Supplementary Materials

Integrating Body Information with Faces Directs Attention Away from Race, Altering Racially-Biased Weapon Identification

Public repository of data and analysis code: https://osf.io/qzp8x

Table of Contents

Stimulus Selection and Preparation

Experiment 1

Altogether, we created 24 prime images by situating facial images of Black boys, Black men, White boys, and White men (6 of each age/race combination) used by Todd et al. (2021) atop gray-scale silhouettes. We selected 6 adult and 6 child silhouetted bodies from a larger sample of images initially found using a Google Image search. Our selection decisions were based on ratings of this initial set of images provided by 6 undergraduate research assistants who were blind to the experiment's hypotheses (see Table S1).

Selection

In selecting the final sample of silhouettes, we prioritized age over other characteristics. To facilitate matching with the facial stimuli used by Todd et al. (2021), we gave priority to the youngest-rated child silhouettes and to adult silhouettes rated in their mid-20s. Racial categorization was prioritized next: We aimed for all silhouettes to have been rated close to the midpoint on racial categorization (see *Targeted* and *Actual Response* columns of Table S1). Silhouettes with atypical body posture (e.g., crossed arms, slouching, hands on hips) were discarded. This procedure resulted in a final set of 6 child and 6 adult silhouettes.

Preparation

Each silhouette was randomly matched with one and only one of the facial stimuli of each race/age combination used by Todd et al. (2021). The original facial stimuli were cropped to include only the face (i.e., the neck and shoulders were removed). We combined the facial and silhouette stimuli using Adobe Photoshop.

Color. Silhouetted bodies were edited to be a uniform gray in color.

Size. All adult stimuli were sized to be 400 pixels in height. To ensure a proportional and realistic comparison between the sizes of the child and adult stimuli, we transformed height ratios between children and adults from inches to pixels. By equating the height of the average man (70 inches) to 400 pixels, the height of the average 5-year-old (43 inches) was translated to 246 pixels. The cropped faces were resized to be proportional to the silhouetted body and set atop those silhouetted bodies.

Experiment 2

We selected 24 real-life, full-body photos of Black men, Black boys, White men, and White boys (6 of each age/race combination) from a larger sample of images. We created this initial sample using a Google Image search for standing, fully-clothed boys and men facing the camera and making neutral facial expressions. Photos with watermarks, of people with facial irregularities (e.g., visible scars, tattoos), and of recognizable people (e.g., celebrities, athletes) were excluded from the initial set. Our selection decisions were based on ratings of this initial set of images provided by 6 undergraduate research assistants who were blind to the experiment's hypotheses (see Table S2).

Selection

In selecting the final sample of photos, we used multiple criteria (see *Targeted Response* column of Table S2). Much like we did with Experiment 1's stimuli, we prioritized age and racial categorization. Photos in which people were not looking directly at the camera were removed. This procedure resulted in a final set of 6 photos of each age/race combination. See Table S2 for trait means across groups.

Preparation

Photo backgrounds remained unedited. Each photo was cropped so that the person’s body was centered in the frame with a small border of surrounding background. No color adjustments were made, and sizing procedures mirrored those used for Experiment 1’s stimuli.

Table S1

Stimulus Selection Criteria and Responses for Silhouetted Prime Images (Experiment 1)

Trait	Response Option	Targeted Response (for selection)	Actual Mean Response (of selection)	
			Child	Adult
Age	Free response (years)	5.0 years (**Child**) 25.0 years (**Adult**)	10.22	27.97
Race	1 (Definitely Black), 4 (Unclear/Could be Either), 7 (Definitely White)	4.0	3.78	3.92
Masculinity	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)	4.0	5.33	5.06
Femininity	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)	4.0	1.86	2.45
Attractiveness	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)	4.0	3.20	3.22
Wealth	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very)	4.0	3.75	4.28
SES	1 (Low SES), 7 (High SES)	4.0	3.78	4.33
Affective states				
Angry	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)	1.0	1.97	1.39
Sad		1.0	1.97	1.61
Fearful		1.0	1.50	1.56
Disgusted		1.0	1.47	1.39
Anxious		1.0	1.78	1.86
Happy		1.0	2.08	2.22
Neutral		4.0	4.03	5.14

Table S2

Stimulus Selection Criteria and Responses for Photograph Prime Images (Experiment 2)

Trait	Response Option	Targeted Response (for selection)	Actual Mean Response (of selection)			
			Black Boys	Black Men	White Boys	White Men
Age	Free response (years)	<10.0 years (**Black, White Boys**) <30.0 years (**Black, White Men**)	7.92	26.10	7.47	23.98
Race	1 (Definitely Black), 4 (Unclear/Could be Either), 7 (Definitely White)	<2.5 (**Black Boys, Men**) >5.5 (**White Boys, Men**)	1.64	1.63	6.78	6.48
Masculinity	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)		4.50	5.14	4.22	4.82
Femininity	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)		1.78	1.87	2.25	2.46
Attractiveness	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)	3.0–5.0	3.61	4.18	3.83	3.78
Wealth	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very)	3.0–5.0	4.50	4.67	4.75	4.62
SES	1 (Low SES), 7 (High SES)	3.0–5.0	4.19	4.56	4.44	4.53
Affective states						
Angry	1 (Not at All), 7 (Very Much)	>3.0	1.64	2.25	1.69	1.92
Sad		>3.0	1.81	1.51	1.64	1.91
Fearful		>3.0	1.72	1.68	1.47	1.86
Disgusted		>3.0	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.58
Anxious		>3.0	2.03	1.55	1.78	1.83
Happy		>3.0	2.00	1.93	2.17	1.63
Neutral		4.0	4.08	4.68	4.17	4.35

Behavioral Data Analyses

Experiment 1

Error Rates

A significant Prime Format × Race Prime × Target Object interaction, $b = -0.03$, $F(1, 559.72) = 7.53$, $p = .006$, $R^2 < .01$, revealed variation in racially biased weapon identification based on the format of prime information (Figure S1, left plot). For face-only primes, the Race Prime × Target Object interaction (i.e., racial bias) was significant, $b = -0.03$, $z = -4.68$, $p < .001$. Guns were misidentified as tools less often ($M_{\text{diff}} = -2\%$) and tools were misidentified as guns more often ($M_{\text{diff}} = 2\%$) after Black versus White primes (see Table S7 for simple effects). For face-and-body primes, no significant racial bias emerged, $b = -0.006$, $z = -0.79$, $p = .430$ (see Table S9 for descriptive statistics). The Race Prime × Target Object effect did not significantly interact with Age Prime, $b > -0.01$, $F(1, 559.72) < 0.01$, $p = .980$, replicating prior findings indicating that the availability of age information does not mitigate racially biased weapon identification (Lundberg et al., 2018; Thiem et al., 2019; Todd et al., 2016a, 2016b).

Correct Response Times

The model failed to converge when both by-participant and by-stimulus random intercepts were included. Therefore, (correct) response times were analyzed with an LMEM that only included a by-participant random intercept. A significant Prime Format × Race Prime × Target Object interaction, $b = -0.03$, $F(1, 138621) = 21.92$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .02$, indicated variation in racially biased weapon identification based on prime format (Figure S1, right plot). For face-only primes, racial bias was evident, $b = -0.04$, $z = -8.14$, $p < .001$. Guns were identified faster ($M_{\text{diff}} = -5$ ms) and tools were identified slower ($M_{\text{diff}} = 3$ ms) after Black versus White primes. For face-and-body primes, no significant racial bias emerged, $b = -0.01$, $z = -1.50$, $p = .133$. The

Race Prime × Target Object effect did not significantly interact with Age Prime, $b = 0.01$, $F(1, 138621) = 1.35$, $p = .252$.

Experiment 2

Error Rates

A significant Prime Format × Race Prime × Target Object interaction, $b = -0.028$, $F(1, 561.29) = 15.65$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .001$, revealed variation in racially biased weapon identification based on prime format (Figure 2, left plot). For face-only primes, the Race Prime × Target Object interaction was significant, $b = -0.040$, $z = -3.96$, $p < .001$. Guns were misidentified as tools less often ($M_{\text{diff}} = -2\%$) and tools were misidentified as guns more often ($M_{\text{diff}} = 2\%$) after Black versus White primes (see Table S7 for simple effects). For face-and-body primes, no significant racial bias emerged, $b = -0.016$, $z = -1.63$, $p = .102$ (see Table S9 for descriptive statistics). The Race Prime × Target Object effect did not significantly interact with Age Prime, $b = -0.004$, $F(1, 561.29) = 0.27$, $p = .604$.

