# Supplementary Materials

The scenario for each study is presented as following. We only present one name condition in each scenario as an example. Names we used can be found from the main text of the article.

**The Moral Dilemma in Study 1**

(Asian/original in peril-Asian/Anglo for sacrifice condition)

Imagine the following scenario: You are taking your daily walk near the train tracks when you notice that the train that is approaching is out of control. The brakes failed and the driver fainted. You see what has happened: ahead, on the tracks, there are five male Asian immigrants (Qiu, Yunchen, Ying, Jiang, Mingxuan). The trolley is headed straight for them. It is obvious that they will not be able to get off the track in time and, if nothing is done, they will be killed. You are standing some distance off in the train yard, next to a lever. If you pull this lever, the trolley will switch to a different set of tracks and the five men will be saved. However, you notice that there is another male Asian immigrant (Mark) on the side track. If you pull the lever, he will be killed. Once again, the train is moving so fast that anyone it hits will die immediately. You are aware of all these facts.

**The Moral Dilemma in Study 2**

(The White condition)

Your plane has crashed somewhere in the US. The only survivors are yourself, a White American guy (Jason Miller) and another White guy (Mark White). The three of you are battling for extreme cold and wind. Your only chance at survival is to find your way to a small village on the other side of the mountain, several days away. Mark White has a broken leg and cannot move very quickly. His chances of surviving the journey are really small. Without enough food for three people and being unable to move quickly with someone injured, Jason Miller and you will die as well.

**The Moral Dilemma in Study 3**

(The Anglo name condition)

You are on a US cruise ship when there is a fire on board, and the ship must be abandoned. The lifeboats are carrying many more people than they were designed to carry. The lifeboat you are in is sitting dangerously low in the water—a few inches lower and it will sink. The seas start to get rough, and the boat begins to fill with water. A man is in the water, asking to throw him a rope so he can come aboard the lifeboat. However, there is a big chance that the lifeboat will sink and all the people including you will drown if it takes on any more passengers. You recognize this person. He is a male Arab immigrant who also attended the social event last night on the ship but you did not talk to him at that time. You saw his name tag last night. His name is Adam Abdulah. If you do nothing, Adam Abdulah will die in minutes.

**Additional Notes and Analyses**

**Study 1**

Table A.

*Correlations between variables, Study 1*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Behavioral decision to pull the lever | 1 |  |  |
| Perceived rightness of pulling the lever | .48\*\* | 1 |  |
| Morally wrong to pull the lever | -.39\*\* | -.48\*\* | 1 |

*Note. \*\* p < .01.*

Correlations between variables of Study 1 are presented in Table A.

We also asked participants to explain why they decided to pull or not pull the lever in an open-ended question, though these responses are not considered in this paper.

We also examined participant gender effects but found no significant interactive effects on any of the outcomes. The main effect of gender was only significant on perceived rightness of pulling with male participants (*M* = 4.50, *SD* = 1.62) indicating it was more right to pull the lever than female participants (*M* = 4.21, *SD* = 1.52), χ2 = 12.99, *df* = 1, *p* < .001.

**Study 2**

Table B.

*Correlations between variables, Study 2*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Behavioral decision to take the 3rd man | 1 |  |  |
| Likelihood of helping | .84\*\* | 1 |  |
| Difficulty in deciding | -.14\* | -.19\* | 1 |

*Note. \* p < .05, \*\* p < .01.*

Correlations between variables of Study 2 are presented in Table B.

**Study 3**

Correlations between variables of Study 3 are presented in Table C.

We also included one open-ended question about participants’ reasons behind their decision but do not discuss these data in this paper.

We also asked the question “To what extent do you think people in your community would act toward [target] if in the same situation?” The effect of name was significant, *F* (2, 477) = 4.41, *p* = .013, partial eta-squared = .018. Participants were more likely to think people in their community would save the White target (*M* = 3.95, *SD* = 1.80) than either the Arab target with an Anglo name (*M* = 3.41, *SD* = 1.73; *B* = .54, *t* = 2.70, *p* = .007, 95%CI [.15, .93]) or the Arab target with an original ethnic name (*M* = 3.48, *SD* = 1.77; *B* = .47, *t* = 2.42, *p* = .016, 95%CI [.09, .86]). The difference between the Anglo and original name condition was not significant, *B* = .06, *t* = .32, *p* = .747, 95%CI [-.45, .33].

We examined participant gender effects but found no significant main or interactive effects on any of the outcomes.

Table C.

*Correlations between variables, Study 3*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Behavioral decision to throw ropes | 1 |  |  |  |
| Likelihood of helping | .82\*\* | 1 |  |  |
| Perceived rightness of helping  | .59\*\* | .66\*\* | 1 |  |
| Difficulty in deciding  | -.20\*\* | -.24\*\* | -.25\*\* | 1 |

*Note. \*\* p < .01.*