Supplementary Material

Aggregate Automatic Imitation Data Experiments 2-3

An ANOVA with experiment as between-subjects factor and both group and congruency as within-subject factors on RTs (Figure 5) revealed a main effect of congruency, $F(1, 100) = 108.61$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_p = 0.52$, 95% CI = [0.41, 0.60], with faster RTs on congruent than on incongruent trials, but no main effect of group, $F(2, 99) = 1.49$, $p = .232$, $\eta^2_p = 0.03$, 95% CI = [0.00, 0.09]. The group x congruency interaction was significant, $F(2, 99) = 12.50$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_p = 0.20$, 95% CI = [0.09, 0.30]. Follow-up tests comparing the congruency effect on in-group trials with the congruency effect on out-group trials and comparing the congruency effects on both in-group and out-group trials with the congruency effect on in+out-group trials revealed no significant difference between in-group trials and out-group trials, $t(101) = 1.06$, $p = .293$, $d_z = 0.11$, 95% CI = [-0.09, 0.30], $BF_{10} = 0.19$, but a smaller congruency effect on both in-group trials, $t(101) = -3.97$, $p < .001$, $d_z = 0.39$, 95% CI = [0.19, 0.59], $BF_{10} = 140$, and on out-group trials, $t(101) = -5.04$, $p < .001$, $d_z = 0.50$, 95% CI = [0.29, 0.70], $BF_{10} = 6857$, than on in+out-group trials. None of the other main effects or interactions reached statistical significance, all $ps \geq .194$.

The same ANOVA on the ERs (Figure S1) revealed a significant main effect of congruency, $F(1, 100) = 40.16$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_p = 0.29$, 95% CI = [0.32, 0.52], with fewer errors on congruent than on incongruent trials, but no main effect of group, $F(2, 99) = 0.34$, $p = .715$, $\eta^2_p = 0.01$, 95% CI = [0.00, 0.04]. The interaction between group and congruency was significant as well, $F(2, 99) = 3.15$, $p = .047$, $\eta^2_p = 0.06$, 95% CI = [0.00, 0.14]. Follow-up tests showed that the congruency effect did not differ between in-group and out-group trials, $t(101) = 0.44$, $p = .665$, $d_z = 0.04$, 95% CI = [-0.15, 0.24], $BF_{10} = 0.12$, but was significantly smaller

on in-group trials than on in+out-group trials, $t(101) = -2.03$, $p = .045$, $d_z = 0.20$, 95% CI = [0.00, 0.40], $BF_{10} = 0.78$, and on out-group than on in+out-group trials, $t(101) = -2.78$, $p = .007$, $d_z = 0.28$, 95% CI = [0.08, 0.47], $BF_{10} = 4.11$. Finally, there was also an experiment x group interaction, $F(2, 99) = 8.02$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_p = 0.14$, 95% CI = [0.04, 0.24], indicating that there was an effect of group in Experiment 3 but not in Experiment 2, as described in the respective results sections.
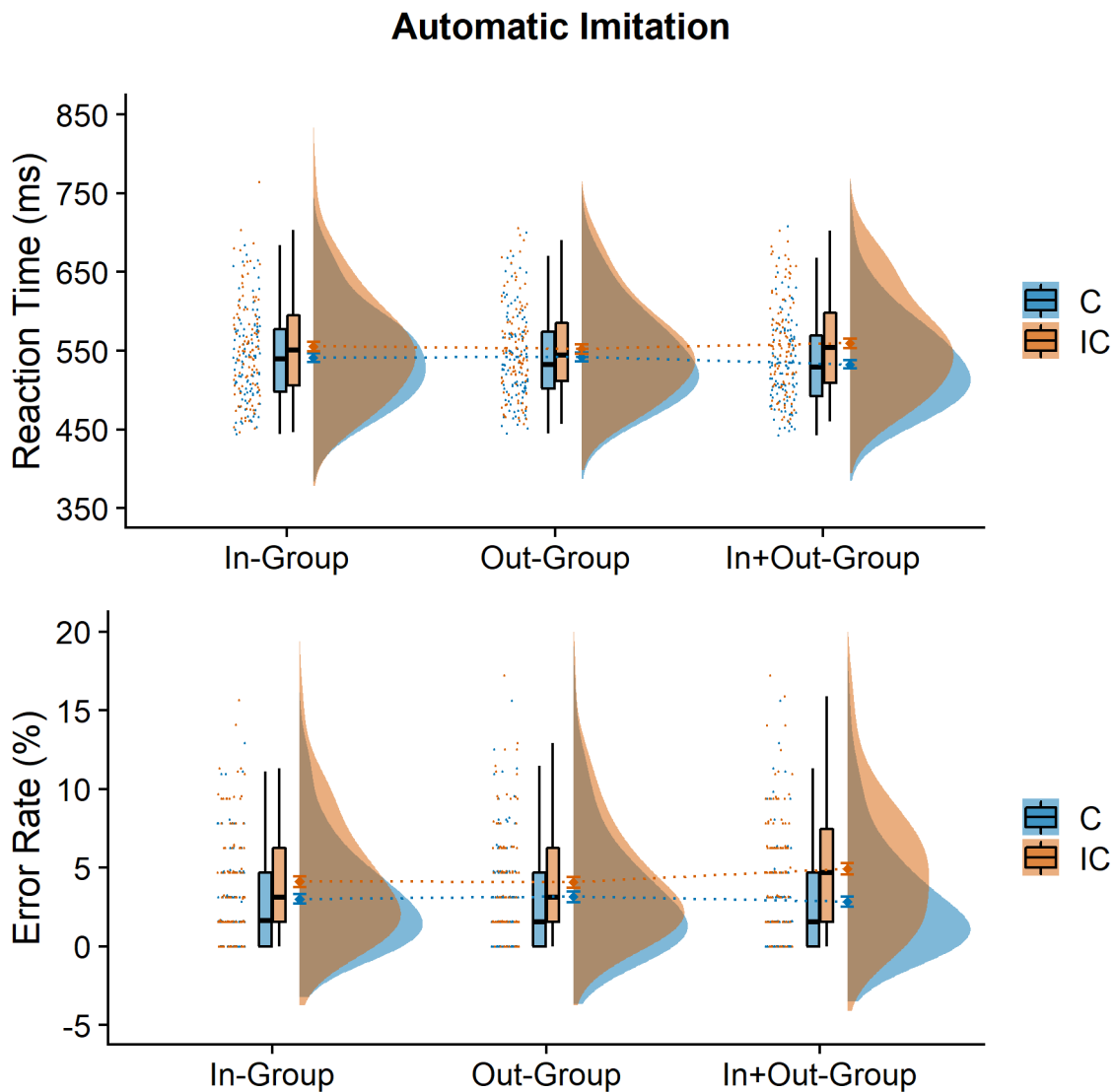

Figure S1. Raincloud plots (Allen et al., 2019) showing reaction times and error rates of the combined automatic imitation data of Experiments 2 and 3. Each plot shows the individual

subject data, summarized with boxplots, the mean ± standard error, and probability distributions.