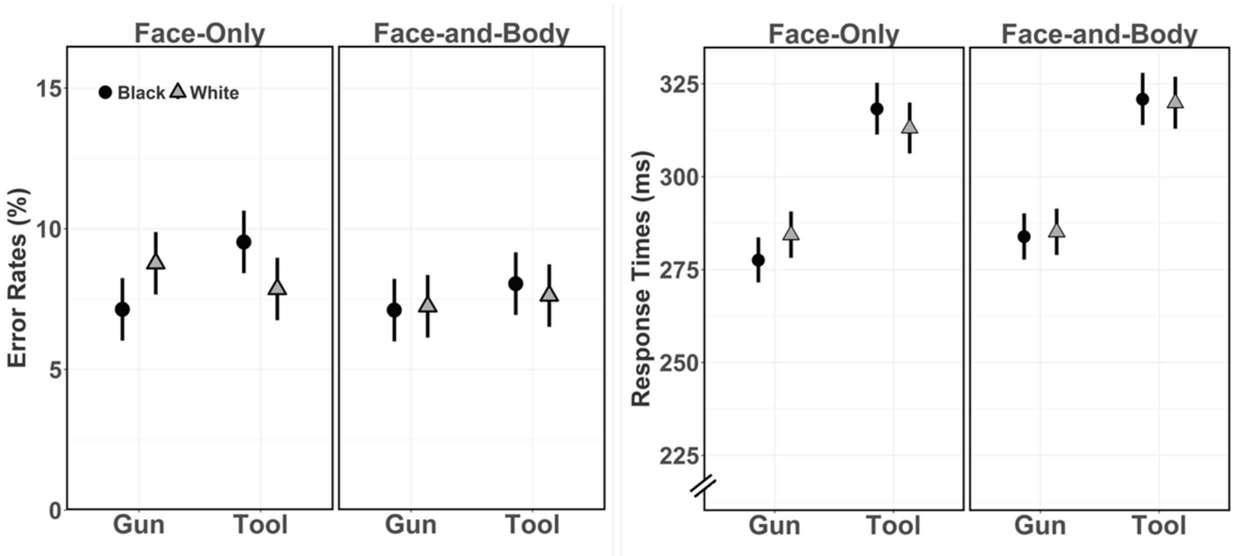
Correct Response Times

Unlike for correct response times in Experiment 1, the Prime Format × Race Prime × Target Object interaction was not significant, $b = -0.023$, $F(1, 544.44) = 2.74$, $p = .098$, $R^2 = .029$ (Figure S2, right plot). Nevertheless, as before, we examined whether the Race Prime × Target Object interaction indicative of racial bias was significant for face-only and face-and-body prime. For face-only primes, racial bias was evident, $b = -0.041$, $z = -4.14$, $p < .001$. Guns were identified faster ($M_{\text{diff}} = -5$ ms) and tools were identified slower ($M_{\text{diff}} = 4$ ms) after Black versus White primes. For face-and-body primes, no significant racial bias emerged, $b = -0.018$, $z = -1.81$, $p = .071$. The Race Prime × Target Object effect did not significantly interact with Age Prime, $b = 0.013$, $F(1, 544.49) = 3.59$, $p = .059$.

Behavioral Data Plots

Figure S1

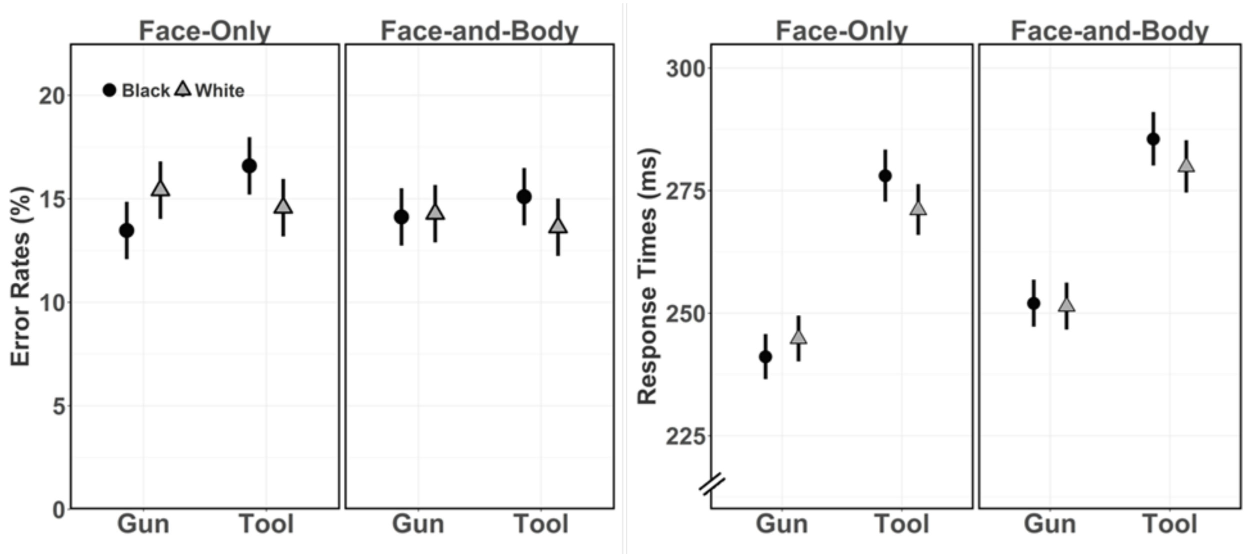
Behavioral Data Plots by Race Prime and Prime Format Condition (Experiment 1)



Notes. Markers and their error bars reflect the estimated marginal means from the linear mixed-effects model applied to data in Experiment 1. The plot on the left reflects error rates; the plot on the right reflects correct response times. The x-axis displays whether the target object was a gun or tool. Shading and shape of markers reflect whether the target object followed a Black or White prime. Panels vary by prime format, whereby panels on the left within each plot depict face-only primes and panels on the right within each plot depict face-and-body primes.

Figure S2

Behavioral Data Plots by Race Prime and Prime Format Condition (Experiment 2)



Notes. Markers and their error bars reflect the estimated marginal means from the linear mixed-effects model applied to data in Experiment 2. The plot on the left reflects error rates; the plot on the right reflects correct response times. The x-axis displays whether the target object was a gun or tool. Shading and shape of markers reflect whether the target object followed a Black or White prime. Panels vary by prime format, whereby panels on the left within each plot depict face-only primes and panels on the right within each plot depict face-and-body primes.

Behavioral Data Tables

Table S3

LMEM of Error Rates and Correct Response Times (IDA)

Effect	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Error rates					
(Intercept)	.08	< .01	657.40	15.97	**< .001**
Race Prime	< .01	< .01	1132.35	-0.99	.322
Target Object	.01	< .01	1132.36	3.13	**.002**
Prime Format	.01	< .01	1177.29	3.56	**< .001**
Age Prime	< .01	< .01	1132.35	1.86	.063
Experiment	.07	.01	658.28	9.61	**< .001**
Race Prime × Target Object	-.02	< .01	1132.35	-5.48	**< .001**
Race Prime × Prime Format	< .01	< .01	1132.36	0.87	.385
Target Object × Prime Format	.01	< .01	1132.36	1.22	.222
Race Prime × Age Prime	< .01	< .01	1132.36	-0.17	.863
Target Object × Age Prime	-.01	< .01	1132.35	-2.70	**.007**
Prime Format × Age Prime	-.01	< .01	1132.36	-1.46	.144
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format	-.03	.01	1132.35	-2.95	**.003**
Race Prime × Target Object × Age Prime	.01	.01	1132.36	0.67	.500
Race Prime × Prime Format × Age Prime	-.01	.01	1132.36	-0.81	.417
Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	< .01	.01	1132.36	0.43	.666
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	.01	.02	1132.36	0.33	.739
Correct response times					
(Intercept)	5.70	.01	605.33	577.84	**< .001**
Race Prime	< 0.01	< .01	1109.79	-1.12	.263
Target Object	0.12	< .01	1110.95	47.15	**< .001**
Prime Format	-0.02	< .01	1157.92	-8.96	**< .001**
Age Prime	< 0.01	< .01	1109.76	-0.37	.711
Experiment	-0.13	.01	606.10	-9.58	**< .001**
Race Prime × Target Object	-0.03	.01	1109.85	-5.28	**< .001**
Race Prime × Prime Format	< 0.01	.01	1109.78	0.95	.341
Target Object × Prime Format	< 0.01	.01	1110.06	0.41	.681
Race Prime × Age Prime	0.01	.01	1109.81	1.26	.206
Target Object × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	1109.78	-2.48	**.013**
Prime Format × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	1109.79	0.11	.915
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format	-0.03	.01	1109.78	-2.80	**.005**
Race Prime × Target Object × Age Prime	0.01	.01	1109.77	0.61	.544
Race Prime × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	1109.78	-7.49	.454
Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	1109.76	-0.76	.451
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	0.01	.02	1109.79	0.36	.716

Table S4

LMEM of Error Rates and Correct Response Times (Experiment 1)

