Supplementary Materials 1

Study 1 - Motivations for Revising the Initial Decision

In Study 1, participants were also provided with the (false) information that both speakers they had listened to were gay, and were then offered to revise their initial decision ("*Would you still make the same choice to give a child in adoption to this person you had chosen earlier?")* and to provide a motivation for their response.

Results showed that, after being told that both speakers were gay, the majority of 87 participants who completed this measure (n = 71, 81.60%) confirmed their previous choice. The remaining 16 participants (18.40%) decided that they would not give a child in adoption to that speaker after finding out that the speaker was gay. Interestingly, the majority of those who revised their initial choice (n = 12) had originally chosen the straight speaker, compared to only 4 who had originally chosen the gay speaker (n = 4), binomial p = .077. The open-ended answers were coded into two categories: anti-gay adoption (e.g., children need a mother and a father; Kappa = .955) and pro-gay adoption beliefs (Kappa = .914). Compared to those who maintained their preference, straight participants who decided to revise their original choice motivated it on the basis of anti-gay adoption beliefs (10 vs. 1; p = .046, Fisher's exact test). The straight participants who maintained their decision motivated it on the basis of pro-gay adoption beliefs (23 vs. 0; p = .001, Fisher's exact test).

Supplementary Materials 2

When the source of information was entered in the analysis, a significant interaction between source and speakers emerged only on perceived warmth, indicating that the gay-sounding speaker ($M = 4.97$, $SD = 1.21$) was perceived as warmer than the straight one ($M = 4.33$, $SD = 1.30$) in the condition where speakers uttered an adoption-related content ($p = .004$), but not when the sentence content was neutral (gay: $M = 4.74$, $SD = 1.25$ vs. straight: $M = 4.51$, $SD = 1.12$; $p = .96$).

Supplementary Materials 3

Correlations - Study 2 and 3

Table 1. Correlations for Study 2 variables by speakers: correlation for straight-sounding speakers above the diagonal; correlation for gay-sounding speakers below the diagonal.

		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Warmth		.170	-.042	.660**	.627**
2.	Competence	.125		.238*	.161	.311**
3.	Gender typicality	.027	-.035		.126	.213*
4.	Parenting skills	.618**	.384**	.096		.834**
5.	Parental adjustment	.528**	.465**	.223*	.866**	

$*p < .01; **p < .001$

Table 2. Correlations for Study 3 variables by speakers: correlation for straight-sounding speakers above the diagonal; correlation for gay-sounding speakers below the diagonal.

		1	2	3	4
1.	Warmth		.437**	.751**	.592**
2.	Competence	.761**		.644**	.617**
3.	Parenting skills	.525**	.584**		.875**
4.	Parental adjustment	.566**	.479**	.773**	

$*p < .01; **p < .001$