Supplemental Online Material

Missing Data Analysis

To assess the impact of attrition, we compared non-Black participants who were in their second-year of residency and completed all three waves to non-Black participants who were in their second-year of residency but did not complete all waves. There were no significant differences in most of the predictors, covariates, or outcomes (ps = .09-.87). Participants who completed all three waves completed fewer hours of diversity training (M=11.56) than those who did not complete all three waves (M=14.31).

Table S1

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		Lever	ne's									
		Test for										
		Equali	ty of									
		Variar	ices	t-test for Equality of Means								
									95%	CI of		
		Mean		SE	Diff.							
		F	p	t	df	р	Diff.	Diff.	Lower	Upper		
Demographics												
Wave 1 Participant Gender	Equal variances	9.765	.002	-1.75	312	.081	045	.026	097	.006		
	Equal variances			-1.76	577.095	.080	045	.026	096	.005		
	not assumed											
Wave 1 Participant Race	Equal variances	4.565	.033	70	3132	.484	059	.084	223	.105		
_	Equal variances			68	563.838	.499	059	.086	228	.111		
	not assumed											
Wave 2 Participant Family	Equal variances	3.253	.071	-1.24	2978	.217	120	.097	312	.071		
Income	•											
Baseline Contact with Blac	ck People											
Wave 1 Amount of Contact	Equal variances	.028	.868	1.08	3084	.279	.044	.041	036	.124		
with Black People	•											
Wave 1 Favorability of	Equal variances	2.358	.125	-1.50	3081	.133	048	.032	111	.015		
Contact with Black People	•											
Medical School Contact with Black People												
Wave 2 Amount of Contact	Equal variances	1.036	.309	.44	3001	.664	.017	.038	058	.091		
with Black People												
Wave 2 Favorability of	Equal variances	.022	.882	.88	2989	.379	.027	.030	033	.086		
Contact with Black People												
Residency Contact with Bl	ack People											

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Wave 3 Amount of Contact	Equal variances	.001	.980	1.61	2764	.107	.110	.069	024	.246	
with Black People											
Wave 3 Favorability of	Equal variances	.130	.719	.84	2757	.403	.046	.055	062	.155	
Contact with Black People											
Medical School Experiences											
Wave 2 Negative Role	Equal variances	3.238	.072	1.08	2983	.280	.057	.052	046	.160	
Modeling of Racial Bias											
Wave 2 Perceived	Equal variances	3.769	.052	14	2997	.893	007	.054	113	.098	
Welcoming Racial Climate											
Wave 2 Hours of training-	Equal variances	30.529	.000	4.71	2967	.000	2.747	.583	1.604	3.890	
racial disparities and bias											
	Equal variances			3.98	385.353	.000	2.747	.690	1.390	4.104	
	not assumed										
Residency School Experiences											
Wave 3 Negative Role	Equal variances	.034	.853	36	2751	.716	055	.151	351	.241	
Modeling of Racial Bias											
Wave 3 Perceived	Equal variances	.733	.392	.95	2768	.342	.101	.106	107	.308	
Welcoming Racial Climate											
Wave 3 Hours of training-	Equal variances	.892	.345	.79	2582	.430	.608	.770	902	2.117	
racial disparities and bias											
Explicit Attitudes toward	Black and White	People (FT =	Feeling	g Thermo	meter)				
Wave 1 FT toward Black	Equal variances	1.159	.282	.01	3083	.991	.012	1.031	-2.009	2.033	
People											
Wave 1 FT toward White	Equal variances	1.954	.162	-1.10	3082	.273	-	.934	-2.856	.808	
People							1.023				
Wave 2 FT toward Black	Equal variances	.002	.962	.11	3008	.910	.133	1.185	-2.189	2.456	
People											
Wave 2 FT toward White	Equal variances	.089	.766	22	3010	.830	241	1.121	-2.439	1.956	
People											
Wave 3 FT toward Black	Equal variances	.058	.810	83	2736	.405	-	2.393	-6.686	2.698	
People							1.993				
Wave 3 FT toward White	Equal variances	.183	.669	89	2740	.374	-	2.266	-6.456	2.430	
People							2.013				
Pro-White Implicit Bias											
Wave 1 Pro-White IAT	Equal variances	.763	.382	43	3073	.664	010	.022	053	.034	
Wave 2 Pro-White IAT	Equal variances	.034	.855	65	2941	.518	016	.025	066	.033	
Wave 3 Pro-White IAT	Equal variances	1.051	.305	.30	2674	.762	.015	.049	081	.111	

This table reports the results of the preregistered analyses predicting explicit and implicit bias during residency (Wave 3). The effect of diversity training was not preregistered and is therefore exploratory. The main difference between the analyses is that the full model does not account for Wave 2 bias. The results of the individual models are the same as those reported in the main text. The only difference between the results reported in the main text and the ones that follow is that Wave 1 quantity of contact with Black people is related to less implicit bias at Wave 3 when Wave 2 implicit bias is omitted from the model. As in the main text, Wave 2 quality of contact with Black people is related to less explicit and implicit bias at Wave 3.

Table S2
Contact, Negative Role Modeling, Climate and Diversity Training in Medical School as Predictors of Explicit and Implicit Bias against Black people in Second Year of Residency

	Explicit Bias							Implicit Bias						
	Individual Model ^a		Full Model ^b			Individual Model ^c			Full Model ^d					
Predictors	β	SE	p	β	SE	p	β	SE	p	β	SE	p		
Wave 2 Quality of contact with Black people ^e	.08	.02	<.001	.07	.02	<.001	06	.02	.002	05	.02	.005		
Wave 2 Quantity of contact with Black people ^f	.04	.02	.018	.02	.02	.18	02	.02	.27	02	.02	.43		
Wave 2 Perceived welcoming racial climate	.04	.02	.023	.01	.02	.62	01	.02	.62	.02	.02	.39		
Wave 2 Observed role modeling of racial bias	03	.01	.081	01	.02	.38	.02	.02	.34	.02	.02	.44		
Wave 2 Hours of diversity training	.00	.02	.86	01	.02	.63	00	.02	.93	.00	.02	.89		
Wave 1 Quality of contact with Black people ^g	.05	.01	<.001	.03	.01	.019	06	.02	<.001	04	.02	.022		
Wave 1 Quantity of contact with Black people ^h	.05	.02	.003	.03	.02	.093	06	.02	<.001	04	.02	.039		
ICC(s)	1.1e-20 - 9.9e-15		1.8e-17			6.0e-16 - 1.4e-10			1.1e-13					
\mathbb{R}^2				.521268						.1242011				

Note. All predictors and dependent variables have been standardized. Each row reports a standardized slope (β), the standard error of that slope, and p-value. All models include a random intercept by school and account for the effect of stratum as a categorical predictor. All reported values are based on pooled estimates across multiple imputations. Bolded values are statistically significant.