Effect	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Error rates					
(Intercept)	0.08	< .01	319.09	17.25	**< .001**
Race Prime	< 0.01	< .01	559.71	-.32	.746
Target Object	0.01	< .01	559.71	2.80	**.005**
Prime Format	0.01	< .01	582.64	3.23	**.001**
Age Prime	0.01	< .01	559.72	2.14	**.033**
Race Prime × Target Object	-0.02	.01	559.71	-3.86	**< .001**
Race Prime × Prime Format	< 0.01	.01	559.72	0.26	.799
Target Object × Prime Format	< 0.01	.01	559.72	0.16	.871
Race Prime × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	559.72	0.43	.666
Target Object × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	559.71	-1.75	.080
Prime Format × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	559.72	-0.69	.492
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format	-0.03	.01	559.72	-2.74	**.006**
Race Prime × Target Object × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	559.72	-0.03	.980
Race Prime × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	559.71	-0.77	.444
Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	559.72	-0.06	.951
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	0.03	.02	559.71	1.28	.202
Correct response times					
(Intercept)	5.70	.01	288.59	522.58	**< .001**
Race Prime	< 0.01	< .01	138621.19	1.27	.205
Target Object	0.12	< .01	138628.48	66.31	**< .001**
Prime Format	-0.01	< .01	138624.79	-7.46	**< .001**
Age Prime	< 0.01	< .01	138621.14	-1.34	.181
Race Prime × Target Object	-0.02	< .01	138621.42	-6.81	**< .001**
Race Prime × Prime Format	< 0.01	< .01	138621.29	0.91	.360
Target Object × Prime Format	< 0.01	< .01	138621.63	-0.63	.530
Race Prime × Age Prime	< 0.01	< .01	138621.30	-0.09	.929
Target Object × Age Prime	-0.02	< .01	138621.17	-5.11	**< .001**
Prime Format × Age Prime	< 0.01	< .01	138621.24	-0.19	.849
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format	-0.03	.01	138621.39	-4.68	**< .001**
Race Prime × Target Object × Age Prime	0.01	.01	138621.16	1.14	.252
Race Prime × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	138621.23	-0.87	.387
Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	138621.17	-0.86	.387
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	138621.14	-0.19	.850

Table S5

LMEM of Error Rates and Correct Response Times (Experiment 2)

Effect	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Error rates					
(Intercept)	.15	.01	337.77	27.61	**< .001**
Race Prime	< .01	< .01	561.29	-0.98	.327
Target Object	.01	< .01	561.29	1.84	.067
Prime Format	.01	< .01	583.49	2.04	**.042**
Age Prime	< .01	< .01	561.29	0.74	.459
Race Prime × Target Object	-.03	.01	561.29	-3.96	**< .001**
Race Prime × Prime Format	.01	.01	561.29	0.88	.379
Target Object × Prime Format	.01	.01	561.29	1.38	.168
Race Prime × Age Prime	< .01	.01	561.29	-0.52	.604
Target Object × Age Prime	-.01	.01	561.29	-2.04	**.041**
Prime Format × Age Prime	-.01	.01	561.29	-1.30	.194
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format	-.03	.01	561.29	-1.65	< **.001**
Race Prime × Target Object × Age Prime	.01	.01	561.30	0.84	.400
Race Prime × Prime Format × Age Prime	-.01	.01	561.29	-0.45	.653
Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	.01	.01	561.29	0.57	.568
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	-.01	.03	561.29	0.50	.614
Correct response times					
(Intercept)	5.57	.01	305.76	648.38	**< .001**
Race Prime	-0.01	< .01	544.48	-2.34	**.020**
Target Object	0.12	< .01	545.04	34.52	**< .001**
Prime Format	-0.03	< .01	572.55	-9.25	**< .001**
Age Prime	< 0.01	< .01	544.45	0.10	.918
Race Prime × Target Object	-0.03	.01	544.52	-4.21	**< .001**
Race Prime × Prime Format	0.01	.01	544.46	0.90	.369
Target Object × Prime Format	0.01	.01	544.73	0.89	.376
Race Prime × Age Prime	0.01	.01	544.49	1.89	.059
Target Object × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	544.47	-1.02	.307
Prime Format × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	544.48	0.32	.747
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format	-0.02	.01	544.44	-1.66	.098
Race Prime × Target Object × Age Prime	< 0.01	.01	544.45	0.26	.793
Race Prime × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	544.47	-0.64	.523
Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	-0.01	.01	544.45	-0.66	.509
Race Prime × Target Object × Prime Format × Age Prime	0.02	.03	544.47	0.60	.551

Table S6

Race Prime Contrasts (Black – White) for Conditions of Target Object and Prime Forma (IDA)

Effect	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*
Error Rates				
Gun Trial, Face-Only	-0.02	< .01	-4.16	**< .001**
Tool Trial, Face-Only	0.02	< .01	4.28	**< .001**
Gun Trial, Face-and-Body	> -0.01	< .01	-0.34	.987
Tool Trial, Face-and-Body	0.01	< .01	2.20	.123
Correct Response Times				
Gun Trial, Face-Only	-0.02	.01	-3.96	**< .001**
Tool Trial, Face-Only	0.02	.01	4.12	**< .001**
Gun Trial, Face-and-Body	> -0.01	.01	-.20	.997
Tool Trial, Face-and-Body	0.01	.01	2.28	.104

Note. Contrasts were computed to compare the estimated marginal mean error rates or correct response times following Black primes minus the estimated marginal mean error rates or correct response times following White primes.

Table S7

Race Prime Contrasts (Black – White) for Conditions of Target Object and Prime Format

Effect	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*
Experiment 1				
Error Rates				
Gun Trial, Face-Only	-0.02	.01	-3.27	**.006**
Tool Trial, Face-Only	0.02	.01	3.34	**.005**
Gun Trial, Face-and-Body	-0.01	.01	-0.27	.993
Tool Trial, Face-and-Body	-0.02	.01	0.85	.831
Correct Response Times				
Gun Trial, Face-Only	-0.02	< .01	-6.86	**< .001**
Tool Trial, Face-Only	0.02	< .01	4.66	**< .001**
Gun Trial, Face-and-Body	> -0.01	< .01	-1.24	.602
Tool Trial, Face-and-Body	< 0.01	< .01	0.88	.813
Experiment 2				
Error Rates				
Gun Trial, Face-Only	-0.02	.01	-2.75	**.031**
Tool Trial, Face-Only	0.02	.01	2.85	**.023**
Gun Trial, Face-and-Body	> -0.01	.01	-0.22	.996
Tool Trial, Face-and-Body	0.01	.01	2.09	.157
Correct Response Times				
Gun Trial, Face-Only	-0.02	.01	-2.21	.121
Tool Trial, Face-Only	0.03	.01	3.64	**.001**
Gun Trial, Face-and-Body	> 0.01	.01	0.35	.986
Tool Trial, Face-and-Body	0.02	.01	2.90	**.020**

Note. Contrasts were computed to compare the estimated marginal mean error rates or correct response times following Black primes minus the estimated marginal mean error rates or correct response times following White primes.

Table S8

Descriptive Statistics by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (IDA)

	Age prime, Race prime, and Target object							
	Adult prime				Child prime			
	Black prime		White prime		Black prime		White prime	
Variable	Gun	Tool	Gun	Tool	Gun	Tools	Gun	Tool
Error rate (%)								
Face-only	9.2 (28.8)	12.6 (33.1)	11.4 (31.7)	10.8 (30.0)	10.2 (30.2)	12.2 (32.8)	11.6 (32.0)	10.3 (30.4)
Face-and-body	9.4 (29.2)	11.1 (31.4)	9.5 (29.4)	10.0 (30.0)	10.7 (30.9)	11.0 (31.2)	10.9 (31.2)	10.2 (30.3)
Correct RT (ms)								
Face-only	279 (139)	314 (143)	283 (139)	309 (141)	281 (140)	311 (143)	284 (139)	309 (143)
Face-and-body	288 (135)	321 (146)	288 (138)	316 (140)	287 (138)	318 (143)	289 (139)	318 (146)

Note. Values in parentheses are standard deviations. RT = response time.

Table S9

Descriptive Statistics by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiments 1 and 2)

	Age prime, Race prime, and Target object							
	Adult prime				Child prime			
	Black prime		White prime		Black prime		White prime	
Variable	Gun	Tool	Gun	Tool	Gun	Tools	Gun	Tool
Experiment 1								
Error rate (%)								
Face-only	6.1 (24.0)	9.3 (29.0)	8.2 (27.4)	7.4 (26.2)	7.3 (26.1)	9.0 (28.6)	8.7 (28.1)	7.5 (26.3)
Face-and-body	6.5 (24.6)	7.5 (26.4)	6.0 (23.7)	7.1 (25.7)	7.0 (25.4)	7.9 (26.9)	7.7 (26.7)	7.4 (26.2)
Correct RT (ms)								
Face-only	299 (147)	338 (153)	305 (149)	334 (150)	301 (149)	334 (153)	306 (150)	331 (153)
Face-and-body	306 (146)	344 (157)	309 (149)	341 (150)	308 (151)	340 (154)	311 (154)	341 (155)
Experiment 2								
Error rate (%)								
Face-only	12.4 (33.0)	16.1 (36.8)	14.7 (35.4)	14.3 (35.0)	13.1 (33.8)	15.6 (36.3)	14.6 (35.3)	13.3 (34.0)
Face-and-body	12.3 (32.9)	14.8 (35.5)	13.1 (33.8)	12.9 (33.5)	14.6 (35.3)	14.1 (34.8)	14.2 (34.9)	13.2 (33.8)
Correct RT (ms)								
Face-only	258 (127)	289 (127)	259 (123)	283 (125)	259 (125)	286 (127)	260 (122)	285 (127)
Face-and-body	268 (120)	298 (129)	266 (123)	291 (125)	265 (120)	295 (127)	266 (118)	294 (131)

Note. Values in parentheses are standard deviations. RT = response time.

