**Supplementary Results, Experiment 1**

**Reaction time.** RT data for correct trials from each condition were subjected to separate 2 (Prime) x 2 (Target) ANOVAs; mean RTs are presented in Figure S1.

Within the Black/White condition, significant effects of Target (*F*(1, 103) = 52.92, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .33, 90% CI [.22, .45]) and Prime x Target (*F*(1, 103) = 17.15, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .19, 90% CI [.05, .25]) were observed. RTs were faster for gun targets than for tool targets in general, but this difference was larger for Black primes than for White primes. Following a Black prime, RTs were faster for gun targets (*M* = 397ms) than tool targets (*M* = 433ms), *t*(103) = 8.07, *p* < .001, *dz* = 1.58. Following a White prime, RTs were faster for gun targets (*M* = 410ms) than tool targets (*M* = 419ms), *t*(103) = 2.22, *p = .*030, *dz* = 0.43.

Within the Neutral/Black condition, the ANOVA revealed significant effects of Target (*F*(1, 111) = 25.95, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .18, 90% CI [.09, .30]) and Prime x Target (*F*(1, 111) = 57.45, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .34, 90% CI [.22, .44]). Following a Black prime, RTs were faster for gun trials (*M* = 392ms) than for tool trials (*M* = 444ms), *t*(111) = 8.96, *p* < .001, *dz* = 1.69. Following a neutral object prime, RTs for tool targets (*M* = 421ms) and gun targets (*M* = 431ms) did not differ significantly, *t*(111) = 1.76, *p = .*083, *dz* = .33.

Within the Neutral/White condition, the ANOVA revealed significant effects of Prime (*F*(1, 107) = 4.65, *p* = .034, ωp2 = .03, 90% CI [.00, .12]), Target (*F*(1, 107) = 25.95, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .37, 90% CI [.25, .48]), and Prime x Target (*F*(1, 111) = 57.45, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .27, 90% CI [.16, .38]). Following a White prime, reaction times were faster for gun targets (*M* = 394ms) than for tool targets (*M* = 440ms), *t*(107) = 10.14, *p* < .001, *dz* = 1.95. Following a neutral object prime, reaction times were not significantly different for tool targets (*M* = 426ms) and gun targets (*M* = 422ms), *t*(107) = 1.13, *p = .*263, *dz* = 0.22.

Next, to determine whether a prime’s apparent association significantly varied as a function of condition, a series of 2 (Condition) x 2 (Target) ANOVAs was run within each category of primes. In contrast to the accuracy data, the analysis of Black-gun RTs suggested a slightly, not significantly stronger response facilitation (i.e., RTs were faster) in the Neutral/Black condition than in the Black/White condition, *F*(1, 52) = 3.72, *p = .*059, ωp2 = .02, 90% CI [.00, .11]. Similar to the accuracy findings, White-gun response facilitation was stronger in the Neutral/White condition than in the Black/White condition, *F*(1, 51) = 25.98, *p <* .001, ωp2 = .19, 90% CI [.09, .31]. Finally, Neutral-tool response facilitation was marginally stronger in the Neutral/Black condition than in the Neutral/White condition, *F*(1, 53) = 3.37, *p = .*072, ωp2 = .02, 90% CI [.00, .10]. These results give some slight support to the contextual contrast effect account and, further, indicate the absence of speed-accuracy tradeoffs.

**Supplementary Results, Experiment 2**

**Reaction time.** Again, 2 (Prime) x 2 (Target) ANOVAs were conducted within each condition. Only correct trials were used for analysis. Mean reaction times are presented in Table S2.

In the Black/Hispanic condition, a main effect of Target was significant (*F*(1, 51) = 11.61, *p* = .001, ωp2 = .13, 90% CI [ .04, .27]). The Prime x Target interaction was not significant (*F*(1, 51) = 1.14, *p = .*291, ωp2 = .00, 90% CI [.00, .09]). Following a Black prime, gun trials (*M* = 378ms) were faster than tool trials (*M* = 390ms), *t*(51) = 3.16, *p = .*003, *dz* = 0.74. Following a Hispanic prime, gun trials (*M* = 379ms) were slightly but nonsignificantly faster than tool trials (*M* = 385ms), *t*(51) = 1.65, *p = .*104, *dz* = 0.39.

