records measured some kind of social attitudes and psychology measures, eg. Social Dominance Orientation (Barker et al., 2020; Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Meleady & Vermue, 2019), Empathy (Selvanathan et al., 2018), and Attitudes toward Police Misconduct (Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020; Wouters, 2019).

Additionally, some records either mention or focus on social movements and activism outside the USA (n=21), regarding not only international solidarity/support for the Black Lives Matter movement (eg. support demonstrations at the 2016 Toronto Pride Parade, in Greey 2018) but also how the movement relates to local struggles, eg. police misconduct in Hawaii (Chagnon et al., 2018).

Included Articles

The reviewed records comprised a total of 26,112 participants. Sample size across quantitative studies ranged from 202 to 3,769 participants per sample[21]. Except for one study, which was conducted with British participants (*N* = 202; Meleady & Vermue, 2019), all other studies included U.S. participants (*N* = 25,910). Most articles were published in 2020 (*k*=12) and 2018 (*k*=5) while only

[1] Qualitative studies included in the systematic review had sample sizes of 41 (Cole 2020) and 115 participants (Hordge-Freeman & Loblack 2020).

three articles were published in 2019. A total of twenty studies were conducted online while three studies employed in-person interviews. Studies used diverse methodologies, with some studies using experimental research (Barker et al., 2020; Bonilla & Tillery, 2020) while most employed observational surveys (*k*=19, e.g., Seaton et al., 2020). Two studies used qualitative methods (i.e., Cole, 2020; Hordge-Freeman & Loblack, 2020). Fifteen studies investigated specific ethnic groups, while the remainder investigated the general population (Barker et al., 2020; Drakulich et al., 2020; Holt, 2018; Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Lake et al., 2018; Selvanathan et al., 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020; Wouters, 2019). The most prevalent ethnicities investigated were Whites (*k*=8) followed by African Americans (*k*= 6), whereas the least frequent ones were Asian Americans (*k* = 3), Afro- Latinx (*k* = 1), and Latino Americans (*k* =1).

We employ a narrative approach (Baumeister & Leary, 1997) to systematize the reviewed literature and offer insights regarding the regularity of findings related to the determinants of support for the BLM movement. This method is appropriate due to the exploratory character of this systematic review, and the differences in methodologies used by each study. To this end, we aimed to identify commonalities across studies by highlighting similar predictors of BLM support investigated across at least two studies. We synthesized these findings below, grouped into five clusters: demographics, composed of age, education, gender, income, and urbanicity; race & ethnicity (African Americans, Whites, and ethnic social identity); partisanship, ideology & religiosity (democrats, republicans, conservatism, religiosity); discrimination & prejudice (prejudice, perceptions of racial discrimination, personal experience with discrimination); social attitudes & psychology (social dominance orientation, intergroup contact, police misconduct, social cognition and willingness for collective action, authoritarianism, perceptions on social inequality); and political participation.

Demographics

Age. Nine studies out of the twenty-three included in the systematic review investigated the association between age and support for BLM. The majority of studies (*k*=6) report non-significant associations between age and support for BLM (Arora & Stout, 2019; Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Merseth, 2018; Wouters, 2019). Nevertheless, three studies find significant and negative associations, suggesting that older individuals are less prone to support the BLM movement (Bonilla & Tillery, 2020; Corral, 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020).

Education. Eight studies examine the relationship between educational attainment and support for BLM, all of which consistently found non-significant associations between education and BLM support (Arora & Stout, 2019; Bonilla & Tillery, 2020; Corral, 2020; Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Merseth, 2018; Updegrove et al., 2020; Wouters, 2019). Interestingly, the only study investigating a Latino sample (Corral, 2020) shows a positive and significant association between educational attainment and BLM support for this ethnic group.

Gender. Results for gender are mostly inconsistent across the ten studies investigating this variable. Six studies report significant and positive associations between gender and support for BLM, suggesting that, compared to men, women are more prone to support the movement (Arora & Stout, 2019; Bonilla & Tillery, 2020; Corral, 2020; Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020). Nevertheless, the remaining four studies find non-significant associations between gender and BLM support (Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Lake et al., 2018; Merseth, 2018; Wouters, 2019).

Income. Out of the twenty-three studies, seven investigate income, all of which report a non-significant association between income and BLM support (Arora & Stout, 2019; Bonilla & Tillery, 2020; Corral, 2020; Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Merseth, 2018; Updegrove et al., 2020).

Urbanicity. Only three studies investigate urbanicity and results are mixed. One study finds the relationship between urbanicity and BLM support to be non-significant (Updegrove et al., 2020). Two other studies report a significant and positive relationship between residing in urban areas and support for BLM, such that living in urban -compared to non-urban areas- is associated with higher support for the movement (Corral, 2020; Holt & Sweitzer, 2018). Of interest, the two studies reporting a significant and positive association also suggest there are differences in this result depending on ethnicity, such that the relationship is mostly significant and positive for Whites but non-significant for Latinos (Corral, 2020) and African Americans (Holt & Sweitzer, 2018). These results could suggest a possible interplay between urbanicity and race when it comes to support for BLM.

Race & Ethnicity

African Americans (vs Whites). Three studies provide a comparison between participants who self- identify as African Americans and White (Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Updegrove et al., 2020; Wouters,

2019). All of them report positive and significant associations, indicating that being African American compared to being White is associated with greater BLM support. In addition, reinforcing the importance of self-identifying as Black in determining support for the BLM movement, Corral (2020) finds that Latinos who self-identify as Blacks are more prone to support the movement than Latinos who self-identify as Whites.

Whites (vs racial minorities). Three other studies provide a comparison between Whites and ethnic and racial minority groups (Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Lake et al., 2018; Selvanathan et al., 2018). In all three studies, being White (vs being a ethnic racial minority) is significantly associated with lower support for BLM.

Ethnic social identity. Two studies investigate ethnic racial identity (Holt & Sweitzer, 2018; Merseth, 2018), which is defined as one's attachment to their racial group. Results suggest that the importance of ethnic social identity in shaping support for BLM depends on one's race/ethnicity. Merseth (2018) asks respondents how important being Asian or Asian American is to how they see themselves. Results show that Asian Americans' ethnic identity is not significantly related to BLM support. In addition, Holt and Sweitzer (2018) use the ethnic identity subscale of the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (Phinney, 1992) and find that ethnic identity is a positive and significant predictor of BLM support for African Americans, but not for Whites.

Partisanship, Ideology and Religiosity

For both partisanship and ideology, findings are quite consistent among studies. In four studies, identification with the Democratic party (versus other parties or Independents) is significantly and positively associated with BLM support (Arora & Stout, 2019; Merseth, 2018; Wouters, 2019). Similarly, identification with the Republican party (versus other parties or Independents) is significantly and negatively associated with BLM support across four studies (Arora & Stout, 2019; Corral, 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020). Regarding ideology, as measured by self-reported ideological identification (symbolic ideology), all studies report a significant and negative association with BLM support, suggesting that the more conservative individuals are, the lower their support for the social movement whose mission is to eradicate white supremacy (Barker,= et al., 2020; Merseth, 2018; Updegrove et al., 2020). Finally, the relationship between religiosity and support for the BLM movement appears to be non-significant (Bonilla & Tillery, 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020).

Discrimination and Prejudice

Prejudice. Three studies examined the effect of participants' racially motivated prejudice on support for BLM. Findings were consistent in that the more individuals are prejudiced, the less they support the BLM movement. Meleady and Vermue (2019), using feeling thermometers on African Americans, found a negative and significant association between favorability/warmth against African Americans and support for BLM. Wouters (2019), using the racial resentment scale, found that the more participants resent Blacks, the less they support the movement. Ilchi and Frank (2020), too, found consonant results by adapting the measure of symbolic racism to the context of individuals' perceptions about those living in unprivileged neighborhoods ('the policed').

Perceptions of racial discrimination. Three studies investigated individuals' general perceptions of racial discrimination in America. Findings are consistent, suggesting that the more individuals recognize racial discrimination to be a pervasive issue in America, the more they support the BLM movement.

Personal experience with racial discrimination. Finally, four studies included questions about participants' previous personal experiences with racial discrimination. Updegrove et al. (2020) finds that, for a sample of the general population, the relationship between personal experience with racial discrimination and BLM support is not significant. Similar results are found for Whites and Latinos (Corral, 2020), African Americans (Watson-Singleton et al., 2020), and Asians (Arora & Stout, 2019). In contrast, Arora and Stout (2019) finds that Whites who report to have experienced racial discrimination are less inclined to support the BLM movement.

Social Attitudes and Psychology

Social Dominance Orientation (SDO). Three studies reported associations between social dominance orientation and support for the BLM movement. Barker et al. (2020) and Meleady and Vermue (2019) used the SDO-7 scale (Ho et al., 2015) and found that social dominance is significantly and negatively related to support for BLM. This result suggests that the more individuals uphold beliefs that some groups are dominant over others, the less they support the BLM movement, which essentially stands for equality between different racial groups. Similar results were obtained by Holt and Sweitzer (2018) using an older SDO scale (Pratto et al., 1994).

Intergroup Contact. Two studies investigate whether intergroup contact with Blacks affects one's predisposition to support the BLM movement (Corral, 2020; Selvanathan et al., 2018). Overall, results are inconsistent. While Corral (2020) reports non-significant associations between intergroup contact and support for the BLM movement, Selvanathan et al. (2018) finds that the more individuals report to experience contact with Blacks, the more they support the movement. We find that results become more consistent when the quality of the intergroup interaction is taken into account. All three studies investigating positive intergroup contact with Blacks find positive and significant associations, suggesting that the more individuals report having positive interactions with Blacks the greater is their support for the BLM movement (Meleady &Vermue, 2019; Selvanathan et al., 2018). Moreover, the relationship between negative intergroup contact with Blacks and support for BLM is consistently found to be non-significant across two studies (Meleady & Vermue, 2019; Selvanathan et al., 2018).

Police misconduct. Two studies investigated whether individuals' perceptions of police misconduct were related to support for BLM (Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Wouters, 2019). Alternatively, Updegrove et al. (2020) investigated perceptions of police misconduct in relation to African Americans, in specific (Updegrove et al., 2020). Results are mixed with two studies finding that individuals who believe police misconduct occurs are more prone to support the BLM movement (Ilchi & Frank, 2020; Updegrove et al., 2020), while Wouters (2019) reported a non-significant association between perceptions of police misconduct and BLM support.

Authoritarianism. Only one study (Barker et al. 2020) out of the twenty-three reported the association between BLM support and authoritarianism, as measured by child-rearing items. A significant and negative association is reported, such that higher levels of authoritarianism are associated with lower support for the movement.

Perceptions of social inequality. Two studies investigate the association between individuals' perceptions of inequality and support for BLM. Lake et al. (2018) measured societal inequality using the awareness of privilege and oppression scale (McClellan, 2014) and found that individuals who recognize social inequality are significantly more prone to support BLM. Likewise, using an equal opportunity questionnaire (Pratto et al., 1994), Holt (2018) reports that individuals who legitimize inequality through beliefs that all Americans have equal opportunities are less likely to support BLM, while those with positive attitudes towards racial policies to decrease inequality (e.g., Affirmative Action) are more

likely to endorse the movement.

Political participation

The association between support for BLM and traditional and non-traditional forms of political participation isare inconsistent across studies. First, concerning traditional political participation, two studies investigate the relationship between voting behavior and BLM support (Drakulich et al., 2020; Towler et al., 2020). While Drakulich et al. (2020) find a non-significant association between voter turnout in the 2016 elections and BLM support, Towler, Crawford, and Bennett (2020) find a significant and positive association, such that those who reported to have voted in the 2016 elections or were confident to vote in the 2018 elections were more likely to identify with the movement. Drakulich et al. (2020) also report that feeling warm towards the BLM movement was significantly and positively associated with voter turnout for strong Democrats and significantly and negatively associated with voter turnout for strong Republicans. Similarly, feeling warm towards the movement is significantly and negatively associated with voting for Donald Trump in the 2016 elections (Drakulich et al., 2020). Regarding non-traditional forms of political participation, Lake et al. (2018) report that using social media to obtain and share information regarding policing in the United States is positively associated with BLM support. On the other hand, Towler et al. (2020) investigate a range of non- traditional political participation (e.g., signing petitions and donating to political causes) and found that most forms of non-traditional political participation are not significantly associated with identification with the BLM movement, except for contacting a political representative, which was significantly and positively related to BLM identity.

Three studies belonging to the same article investigate the relationship between support for BLM, empathy for Black people, anger in the context of racial injustices, and willingness for collective action (Selvanathan et al., 2018). All three studies find significant and positive bivariate correlations between empathy, anger, willingness for collective action, and support for BLM. Interestingly, as the work of Selvanathan et al. (2018) is applied to the context of intergroup contact, these three studies consistently show that positive intergroup contact with Blacks is associated with support for BLM through a sequential process of increasing empathy for Blacks and subsequently anger towards racial injustice.

Summary of findings ensuing from the Systematic Review

In Figure 3, we provide a summary of the predictors most frequently found across studies (i.e., predictors which are investigated in at least three different studies). The figure shows, for each study, which predictors are significantly and positively (or negatively) associated with BLM support. Statistically insignificant results (p>0.05) are represented by "ns.". Blank cells indicate that a given predictor is not investigated in the study. For studies that investigated more than one ethnic group, we report the results for the ethnic group that has a larger share of the U.S. population according to the U.S. Census Bureau in 2010 (Humes et al., 2011). For each study, results that diverge between investigated ethnic groups are denoted with an asterisk. A table reporting studies' full results per investigated ethnic group can be found in the supplementary materials (see Table S2).