Diffusion Decision Model

As stated in the main text, we estimated the model using an MCMC sampler in JAGS 4.30 (Plummer, 2003), with the Wiener distribution provided by Wabersich and Vandekerckhove (2014) and an estimation approach to make inferences in this framework (Gelman et al., 2003; Kruschke, 2014). We collected 12,000 samples using 10 chains with 1,200 samples per chain. We also included a burn-in of 500 samples and recorded only every tenth sample.

Representativeness of the posterior distribution was evaluated visually by inspecting caterpillar plots for overlap in MCMC chains and numerically by checking whether the Gelman-Rubin convergence statistic ($\hat{R}$) was <1.05. Overall, the chains met these standards, suggesting representativeness of the posterior distributions. Accuracy was evaluated by examining autocorrelations, the effective sample size, and the Monte-Carlo standard error (MCSE). The ESS estimates the sample size of MCMC chains after accounting for autocorrelations. We sought an effective sample size >10,000. Group-level distributions were >8,500, with most >10,000. The MCSE estimates the noise in the sampled estimates (Kruschke, 2015); it is computed by dividing the standard deviation of the chains by their effective sample size. All MSCE values were <.001, suggesting very little noise in the model's parameter estimation.[1]

[1] Representativeness and accuracy metrics and visualizations can be found at https://osf.io/qzp8x

Table S10

Threshold Separation (α) Parameter Estimates (IDA)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	1.11	1.09	1.13
Face-Only	Child	Black	1.12	1.10	1.14
Face-Only	Adult	White	1.11	1.09	1.13
Face-Only	Adult	Black	1.14	1.12	1.16
Face-and-Body	Child	White	1.13	1.11	1.15
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	1.13	1.11	1.15
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	1.15	1.13	1.18
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	1.15	1.13	1.17

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S11

Start Point (β) Parameter Estimates (IDA)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	0.52	0.51	0.52
Face-Only	Child	Black	0.54	0.53	0.55
Face-Only	Adult	White	0.52	0.51	0.52
Face-Only	Adult	Black	0.55	0.54	0.56
Face-and-Body	Child	White	0.52	0.51	0.52
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	0.52	0.51	0.53
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	0.53	0.52	0.54
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	0.53	0.52	0.54

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S12

Non-Decision Time (τ) Parameter Estimates (IDA)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Target	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-Only	Child	Black	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-Only	Adult	White	Tool	0.12	0.11	0.12
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.11
Face-Only	Child	White	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Child	Black	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Adult	White	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Tool	0.12	0.12	0.12
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Tool	0.12	0.12	0.12
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Tool	0.12	0.12	0.12
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Tool	0.12	0.12	0.12
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Gun	0.11	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Gun	0.11	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Gun	0.11	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.11

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S13

Drift Rate (δ) Parameter Estimates (IDA)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Target	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	Tool	-2.50	-2.60	-2.42
Face-Only	Child	Black	Tool	-2.52	-2.61	-2.42
Face-Only	Adult	White	Tool	-2.51	-2.60	-2.42
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Tool	-2.52	-2.61	-2.42
Face-Only	Child	White	Gun	2.43	2.34	2.53
Face-Only	Child	Black	Gun	2.44	2.34	2.52
Face-Only	Adult	White	Gun	2.42	2.34	2.52
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Gun	2.48	2.40	2.58
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Tool	-2.51	-2.61	-2.42
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Tool	-2.48	-2.58	-2.40
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Tool	-2.67	-2.77	-2.58
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Tool	-2.57	-2.66	-2.48
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Gun	2.52	2.42	2.61
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Gun	2.51	2.43	2.61
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Gun	2.58	2.48	2.67
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Gun	2.56	2.47	2.66

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S14

Threshold Separation (α) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 1)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	1.23	1.20	1.27
Face-Only	Child	Black	1.24	1.21	1.27
Face-Only	Adult	White	1.24	1.20	1.27
Face-Only	Adult	Black	1.27	1.24	1.31
Face-and-Body	Child	White	1.26	1.22	1.29
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	1.27	1.23	1.30
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	1.29	1.26	1.33
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	1.28	1.24	1.31

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S15

Start Point (β) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 1)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	0.51	0.50	0.52
Face-Only	Child	Black	0.54	0.53	0.55
Face-Only	Adult	White	0.51	0.50	0.52
Face-Only	Adult	Black	0.55	0.54	0.57
Face-and-Body	Child	White	0.52	0.51	0.53
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	0.52	0.51	0.53
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	0.53	0.52	0.54
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	0.53	0.52	0.54

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S16

Non-Decision Time (τ) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 1)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Target	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	Tool	0.12	0.12	0.13
Face-Only	Child	Black	Tool	0.12	0.12	0.13
Face-Only	Adult	White	Tool	0.13	0.12	0.13
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Tool	0.12	0.11	0.12
Face-Only	Child	White	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-Only	Child	Black	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-Only	Adult	White	Gun	0.11	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Tool	0.13	0.12	0.13
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Tool	0.13	0.12	0.13
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Tool	0.13	0.12	0.13
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Tool	0.13	0.12	0.13
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Gun	0.11	0.11	0.12

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S17

Drift Rate (δ) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 1)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Target	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	Tool	-2.79	-2.92	-2.64
Face-Only	Child	Black	Tool	-2.83	-2.98	-2.70
Face-Only	Adult	White	Tool	-2.83	-2.96	-2.68
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Tool	-2.87	-3.02	-2.75
Face-Only	Child	White	Gun	2.75	2.60	2.88
Face-Only	Child	Black	Gun	2.71	2.58	2.86
Face-Only	Adult	White	Gun	2.74	2.61	2.88
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Gun	2.79	2.65	2.92
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Tool	-2.80	-2.95	-2.68
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Tool	-2.81	-2.94	-2.67
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Tool	-2.96	-3.12	-2.83
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Tool	-2.92	-3.07	-2.79
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Gun	2.72	2.60	2.88
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Gun	2.83	2.69	2.97
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Gun	2.90	2.76	3.04
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Gun	2.84	2.69	2.97

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S18

Threshold Separation (α) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 2)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	1.00	0.98	1.02
Face-Only	Child	Black	0.99	0.97	1.01
Face-Only	Adult	White	0.98	0.96	1.00
Face-Only	Adult	Black	1.01	0.99	1.03
Face-and-Body	Child	White	1.01	0.99	1.03
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	1.00	0.98	1.02
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	1.02	0.99	1.04
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	1.02	1.00	1.04

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S19

Start Point (β) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 2)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	0.52	0.51	0.53
Face-Only	Child	Black	0.54	0.53	0.55
Face-Only	Adult	White	0.52	0.51	0.53
Face-Only	Adult	Black	0.54	0.53	0.55
Face-and-Body	Child	White	0.51	0.50	0.52
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	0.52	0.51	0.53
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	0.53	0.52	0.54
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	0.53	0.52	0.54

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S20

Non-Decision Time (τ) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 2)

Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Target	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	Tool	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Child	Black	Tool	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Adult	White	Tool	0.11	0.10	0.11
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Tool	0.10	0.10	0.10
Face-Only	Child	White	Gun	0.10	0.09	0.10
Face-Only	Child	Black	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.10
Face-Only	Adult	White	Gun	0.10	0.09	0.10
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Gun	0.10	0.09	0.10
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.12
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.11
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Tool	0.11	0.11	0.11
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Gun	0.10	0.10	0.11

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

Table S21

Drift Rate (δ) Parameter Estimates (Experiment 2)

