

Supplemental Materials

Table 1. *Frequencies (N) of YA and OA political orientation, religious ideology, religious frequency, and social contact with Muslims.*

1) Political Orientation	Democrat		Republican		Other		None			
YA	20		19		3		5			
OA	19		10		1		2			
2) Religious Ideology	Christian		Buddhist		Hindu		Jewish		None	
YA	30		1		1		3		12	
OA	19		1		0		0		12	
3) Religious Frequency	Never	Once per year	Several times per year	Once per month	Twice per month	Once per week	Multiple times per week			
YA	11	5	9	4	7	10	1			
OA	11	3	2	2	1	12	1			
4) Knows Muslims	Yes					No				
YA	36					11				
OA	17					15				
5) Has Muslim friends	Yes					No				
YA	22					25				
OA	8					24				

Assessing Choice Effects on Mental Representations

We entered CI threat ratings into a 2 (Age: YA, OA) \times 2 (Choice: less Muslim, more Muslim) \times 2 (Group: non-Muslim, Muslim) ANOVA. Supporting that not chosen images reflect the opposite dimension of an intended dimension (Dotsch & Todorov, 2012), there was no Choice effect, $F(1, 76)=.24, p=.63, \eta_p^2=.003$, no Age \times Choice interaction, $F(1, 76)=.82, p=.37, \eta_p^2=.01$, and no Choice \times Group interaction, $F(1, 76)=1.35, p=.25, \eta_p^2=.02$. There was, however, an Age \times Choice \times Group interaction, $F(1, 76)=8.89, p=.004, \eta_p^2=.11$. When choosing less Muslim faces, there was no difference between YA' ($M=3.99, SD=.47$) and OA' ($M=3.69, SD=.51$) non-Muslim representations, $t(37)=1.90, p=.07, d=.60$. When choosing less Muslim

faces, OA' Muslim representations were more threatening ($M=4.55$, $SD=.40$) than YA' representations ($M=4.28$, $SD=.40$), $t(37)=2.26$, $p=.03$, $d=.75$. When choosing more Muslim faces, OA' non-Muslim representations ($M=4.05$, $SD=.50$) were more threatening than YA' representations ($M=3.78$, $SD=.32$), $t(39)=2.14$, $p=.04$, $d=.66$. When choosing more Muslim faces, YA' ($M=4.37$, $SD=.36$) and OA' ($M=4.23$, $SD=.42$) Muslim representations did not differ, $t(39)=1.19$, $p=.24$, $d=.20$.

Assessing Outgroup Threat Perceptions

Our goal was to examine YA' and OA' ingroup threat representations. Although not of primary interest, age effects on outgroup threat perceptions could emerge in multiple ways. Higher anti-outgroup bias sometimes relates to people having more negative outgroup perceptions (e.g., Dotsch et al., 2008). Lower functioning OA' higher anti-Muslim bias could thus mediate their having *more* threatening representations of outgroup Muslim faces. Second, because OA' higher executive ability corresponds with their having more positive (i.e., less threatening) representations of ingroup non-Muslim faces (as shown in the main text), that this pattern could occur at the expense of outgroup representations becoming more threatening. That is, higher functioning OA could have *more* threatening outgroup representations. Third, higher executive ability broadly elicits more positive representations, a possibility that would include their having more positive outgroup Muslim representations. Fourth, executive ability might not directly affect outgroup threat representations, potentially because higher functioning OA might be motivated to maximize positive representations of closest relevance to them.

Because these possibilities are each relevant for future research, we ran exploratory analyses on outgroup Muslim threat representations. See Figure 1 for model visualization and coefficients. See Table 2 for intercorrelations between participants' executive ability, anti-

Muslim bias, and outgroup threat representations. The interaction between executive ability and Islamoprejudice mirrored that of the main text. The index of moderated mediation was significant, $b = -.15$, $SE = .08$, 95% CI $[-.32, -.01]$. The indirect effect was significant for OA, $b = -.15$, $SE = .08$, 95% CI $[-.31, -.02]$, but not for YA, $b = .0001$, $SE = .02$, 95% CI $[-.05, .03]$. An interaction between age and Islamoprejudice emerged, $b = .38$, $SE = .38$, $p = .03$. Islamoprejudice positively predicted outgroup threat perceptions for OA, $b = .29$, $SE = .13$, $t = 2.20$, $p = .03$, but not for YA, $b = -.09$, $SE = .11$, $t = .86$, $p = .39$. Note that a correlation OA' Islamoprejudice was not significantly correlated with outgroup threat representations outside of the model, although it was in the expected positive direction (see Table 2). There was no interaction between age and executive ability, $b = .37$, $SE = .19$, $t = 1.95$, $p = .06$. We examined the interaction between Age and Executive Ability on an exploratory basis. Executive ability did not significantly affect YA', $b = -.10$, $SE = .12$, $t = .81$, $p = .42$, or OA', $b = .28$, $SE = .15$, $t = 1.87$, $p = .07$, outgroup threat perceptions.