The systematic review reveals the most prevalent constructs studied in association with support for the BLM movement. It also provides insights into the robustness and heterogeneity of associations across studies. Overall, a few patterns can be identified. Based on the extant published literature, race and ethnicity are consistent predictors of support for the BLM movement. Unsurprisingly, Whites are consistently opposing BLM, regardless if compared to African Americans or other minorities. Similarly, we also observed that partisanship (Republicans) and ideology (Conservatism) consistently predict lack of support for BLM. Interestingly, social psychological variables have shown to have strong predictive power, with prejudice towards African Americans and lack of awareness of existing racial discrimination against Black people consistently predicting unsupportive BLM attitudes. Social dominance orientation, authoritarianism, lack of intergroup contact, no empathy for protestors and muted emotional responses to social injustice are all related to opposing BLM movement and its racial equality goals. Conversely, most demographics and indicators of political participation are found to be inconsistent predictors of BLM support.

As the literature on BLM is not yet extensive, we follow up this systematic review with a meta-analysis of public opinion datasets, which uses sizable pools of participants and include several variables with potential for novel and meaningful roles in determining support for BLM. In addition to identifying original predictors of BLM support, a multiple meta-analysis also enables the comparison of the relationships effect sizes and heterogeneity statistically, which helps highlight the most robust determinants of BLM support.

Clusters
Variables
Subgroup
S1.1
S1.2
S2
S3
S5
S6
S7
S8
S10
S11
S12
S13
S15
S16.1
S16.2
S16.3
S17
S18
S19
S20
Demographics
Age
Education
Gender
Male
Female
Income
Urbanicity
Suburban (vs Rural)
Urban (vs Rural)
Urban (vs non-urban)
Religiosity
Race & Ethnicity
African Americans (vs whites)
Whites (vs racial minorities)
Ethnic Identity
Partisanship & Ideology
Democrats
Republicans
Conservative
Discrimination & Prejudice
Prejudice
Perceptions of Racial Discrimination
Personal experience (s) with discrimination
Social Attitudes & Psychology
Police Misconduct
Political Participation
Traditional methods of participation
Non-traditional methods of participation
SDO
Intergroup Contact
General
Positive
Negative
Empathy
Anger (in response to injustice)
Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)
Perceptions of social inequality

Figure 4. Significant & positive associations are denoted with '+', significant and negative associations with '- ', and non-significant association with 'ns'. For partisanship, in S1.1 and S1.2 we report findings for Democrats vs Independents and Republicans vs Independents. For all other studies, the comparisons are between Democrats vs Republicans or vice-versa. Ethnic groups: (W) Whites; (A) Asians; (AA) African Americans, (L) Latinos; (Gen) General population. S1.1: Arora (2019) - Study 1; S1.2: Arora (2019) - Study 2; S2: Barker (2020); S3: Bonilla (2020); S4: Cole (2020); S5: Corral (2020); S6: Drakulich (2020); S7: Holt (2018); S8: Holt and Sweitzer (2018); S9: Hordge-Freeman and Loblack (2020); S10: Ilchi (2020); S11: Lake (2018); S12: Meleady (2019); S13: Merseth (2018); S14: Seaton (2020); S15: Selvanathan (2020);

S16.1: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 1; S16.2: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 2; S16.3: Selvanathan (2018) -

Study 3; S17: Towler (2020); S18: Updegrove (2020); S19: Watson-Singleton (2020); S20: Wouters (2019).

V. Perspectives for the future

As discussed in this thesis, the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement has emerged as a powerful force in the fight against racial injustice and inequality, primarily within the United States but with a significant impact worldwide. This movement has garnered substantial support, as evidenced by a growing body of academic literature that discusses the various dimensions of BLM, its goals, and its implications (Azevedo et al., 2022).

One of the critical aspects of the BLM might be its potential to instigate change in policies within the United States, fostering accountability and protecting vulnerable communities. Scholars have argued that the movement has played a crucial role in shaping public discourse and influencing policymakers to address systemic racism. For example, the sustained protests and advocacy efforts led by BLM activists prompted several cities and states to enact police reforms. The state of California, for instance, passed legislation to increase police accountability and transparency by requiring officers to wear body cameras and mandating independent investigations of officer-involved shootings (Archbold, 2021).

In 2018, a young Black biology teacher called Marcus-David Peters was killed by the Richmond Police in Virginia, amid a mental health crisis. In 2020, the state of Virginia passed the Marcus Alert, a law requiring mental health professionals to respond alongside police officers during mental health crises (City of Richmond, Virginia, n.d.). In the aftermath of George Floyd's death, nationwide outrage led to crucial reforms. Minnesota took a significant step by banning the use of chokeholds and neck restraints by police officers (Burke & Gutierrez, 2020). This move was followed by the state of Colorado, which passed the Enhance Law Enforcement Integrity Act, a comprehensive legislation that not only prohibited the use of chokeholds but also required body-worn cameras for police officers and imposed stricter regulations on the use of force (Hindi, 2020).

In Louisville, Kentucky, the tragic killing of Breonna Taylor prompted the enactment of Breonna's Law, also known as the Justice for Breonna Taylor Act in 2020. This law specifically prohibited the use of no-knock warrants, aiming to prevent similar tragedies and protect the rights of citizens (Justice for Breonna Taylor Act, 2020). Besides, recognizing the need to address racially biased emergency calls, San Francisco, California, introduced the CAREN Act. This groundbreaking legislation made making racially biased emergency calls illegal, tackling instances of false

reporting against Black individuals and promoting greater accountability (Associated Press, 2020). In 2020, the city of Austin, Texas, redirected a portion of its police budget to fund alternative public safety programs, such as mental health response teams (Venkataramanan, 2020). However, the millions that were cut from the police budget in 2020, were later refunded in 2021 (NPR, 2021). It might be early to state if the changes generated by the movement will be long-lasting, but it has certainly instigated its share of change.

These examples illustrate how the Black Lives Matter movement's activism has influenced a wide range of policy changes, including reforms related to crowd control tactics, mental health crisis response, officer intervention and reporting, whistleblower protection, cash bail, police accountability, and funding reallocation for alternative public safety approaches. Moreover, the BLM movement has also made significant strides in publicly giving names, and faces, and humanizing black victims of violence in the US. The movement brings attention to stories that would otherwise have gone unnoticed by traditional news outlets, giving these victims a face and shedding light on their experiences.

Furthermore, academic literature has highlighted the movement's efforts to expose instances of police misconduct, advocate for accountability, and demand an end to racial profiling. These endeavors have led to increased scrutiny of law enforcement practices and the development of community-led initiatives aimed at building trust between police departments and marginalized communities. The movement's impact on public perceptions is evident in survey data, which shows a shift in attitudes toward the police, particularly among younger generations who are more likely to question traditional law enforcement practices (Tyler, 2020; Cineas & Collins, 2021).

Beyond the borders of the United States, the movement has contributed to the broader discussions surrounding racial inequality worldwide. The global nature of racial injustice has resonated with marginalized communities worldwide, leading to solidarity protests, advocacy campaigns, and policy discussions in various nations. These protests highlighted the persistence of racial inequality globally and influenced policy debates and reforms in areas such as policing practices, criminal justice, and immigration policies (Gabbidon et al., 2021). Through protests, social media campaigns, and grassroots organizing, BLM has heightened awareness and sparked public debates, media coverage, and political conversations that may not have been as prominent without the movement's influence.

The internationalization of the BLM movement has created opportunities for cross-border solidarity and the exchange of ideas and strategies. Activists and organizers from different countries are learning from one another, sharing their experiences, and collaborating to address racial inequality and police violence globally. The movement's impact transcends national boundaries, emphasizing the need for collective action and global recognition of the urgency to dismantle systemic racism.

The importance of understanding who supports the BLM movement lies in recognizing the diversity of its supporters and their shared commitment to addressing racial injustice. By bringing together individuals from different backgrounds and demographics, the movement gains strength and legitimacy in its pursuit of systemic change. Moreover, understanding the demographics of supporters allows for targeted outreach and coalition building, enhancing the movement's capacity to effect change.

The systematic literature review reveals a link between opposition to BLM and the endorsement of associated institutions, including the Police, Republican Party, Conservatism, the attitudes propagated by these actors, and the psychological predispositions often associated with such endorsements. Our findings add to a broader understanding of agents of social movement, as well as its dynamics, and African-American mobilization. For instance, this review suggests that American public opinion is largely cleavaged across racial issues. The consistency of results regarding social and psychological attitudes in the systematic review may also be indicative of the high predictive power of these factors in shaping attitudes towards BLM. .

The effects of the BLM movement on police lethal force and calls for police reform are significant. The movement has shed light on the issue of police accountability and the rare instances in which officers are held responsible for their actions (Cineas & Collins, 2021). For instance, the trial and conviction of Derek Chauvin for the murder of George Floyd symbolize a pivotal moment in holding police officers accountable for their misconduct (Sanchez et al., 2021). The unprecedented testimony by police brass during the trial emphasized the urgent need for systemic change within law enforcement agencies (Sanchez et al., 2021). This high-profile case and its outcome have reverberated throughout the country, igniting discussions on police reform and the use of lethal force (Cineas & Collins, 2021). It has prompted calls for revisiting use-of- force policies, addressing implicit bias in policing, and establishing stronger accountability measures to prevent future

tragedies.

In conclusion, the Black Lives Matter movement has emerged as a powerful force in the fight against racial injustice, both within the United States and internationally (Azevedo et al., 2022; (Khan, 2015). Through sustained protests, advocacy efforts, and public discourse, BLM has influenced policies, sparked conversations, and prompted critical examinations of systemic racism and police brutality. Understanding the support base of the movement is crucial for recognizing its broad appeal and building coalitions for change. The movement's impact on police lethal force and demands for reform has been significant, exemplified by the Chauvin trial and conviction. Additionally, the internationalization of the BLM movement has fostered solidarity and inspired similar struggles for justice in other countries. Moving forward, continued research, dialogue, and collaboration are essential to furthering the goals of the movement and creating a more equitable and just society for all, regardless of race or ethnicity.

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Annexes

ANNEX 1

Table S1

Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] White author (Letters of support for BLM)	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] White author (Letters of support for BLM)	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Asian American author (Letters of support for BLM)	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Asian American (Letters of support for BLM)	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Female	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Female	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Democrat	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Democrat	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Republican	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Republican	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] White author (Letters of support for BLM)	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] White author (Letters of support for BLM)	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Asian American author (Letters of support for BLM)	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Asian American (Letters of support for BLM)	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Female	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Female	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Democrat	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Democrat	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Republican	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Republican	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Mobilization	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Mobilization	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Personal Experience with Discrimination	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Personal Experience with Discrimination	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Native born	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Native born	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] East Asian	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [1]	[Liberal Protest Treatment] Ideological ID (conservative high)	–	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. *American Politics Research*, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [2]	[Liberal Protest Treatment] Authoritarianism	–	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. *American Politics Research*, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [3]	[Liberal Protest Treatment] SDO	–	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. *American Politics Research*, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [4]	Liberal Protest Treatment	*ns.*	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. *American Politics Research*, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [5]	Conservative Protest Treatment	–	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. *American Politics Research*, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Nationalist Frame	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Feminist Frame	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] LGBT Frame	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Age	–	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Male	–	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Religiosity	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Income	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] College Degree	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
4	Cole	2020	41	Whiteness Type I	–	NA	Semi-structured in-depth interviews	Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter	Cole, G. (2020). Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter. *Social Science Quarterly*, 101(4), 1627-1633.	10.1111/ssqu.12837
4	Cole	2020	41	Whiteness Type II	–	NA	Semi-structured in-depth interviews	Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter	Cole, G. (2020). Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter. *Social Science Quarterly*, 101(4), 1627-1633.	10.1111/ssqu.12837
4	Cole	2020	41	Whiteness Type III	+	NA	Semi-structured in-depth interviews	Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter	Cole, G. (2020). Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter. *Social Science Quarterly*, 101(4), 1627-1633.	10.1111/ssqu.12837
5	Corral	2020	3769	[via weighted analysis] [Latinos] Foreign-born (vs native born)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	weighted analysis	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[via weighted analysis] [Latinos] Spanish interview (vs English interview)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	weighted analysis	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[via weighted analysis] [Latinos] Afro Latinos (vs White Latinos)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	weighted analysis	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[via weighted analysis] [Latinos] Latino racial identity (vs Afro latinos)	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	weighted analysis	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540

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Table S1

Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
5	Corral	2020	3769	[via weighted analysis] [Latinos] "Other" Latino racial identity (vs Afro latinos)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	weighted analysis	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Black work ethic major reason	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Black work ethic major reason	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Discrimination major reason (recognizing the major role of racial discrimination in reproducing Black-white racial inequality)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Discrimination major reason (recognizing the major role of racial discrimination in reproducing Black-white racial inequality)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Social contact with Blacks	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Social contact with Blacks	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Economic Distress Scale	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Economic Distress Scale	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Personal Racial - Discrimination Scale	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Personal Racial - Discrimination Scale	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Afro-Latinos (vs White Latinos)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Latino Latinos (vs White Latinos)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Other Latinos (vs White Latinos)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Spanish interview (vs English Interview)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Foreign born (vs native born)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Female (vs male)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Female (vs male)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Educational Attainment	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Educational Attainment	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Income	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Income undisclosed	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Income undisclosed	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Age	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Age	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] South (vs North)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] South (vs North)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Suburban (vs rural)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Suburban (vs rural)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Urban (vs rural)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Urban (vs rural)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Independent (vs Democrat)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Independent (vs Democrat)	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Republican (vs Democrat)	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Republican (vs Democrat)	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
6	Drakulich et al.	2020	3649	Probability of voting for Trump	–	BLM thermometer - how warm or cold they felt towards BLM	Logistic regression	Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election: Black lives matter, the police	Drakulich, K., Wozniak, K. H., Hagan, J., & Johnson, D. (2020). Race and policing	10.1111/1745-9125.12239