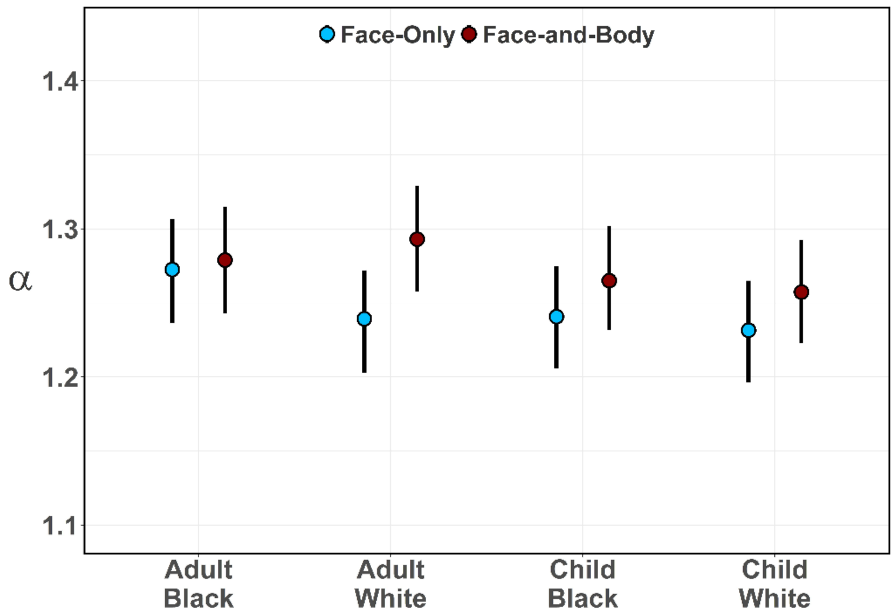
Prime Format	Age Prime	Race Prime	Target	Estimate	$HDI_{2.5\%}$	$HDI_{97.5\%}$
Face-Only	Child	White	Tool	-2.23	-2.36	-2.12
Face-Only	Child	Black	Tool	-2.19	-2.32	-2.08
Face-Only	Adult	White	Tool	-2.20	-2.32	-2.08
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Tool	-2.15	-2.26	-2.02
Face-Only	Child	White	Gun	2.11	1.99	2.24
Face-Only	Child	Black	Gun	2.15	2.02	2.27
Face-Only	Adult	White	Gun	2.11	1.98	2.23
Face-Only	Adult	Black	Gun	2.20	2.08	2.32
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Tool	-2.21	-2.33	-2.09
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Tool	-2.17	-2.29	-2.05
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Tool	-2.37	-2.49	-2.25
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Tool	-2.21	-2.33	-2.09
Face-and-Body	Child	White	Gun	2.31	2.18	2.42
Face-and-Body	Child	Black	Gun	2.20	2.09	2.34
Face-and-Body	Adult	White	Gun	2.27	2.13	2.38
Face-and-Body	Adult	Black	Gun	2.28	2.17	2.42

Note. Estimates are posterior modes. The interval is the 95% Highest Density Interval (HDI).

DDM Parameter Plots

Figure S4

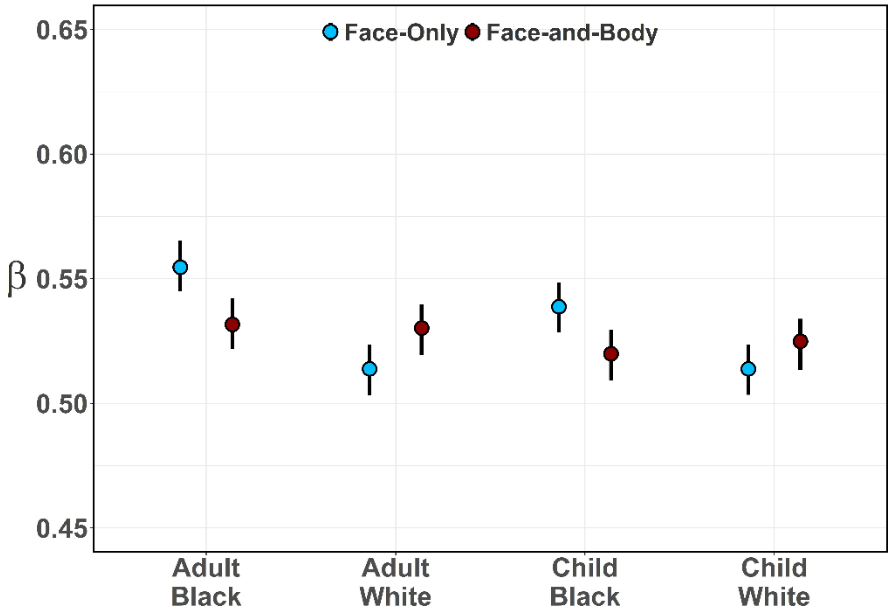
Alpha Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (IDA)



Notes. Alpha (threshold separation) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the integrative data analysis of the DDM.

Figure S5

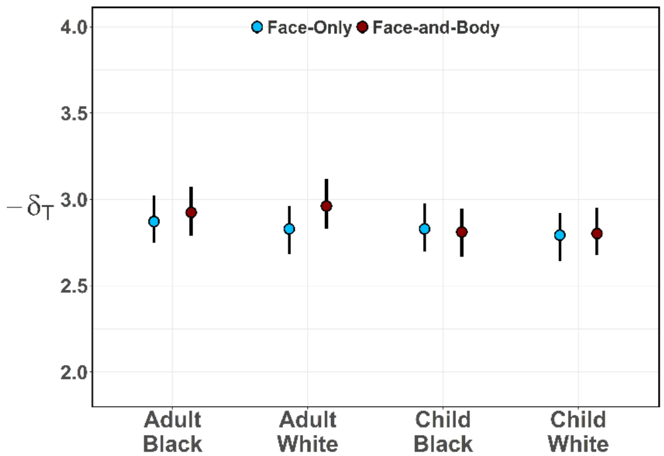
Beta Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (IDA)

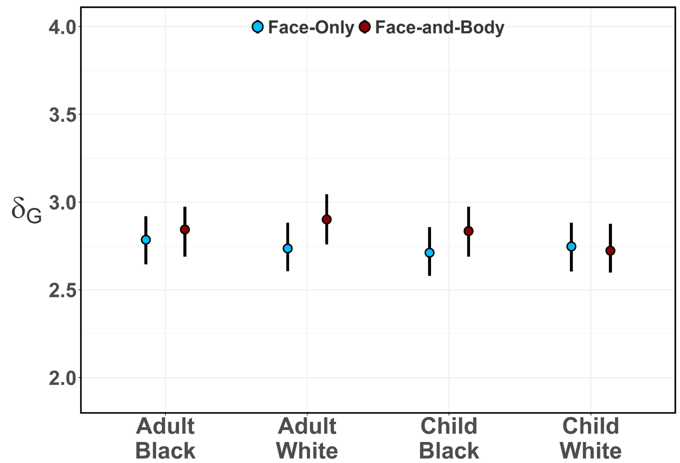


Notes. Beta (starting point) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the integrative data analysis of the DDM.

Figure S6

Delta Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (IDA)

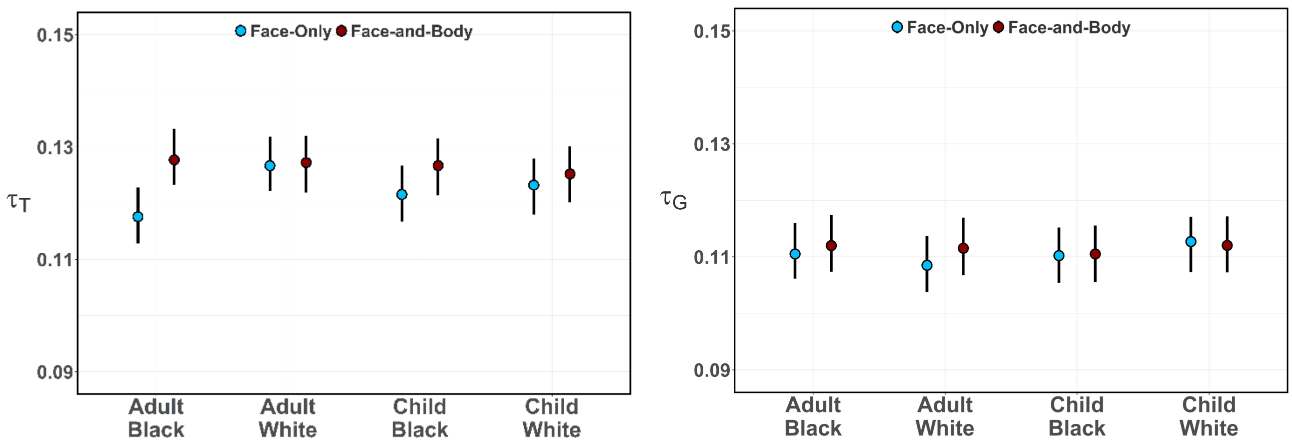




Notes. Delta (drift rate) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the integrative data analysis of the DDM. The plot on the left reflects delta estimates for tool trials. The plot on the right reflects delta estimates for gun trials.

Figure S7

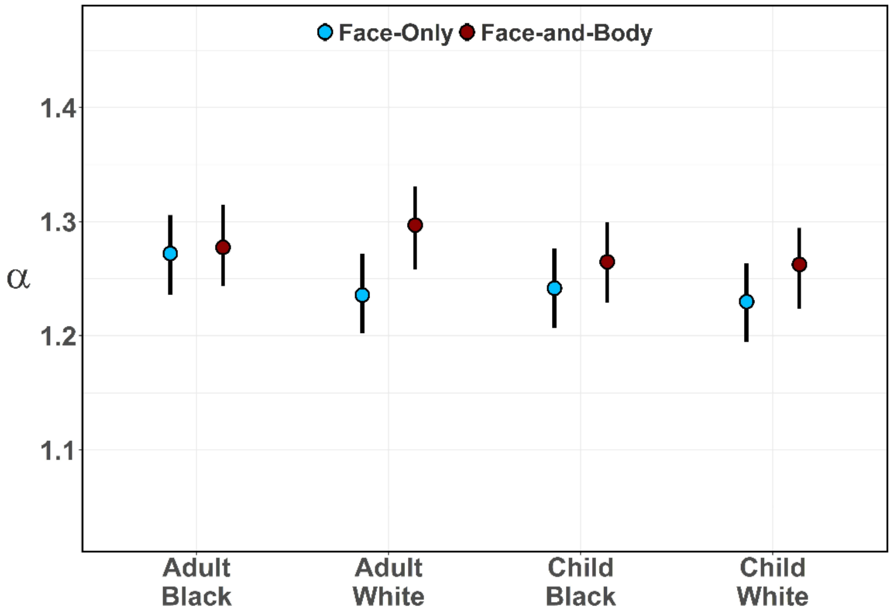
Tau Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (IDA)



Notes. Tau (nondecision time) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the integrative data analysis of the DDM. The plot on the left reflects delta estimates for tool trials. The plot on the right reflects delta estimates for gun trials.