These data provide preliminary support for the possibility that executive ability does not directly affect OA' outgroup threat perceptions. This possibility could be because OA with more executive ability might be more motivated to maximize positive representations that are most relevant to them. Speculatively, outgroup status might not motivate higher functioning OA to process them. These data do, however, suggest that OA anti-outgroup bias mediates a relationship between OA' executive ability and their outgroup threat perceptions. These data are consistent with work showing that OA' executive ability negatively relates to their outgroup bias. These data also extend this work by showing a consequence of this negative relationship for how outgroup members are perceived. It is very important, however, for this data to be interpreted with caution. It will be important for future work powered to directly manipulate and examine

differences between ingroup and outgroup representations in a conditional process model to lend more credence to this possibility.

Table 2. *Intercorrelations between executive ability, anti-Muslim bias measures, and threat rating of each participant's outgroup classification image (CI) in Study 1b as a function of age group.*

Measure	Threat rating of outgroup CI	
	YA	OA
Executive ability	-.10	.12
Islamoprejudice (SIPSCI)	-.14	.24
Secular critique (SIPSCI)	.08	-.08
AMPI	-.09	.20

Note. No correlations were significant at $p < .05$.

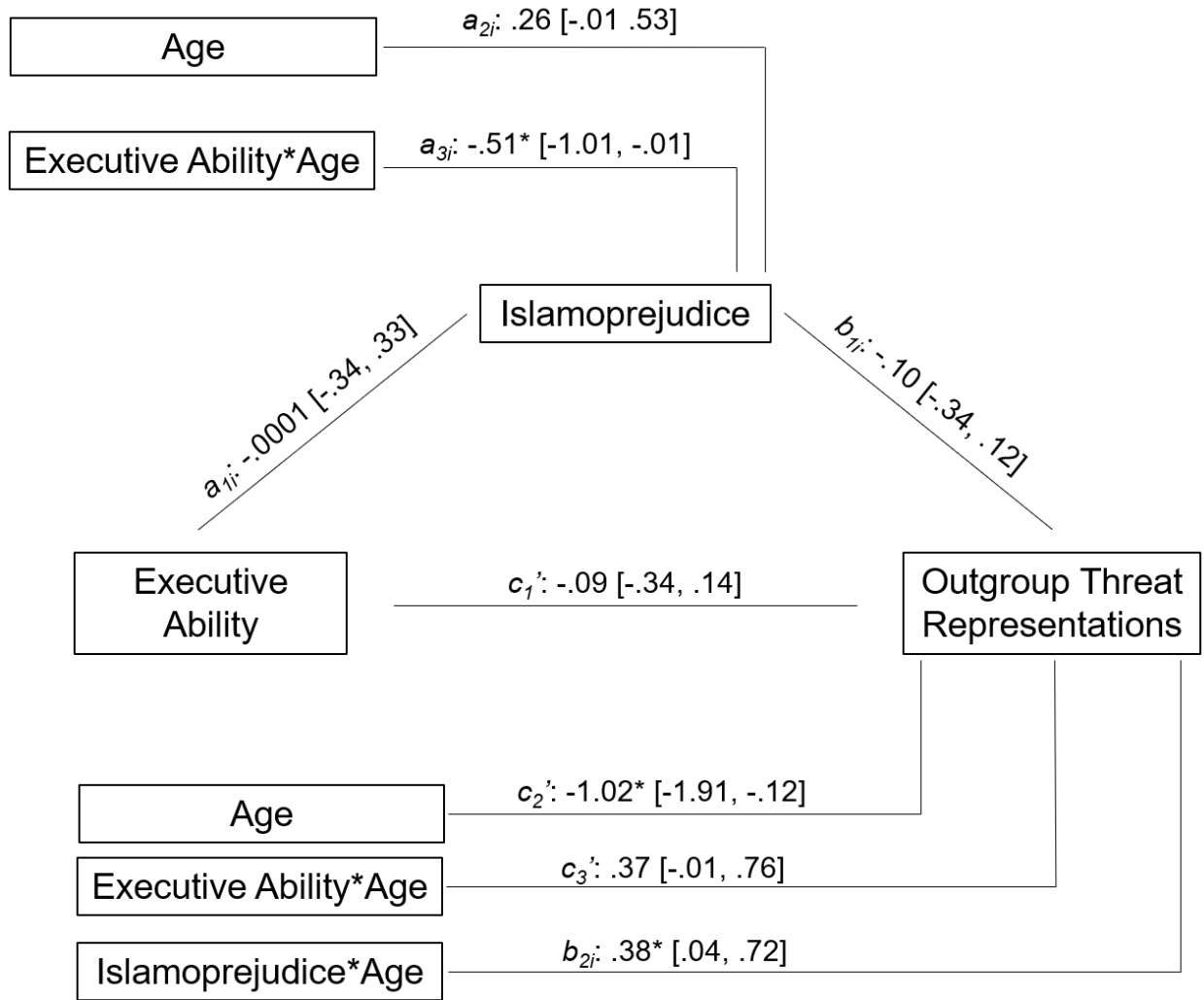


Figure 1. Conditional process model predicting outgroup threat representations from executive ability, Islamoprejudice, and moderation by age group. Numbers in brackets are 95% confidence intervals of the coefficients. * $p < .05$