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
6	Drakulich et al.	2020	3649	Likelihood of voting	*ns.*	BLM thermometer - how warm or cold they felt towards BLM	marginal effects (contrasts)	Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election- Black lives matter, the police	Drakulich, K., Wozniak, K. H., Hagan, J., & Johnson, D. (2020). Race and policing	10.1111/1745-9125.12239
6	Drakulich et al.	2020	3649	Probability of voting (for Democrats)	+	BLM thermometer - how warm or cold they felt towards BLM	marginal effects (contrasts)	Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election- Black lives matter, the police	Drakulich, K., Wozniak, K. H., Hagan, J., & Johnson, D. (2020). Race and policing	10.1111/1745-9125.12239
6	Drakulich et al.	2020	3649	Probability of voting (for Republicans)	–	BLM thermometer - how warm or cold they felt towards BLM	marginal effects (contrasts)	Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election- Black lives matter, the police	Drakulich, K., Wozniak, K. H., Hagan, J., & Johnson, D. (2020). Race and policing	10.1111/1745-9125.12239
7	Holt	2018	541	African Americans (vs Whites)	+	6 ELM questions. Items included: "My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter Movement is…" and "In terms of the Black Lives Matter Movement, I think what the protesters are doing is…" All responses were measured on a 1 - 7 scale (low scores indicating a very negative reaction). The 6 questions were combined into a single index.	t test	Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "#Black Lives Matter" … And to Whom it Does Not	Holt, L. F. (2018). Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "# Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not. *Journalism Practice*, 12(2), 146-161.	10.1080/17512786. 2016.1370974
7	Holt	2018	541	support racial policies	+	6 ELM questions. Items included: "My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter Movement is…" and "In terms of the Black Lives Matter Movement, I think what the protesters are doing is…" All responses were measured on a 1 - 7 scale (low scores indicating a very negative reaction). The 6 questions were combined into a single index.	Regression	Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "#Black Lives Matter" … And to Whom it Does Not	Holt, L. F. (2018). Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "# Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not. *Journalism Practice*, 12(2), 146-161.	10.1080/17512786. 2016.1370974
7	Holt	2018	541	negative beliefs about equal opportunity	–	6 ELM questions. Items included: "My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter Movement is…" and "In terms of the Black Lives Matter Movement, I think what the protesters are doing is…" All responses were measured on a 1 - 7 scale (low scores indicating a very negative reaction). The 6 questions were combined into a single index.	Regression	Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "#Black Lives Matter" … And to Whom it Does Not	Holt, L. F. (2018). Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "# Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not. *Journalism Practice*, 12(2), 146-161.	10.1080/17512786. 2016.1370974
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	541	African Americans (vs White American)	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Female	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Female	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Age	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Age	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Income	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Education	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Education	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Residence Suburban (vs.Rural)	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Residence Suburban (vs.Rural)	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Residence Urban (vs.Rural)	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Residence Urban (vs.Rural)	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Ethnic Identity	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Ethnic Identity	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] SDO	–	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] SDO	–	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Interaction (MEIMxSDO)	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Interaction (MEIMxSDO)	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue- ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. *Self and Identity*, 19(1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
9	Hordge-Freeman and Loblack	2020	115	Afro-Latinxs	+	"Should Afro-Latinos participate in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement? Why or why not?"	Percentage	Cops Only See the Brown Skin, They Could Care Less Where It Originated- Afro-Latinx Perceptions of the #BlackLivesMatter Movement	Hordge-Freeman, E., & Loblack, A. (2020). "Cops Only See the Brown Skin, They Could Care Less Where It Originated": Afro-Latinx Perceptions of the# BlackLivesMatter Movement. *Sociological Perspectives*, 0731121420961135.	10.1177/0731121420961135
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Police-military equivalency	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Police-military equivalency	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Conservative Crime Ideology	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Conservative Crime Ideology	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Symbolic Racism (Negative Attitudes toward "the Policed")	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Symbolic Racism (Negative Attitudes toward "the Policed")	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	General attitudes toward the police	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] General attitudes toward the police	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Negative direct contact (with the police)	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Negative direct contact (with the police)	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Negative vicarious contact (with the police)	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Negative vicarious contact	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Perceptions of Police Misconduct (perceptions that police commit acts of misconduct)	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Perceptions of Police Misconduct (perceptions that police commit acts of misconduct)	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Media exposure to police misconduct	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Media exposure to police misconduct	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Familiarity with BLM	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] Familiarity with BLM	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	[via bivariate correlations] White (minorities)	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	bivariate correlation	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	White (vs minorities)	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Female	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Age	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Criminal Justice Major	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Interested in Policing	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	[via bivariate test] Male (vs Female)	–	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	t test	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	Male (vs Female)	*ns.*	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	White (vs Racial minorities)	–	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	awareness of privilege and oppression (APO)	+	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	Social Network (SN) use	+	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	Social Network (SN) use x awareness of privilege and oppression (APO)	+	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] Positive contact	+	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	multiple linear regression	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Positive contact	+	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	bivariate correlations	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] Negative contact	*ns.*	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	multiple linear regression	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Negative contact	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	bivariate correlations	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Prejudice (more prejudice towards others)	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	bivariate correlations	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Social Distance	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	bivariate correlations	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] SDO	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	bivariate correlations	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] SDO	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	path analysis	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Identity: race	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Identity: ethnic/national origin	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Linked fate: race	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Linked fate: ethnic/national origin	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Linked fate: cross racial	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Discrimination: race	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Discrimination: ethnic/national origin	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] (Perception of) Discrimination: Blacks	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Age	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Immigrant operation	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Political Ideology - Conservative	–	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Party Identification - Democrat	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Protest Efficacy	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Filipino	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Indian	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Japanese	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Korean	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Vietnamese	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Other	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Citizenship status	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Household income	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Education level	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Gender	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015
14	Seaton et al.	2020	3102	[African Americans] Good Physical Health	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you support the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" - 0 (strongly oppose), 1 (somewhat oppose), 2 (neither), 3 (somewhat support), and 4 (strongly support).	Logistic Regression	Health Implications of Black Lives Matter among Black Adults	Seaton, E. K., Noah, A., Yoo, B., & Vargas, E. (2020). Health Implications of Black Lives Matter Among Black Adults. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 1-8.	10.1007/s40615-020-00749-z

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
15	Selvanathan, Lickel, and Jetten	2020	685	[via bivariate correlations] founder ownership	–	3-items combined to measure support for anti-BLM actions, with measures of threat from BLM protests, criticism of BLM protesters, and support for Anti-BLM actions - To what extent do you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the Black Lives Matter movement?1.The police should closely monitor the activities of the movement.2.There should be strict security measures enforced for their activities.3.If any of the supporters of the movement refuse to abide by the law, they should face stern legal consequences [1=strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree]	bivariate correlations	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo.pdf	Selvanathan, H. P., Lickel, B., & Jetten, J. (2020). Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter‐movements defending the status quo. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.	10.1111/bjso.12418
15	Selvanathan, Lickel, and Jetten	2020	685	[via bivariate correlations] support for counter-protests to preserve civil war monuments	–	3-items combined to measure support for anti-BLM actions, with measures of threat from BLM protests, criticism of BLM protesters, and support for Anti-BLM actions - To what extent do you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the Black Lives Matter movement?1.The police should closely monitor the activities of the movement.2.There should be strict security measures enforced for their activities.3.If any of the supporters of the movement refuse to abide by the law, they should face stern legal consequences [1=strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree]	bivariate correlations	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo.pdf	Selvanathan, H. P., Lickel, B., & Jetten, J. (2020). Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter‐movements defending the status quo. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.	10.1111/bjso.12418
15	Selvanathan, Lickel, and Jetten	2020	685	Whites (vs racial minorities)	–	3-items combined to measure support for anti-BLM actions, with measures of threat from BLM protests, criticism of BLM protesters, and support for Anti-BLM actions - To what extent do you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the Black Lives Matter movement?1.The police should closely monitor the activities of the movement.2.There should be strict security measures enforced for their activities.3.If any of the supporters of the movement refuse to abide by the law, they should face stern legal consequences [1=strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree]	t and F tests	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo.pdf	Selvanathan, H. P., Lickel, B., & Jetten, J. (2020). Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter‐movements defending the status quo. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.	10.1111/bjso.12418
15	Selvanathan, Lickel, and Jetten	2020	685	Founder ownership (among whites)	–	3-items combined to measure support for anti-BLM actions, with measures of threat from BLM protests, criticism of BLM protesters, and support for Anti-BLM actions - To what extent do you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the Black Lives Matter movement?1.The police should closely monitor the activities of the movement.2.There should be strict security measures enforced for their activities.3.If any of the supporters of the movement refuse to abide by the law, they should face stern legal consequences [1=strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree]	Moderation Analysis	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo.pdf	Selvanathan, H. P., Lickel, B., & Jetten, J. (2020). Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter‐movements defending the status quo. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.	10.1111/bjso.12418
15	Selvanathan, Lickel, and Jetten	2020	685	Founder ownership (among people of color)	–	3-items combined to measure support for anti-BLM actions, with measures of threat from BLM protests, criticism of BLM protesters, and support for Anti-BLM actions - To what extent do you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the Black Lives Matter movement?1.The police should closely monitor the activities of the movement.2.There should be strict security measures enforced for their activities.3.If any of the supporters of the movement refuse to abide by the law, they should face stern legal consequences [1=strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree]	Moderation Analysis	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo.pdf	Selvanathan, H. P., Lickel, B., & Jetten, J. (2020). Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter‐movements defending the status quo. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.	10.1111/bjso.12418

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Intergroup contact	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Empathy (more)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Anger (in response to injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] White Guilt	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] White identification	–	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Positive contact	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Negative contact	*ns.*	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Empathy (more)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Anger (in response to injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Positive Contact	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Empathy (more)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Anger (in response to injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Group Efficacy	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Moral Convictions	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] Kaepernick approval	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	bivariate correlations	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Traditional political participation - Voted in 2016	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Traditional political participation - Confident vote in 2018	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Petition	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Boycott	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Demonstrate	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Meeting	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Contact Representative	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Donate	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Black (vs Whites)	+	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Latinx (vs Whites)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Other Race (vs Whites)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Male	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Age	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Married	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	No high school degree (vs high school graduates)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	College degree (vs high school graduates)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Perceived discrimination	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Republican	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Conservative	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Religious involvement	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Household income	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Urban (vs non-urban)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Police mistreat Blacks	+	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Percent of Republican voter	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Percent minority	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Fatal police shootings	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797

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Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Catholic (vs non-catholic)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Black/White voter	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Change in percent minority	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	White/Black unemployment	+	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T1 depressive symptoms	–	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T2 perseverative cognition	+	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T1 racial discrimination (SRE-lifetime)	*ns.*	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T2 racial discrimination (SRE-6 months)	*ns.*	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436

ANNEX 1

Table S1

Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T2 depressive symptoms	*ns.*	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T2 BLM-action	+	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Clip orders	–	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Gender (Female)	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Age	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Education	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Democrat	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Ethnicity (African American)	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Demonstration aversity	–	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Salience Police	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Salience Race	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110

ANNEX 1

Table S1

Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	BLM support measures	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Position Race (racial resentment scale)	–	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Position Police	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Protest features (Diversity)	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Protest features (Worthiness)	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Protest features (Unity)	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Protest features (Numbers)	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Protest features (Commitment)	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power	10.1093/sf/soy110
20	Wouters	2019	1463	Identification with demonstrators	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110

[1] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

[2] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

[3] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

[4] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

[5] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

ANNEX 2

Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Age	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Age	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Age	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Age	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Age	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Democrats	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Democrat	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Democrats	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Democrat	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Democrats	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Democrat	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Democrats	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Democrat	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Education	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Education	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Education	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Education	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Education	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222

ANNEX 2

Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Gender (Female)	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Female	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Gender (Female)	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Female	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Gender (Female)	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Female	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Gender (Female)	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Female	+	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Income	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Income	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Income	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Income	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Personal experience with discrimination	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Personal Experience with Discrimination	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Personal experience with discrimination	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Personal Experience with Discrimination	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Republican	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Asian Americans] Republican	*ns.*	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Republican	1.1	Arora and Stout	2019	300	[Whites] Republican	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222

ANNEX 2

Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Republican	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Asian Americans] Republican	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Republican	1.2	Arora and Stout	2019	646	[Whites] Republican	–	"Do You Support or Oppose the Black Lives Matter Movement?" strongly oppose (1) – strongly support (5) + Feeling Thermometer very negative (0) – very positive (100).	OLS Regression	Letters for Black Lives- Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	Arora, M., & Stout, C. T. (2019). Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement. Political Research Quarterly, 72 (2), 389-402.	10.1177/1065912918793222
Conservative	2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [1]	[Liberal Protest Treatment] Ideological ID (conservative high)	–	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. American Politics Research, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
SDO	2	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	3002* [2]	[Liberal Protest Treatment] SDO	–	In your view, to what extent are political protests legitimate or illegitimate? 0=Not at all, 1=completely.	OLS Regression	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	Barker, D., Nalder, K., & Newham, J. (2020). Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest. American Politics Research, 1532673X20975329.	10.1177/1532673X20975329
Gender (Male)	3	Bonilla & Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Male	–	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
Age	3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Age	–	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. American Political Science Review, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
Education	3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] College Degree	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. American Political Science Review, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
Income	3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Income	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. American Political Science Review, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
Religiosity	3	Bonilla and Tillery	2020	849	[African Americans] Religiosity	*ns.*	Do you support the goals of Black Lives Matter? [Strongly support/Support/Neither support nor oppose/Oppose/Strongly oppose]	OLS Regression	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement: An Experimental Test	Bonilla, T., & Tillery, A. B. (2020). Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the# BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test. American Political Science Review, 114(4), 947-962.	10.1017/S0003055420000544
African Americans (vs whites)	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Afro-Latinos (vs White Latinos)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540