Figure S8

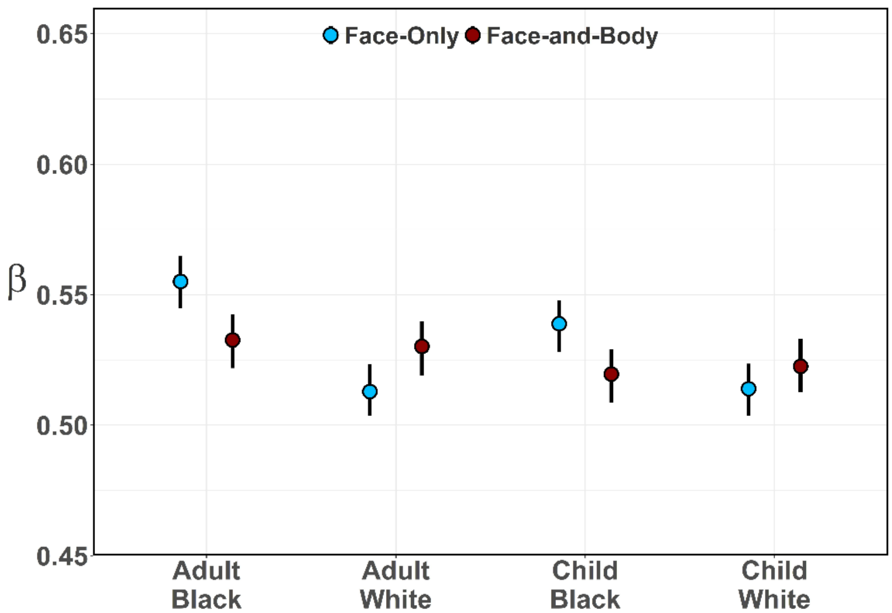
Alpha Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 1)



Notes. Alpha (threshold separation) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 1 data.

Figure S9

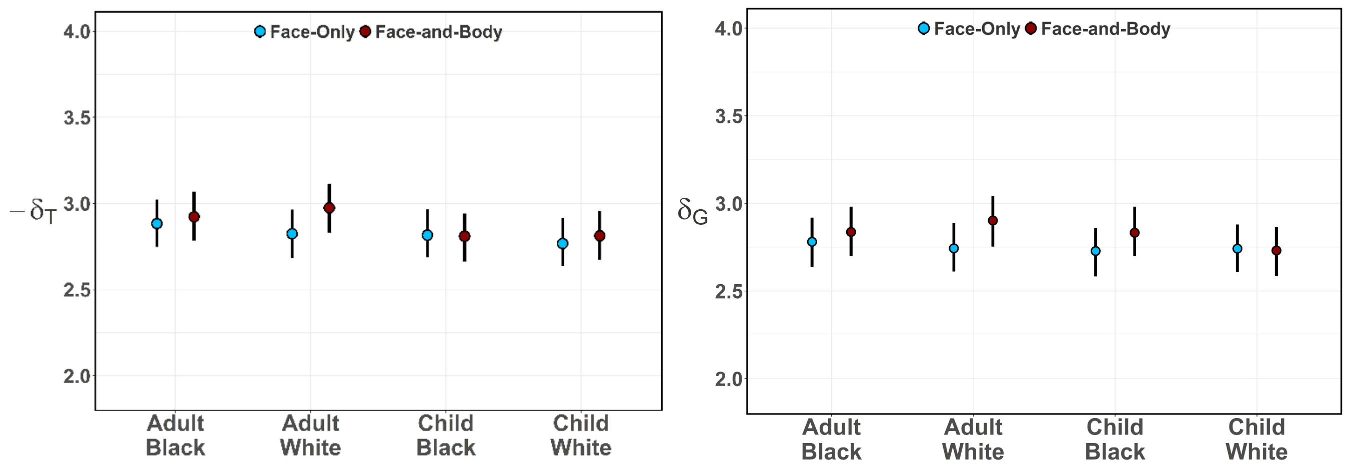
Beta Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 1)



Notes. Beta (starting point) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 1 data.

Figure S10

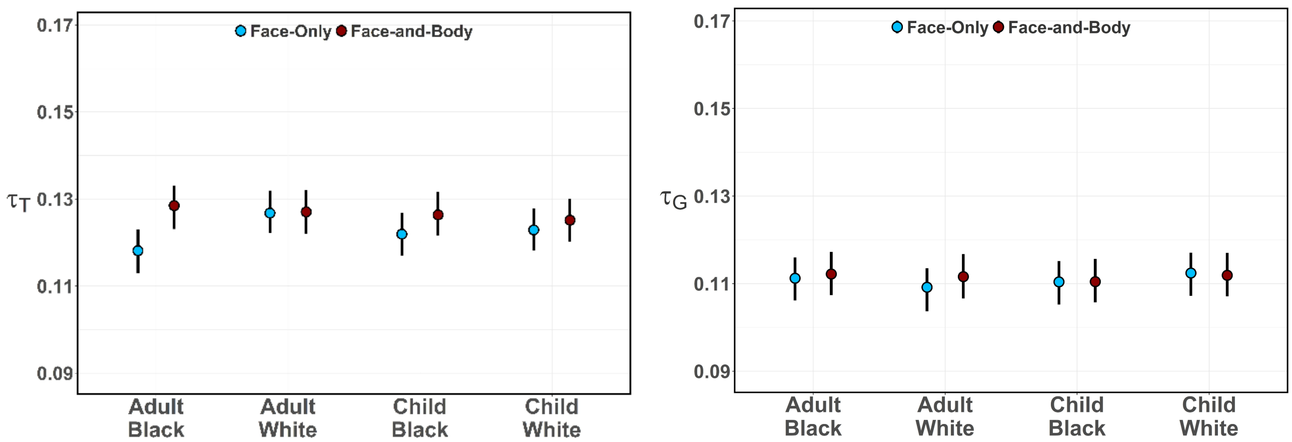
Delta Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 1)



Notes. Delta (drift rate) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 1 data. The plot on the left reflects delta estimates for tool trials. The plot on the right reflects delta estimates for gun trials.

Figure S11

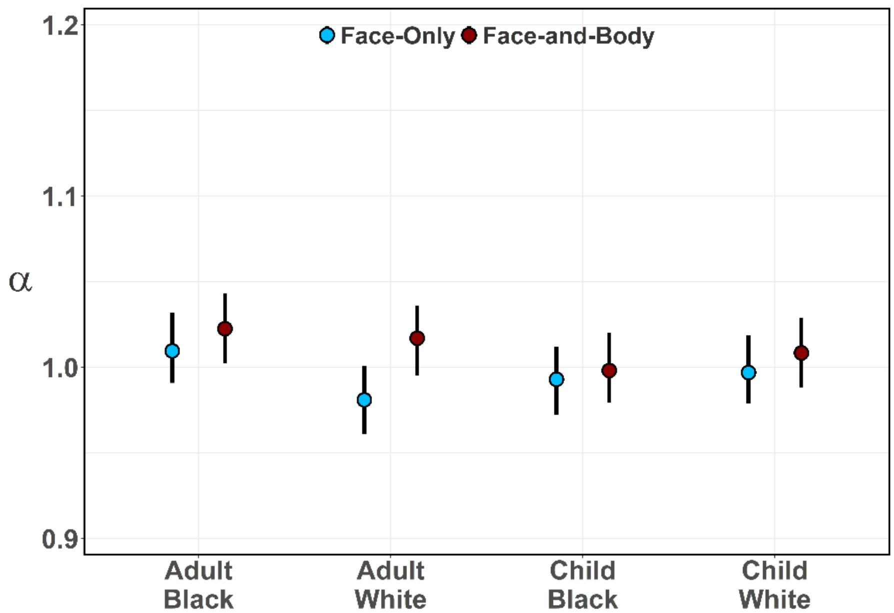
Tau Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 1)



Notes. Tau (nondecision time) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 1 data. The plot on the left reflects delta estimates for tool trials. The plot on the right reflects delta estimates for gun trials.

