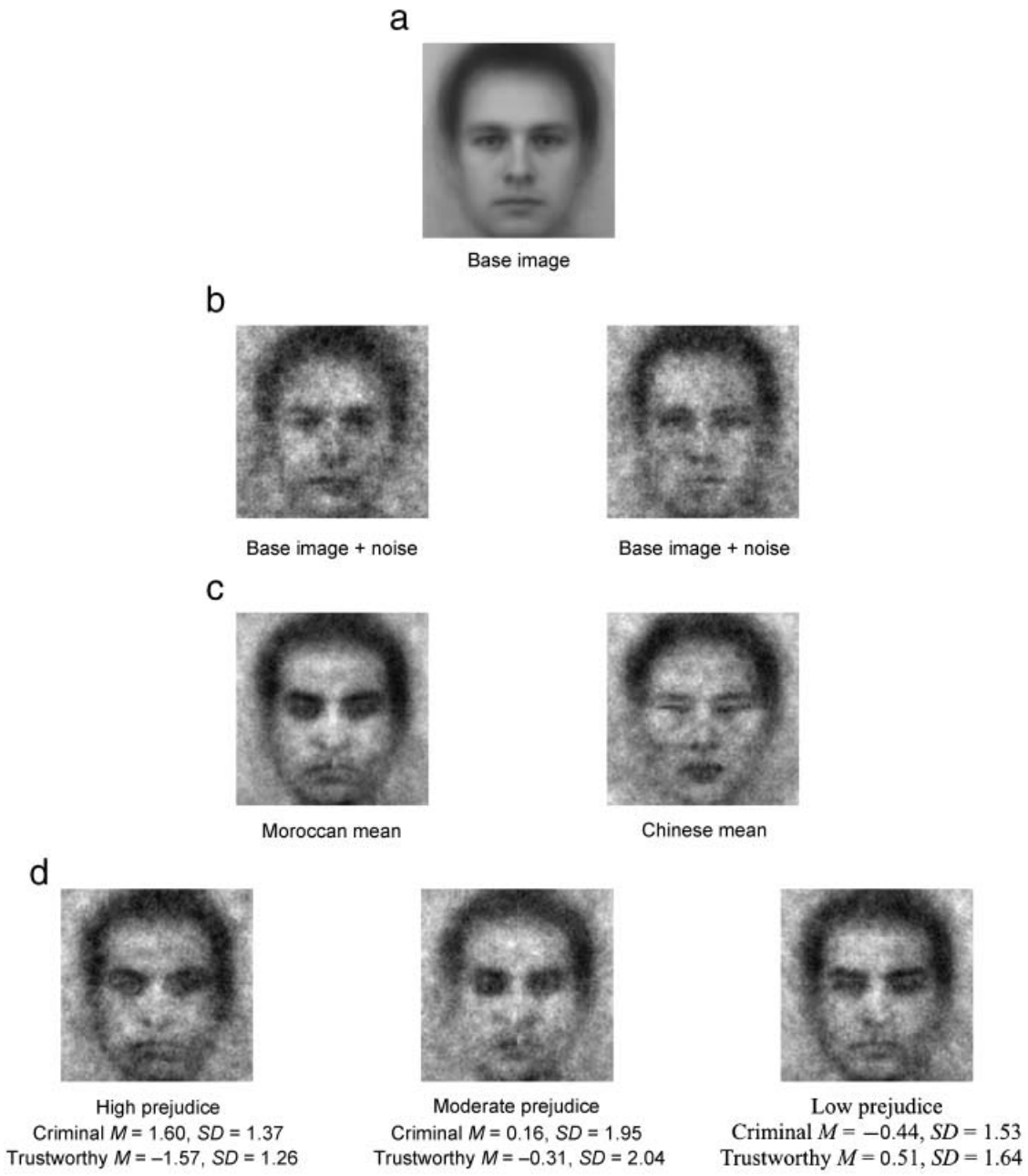

Fig. 1. Base image used in all stimuli across both studies (a), examples of stimuli used in the studies (b), averaged Moroccan classification image in Study 1 and averaged Chinese classification image of 30 independent participants (c), and classification images of the three subgroups (high, medium, and low prejudice) in Study 1 (d). Scores below the images in (d) indicate trait ratings, on scales ranging from −3 (*not criminal* or *not trustworthy*) to 3 (*very criminal* or *very trustworthy*).

and less trustworthy ($p_{rep} > .99$) than the classification image of participants in the moderate-prejudice group, which in turn was rated as marginally more criminal ($p_{rep} = .85$) and less trustworthy ($p_{rep} = .95$) than the classification image of participants in the low-prejudice group.

STUDY 2

The results of the first study suggested that highly prejudiced people have biased mental representations of Moroccan faces. We ran a second study using more trials in the image construction phase (770 trials), but with an otherwise identical design, to enhance the quality of individual participants' classification images ($N = 35$). This allowed us to replicate the findings of the first study on an individual rather than subgroup level. In the image-rating phase, independent participants ($N = 55$) rated all individual classification images produced in the image-construction phase on criminality in one block and trustworthiness in another block. Block order was counterbalanced, and image order within blocks was randomized.