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Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Age	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Age	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Age	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Age	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Education	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Educational Attainment	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Education	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Educational Attainment	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Gender (Female)	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Female (vs male)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Gender (Female)	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Female (vs male)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Income	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Income	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Income	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Intergroup Contact	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Social contact with Blacks	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Intergroup Contact	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Social contact with Blacks	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Perceptions on Racial Discrimination	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Discrimination major reason (recognizing the major role of racial discrimination in reproducing Black-white racial inequality)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Perceptions on Racial Discrimination	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Discrimination major reason (recognizing the major role of racial discrimination in reproducing Black-white racial inequality)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Personal experience with discrimination	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Personal Racial - Discrimination Scale	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Personal experience with discrimination	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Personal Racial - Discrimination Scale	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Republican	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Republican (vs Democrat)	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Republican	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Republican (vs Democrat)	–	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Urbanicity	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Suburban (vs rural)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Urbanicity	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Suburban (vs rural)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Urbanicity	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Latinos] Urban (vs rural)	*ns.*	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540
Urbanicity	5	Corral	2020	3769	[Whites] Urban (vs rural)	+	From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement? [1=Strongly Oppose, 2=Somewhat Oppose, 3=Neither support Nor Oppose , 4= Somewhat Support; 5=Strongly Support]	OLS regression	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	Corral, Á. J. (2020). Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 42(4), 431-454.	10.1177/0739986320949540

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Political Participation - Traditional	6	Drakulich et al.	2020	3649	Likelihood of voting	*ns.*	BLM thermometer - how warm or cold they felt towards BLM	marginal effects (contrasts)	Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election- Black lives matter, the police, and dog whistle politics	Drakulich, K., Wozniak, K. H., Hagan, J., & Johnson, D. (2020). Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election: Black lives matter, the police, and dog whistle politics. Criminology, 58(2), 370-402.	10.1111/1745-9125.12239
African Americans (vs whites)	7	Holt	2018	541	African Americans (vs Whites)	+	6 ELM questions. Items included: "My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter Movement is…" and "In terms of the Black Lives Matter Movement, I think what the protesters are doing is…" All responses were measured on a 1 - 7 scale (low scores indicating a very negative reaction). The 6 questions were combined into a single index.	t test	Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "#Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not	Holt, L. F. (2018). Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "# Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not. Journalism Practice, 12(2), 146-161.	10.1080/17512786.2017.1370974
Perceptions of social inequality	7	Holt	2018	541	negative beliefs about equal opportunity	–	6 ELM questions. Items included: "My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter Movement is…" and "In terms of the Black Lives Matter Movement, I think what the protesters are doing is…" All responses were measured on a 1 - 7 scale (low scores indicating a very negative reaction). The 6 questions were combined into a single index.	Regression	Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "#Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not	Holt, L. F. (2018). Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "# Black Lives Matter"… And to Whom it Does Not. *Journalism Practice*, 12(2), 146-161.	10.1080/17512786.2017.1370974
African Americans (vs whites)	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	541	African Americans (vs White American)	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
Age	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Age	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Age	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Age	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Education	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Education	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Education	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Education	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788

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Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Gender (Female)	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Female	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Gender (Female)	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Female	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Identity (Ethnic)	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Ethnic Identity	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Identity (Ethnic)	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Ethnic Identity	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
Income	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Income	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788
Income	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Income	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
SDO	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] SDO	–	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
SDO	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] SDO	–	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Urbanicity	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Residence Suburban (vs.Rural)	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Urbanicity	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Residence Suburban (vs.Rural)	ns.	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Urbanicity	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	270	[Whites] Residence Urban (vs.Rural)	+	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Urbanicity	8	Holt and Sweitzer	2018	271	[African Americans] Residence Urban (vs.Rural)	*ns.*	Black lives matter attitudes scale. –> My personal attitude about the Black Lives Matter movement is that I: "Dislike it a great deal" (1); "Like it a great deal" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very bad" (1); "Very good" (7); My opinion about the Black Lives Matter movement is: "Very unfavorable" (1); "Very favorable" (7); In terms of the Black Lives Matter movement, I think what protesters are doing is: "Very unwise" (1); "Very wise" (7); In my opinion, the Black Lives Matter movement will ultimately prove to be: "Very unbeneficial" (1); "Very beneficial" (7); To what extent do you agree that the Black Lives movement is necessary? "Very unnecessary" (1); "Very necessary" (7) [Averaged index, resulting in a scale of attitudes from completely negative (1) to completely positive(7)]	OLS regression	More than a black and white issue-ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	Holt, L. F., & Sweitzer, M. D. (2020). More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement. Self and Identity, 19 (1), 16-31.	10.1080/15298868. 2018.1524788
Age	10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Age	*ns.*	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Gender (Female)	10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Female	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
Police Misconduct	10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Perceptions of Police Misconduct (perceptions that police commit acts of misconduct)	+	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
Prejudice	10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	Symbolic Racism (Negative Attitudes toward "the Policed")	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
Whites (vs racial minorities)	10	Ilchi and Frank	2020	525	White (vs minorities)	–	2 items, summed to create an scale of Attitudes towards Black lives matter: How do you feel about Black Lives Matter? [1-5scale; strongly support - strongly oppose] Black Lives Matter is promoting a "War on Cops." [1-5 agree scale]	OLS regression	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	Ilchi, O. S., & Frank, J. (2020). Supporting the message, not the messenger: The correlates of attitudes towards Black Lives Matter. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 1-22.	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1
Gender (Male)	11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	Male (vs Female)	*ns.*	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. Race and Justice, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	Social Network (SN) use	+	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. Race and Justice, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
Whites (vs racial minorities)	11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	White (vs Racial minorities)	–	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. Race and Justice, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833
Perceptions of social inequality	11	Lake, Alston, and Kahn	2018	539	awareness of privilege and oppression (APO)	+	A composite measure of BLM support was created with 7 items (alpha=.92), only 3 items were reported: "I support the goals of the Black Lives Matter movement", "The protests in response to the shooting of Michael Brown, and similar cases, are effective in promoting social change", and "The Black Lives Matter movement is justified" (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	Regression	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	Lake, J. S., Alston, A. T., & Kahn, K. B. (2018). How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements. *Race and Justice*, 2153368718809833.	10.1177/2153368718809833

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Intergroup Contact - Negative contact	12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] Negative contact	*ns.*	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	multiple linear regression	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
Intergroup Contact - Positive contact	12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] Positive contact	+	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	multiple linear regression	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
Prejudice	12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Prejudice (more prejudice towards others)	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	bivariate correlations	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
SDO	12	Meleady and Vermue	2019	202	[Whites] SDO	–	"Participants were asked to indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests to support racial justice for Blacks?" (from 1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support), (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter etc.)?" (1 = never, 2 = at least once, 3 = two or three times, 4 = four or five times, 5 = more than five times), and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" (from 1 = extremely unlikely to 5 = extremely likely). The three items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = 0.72)." (pg. 3)	path analysis	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	Meleady, R., & Vermue, M. (2019). The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity‐based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 49(5), 307-318.	10.1111/jasp.12586
Age	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Age	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. Politics, Groups, and Identities, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Conservative	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Political Ideology - Conservative	–	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. Politics, Groups, and Identities, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Democrats	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Party Identification - Democrat	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. Politics, Groups, and Identities, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Education	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Education level	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Gender	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Gender	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. Politics, Groups, and Identities, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Identity (Ethnic)	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Identity: race	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Identity (Ethnic)	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Identity: ethnic/national origin	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Income	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] Household income	*ns.*	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015
Perceptions on Racial Discrimination	13	Merseth	2018	3,006	[Asian Americans] (Perception of) Discrimination: Blacks	+	"From what you have heard about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you strongly support, somewhat support, oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement activism?" Support is examined as a dichotomous variable where "strongly support" and "somewhat support" are coded as 1."	Logistic Regression	Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	Merseth, J. L. (2018). Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6 (3), 337-356.	10.1080/21565503. 2018.1494015

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Intergroup Contact	16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Intergroup contact	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. Group Processes & Intergroup Relations, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Intergroup Contact - Negative contact	16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Negative contact	*ns.*	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. Group Processes & Intergroup Relations, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Intergroup Contact - Positive contact	16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Positive Contact	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. Group Processes & Intergroup Relations, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Intergroup Contact - Positive contact	16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2017	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Positive Contact	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Empathy	16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Empathy (more)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Empathy	16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Empathy (more)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Empathy	16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Empathy (more)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Anger (in response to injustice)	16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Anger (in response to injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Anger (in response to injustice)	16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Anger (in response to injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Anger (in response to injustice)	16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Anger (in response to injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	16.1	Selvanathan et al.	2018	273	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	16.2	Selvanathan et al.	2018	240	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	16.3	Selvanathan et al.	2018	308	[via bivariate correlations] [Whites] Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)	+	"Specifically, participants were asked to think about Black Lives Matter protests and indicate (a) "To what extent do you support or oppose these kinds of protests, to support racial justice for Blacks?" on a scale ranging from 1 (strongly oppose) to 9 (strongly support); (b) "How often have you shown your support for these kinds of protests through social media? (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.)" with scale responses of 1 (never), 2 (at least once), 3 (two or three times), 4 (four or five times), and 5 (more than five times); and (c) "How likely are you to participate in these kinds of protests in the future?" on a scale ranging from 1 (extremely unlikely) to 9 (extremely likely). The items were averaged to create a composite measure of support for the Black Lives Matter movement (α = .77)." (pg 7)	bivariate correlations	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	Selvanathan, H. P., Techakesari, P., Tropp, L. R., & Barlow, F. K. (2018). Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 21(6), 893-912.	10.1177/1368430217690908
Whites (vs racial minorities)	14	Selvanathan, Lickel, and Jetten	2020	685	Whites (vs racial minorities)	–	3-items combined to measure support for anti-BLM actions, with measures of threat from BLM protests, criticism of BLM protesters, and support for Anti-BLM actions - To what extent do you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the Black Lives Matter movement?1.The police should closely monitor the activities of the movement.2.There should be strict security measures enforced for their activities.3.If any of the supporters of the movement refuse to abide by the law, they should face stern legal consequences [1=strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree]	t and F tests	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo.pdf	Selvanathan, H. P., Lickel, B., & Jetten, J. (2020). Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter‐movements defending the status quo. British Journal of Social Psychology.	10.1111/bjso.12418
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Traditional political participation - Voted in 2016	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Traditional political participation - Confident vote in 2018	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Petition	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Boycott	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Demonstrate	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
Political Participation - Non-Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Meeting	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597

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Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Political Participation - Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Contact Representative	+	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
Political Participation - Traditional	17	Towler, Crawford, and Bennett	2020	511	[African Americans] Extra-Traditional political participation - Donate	*ns.*	"How closely do you identify with the Black Lives Matter movement?" This measure was coded on a three-point scale (0–1–2)	Multiple Regression	Shut Up and Play - Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	Towler, C. C., Crawford, N. N., & Bennett, R. A. (2020). Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action. *Perspectives on Politics*, 18(1), 111-127.	10.1017/S1537592719002597
African Americans (vs whites)	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Black (vs Whites)	+	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797
Age	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Age	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797
Conservative	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Conservative	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797
Education	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	No high school degree (vs high school graduates)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. Justice Quarterly, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797
Education	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	College degree (vs high school graduates)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797
Gender (Male)	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Male	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797
Income	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Household income	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives- Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825. 2018.1516797

ANNEX 2

Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Personal experience with discrimination	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Perceived discrimination	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives-Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
Police Misconduct	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Police mistreat Blacks	+	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives-Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
Religiosity	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Religious involvement	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives-Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
Republican	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Republican	–	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives-Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
Urbanicity	18	Updegrove et al.	2020	2,114	Urban (vs non-urban)	*ns.*	"From what you've heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Black Lives Matter movement?" (1) Strongly oppose and somewhat oppose (BLM opposition), and (0) strongly support, somewhat support, and neither support nor oppose responses were coded as 0 (no BLM opposition).	Logistic Regression	Red States and Black Lives-Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	Updegrove, A. H., Cooper, M. N., Orrick, E. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). Red states and Black lives: Applying the racial threat hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter movement. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(1), 85-108.	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797
Personal experience with discrimination	19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T1 racial discrimination (SRE-lifetime)	*ns.*	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
Personal experience with discrimination	19	Watson-Singleton et al.	2020	232	[via bivariate correlations] [African Americans] T2 racial discrimination (SRE-6 months)	*ns.*	3 items BLM-support subscale exhibited adequate internal consistency (.75) "How much do you support the Black Lives Matter movement?", "So far, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement has helped Black communities?" , and "In the future, how much do you think the Black Lives Matter movement will help Black communities?" [1=not at all–4=very much]	bivariate correlations	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	Watson-Singleton, N. N., Mekawi, Y., Wilkins, K. V., & Jatta, I. F. (2020). Racism's effect on depressive symptoms: Examining perseverative cognition and Black Lives Matter activism as moderators. *Journal of counseling psychology.*	10.1037/cou0000436
African Americans (vs whites)	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Ethnicity (African American)	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110

ANNEX 2

Table S2

Final Variables	Study ID	Authors (short name)	Year	Sample Size	Variable	Direction	Measure (when available)	Statistical Model	Title	APA reference	DOI
Age	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Age	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
Democrats	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Democrat	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
Education	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Education	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
Gender (Female)	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Gender (Female)	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
Perceptions on Racial Discrimination	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Salience Race	+	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
Police Misconduct	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Position Police	*ns.*	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110
Prejudice	20	Wouters	2019	1463	Position Race (racial resentment scale)	–	2-items scale constructed by averaging the ratings of the respondents: "I agree with the demonstrators in the clip", and "I sympathize with the demonstrators in the clip" (0) totally disagree to (10) totally agree	multilevel regression	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	Wouters, R. (2019). The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support. *Social Forces*, 98(1), 403-426.	10.1093/sf/soy110

[1] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

[2] *Sample size reported for the complete study. The sample size for the liberal protest - racial treatment is not provided).

