**Supplementary Material**

To examine children’s perceptions, we estimated three models. For the Baseline Model, we regressed ‘*attributing any alcoholic beverage to a given person’* (dependent variable) on the gender of the person in the illustration (first-level predictor, *b1jk*), time point (second-level predictor, g*01k*), and participants’ sex and age at baseline (third-level predictors, d*01k*). This allowed us to examine whether children attributed alcohol more frequently to the men or women depicted in the illustration (H1). The regression equation of the Baseline Model (the first level random slope model) is given as:

*Alcoholic beverage attributionijk = b0jk + b1jk* gender of the person in the illustration + eijk with

*b0jk =* g*00k* + g*01k* time point + u*0jk* and

g*00k* *=* *d000* + d*001* participant sex + d*002* participant age at baseline + u*00k*

where *k* indicates the individual, *j* indicates the time at which an individual completed the eABT and *i* the person in an eABT illustration to which the participants are asked to attribute a beverage; *β*, *γ*, and *d* represent the unstandardised regression weights at the eABT level, the time level, and the individual level, respectively, and *eijk*, *u0jk* and *u00k* are the error terms at illustration, time, and individual level, respectively.

In the first cross-level interaction model, the first- and second-level random slopes (S1 between the dependent variable and the gender of the person in the illustration, i.e., g*10k*, and S2 between the dependent variable and the time points, g*01k*) were regressed on participants’ sex (third-level predictor). This was to investigate, (i) whether girls (coded as 0) attributed alcoholic beverages more frequently to men than to women in the illustrations (Intercept [initial level] of S1, *d100*), and whether this relationship was significantly different for boys (coded as 1: S1 on sex, *d101*); we also investigated (ii) whether girls attributed alcoholic beverages more frequently over time (to any person in the situations, Intercept of S2, *d001*) and whether this relationship was significantly different for boys (S2 on sex, *d011*) (H2/H3). The regression equation of the First Model (the second and third level random slope model) is:

*Alcoholic beverage attributionijk = b0jk + b1jk* gender of the person in the illustration + ejk with

*b0jk =* g*00k* + g*01k* time point + u*0jk* and

*b1jk =* g*10k* + g*11k* time point+ u*1jk* and

g*00k* *=* *d000* + d*001* participant sex + d*002* participant age at baseline + u*00k* and

g*01k* *=* *d001* + *d011* participant sex + u*01k*

g*10k* *=* *d100* + *d101* participant sex + u*10k*

In a Second Model, we included a triple cross-level interaction, i.e., S12 (g*11k* including both random slopes S1 and S2), which we regressed on sex (*d111*). This was to examine whether the strength of the relationship of attributing alcoholic beverages more frequently to men than women in the illustration increased over time for girls (Intercept of S12, *d110*), and whether this was significantly different for boys (S12 on sex, *d111*). The regression equation of the Second Model (the triple three-level interaction model) is:

*Alcoholic beverage attributionijk = b0jk + b1jk* gender of the person in the illustration + eijk with

*b0jk =* g*00k* + g*01k* time point + u*0jk* and

*b1jk =* g*10k* + g*11k* time point+ u*1jk* and

g*00k* *=* *d000* + d*001* participant sex + d*002* participant age at baseline + u*00k* and

g*01k* *=* *d001* + *d011* participant sex + u*01k*

g*10k* *=* *d100* + *d110* participant sex + u*10k*

g*11k* *=* *d110* + *d111* participant sex + u*11k*

Supplementary Table 1. Attribution of an alcoholic beverage to the person in the illustration by gender (men and women), and by timepoint and sex of the participant (*n*=329) – Mean (SD).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Overall** | **T1**  | **T2** | **T3**  |
| **Boys’ attributions** | **Men** | .380 (.485) | .358 (.479) | .373 (.484) | .410 (.492) |
|  | **Women** | .257 (.437) | .278 (.448) | .243 (.429) | .250 (.433) |
| **Girls’ attributions** | **Men** | .394 (.489) | .397 (.489) | .386 (.487) | .399 (.490) |
|  | **Women** | .225 (.418) | .243 (.449) | .208 (.406) | .223 (.416) |