**Bystander Intervention to Racial Aggression**

The study was a pretest for a larger experiment that focuses on how bystanders respond to digital aggression that targets members of the following ethnic, social, and cultural groups: African Americans, Muslims/Arabs, Hispanics, Asians, LGBTQ+, and Vegans. This study is an extension, and in a lot of aspects, a replication of two previous studies that were run a few years ago, where the researchers followed the same procedure or collecting offensive social media posts, pretesting them with a battery of questions, and then select messages of varying level of aggression intensity (e.g., moderate vs. high). The posts would be presented within the context of a fictitious social media application that affords anonymous posting. While seeing each post, participants could upvote (like), downvote (dislike), report, share, or comment on the post. The first study, which was conducted with a SONA sample, showed that 30% of the sample (college student sample) upvotedat least one racist post, 70% downvoted posts, 25-50% reported them, and only 10% commented by disagreeing with the racist posts. In the second study, the researchers introduced a self-efficacy manipulation, where a message from the fictitious system encouraged them respond to bias and racist posts. With that MTurk sample, most behaviors were fairly similar to the student sample findings, except that over 50% of those receiving the self-efficacy message commented in disagreement with the racist posts.