Table S3

Summary of Predictors of Support for Black Lives Matter

Clusters	Variables	Subgroup	S1.1	S1.2	S2	S3	S5	S6	S7	S8	S10	S11	S12	S13	S15	S16.1	S16.2	S16.3	S17	S18	S19	S20
Demographics	Age		*ns .WS* *ns .AS*	*ns .WS* *ns .AS*		– .AAS	– .WS – .LS			*ns* .WS *ns* .AAS	*ns*			*ns .AS*						–		*ns*
	Education		*ns .WS* *ns .AS*	*ns .WS* *ns .AS*		*ns .AAS*	*ns .WS* + *.LS*			*ns* .WS *ns* .AAS				*ns .AS*						*ns*		*ns*
	Gender	Male				– .AAS						*ns*		*ns .AS*						–		
		Female	+ .WS *ns .AS*	+ .WS *ns .AS*			+ .WS *.ns* .LS			*ns* .WS *ns* .AAS	+											*ns*
	Income		*ns .WS* *ns .AS*	*ns .WS* *ns .AS*		*ns .AAS*	*ns .WS* *.ns* .LS			*ns* .WS *ns* .AAS				*ns .AS*						*ns*		
	Urbanicity	Suburban (vs Rural)					+ .WS *ns* .LS			*ns* .WS *ns* .AAS												
		Urban (vs Rural)					+ .WS *ns* .LS			+ .WS *ns* .AAS												
		Urban (vs non-urban)																		*ns*		
	Religiosity					*ns .AAS*														*ns*		
Race & Ethnicity	African Americans (vs whites)						+ .AL			+										+		+
	Whites (vs racial minorities)										–	–			–							
	Ethnic Identity									*ns* .WS + .AAS				*ns .AS*								
Partisanship & Ideology	Democrats		+ .WS *ns .AS*	+ .WS + .AS										+ .AS								+
	Republicans		– .WS *ns .AS*	– .WS – .AS			– .WS – .LS													–		
	Conservative				–									– .AS						–		
Discrimination & Prejudice	Prejudice										–		– .WS									–
	Perceptions of Racial Discrimination						+ .WS + .LS							+ .AS								+
	Personal experience (s) with discrimination			– .WS *ns .AS*			*ns .WS* *.ns* .LS													*ns*	*ns .AAS*	
Social Attitudes & Psychology	Police Misconduct										+									+		*ns*
	Political Participation	Traditional methods of participation						*ns*											+ .AAS			
		Non-traditional methods of participation										+							*ns .AAS **			
	SDO				–					– .WS – .AAS			– .WS									
	Intergroup Contact	General					*ns .WS* *.ns* .LS									+ .WS						
		Positive											+ .WS				+ .WS	+ .WS				
		Negative											*ns .WS*				*ns .WS*					
	Empathy															+ .WS	+ .WS	+ .WS				
	Anger (in response to injustice)															+ .WS	+ .WS	+ .WS				
	Willingness for collective action (for racial injustice)															+ .WS	+ .WS	+ .WS				
	Perceptions of social inequality								+ (R)			+										

Note. Significant & positive associations are denoted with '+', significant and negative associations with '-', and non-significant association with 'ns'. Blank cells indicate that the study did not include the variable. Whenever the study investigated a specific race/ethnic group, this is indicated (AS: Asian American Sample; AAS: African American Sample; LS: Latino American Sample; WS:White American Sample). When not specified, the study involved a general sample. The symbol '*' is used to indicate that associations diverged between ethnic groups in samples. (R) indicates that, for ease of use, in S7 the original measure of negative beliefs about equal opportunity was reversed to reflect perceptions of social inequality.

S1.1: Arora (2019) - Study 1; S1.2: Arora (2019) - Study 2; S2: Barker (2020); S3: Bonilla (2020); S4: Cole (2020); S5: Corral (2020); S6: Drakulich (2020); S7: Holt (2018); S8: Holt and Sweitzer (2018); S9: Hordge-Freeman and Loblack (2020); S10: Ilchi (2020); S11: Lake (2018); S12: Meleady (2019); S13: Merseth (2018); S14: Seaton (2020); S15: Selvanathan (2020); S16.1: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 1; S16.2: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 2; S16. 3: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 3; S17: Towler (2020); S18: Updegrove (2020); S19: Watson-Singleton (2020); S20: Wouters (2019).

Table S4.

Summary of Predictors of Support for Black Lives Matter

	S1.1	S1.2	S2	S3	S5	S8	S10	S11	S12	S13	S16	S17.1	S17.2	S17.3	S19	S20	S21
Demographics																	
Age	*ns*	*ns*		–	–	*ns*	*ns*			*ns*					–		*ns*
Education	*ns*	*ns*		*ns*	*ns* *	*ns*				*ns*					*ns*		*ns*
Gender (Female)	+ *	+ *		+	+ *	*ns*	+	*ns*		*ns*					+		*ns*
Income	*ns*	*ns*		*ns*	*ns*	*ns*				*ns*					*ns*		
Urbanicity (urban vs non-urban)					+ *	+ *									*ns*		
Race & Ethnicity																	
African Americans (vs whites)					+	+									+		+
Whites (vs racial minorities)							–	–			–						
Partisanship & Ideology																	
Democrats	+ *	+								+							+
Republicans	– *	–			–										–		
Conservatism			–							–					–		
Discrimination & Prejudice																	
Prejudice							–		–								–
Perceptions of Racial Discrimination					+					+							+
Personal experience(s) with discrimination		– *			*ns*										*ns*	*ns*	
Social Attitudes & Psychology																	
Social Dominance Orientation			–			–			–								
Positive Intergroup Contact									+				+	+			
Attitudes: Police Misconduct							+								+		*ns*
Willingness for collecive action (for racial injustice)												+	+	+			
Anger (in response to injustice)												+	+	+			
Empathy												+	+	+			
	W&A		Gen	AA	W&L	W&AA	Gen	Gen	W	A	Gen		W		Gen	AA	Gen
	Ethnic Groups in Study's Samples																

Note. Significant & positive associations are denoted with '+', significant and negative associations with '-', and non-significant association with '*ns*'. Blank cells indicate that the study did not include the variable. The symbol '*' is used to indicate that associations diverged between ethnic groups in samples. When this is the case, we report here the association for the ethnic group that has a larger share of the US population (according to the US Census 2019). For partisanship, in S1.1 and S1.2 we report findings for Democrats vs Independents and Republicans vs Independents. For all other studies, the comparisons are between Democrats vs Republicans or vice-versa.

A: Asian Americans; AA: African Americans; Gen: General Sample; L: Latinos; W: White Americans

S1.1: Arora (2019) - Study 1; S1.2: Arora (2019) - Study 2; S2: Barker (2020); S3: Bonilla (2020); S4: Cole (2020); S5: Corral (2020); S6: Drakulich (2020); S7: Holt (2018); S8: Holt and Sweitzer (2018); S9: Hordge-Freeman and Loblack (2020); S10: Ilchi (2020); S11: Lake (2018); S12: Meleady (2019); S13: Merseth (2018); S14: Seaton (2020); S15: Selvanathan (2020); S16.1: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 1; S16.2: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 2; S16.3: Selvanathan (2018) - Study 3; S17: Towler (2020); S18: Updegrove (2020); S19: Watson-Singleton (2020); S20: Wouters (2019).

ANNEX 5

Table BLM Literature

[1]	Authors	P. Year	Article Title	DOI	Q| N2 T|	Q| U3 A| L	T| F4 |	Race & Ethnicity: Ethnic Identity	Intergroup Contact	Partisanship & Ideology	Social Attitudes & Psychology	Collective action, Social movements & Activism	Communication & Media Studies (Use of Social Network and entertainment related studies)	Education, Academy Environment & Thinking Research	Social Movements outside the USA	Police Brutality &/OR Misconduct	Demonstrations of support (letters, statements, etc)	Discrimination, Prejudice, Racism, &/OR Anti-blackness	Gender, Gender studies	Critical Race Theory (CRT)	Blue Lives Matter	Health	SDO	LGBTQ &/OR Queer Identity [5]	BLM & the Civil Rights Movement [6]	Urban Studies [7]	Religious affiliation, Religiosity [8]	White Supremacy [9]	Systemic Racism [10]	Intersectionality [11]
	Arora M., Stout C.T.	2019	Letters for Black Lives: Co-ethnic Mobilization and Support for the Black Lives Matter Movement	10.1177/1065912918793222																										
	Barker, Nalder, and Newham	2020	Clarifying the Ideological Asymmetry in Public Attitudes Toward Political Protest	10.1177/1532673X20975329																										
	Bonilla T., Tillery A.B.	2020	Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test Which Identity Frames Boost Support for and Mobilization in the #BlackLivesMatter Movement? An Experimental Test	10.1017/S0003055420000544																										
	Cole G.	2020	Types of White Identification and Attitudes About Black Lives Matter	10.1111/ssqu.12837																										
	Corral, AJ	2020	Allies, Antagonists, or Ambivalent? Exploring Latino Attitudes about the Black Lives Matter Movement	10.1177/0739986320949540																										
	Drakulich K., Wozniak K.H., Hagan J., Johnson D.	2020	Race and policing in the 2016 presidential election: Black lives matter, the police, and dog whistle politics	10.1111/1745-9125.12239																										
	Holt L.F.	2018	Using the Elaboration Likelihood Model to Explain to Whom "#Black Lives Matter" … And to Whom it Does Not	10.1080/17512786.2017.1370974																										
	Holt L.F., Sweitzer M.D.	2020	More than a black and white issue: ethnic identity, social dominance orientation, and support for the black lives matter movement	10.1080/15298868.2018.1524788																										
	Hordge-Freeman E., Loblack A.	2020	"Cops Only See the Brown Skin, They Could Care Less Where It Originated": Afro-Latinx Perceptions of the #BlackLivesMatter Movement	10.1177/0731121420961135																										
	Ilchi O.S., Frank J.	2020	Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	10.1007/s12103-020-09561-1																										
	Lake J.S., Alston A.T., Kahn K.B.	2018	How Social Networking Use and Beliefs About Inequality Affect Engagement With Racial Justice Movements	10.1177/2153368718809833																										
	Meleady, R; Vermue, M+	2019	The effect of intergroup contact on solidarity-based collective action is mediated by reductions in SDO	10.1111/jasp.12586																										
	Merseth, JL	2018	Race-ing solidarity: Asian Americans and support for Black Lives Matter	10.1080/21565503.2018.1494015																										
	Seaton E.K., Yellow Horse A.J., Yoo H.C., Vargas E.	2020	Health Implications of Black Lives Matter Among Black Adults	10.1007/s40615-020-00749-z																										
	Selvanathan H.P., Lickel B., Jetten J.	2020	Collective psychological ownership and the rise of reactionary counter-movements defending the status quo	10.1111/bjso.12418																										
	Selvanathan H.P., Techakesari P., Tropp L. R., Barlow F.K.	2018	Whites for racial justice: How contact with Black Americans predicts support for collective action among White Americans	10.1177/1368430217690908																										
	Towler C.C., Crawford N.N., Bennett R.A.	2020	Shut Up and Play: Black Athletes, Protest Politics, and Black Political Action	10.1017/S1537592719002597																										
	Updegrove A.H., Cooper M. N., Orrick E.A., Piquero A.R.	2020	Red States and Black Lives: Applying the Racial Threat Hypothesis to the Black Lives Matter Movement	10.1080/07418825.2018.1516797																										
	Watson-Singleton N.N., Mekawi Y., Wilkins K.V., Jatta I.F.	2020	Racism's Effect on Depressive Symptoms: Examining Perseverative Cognition and Black Lives Matter Activism as Moderators	10.1037/cou0000436																										
	Wouters R.	2019	The Persuasive Power of Protest. How Protest wins Public Support	10.1093/sf/soy110																										
	Clayton D.M.	2018	Black Lives Matter and the Civil Rights Movement: A Comparative Analysis of Two Social Movements in the United States	10.1177/0021934718764099																										
	Kilgo, D; Mourao, RR	2019	Media Effects and Marginalized Ideas: Relationships Among Media Consumption and Support for Black Lives Matter	-																										
	Leach C.W., Allen A.M.	2017	The social psychology of the black lives matter meme and movement	10.1177/0963721417719319																										
	Livingston J.N., Bell Hughes K., Dawson D., Williams A., Mohabir J.A., Eleanya A., Cliette G., Brandon D.	2017	Feeling No Ways Tired: A Resurgence of Activism in the African American Community	10.1177/0021934717690526																										
	Reinka M.A., Leach C.W.	2017	Race and Reaction: Divergent Views of Police Violence and Protest against	10.1111/josi.12247																										
	Solomon, J; Kaplan, D; Hancock, LE	2019	Expressions of American White Ethnonationalism in Support for Blue Lives Matter	10.1080/14650045.2019.1642876																										
	Stewart L.G., Arif A., Nied A.C., Spiro E.S., Starbird K.	2017	Drawing the lines of contention: Networked frame contests within #BlackLivesMatter discourse	10.1145/3134920																										
	Gaby S.	2020	Reconfiguring Organizational Commitments: Boundary Crossing in Civic Groups	10.1007/s11266-020-00272-z																										
	Boyles A.S.	2019	You can't stop the revolution: Community disorder and social ties in post-ferguson America	-																										
	Branch L.B.	2018	Optimism at all costs: Black attitudes, activism, and advancement in Obama's America	-																										
	Lawrence C.R., III	2015	The fire this time: Black lives matter, abolitionist pedagogy and the law	-																										
	Parsons C.	2020	A curriculum to think with: British colonialism, corporate kleptocracy, enduring white privilege and locating mechanisms for change	-																										
	Peay P.C., Camarillo T.	2020	No Justice! Black Protests? No Peace: The Racial Nature of Threat Evaluations of Nonviolent #BlackLivesMatter Protests	10.1111/ssqu.12902																										
	Bunyasi T.L., Smith C.W.	2019	Do All Black Lives Matter Equally to Black People? Respectability Politics and the Limitations of Linked Fate	10.1017/rep.2018.33																										
	Sawyer J., Gampa A.	2018	Implicit and Explicit Racial Attitudes Changed During Black Lives Matter	10.1177/0146167218757454																										
	Radke H.R.M., Kutlaca M., Siem B., Wright S.C., Becker J.C.	2020	Beyond Allyship: Motivations for Advantaged Group Members to Engage in Action for Disadvantaged Groups	10.1177/1088868320918698																										
	Johnson W., Jackson V.P.	2016	Race and racism: The black male experience in sports	10.1057/978-1-137-60038-7_6																										
	Busey C.L., Coleman-King C.	2020	All Around the World Same Song: Transnational Anti-Black Racism and New (and Old) Directions for Critical Race Theory in Educational Research	10.1177/0042085920927770																										
	Croom M.	2020	If "Black Lives Matter in Literacy Research," Then Take This Racial Turn: Developing Racial Literacies	10.1177/1086296X20967396																										
	Daum C.W.	2017	Counterpublics and intersectional radical resistance: Agitation as transformation of the dominant discourse	10.1080/07393148.2017.1378492																										
	Duncan-Shippy E.M., Murphy S.C., Purdy M.A.	2017	An examination of mainstream media as an educating institution: The Black Lives Matter Movement and contemporary social protest	10.1108/S1479-358X20140000012007																										
	Hylton K.	2020	Black Lives Matter in sport…?	10.1108/EDI-07-2020-0185																										
	Kelly S., Jeremie-Brink G., Chambers A.L., Smith-Bynum M.A.	2020	The Black Lives Matter Movement: A Call to Action for Couple and Family Therapists	10.1111/famp.12614																										
	Covington S., Medvedev K.	2019	Dressing for freedom and justice	10.1386/cc_00013_1																										
	Pow V.	2017	Rebellious social movement lawyering against traffic court debt	-																										
	Witt M.T.	2018	Never Post-Racial: The Persistence of the Dual State	10.1080/10999922.2018.1439659																										
	Peirone A., Maticka-Tyndale E., Gbadebo K., Kerr J.	2017	The social environment of daily life and perceptions of police and/or court discrimination among African, Caribbean, and Black youth	10.3138/cjccj.2017.0003																										
	Ambrose D.	2020	Statement in Support of Black Lives Matter	10.1080/02783193.2020.1789394	-	-																								
	Bélanger J.J., Schumpe B.M., Nisa C.F., Moyano M.	2020	When Countermessaging Backfires: The Role of Obsessive Passion in Psychological Reactance	10.1037/mot0000206																										
	Adams, DM; Lott, EH	2019	Black Women: Then and Now	10.1080/02703149.2019.1622900																										
	Bell M.P.	2020	Anti-blackness, surface-level diversity continues to matter: what must we do?	10.1108/EDI-06-2020-0160																										
	Brooks M., Ward C., Euring M., Townsend C., White N., Hughes K.L.	2016	Is There a Problem Officer? Exploring the Lived Experience of Black Men and Their Relationship with Law Enforcement	10.1007/s12111-016-9334-4																										
	Buggs, SG	2017	Dating in the Time of #BlackLivesMatter: Exploring Mixed-race Women's Discourses of Race and Racism	10.1177/2332649217702658																										
	Clark A.D., Dantzler P.A., Nickels A.E.	2018	Black lives matter: (re)framing the next wave of black liberation	10.1108/S0163-786X20180000042006																										