Figure S12

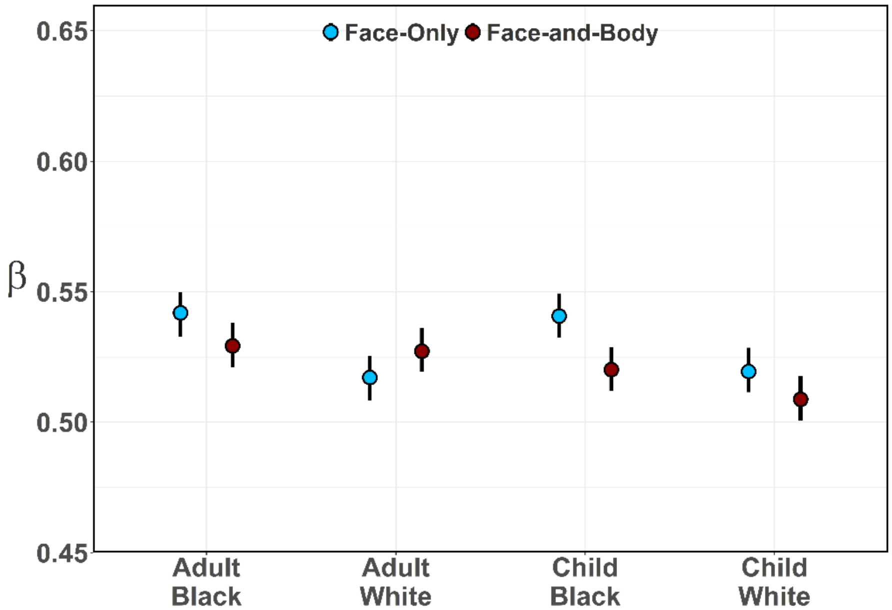
Alpha Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 2)



Notes. Alpha (threshold separation) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 2 data.

Figure S13

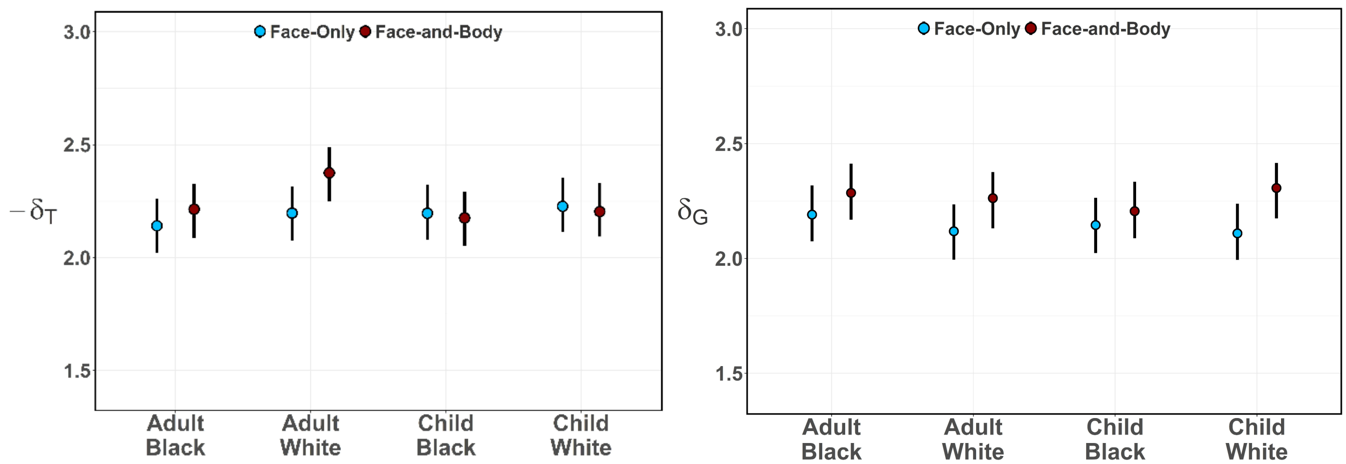
Beta Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 2)



Notes. Beta (starting point) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 2 data.

Figure S14

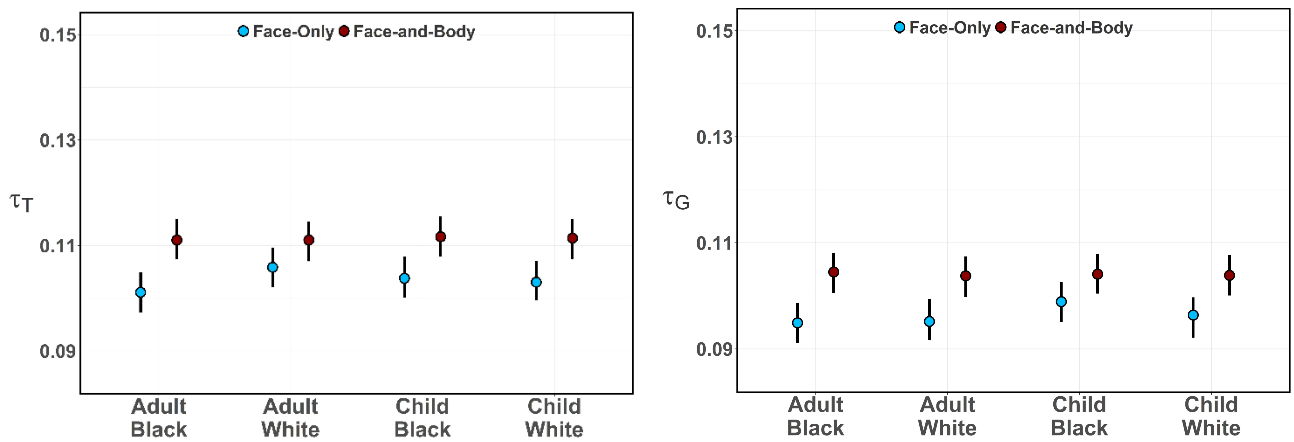
Delta Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 2)



Notes. Delta (drift rate) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 2 data. The plot on the left reflects delta estimates for tool trials. The plot on the right reflects delta estimates for gun trials.

Figure S15

Tau Estimates by Race Prime, Age Prime, and Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 2)



Notes. Tau (nondecision time) estimates. Dots and their error bars reflect the most credible values and 95% highest density intervals, respectively, from the DDM modeled to Experiment 2 data. The plot on the left reflects delta estimates for tool trials. The plot on the right reflects delta estimates for gun trials.

Multi-Cue Integration Model

As stated in the main text, we estimated the Multi-Cue Integration (MCI) model using a hierarchical Bayesian estimation method (*latent-trait* approach; Klauer, 2010) via the *TreeBUGS* package (Heck et al., 2018). We collected 15,000 samples using 3 chains with 5,000 samples per chain. We also included an adaptation phase of 500 samples and burn-in of 500 samples, and we recorded only every fifth sample. Visual inspection of model fit, via overlaid expected and observed frequencies, can be found at: https://osf.io/qzp8x.

Experiment 1

Posterior predictive checks indicate that the MCI model fit the Experiment 1 data well, Median Individual $T_{1\ p\text{-}value}$ = .935, Aggregate $T_{1\ p\text{-}value}$ = .558, Aggregate $T_{2\ p\text{-}value}$ = .001, w < .01. The Prime Format effect on the use of race information was not credible, ΔC_1 = .001, $BCI_{95\%}$ [>-.001, .019], but it was directionally similar to the results of the IDA (Figure S16). Overall, race was used less (0.1%) when age information was available in both the face and the body. No credible Prime Format effect emerged for the use of age information, ΔC_2 = >-.001, $BCI_{95\%}$ [-.009, .008].

Experiment 2

Posterior predictive checks indicate that the MCI model fit the Experiment 2 data well, Median Individual $T_{1\ p\text{-}value}$ = .839, Aggregate $T_{1\ p\text{-}value}$ = .532, Aggregate $T_{2\ p\text{-}value}$ = .024, w < .01. Parameter comparisons revealed a credible Prime Format effect on the use of race information, ΔC_1 = .012, $BCI_{95\%}$ [.001, .022] (Figure S17). Overall, race was used less (1.2%) when age information was available in both the face and body. No credible Prime Format effect emerged for the use of age information, ΔC_2 = -.003, $BCI_{95\%}$ [-.013, .007]. That is, the availability of age information via both the face and body did not alter how much age was used to make weapon identifications; it limited how much race was used to make those decisions.

Table S22

MCI Parameter Estimates (IDA)

Parameter	Prime Format	Estimate	$BCI_{2.5\%}$	$BCI_{97.5\%}$
Race Processing (C_1)	Face-Only	0.017	0.011	0.022
Race Processing (C_1)	Face-and-Body	0.004	0.000	0.009
Age Processing (C_2)	Face-Only	0.003	0.000	0.009
Age Processing (C_2)	Face-and-Body	0.005	0.000	0.010
Response Bias (g)	Face-Only	0.494	0.491	0.498
Response Bias (g)	Face-and-Body	0.497	0.493	0.501

Note. Estimates are posterior means. The interval is the 95% Bayesian Credibility Interval (BCI).

