

Figure 1. Examples of targets used in the triple crossed-categorization task. Based on ratings in pilot study ($N = 26$), we selected the four most prototypical targets (out of fifty initial targets) for each of six plausible combinations of caste, religion, and nationality (for details, see Appendix A). Each target showed a person's caste (GM = General Merit, OBC = Other Backward Class, SC/ST = Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe), religion (Hindu, Muslim), and nationality (Indian, Nepali, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi). Each target also showed the person's first and last name, age (21–26 years), and a silhouette corresponding to the person's gender (adapted from Ma, Correll & Wittenbrink, 2015). Each target's age and silhouette, as well as the order in which the targets were presented, varied across sessions.

Table 1. Participants by gender, age, nationality, religion, and caste. Categories in *italics* were excluded from the final sample. N/A marks missing responses.

Category		<i>n</i>	%
Gender	Woman	215	61
	Man	121	34
	Other	0	0
	N/A	15	4
Age	18–20	1	0
	21–23	254	72
	24–26	77	22
	27–29	10	3
	30–32	1	0
	33–35	0	0
	36 or older	1	0
	N/A	7	2
Nationality	Indian	339	97
	Other	0	0
	N/A	12	3
Religion	Buddhism	1	0
	Christianity	11	3
	Hinduism	297	85
	<i>Islam</i>	27	8
	Jainism	8	2
	Other	2	1
	N/A	5	1
Caste	General Caste	104	30
	Other Backward Class	143	41
	Scheduled Caste	54	15
	Scheduled Tribe	23	7
	<i>Other / Not applicable</i>	20	6
	N/A	7	2
Total		351	100

Table 2

#	Description	$ELPD$	SE	$\Delta ELPD$	SE	$\frac{\Delta ELPD}{SE}$
0	...	-4262.5	33.0	-	-	-
1 vs 0	...	-3156.0	46.7	1106.6	42.7	25.9
2 vs 1	...	-3073.5	47.3	82.5	11.9	6.9
3 vs 2	...	-3068.1	47.4	5.4	3.4	1.6
4 vs 2
5 vs 4
6 vs 5
7 vs 2

Table 3

#	Description	R^2_{Q2}	R^2_{Q3}	$ELPD$	SE	$\Delta ELPD$	SE	$\frac{\Delta ELPD}{SE}$
0
1 vs 0
2 vs 1
3 vs 2
4 vs 3
5 vs 4
6 vs 5

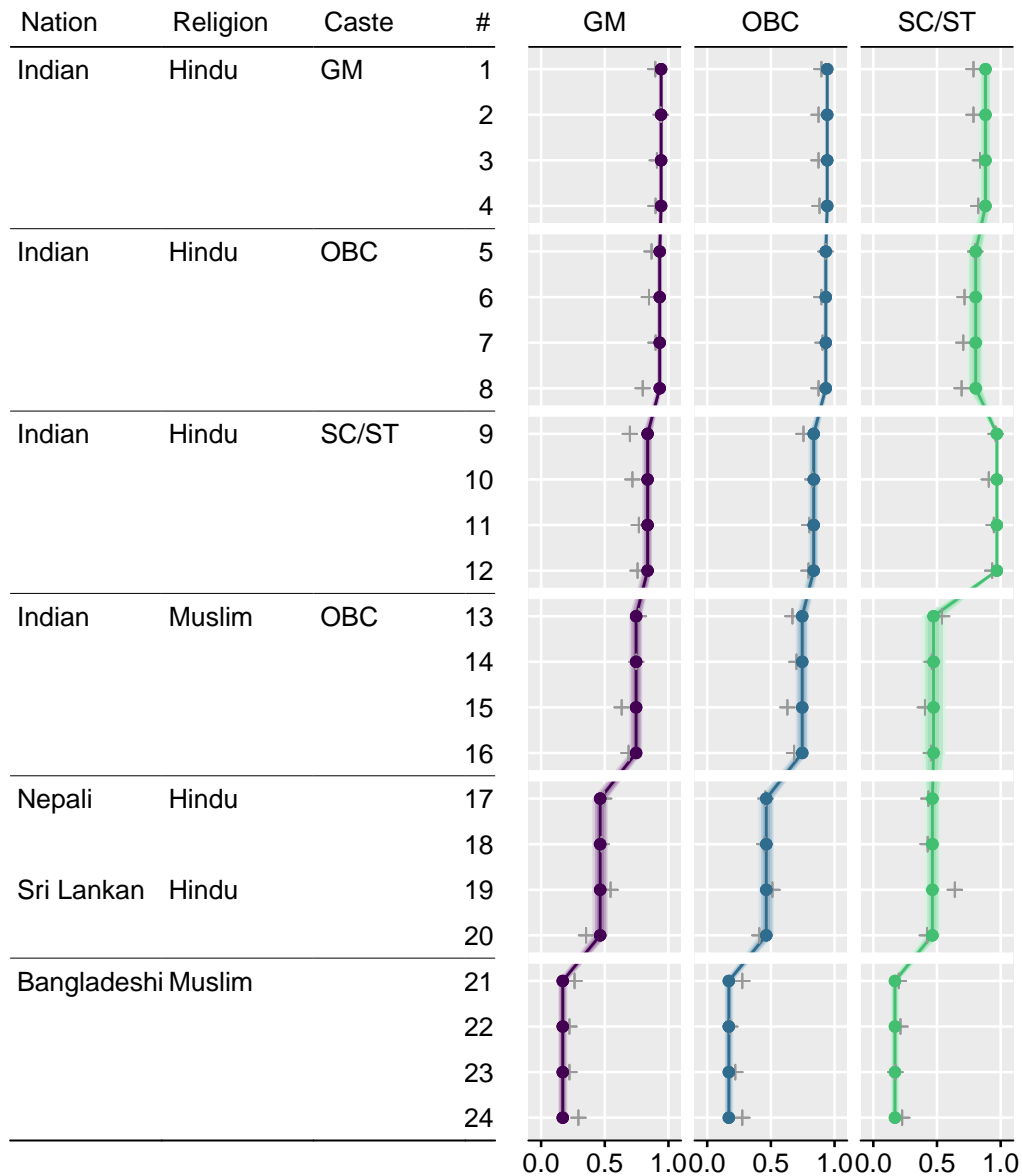


Figure 2. Estimated probability of participants categorizing a target as “us” versus “not us” by targets’ nationality, religion, and caste (vertical), and participants’ caste membership (horizontal). Dots (•) indicate the most likely *estimate* for a given target’s probability of being included in participants’ ingroup (in Model 2, Table 2), while the shaded ribbons encompass the 67% (darkest shade), 89%, and 97% (lightest shade) most likely estimates of that probability. Pluses (+) indicate the *observed* proportion of participants who included a given target in their ingroup.

Figure 3. Estimated probability of participants categorising a target as “us” versus “not us” as a function of the targets’ group memberships (horizontal), the participants’ group memberships (colour), and the reported amount of negative contact and outgroup friendship (in Model 5, Table 2).