ANNEX 5

Table BLM Literature

[1]	Authors	P. Year	Article Title	DOI	Q| N2 T|	Q| U3 A| L	T| F4 |	Race & Ethnic ity: Ethni c Ident ...	Inte rgro up Cont act	Parti sans hip & Ideol ogy	Race & Ethnicity; Ethnic Identity	Intergroup Contact	Partisanship & Ideology	Social Attitudes & Psychology	Collective action, Social movements & Activism	Communication & Media Studies (Use of Social Network and entertainment related studies)	Education, Academy Environment & Thinking Research	Social Movements outside the USA	Police Brutality &/OR Misconduct	Demonstrations of support (letters, statements, etc)	Discrimination, Prejudice, Racism, &/OR Anti-blackness	Gender, Gender studies	Critical Race Theory (CRT)	Blue Lives Matter	Health	SDO	LGBTQ &/OR Queer Identity [5]	BLM & the Civil Rights Movement [6]	Urban Studies [7]	Religious affiliation, Religiosity [8]	White Supremacy [9]	Systemic Racism [10]	Intersectionality [11]
	Harris A., Leonardo Z.	2018	Intersectionality, Race-Gender Subordination, and Education	10.3102/0091732X18759071																										
	Johnson, KS	2018	The neo-Redemption Era? APD in the age of #Black lives matter	10.1080/21565503.2017.1419435																										
	Nummi J., Jennings C., Feagin J.	2019	#BlackLivesMatter: Innovative Black Resistance	10.1111/socf.12540																										
	Butler A.	2019	Quiltmaking among African-American women as a pedagogy of care, empowerment, and sisterhood	10.1080/09540253.2019.1594708																										
	Bell M.P., Berry D., Leopold J., Nkomo S.	2020	Making Black Lives Matter in academia: A Black feminist call for collective action against anti-blackness in the academy	10.1111/gwao.12555																										
	Greene D.	2019	Close-Up: Ava Duvernay's Selma (2014): Illuminating shadowed histories: Centering black women's activism in Selma	10.2979/blackcamera.10.2.16																										
	Harris D.	2018	Black feminist politics from Kennedy to Trump	10.1007/978-3-319-95456-1																										
	Larson E.D.	2016	Black Lives Matter and Bridge Building: Labor Education for a New Jim Crow Era	10.1177/0160449X16638800																										
	Orey B.D., Zhang Y.	2019	Melanated Millennials and the Politics of Black Hair	10.1111/ssqu.12694																										
	Oware M.	2018	I got something to say: Gender, race, and social consciousness in rap music	10.1007/978-3-319-90454-2																										
	Pollard T.	2019	Sadomasochism, popular culture and revolt: A pornography of violence	10.4324/9780367217594																										
	Reisch M.	2019	Lessons from social work's history for a tumultuous era	10.1086/706741																										
	Smith A.L.	2016	#BlackWomenMatter: Neo-capital punishment ideology in the wake of state violence	10.7709/jnegroeducation.85.3.0261																										
	Teresa Dávila M.	2017	Discussing Racial Justice in Light of 2016: Black Lives Matter, a Trump Presidency, and the Continued Struggle for Justice	10.1111/jore.12199																										
	Boykin C.M., Brown N.D., Carter J.T., Dukes K., Green D.J., Harrison T., Hebl M., McCleary-Gaddy A., Membere A., Mcfunkins C. A., Simmons C., Singletary Walker S., Smith A.N., Williams A.D.	2020	Anti-racist actions and accountability: not more empty promises	10.1108/EDI-06-2020-0158																										
	Canella G.	2020	#BlackIsBeautiful: the radical politics of black hair	10.1080/1472586X.2020.1789501																										
	Cann C.K.	2020	Black deaths matter earning the right to live: Death and the African-American funeral home	10.3390/rel11080390																										
	Cole C., Grace A.	2020	Organizing so Black Lives Matter	10.1108/EDI-08-2020-0222																										
	Cole J.B., Bunch L.G., III, Fogarty L.	2020	Racism, Unrest, and the Role of the Museum Field: A Conversation at the American Alliance of Museums Virtual Annual Meeting (2020)	10.1111/cura.12379																										
	Cornelius N.	2020	From slavery and colonialism to Black Lives Matter: new mood music or more fundamental change?	10.1108/EDI-07-2020-0199																										
	Degele N.	2020	Naming matters: Black lives matter in Germany	10.1177/1350506820978895																										
	Desai S.R.	2020	Remembering and honoring the dead: Dia de los Muertos, Black Lives Matter and radical healing	10.1080/13613324.2020.1798391																										
	Adedoyin C., Robinson M., Clayton D.M., Moore S., Jones-Eversley S., Crosby S., Boamah D.A.	2018	A synergy of contemporary activism to address police maltreatment of Black males: An intersectional analysis	10.1080/10911359.2018.1513886																										
	Alexander J.C.	2017	Seizing the Stage: Social Performances from Mao Zedong to Martin Luther King Jr., and Black Lives Matter Today	10.1162/DRAM_a_00620																										
	Arazan C.L.	2018	Minority threat, community disadvantage and sentencing	10.1108/JCRPP-02-2018-0009																										
	Arif A., Stewart L.G., Starbird K.	2018	Acting the part: Examining information operations within #BlackLivesMatter discourse	10.1145/3274289																										
	Banks C.	2018	Disciplining Black activism: post-racial rhetoric, public memory and decorum in news media framing of the Black Lives Matter movement	10.1080/10304312.2018.1525920																										
	Barlow J.N.	2018	Restoring optimal black mental health and reversing intergenerational trauma in an era of black lives matter	10.1353/bio.2018.0084																										
	Biesecker B.A.	2017	From general history to philosophy: Black lives matter, late neoliberal molecular biopolitics, and rhetoric	10.5325/philrhet.50.4.0409																										
	Bock M.A., Figueroa E.J.	2018	Faith and reason: An analysis of the homologies of Black and Blue Lives Facebook pages	10.1177/1461444817740822																										
	Edmondson B.S., Edmondson V.C., Adams J., Barnes J.	2020	We Challenge You to Join the Movement: From Discourse to Critical Voice	10.1177/1052562919856643																										
	Casas A., Williams N.W.	2019	Images that Matter: Online Protests and the Mobilizing Role of Pictures	10.1177/1065912918786805																										
	Castillo-Montoya M., Abreu J., Abad A.	2019	Racially liberatory pedagogy: a Black Lives Matter approach to education	10.1080/09518398.2019.1645904																										
	Chagnon N., Cheuney-Lind M., Johnson D.T.	2018	Cops, lies, and videotape: Police reform and the media in Hawaii	10.1177/1741659016677328																										
	Chama B.	2019	The black lives matter movement, crime and police brutality: Comparative study of new york post and new york daily news	10.1386/ejac_00002_1																										
	Cholbi M., Madva A.	2018	Black Lives matter and the call for death penalty abolition	10.1086/695988																										
	Clark M.D.	2019	White folks' work: digital allyship praxis in the #BlackLivesMatter movement	10.1080/14742837.2019.1603104																										
	Coombs D.S., Cassilo D.	2017	Athletes and/or Activists: LeBron James and Black Lives Matter	10.1177/0193723517719665																										
	Enslin P.	2020	Monuments after Empire? The Educational Value of Imperial Statues	10.1111/1467-9752.12520																										
	Derickson K.D.	2017	Urban geography II: Urban geography in the Age of Ferguson	10.1177/0309132515624315																										
	Franklin M., Dunnavant J.P., Flewellen A.O., Odewale A.	2020	The Future is Now: Archaeology and the Eradication of Anti-Blackness	10.1007/s10761-020-00577-1																										
	Douglas K.B.	2017	Stop the Violence: Breaking the Cycle of Anti-Black Violence	10.1177/0020964317716130																										
	Elmasry M.H., el-Nawawy M.	2017	Do Black Lives Matter?: A content analysis of New York Times and St. Louis Post-Dispatch coverage of Michael Brown protests	10.1080/17512786.2016.1208058																										
	Fabregat E., Beck T.J.	2019	On the Erasure of race in control culture discourse: a case study of Trayvon Martin's role in the Black Lives Matter movement	10.1080/13504630.2019.1572502																										
	Gaber N., Wright A.	2016	Protecting Urban Health and Safety: Balancing Care and Harm in the Era of Mass Incarceration	10.1007/s11524-015-0009-6																										
	Gibbons A.	2018	Emergent imaginaries:Place, struggle, and survival	10.4324/9781315163956																										
	Greey A.	2018	Queer inclusion precludes (Black) queer disruption: media analysis of the Black lives matter Toronto sit-in during Toronto Pride 2016	10.1080/02614367.2018.1468475																										
	Gause S.A.F.	2020	White privilege, Black resilience: Women of color leading the academy	10.1177/1742715020977370																										
	Gibson A.N., Chancellor R. L., Cooke N.A., Dahlen S.P., Patin B., Shorish Y.L.	2020	Struggling to breathe: COVID-19, protest and the LIS response	10.1108/EDI-07-2020-0178																										
	Hope E.C., Keels M., Durkee M.I.	2016	Participation in black lives matter and deferred action for childhood arrivals: Modern activism among black and Latino College Students	10.1037/dhe0000032																										
	Graham R.	2020	Race, social media, and deviance	10.1007/978-3-319-78440-3_10																										
	Ince J.	2018	Engaging with the past: how #BlackLivesMatter points us to our predecessors and calls us to hope	10.1080/01419870.2018.1444189																										
	Hayward C.R.	2020	Disruption: What is it good for?	10.1086/706766																										
	Ho J.	2020	Anti-Asian racism, Black Lives Matter, and COVID-19	10.1080/09555803.2020.1821749																										
	Holmes A.	2020	Marching with Pride? Debates on Uniformed Police Participating in Vancouver's LGBTQ Pride Parade	10.1080/00918369.2019.1696107																										
	Leopold J., Bell M.P.	2017	News media and the racialization of protest: An analysis of Black Lives Matter articles	10.1108/EDI-01-2017-0010																										
	Mackin G.	2016	Black lives matter and the concept of the counterworld	10.5325/philrhet.49.4.0459																										