In the White/Hispanic condition, a main effect of Target was significant (*F*(1, 72) = 57.16, *p* < .001, ωp2 = .36, 90% CI [.24, .47]). A Prime x Target interaction was not significant, *F*(1, 72) = 1.06, *p = .*307, ωp2 = .00, 90% CI [.00, .07]. Gun trials were faster than tool trials, regardless of prime. Following a White prime, gun trials (*M* = 387ms) were faster than tool trials (*M* = 402ms), *t*(72) = 4.62, *p* < .001, *dz* = 0.92. Following a Hispanic prime, gun trials (*M* = 383ms) were also faster than tool trials (*M* = 404ms), *t*(72) = 6.07, p < .001.

Finally, in the Neutral/Hispanic condition, a main effect of Target (*F*(1, 69) = 43.88, *p* < .001, ωp2 = 0.31, 90% CI [.19, .43]) and a Prime x Target interaction were significant (*F*(1, 69) = 4.33, *p = .*041, ωp2 = .03, 90% CI [.00, .13]). Following a neutral abstract prime, gun trials (*M* = 383ms) were slightly faster than tool trials (*M* = 394ms), *t*(69) = 3.212, *p = .*002, *dz* = 0.66. This difference was larger following a Hispanic prime, as gun trials (*M* = 380ms) were much faster than tool trials (*M* = 401ms), *t*(69) = 6.16, p < .001, *dz* = 1.26.

Analyses were again restricted to only Hispanic primes to determine whether Hispanic-gun response facilitation varied by condition. As in the accuracy rates, a 3 Condition X 2 Target interaction was significant, *F*(2, 64) = 4.22, *p = .*019, ωp2 = .05, 90% CI [.01, .13]. Contrast weights were again applied to compare the magnitude of Hispanic-gun response facilitation across conditions. Hispanic-gun response facilitation was significantly lower in the Black/Hispanic condition than in the White/Hispanic condition (*t*(192) = 2.72, *p = .*007, *dz* = 0.33) or in the Neutral/Hispanic condition (*t*(192) = 2.79, *p = .*006, *dz* = 0.34. Hispanic-gun response facilitation did not differ between the White/Hispanic and the Neutral/Hispanic conditions, *t*(192) = 0.11, *p = .*920, *dz* = .01.

Table S1. Mean reaction times (ms) for correct trials in the Weapons Identification Task, Experiment 1. Values in parentheses are standard deviations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Target type | |
| Context and prime type | Gun | Tool |
| *Black/White task* |  |  |
| Black primes | 397 (36) | 433 (35) |
| White primes | 410 (39) | 420 (30) |
|  |  |  |
| *Black/Neutral task* |  |  |
| Black primes | 392 (46) | 444 (48) |
| Neutral primes | 431 (50) | 421 (41) |
|  |  |  |
| *White/Neutral task* |  |  |
| Neutral primes | 422 (37) | 427 (36) |
| White primes | 394 (33) | 440 (29) |

Table S2. Mean reaction times (ms) for correct trials in the Weapons Identification Task, Experiment 2. Values in parentheses are standard deviations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Target type | |
| Context and prime type | Gun | Tool |
| *Black/Hispanic task* |  |  |
| Black primes | 378 (51) | 390 (56) |
| Hispanic primes | 383 (48) | 394 (55) |
|  |  |  |
| *White/Hispanic task* |  |  |
| White primes | 387 (39) | 402 (38) |
| Hispanic primes | 379 (36) | 385 (40) |
|  |  |  |
| *Neutral/Hispanic task* |  |  |
| Neutral primes | 380 (46) | 401 (44) |
| Hispanic primes | 383 (42) | 404 (50) |