Table S23

MCI Parameter Estimates (Experiment 1)

Parameter	Prime Format	Estimate	$BCI_{2.5\%}$	$BCI_{97.5\%}$
Race Processing (C_1)	Face-Only	0.011	0.002	0.021
Race Processing (C_1)	Face-and-Body	0.004	0.000	0.010
Age Processing (C_2)	Face-Only	0.004	0.000	0.011
Age Processing (C_2)	Face-and-Body	0.005	0.000	0.011
Response Bias (g)	Face-Only	0.496	0.490	0.501
Response Bias (g)	Face-and-Body	0.497	0.491	0.502

Note. Estimates are posterior means. The interval is the 95% Bayesian Credibility Interval (BCI).

Table S24

MCI Parameter Estimates (Experiment 2)

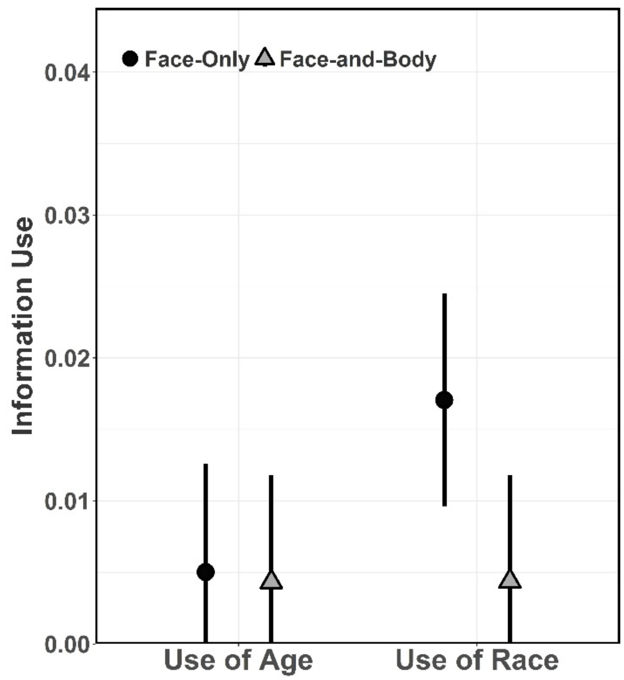
Parameter	Prime Format	Estimate	$BCI_{2.5\%}$	$BCI_{97.5\%}$
Race Processing (C_1)	Face-Only	0.019	0.011	0.027
Race Processing (C_1)	Face-and-Body	0.007	0.001	0.014
Age Processing (C_2)	Face-Only	0.005	0.000	0.012
Age Processing (C_2)	Face-and-Body	0.008	0.001	0.016
Response Bias (g)	Face-Only	0.494	0.489	0.499
Response Bias (g)	Face-and-Body	0.499	0.493	0.504

Note. Estimates are posterior means. The interval is the 95% Bayesian Credibility Interval (BCI).

MCI Model Parameter Plots

Figure S17

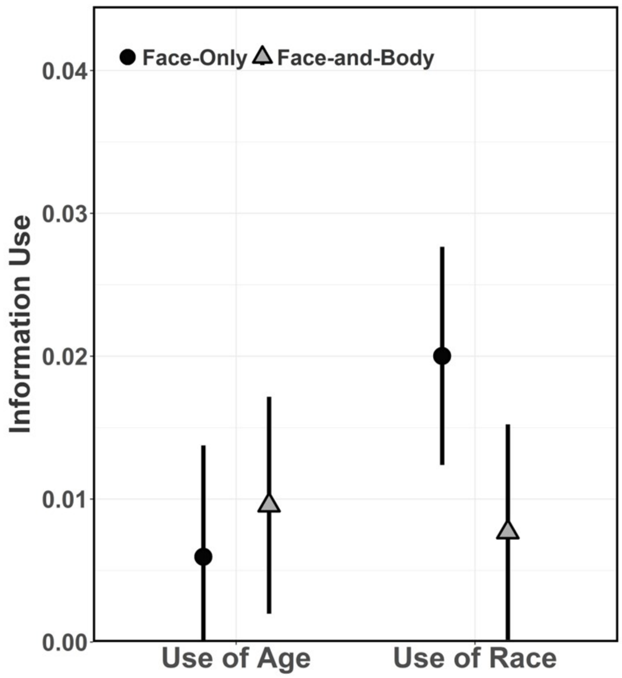
Use of Age and Race Information Across Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 1)



Notes. Markers reflect the estimated use of age and race during the WIT. The x-axis reflects whether the information was age or race. The marker shape reflects whether the information was presented solely in the face (circles) or both in the face and body (triangles). The y-axis reflects the estimated probability of relying on a particular piece of information. Error bars signify 95% Bayesian credibility intervals around the aggregate-level estimate.

Figure S18

Use of Age and Race Information Across Prime Format Conditions (Experiment 2)



Notes. Markers reflect the estimated use of age and race during the WIT. The x-axis reflects whether the information was age or race. The marker shape reflects whether the information was presented solely in the face (circles) or both in the face and body (triangles). The y-axis reflects the estimated probability of relying on a particular piece of information. Error bars signify 95% Bayesian credibility intervals around the aggregate-level estimate.

Table S25

Age-First MCI Model Parameter Estimates (IDA)

Parameter	Prime Format	Estimate	$BCI_{2.5\%}$	$BCI_{97.5\%}$
Age Processing (C_1)	Face-Only	0.003	0.000	0.008
Age Processing (C_1)	Face-and-Body	0.005	0.000	0.010
Race Processing (C_2)	Face-Only	0.017	0.011	0.022
Race Processing (C_2)	Face-and-Body	0.004	0.000	0.009
Response Bias (g)	Face-Only	0.495	0.491	0.499
Response Bias (g)	Face-and-Body	0.498	0.494	0.502

Note. Estimates are posterior means. The interval is the 95% Bayesian Credibility Interval (BCI).

Table S26

Age-First MCI Model Parameter Estimates (Experiment 1)

Parameter	Prime Format	Estimate	$BCI_{2.5\%}$	$BCI_{97.5\%}$
Age Processing (C_1)	Face-Only	0.004	0.000	0.010
Age Processing (C_1)	Face-and-Body	0.004	0.000	0.011
Race Processing (C_2)	Face-Only	0.012	0.002	0.022
Race Processing (C_2)	Face-and-Body	0.004	0.000	0.010
Response Bias (g)	Face-Only	0.495	0.490	0.500
Response Bias (g)	Face-and-Body	0.496	0.490	0.502

Note. Estimates are posterior means. The interval is the 95% Bayesian Credibility Interval (BCI).

Table S27

Age-First MCI Model Parameter Estimates (Experiment 2)

Parameter	Prime Format	Estimate	$BCI_{2.5\%}$	$BCI_{97.5\%}$
Age Processing (C_1)	Face-Only	0.005	0.000	0.012
Age Processing (C_1)	Face-and-Body	0.008	0.001	0.016
Race Processing (C_2)	Face-Only	0.019	0.011	0.027
Race Processing (C_2)	Face-and-Body	0.007	0.000	0.014
Response Bias (g)	Face-Only	0.494	0.489	0.499
Response Bias (g)	Face-and-Body	0.499	0.494	0.504

Note. Estimates are posterior means. The interval is the 95% Bayesian Credibility Interval (BCI).

References

Gelman, A., Carlin, J. B., Stern, H. S., & Rubin, D. B. (2003). *Bayesian Data Analysis* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Chapman & Hall/CRC.

Heck, D. W., Arnold, N. R., & Arnold, D. (2018). TreeBUGS: An R package for hierarchical multinomial-processing-tree modeling. *Behavior Research Methods*, *50*, 264-284.

Klauer, K. C. (2010). Hierarchical multinomial processing tree models: A latent-trait approach. *Psychometrika*, *75*, 70-98.

Kruschke, J. (2014). *Doing Bayesian data analysis: A tutorial with R, JAGS, and Stan*. New York, NY: Academic Press.

Lundberg, G. J., Neel, R., Lassetter, B., & Todd, A. R. (2018). Racial bias in implicit danger associations generalizes to older male targets. *PLOS ONE*, *13*, e0197398.

Plummer, M. (2003, March). JAGS: A program for analysis of Bayesian graphical models using Gibbs sampling. In *Proceedings of the 3rd international workshop on distributed statistical computing* (Vol. 124, No. 125.10, pp. 1-10).

Thiem, K. C., Neel, R., Simpson, A. J., & Todd, A. R. (2019). Are Black women and girls associated with danger? Implicit racial bias at the intersection of target age and gender. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 45*, 1427-1439.

Todd, A. R., Johnson, D. J., Lassetter, B., Neel, R., Simpson, A. J., & Cesario, J. (2021). Category salience and racial bias in weapon identification: A diffusion modeling approach. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 120*, 672-693.

Todd, A. R., Simpson, A. J., Thiem, K. C., & Neel, R. (2016b). The generalization of implicit racial bias to young Black boys: Automatic stereotyping or automatic prejudice? *Social Cognition*, *34*, 306-323.

Todd, A. R., Thiem, K. C., & Neel, R. (2016a). Does seeing faces of young Black boys facilitate the identification of threatening stimuli? *Psychological Science, 27*, 384-393.

Wabersich, D., & Vandekerckhove, J. (2014). Extending JAGS: A tutorial on adding custom distributions to JAGS (with a diffusion model example). *Behavior research methods*, *46*, 15-28.