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	Maharawal M.M.	2017	Black Lives Matter, gentrification and the security state in the San Francisco Bay Area	10.1177/1463499617732501																										
	McManus H.D., Cullen F.T., Jonson C.L., Burton A.L., Burton V.S., Jr.	2019	Will Black Lives Matter to the Police? African Americans' Concerns about Trump's Presidency	10.1080/15564886.2019.1671288																										
	Mensch J.	2017	What's wrong with inevitable progress? Notes on Kant's anthropology today	10.1080/23311983.2017.1390917																										
	Mundt M., Ross K., Burnett C.M.	2018	Scaling Social Movements Through Social Media: The Case of Black Lives Matter	10.1177/2056305118807911																										
	Parker, CS	2016	Race and Politics in the Age of Obama	10.1146/annurev-soc-081715-074246																										
	Purtle J.	2015	Reducing Health Disparities to Promote Health Equity through Policy Research	10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.05.017																										
	Ilchi O.S., Frank J.b	2020	Publisher: Supporting the Message, Not the Messenger: The Correlates of Attitudes towards Black Lives Matter	10.1007/s12103-020-09568-8	-	-																								
	Soss J., Weaver V.	2017	Police Are Our Government: Politics, Political Science, and the Policing of Race-Class Subjugated Communities	10.1146/annurev-polisci-060415-093825																										
	Strong K.	2018	Do African Lives Matter to Black Lives Matter? Youth Uprisings and the Borders of Solidarity	10.1177/0042085917747097																										
	Issar S.	2020	Listening to Black lives matter: racial capitalism and the critique of neoliberalism	10.1057/s41296-020-00399-0																										
	Jackson D.	2020	Relationship Building in a Black Space: Partnering in Solidarity	10.1177/108629X20966358																										
	Twyman, M; Keegan, BC; Shaw, A	2017	Black Lives Matter in Wikipedia: Collaboration and Collective Memory around Online Social Movements	10.1145/2998181.2998232																										
	Williamson V., Trump K.-S., Einstein K.L.	2018	Black Lives Matter: Evidence that Police-Caused Deaths Predict Protest Activity	10.1017/S1537592717004273																										
	Karduni A., Sauda E.	2020	Anatomy of a Protest: Spatial Information, Social Media, and Urban Space	10.1177/2056305119897320																										
	Acker A., Donovan J.	2019	Data craft: a theory/methods package for critical internet studies	10.1080/1369118X.2019.1645194																										
	Lane K., Williams Y., Hunt A.N., Paulk A.	2020	The Framing of Race: Trayvon Martin and the Black Lives Matter Movement	10.1177/0021934720946802																										
	Arnett C.	2018	Virtual shackles: Electronic surveillance and the adultification of juvenile courts																											
	Bastos M., Farkas J.	2019	"Donald Trump Is My President!": The Internet Research Agency Propaganda Machine	10.1177/2056305119865466																										
	Batchelor K.E.	2019	Using Linked Text Sets to Promote Advocacy and Agency Through a Critical Lens	10.1002/jaal.906																										
	Leiviskä A., Pyy I.	2020	The Unproductiveness of Political Conflict in Education: A Nussbaumian Alternative to Agonistic Citizenship Education	10.1111/1467-9752.12512																										
	Blue E.	2017	Seeing Ms. Dhu: inquest, conquest, and (in)visibility in black women's deaths in custody	10.1080/2201473X.2016.1229294																										
	Boone G.M., Secci J., Gallant L.M.	2018	Resistance: Active and Creative Political Protest Strategies	10.1177/0002764217735623																										
	Borelli M.B.	2016	Dancing Economies Conference Welcome, February 2015	10.1017/S0149767716000334																										
	Lentin R.	2020	Palestinian lives matter: Racialising Israeli Settler-colonialism	10.3366/hlps.2020.0238																										
	Browdy R.	2018	Patrisse Khan-Cullors's And When They Call You a Terrorist: A Black Lives Matter Memoir: storytelling as Black feminist counter-attack on mis-labelling of Black identity: #BlackLivesMatter: Pasts, Presents, and Futures	10.1080/01440357.2019.1656395																										
	Bunch R.	2017	"You can't stop the tweet": Social media and networks of participation in the live television musical	10.1007/978-3-319-64876-7_8																										
	Cain, CC; Trauth, EM	2016	Black Lives Matter: The Journey of a Black IT Scholar	10.1145/2890602.2890623																										
	Caldero M.A., Dailey J.D., Withrow B.L.	2018	Police ethics: The corruption of noble cause	10.4324/9781315162591																										
	Campbell D.M., Chollier M.	2018	Trans-national advocacy and the hashtag black lives matter: Globalisation and reception in the UK and France	10.4018/978-1-5225-2854-8.ch006																										
	Campbell D.M., Chollier M.a	2019	Trans-national advocacy and the hashtag black lives matter: Globalisation and reception in the UK and France chpt	10.4018/978-1-5225-9869-5.ch002																										
	McCoy H.	2020	Black Lives Matter, and Yes, You are Racist: The Parallelism of the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries	10.1007/s10560-020-00690-4																										
	Canella G.	2017	Social movement documentary practices: digital storytelling, social media and organizing	10.1080/14626268.2017.1289227																										
	Ciszek E., Logan N.	2018	Challenging the dialogic promise: how Ben & Jerry's support for Black Lives Matter fosters dissensus on social media	10.1080/1062726X.2018.1498342																										
	Cole A.	2016	All of Us Are Vulnerable, But Some Are More Vulnerable than Others: The Political Ambiguity of Vulnerability Studies, an Ambivalent Critique	10.1080/14409917.2016.1153896																										
	Miles-Tribble V.	2020	Change agent teaching for interreligious collaboration in Black Lives Matter times	10.1111/teth.12556																										
	Nick I.M.	2020	Black Rising: An Editorial Note on the Increasing Popularity of a US American Racial Ethnonym	10.1080/00277738.2020.1787613																										
	Cowley, P	2013	Why not ask the audience? Understanding the public's representational priorities	10.1057/bp.2012.28																										
	Dache A.	2019	Teaching a transnational ethic of Black Lives Matter: an AfroCubana Americana's theory of Calle	10.1080/09518398.2019.1645906																										
	Dancy T.E., II, Edwards K. T., Earl Davis J.	2018	Historically White Universities and Plantation Politics: Anti-Blackness and Higher Education in the Black Lives Matter Era	10.1177/0042085918754328																										
	DeLue S.M., Dale T.M.	2016	Political Thinking, Political Theory, and Civil Society: Fourth Edition	10.4324/9781315629315																										
	Perhamus L.M., Joldersma C. W.	2020	What Might Sustain the Activism of This Moment? Dismantling White Supremacy, One Monument at a Time	10.1111/1467-9752.12503																										
	Edwards E.M.	2017	"Let's imagine something different": Spiritual principles in contemporary African American justice movements and their implications for the built environment	10.3390/rel8120256																										
	Eichler-Levine J.	2018	American judaism and race	10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190221171.013.17																										
	Fisk C.L., Richardson L.S.	2017	Police unions	-																										
	Floyd-Thomas J.M.	2019	"That's Not How the Story Ends:" Vincent Harding's Liberating Vision of African American Religious History	10.1080/14769948.2019.1680515																										
	Gibson A.N., Chancellor R. L., Cooke N.A., Dahlen S.P., Lee S.A., Shorish Y.L.	2017	Libraries on the frontlines: Neutrality and social justice	10.1108/EDI-11-2016-0100																										
	Ray R.	2020	Setting the record straight on the Movement for Black Lives	10.1080/01419870.2020.1718727																										
	Richardson A.V.	2020	Endless mode: Exploring the procedural rhetoric of a Black Lives Matter-themed newsgame	10.1177/1354856520918072																										
	Greenberg M., Lewis P.	2017	The City is the Factory: New Solidarities and Spatial Strategies in an Urban Age	-																										
	Hargons C., Mosley D., Falconer J., Faloughi R., Singh A., Stevens-Watkins D., Cokley K.	2017	Black Lives Matter: A Call to Action for Counseling Psychology Leaders	10.1177/0011000017733048																										
	Haugerud A.	2016	Public Anthropology in 2015: Charlie Hebdo, Black Lives Matter, Migrants, and More	10.1111/aman.12606																										
	Heen M.S.J., Lieberman J.D.	2018	Legal applications of terror management theory	10.1016/B978-0-12-811844-3.00021-4																										
	Hinton, E; Green, P; Kelley, RDG; Poe, T; Lipsitz, G; Rogers, J	2016	Generations of Struggle St. Louis from Civil Rights to Black Lives Matter	10.2979/transition.119.1.03																										
	Rojas F.	2020	Moving beyond the rhetoric: **a comment on Szetela's critique of the Black Lives Matter movement**	10.1080/01419870.2020.1718725																										
	Ruffin H.G., II	2020	Working together to survive and thrive: The struggle for Black lives past and present	10.1177/1742715020976200																										
	House C.A.	2018	Crying for justice: The #BlackLivesMatter religious rhetoric of bishop T.D. Jakes	10.1080/1041794X.2017.1387600																										

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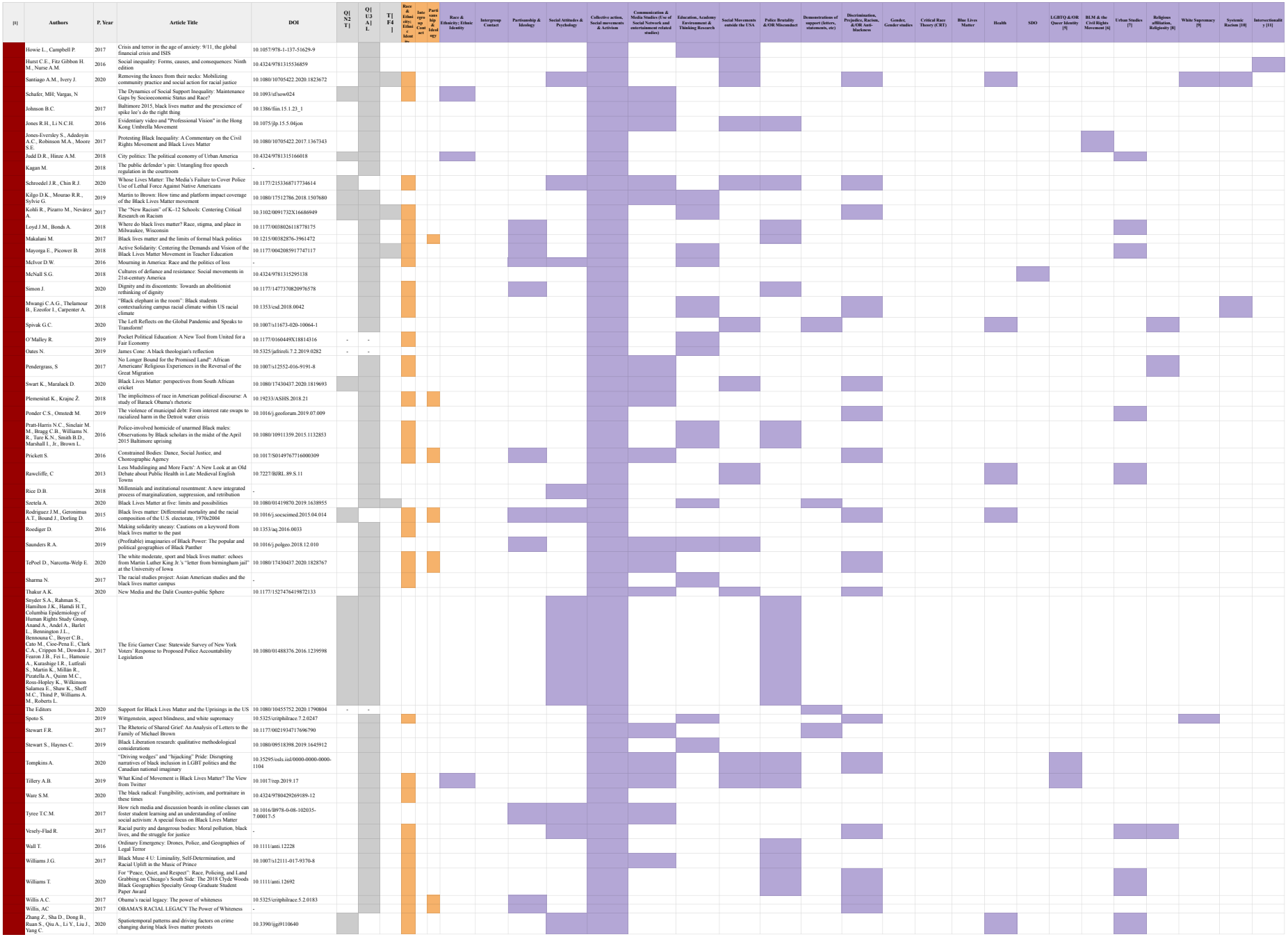

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	Howie L., Campbell P.	2017	Crisis and terror in the age of anxiety: 9/11, the global financial crisis and ISIS	10.1057/978-1-137-51629-9																									
	Hurst C.E., Fitz Gibbon H. M., Nurse A.M.	2016	Social inequality: Forms, causes, and consequences: Ninth edition	10.4324/9781315536859																									
	Santiago A.M., Ivery J.	2020	Removing the knees from their necks: Mobilizing community practice and social action for racial justice	10.1080/10705422.2020.1823672																									
	Schafer, MH; Vargas, N		The Dynamics of Social Support Inequality: Maintenance Gaps by Socioeconomic Status and Race?	10.1093/sf/sow024																									
	Johnson B.C.	2017	Baltimore 2015, black lives matter and the prescience of spike lee's do the right thing	10.1386/fiin.15.1.23_1																									
	Jones R.H., Li N.C.H.	2016	Evidentiary video and "Professional Vision" in the Hong Kong Umbrella Movement	10.1075/jlp.15.5.04jon																									
	Jones-Eversley S., Adedoyin A.C., Robinson M.A., Moore S.E.	2017	Protesting Black Inequality: A Commentary on the Civil Rights Movement and Black Lives Matter	10.1080/10705422.2017.1367343																									
	Judd D.R., Hinze A.M.	2018	City politics: The political economy of Urban America	10.4324/9781315166018																									
	Kagan M.	2018	The public defender's pin: Untangling free speech regulation in the courtroom	.																									
	Schroedel J.R., Chin R.J.	2020	Whose Lives Matter: The Media's Failure to Cover Police Use of Lethal Force Against Native Americans	10.1177/2153368717734614																									
	Kilgo D.K., Mourao R.R., Sylvie G.	2019	Martin to Brown: How time and platform impact coverage of the Black Lives Matter movement	10.1080/17512786.2018.1507680																									
	Kohli R., Pizarro M., Nevárez A.	2017	The "New Racism" of K–12 Schools: Centering Critical Research on Racism	10.3102/0091732X16686949																									
	Loyd J.M., Bonds A.	2018	Where do black lives matter? Race, stigma, and place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10.1177/0038026118778175																									
	Makalani M.	2017	Black lives matter and the limits of formal black politics	10.1215/00382876-3961472																									
	Mayorga E., Picower B.	2018	Active Solidarity: Centering the Demands and Vision of the Black Lives Matter Movement in Teacher Education	10.1177/0042085917747117																									
	McIvor D.W.	2016	Mourning in America: Race and the politics of loss	.																									
	McNall S.G.	2018	Cultures of defiance and resistance: Social movements in 21st-century America	10.4324/9781315295138																									
	Simon J.	2020	Dignity and its discontents: Towards an abolitionist rethinking of dignity	10.1177/1477370820976578																									
	Mwangi C.A.G., Thelamour B., Ezeofor I., Carpenter A.	2018	"Black elephant in the room": Black students contextualizing campus racial climate within US racial climate	10.1353/csd.2018.0042																									
	Spivak G.C.	2020	The Left Reflects on the Global Pandemic and Speaks to Transform!	10.1007/s11673-020-10064-1																									
	O'Malley R.	2019	Pocket Political Education: A New Tool from United for a Fair Economy	10.1177/0160449X18814316	-	-																							
	Oates N.	2019	James Cone: A black theologian's reflection	10.5325/jaftirefi.7.2.2019.0282	-	-																							
	Pendergrass, S	2017	No Longer Bound for the Promised Land": African Americans' Religious Experiences in the Reversal of the Great Migration	10.1007/s12552-016-9191-8																									
	Swart K., Maralack D.	2020	Black Lives Matter: perspectives from South African cricket	10.1080/17430437.2020.1819693																									
	Plemenitaš K., Krajnc Ž.	2018	The implicitness of race in American political discourse: A study of Barack Obama's rhetoric	10.19233/ASHS.2018.21																									
	Ponder C.S., Omstedt M.	2019	The violence of municipal debt: From interest rate swaps to racialized harm in the Detroit water crisis	10.1016/j.geoforum.2019.07.009																									
	Pratt-Harris N.C., Sinclair M. M., Bragg C.B., Williams N. R., Ture K.N., Smith B.D., Marshall I., Jr., Brown L.	2016	Police-involved homicide of unarmed Black males: Observations by Black scholars in the midst of the April 2015 Baltimore uprising	10.1080/10911359.2015.1132853																									
	Prickett S.	2016	Constrained Bodies: Dance, Social Justice, and Choreographic Agency	10.1017/S0149767716000309																									
	Rawcliffe, C	2013	Less Mudslinging and More Facts': A New Look at an Old Debate about Public Health in Late Medieval English Towns	10.7227/BJRL.89.S.11																									
	Rice D.B.	2018	Millennials and institutional resentment: A new integrated process of marginalization, suppression, and retribution	.																									
	Szetela A.	2020	Black Lives Matter at five: limits and possibilities	10.1080/01419870.2019.1638955																									
	Rodriguez J.M., Geronimus A.T., Bound J., Dorling D.	2015	Black lives matter: Differential mortality and the racial composition of the U.S. electorate, 1970e2004	10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.04.014																									
	Roediger D.	2016	Making solidarity uneasy: Cautions on a keyword from black lives matter to the past	10.1353/aq.2016.0033																									
	Saunders R.A.	2019	(Profitable) imaginaries of Black Power: The popular and political geographies of Black Panther	10.1016/j.polgeo.2018.12.010																									
	TePoel D., Narcotta-Welp E.	2020	The white moderate, sport and black lives matter: echoes from Martin Luther King Jr.'s "letter from birmingham jail" at the University of Iowa	10.1080/17430437.2020.1828767																									
	Sharma N.	2017	The racial studies project: Asian American studies and the black lives matter campus	.																									
	Thakur A.K.	2020	New Media and the Dalit Counter-public Sphere	10.1177/1527476419872133																									
	Snyder S.A., Rahman S., Hamilton J.K., Hamdi H.T., Columbia Epidemiology of Human Rights Study Group, Anand A., Andel A., Barlet L., Bennington J.L., Bennouna C., Boyer C.B., Cato M., Cioe-Pena E., Clark C.A., Crippen M., Dowden J., Fearon J.B., Fei L., Hamouie A., Kurashige I.R., Lutfeali S., Martin K., Millán R., Pizatella A., Quinn M.C., Ross-Hopley K., Wilkinson Salamea E., Shaw K., Sheff M.C., Thind P., Williams A. M., Roberts L.	2017	The Eric Garner Case: Statewide Survey of New York Voters' Response to Proposed Police Accountability Legislation	10.1080/01488376.2016.1239598																									
	The Editors	2020	Support for Black Lives Matter and the Uprisings in the US	10.1080/10455752.2020.1790804	-	-																							
	Spoto S.	2019	Wittgenstein, aspect blindness, and white supremacy	10.5325/critphilrace.7.2.0247																									
	Stewart F.R.	2017	The Rhetoric of Shared Grief: An Analysis of Letters to the Family of Michael Brown	10.1177/0021934717696790																									
	Stewart S., Haynes C.	2019	Black Liberation research: qualitative methodological considerations	10.1080/09518398.2019.1645912																									
	Tompkins A.	2020	"Driving wedges" and "hijacking" Pride: Disrupting narratives of black inclusion in LGBT politics and the Canadian national imaginary	10.35295/osls.iisl/0000-0000-0000-1104																									
	Tillery A.B.	2019	What Kind of Movement is Black Lives Matter? The View from Twitter	10.1017/rep.2019.17																									
	Ware S.M.	2020	The black radical: Fungibility, activism, and portraiture in these times	10.4324/9780429269189-12																									
	Tyree T.C.M.	2017	How rich media and discussion boards in online classes can foster student learning and an understanding of online social activism: A special focus on Black Lives Matter	10.1016/B978-0-08-102035-7.00017-5																									
	Vesely-Flad R.	2017	Racial purity and dangerous bodies: Moral pollution, black lives, and the struggle for justice	.																									
	Wall T.	2016	Ordinary Emergency: Drones, Police, and Geographies of Legal Terror	10.1111/anti.12228																									
	Williams J.G.	2017	Black Muse 4 U: Liminality, Self-Determination, and Racial Uplift in the Music of Prince	10.1007/s12111-017-9370-8																									
	Williams T.	2020	For "Peace, Quiet, and Respect": Race, Policing, and Land Grabbing on Chicago's South Side: The 2018 Clyde Woods Black Geographies Specialty Group Graduate Student Paper Award	10.1111/anti.12692																									
	Willis A.C.	2017	Obama's racial legacy: The power of whiteness	10.5325/critphilrace.5.2.0183																									
	Willis, AC	2017	OBAMA'S RACIAL LEGACY The Power of Whiteness	.																									
	Zhang Z., Sha D., Dong B., Ruan S., Qiu A., Li Y., Liu J., Yang C.	2020	Spatiotemporal patterns and driving factors on crime changing during black lives matter protests	10.3390/ijgi9110640																									

ANNEX 5

Table BLM Literature

[#]	Authors	P. Year	Article Title	DOI	Q| N2 T |	Q| U3 A| L.	T| F4 |	Race & Ethnicity: Ethnic Identity	Intergroup Contact	Participation & Ideology	Race & Ethnicity; Ethnic Identity	Intergroup Contact	Partisanship & Ideology	Social Attitudes & Psychology	Collective action, Social movements & Activism	Communication & Media Studies (Use of Social Network and entertainment related studies)	Education, Academy Environment & Thinking Research	Social Movements outside the USA	Police Brutality &/OR Misconduct	Demonstrations of support (letters, statements, etc)	Discrimination, Prejudice, Racism, &/OR Anti-blackness	Gender, Gender studies	Critical Race Theory (CRT)	Blue Lives Matter	Health	SDO	LGBTQ &/OR Queer Identity [5]	BLM & the Civil Rights Movement [6]	Urban Studies [7]	Religious affiliation, Religiosity [8]	White Supremacy [9]	Systemic Racism [10]	Intersectionality [11]
	Drakulich K.M., Hagan J.,	2017	Race, justice, policing, and the 2016 American presidential	10.1017/S1742058X16000031X																													
	Flexon J.L., D'Alessio S.J., Stolzenberg L., Greenleaf R. G.	2019	Interracial encounters with the police: findings from the NCVS police-public contact survey	10.1080/15377938.2019.1646688																													
	Hockin S.M., Brunson R.K.	2018	The Revolution Might Not Be Televised (But It Will Be Lived Streamed): Future Directions for Research on Police–Minority Relations	10.1177/2153368716676320																													
	Howard A.	2017	Linked fates: Social media as a framing, tactical and witnessing tool in the black lives matter movement	10.4324/9781315624952																													
	Kramer R., Remster B.	2018	Stop, Frisk, and Assault? Racial Disparities in Police Use of Force During Investigatory Stops	10.1111/lasr.12366																													
	McCluney C.L., Bryant C.M., King D.D., Ali A.A.	2017	Calling in Black: A dynamic model of racially traumatic events, resourcing, and safety	10.1108/EDI-01-2017-0012																													
	Holt L.F., Carnahan D.	2020	Which Bad News to Choose? The Influence of Race and Social Identity on Story Selections Within Negative News Contexts	10.1177/1077699019892632																													
	Opie T., Roberts L.M.	2017	Do black lives really matter in the workplace? Restorative justice as a means to reclaim humanity	10.1108/EDI-07-2017-0149																													
	Saunders J., Kotzias V., Ramchand R.	2019	Contemporary police stress: The impact of the evolving socio-political context	10.21202/1993-047X.13.2019.3.1430-1449																													
	Solomon J., Martin A.	2019	Competitive victimhood as a lens to reconciliation: An analysis of the black lives matter and blue lives matter movements	10.1002/crq.21262																													
	Sullivan, JM; Ghara, A	2015	Racial Identity and Intergroup Attitudes: A Multiracial Youth Analysis	10.1111/ssqu.12089																													
	Wilkins D.J., Livingstone A. G., Levine M.	2019	Whose tweets? The rhetorical functions of social media use in developing the Black Lives Matter movement	10.1111/bjso.12318																													
	McGowen, EB; Wylie, KN	2020	Racialized differences in perceptions of and emotional responses to police killings of unarmed African Americans	10.1080/21565503.2020.1757805																													
	Gronlie, AA; Dageid, W	2017	Subjective Well-Being Among HIV-Positive South Africans: The Influence of Resilience and Social Capital	10.1007/s11205-016-1280-y																													
	Tregle B., Nix J., Alpert G.P.	2019	Disparity does not mean bias: making sense of observed racial disparities in fatal officer-involved shootings with multiple benchmarks	10.1080/0735648X.2018.1547269																													

[1] RA_Removed by Abstract

RFT_Removed by Full-Text

SR_Included in the Systematic Review

[2] Quantitative

[3] Qualitative

[4] Theoretical Framework

[5] keywords: LGBTQ, queer, pride

[6] keyword: Civil Rights

[7] keyword: urban, spatial

[8] keywords: religious, religion, church

[9] keyword: supremacy

[10] keyword: systemic

[11] keyword: intersectional