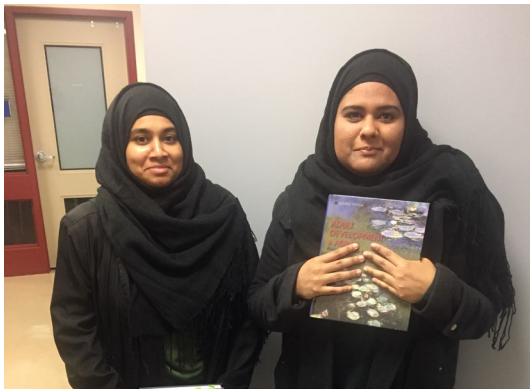


1



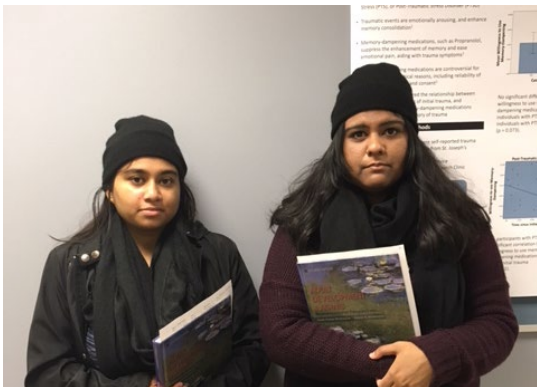
1



2



2



2



2

Supplemental Figure 1. Example photographs of confederates on day of data collection from. The value in the bottom left corner indicates which experiment the confederates were in.

Supplemental Figure 2A-E: These images are staged representations of what the procedure entailed.



Figure 2A. Confederate 1 (left) approaches a pedestrian. The person in the baseball cap (right) is the pedestrian.

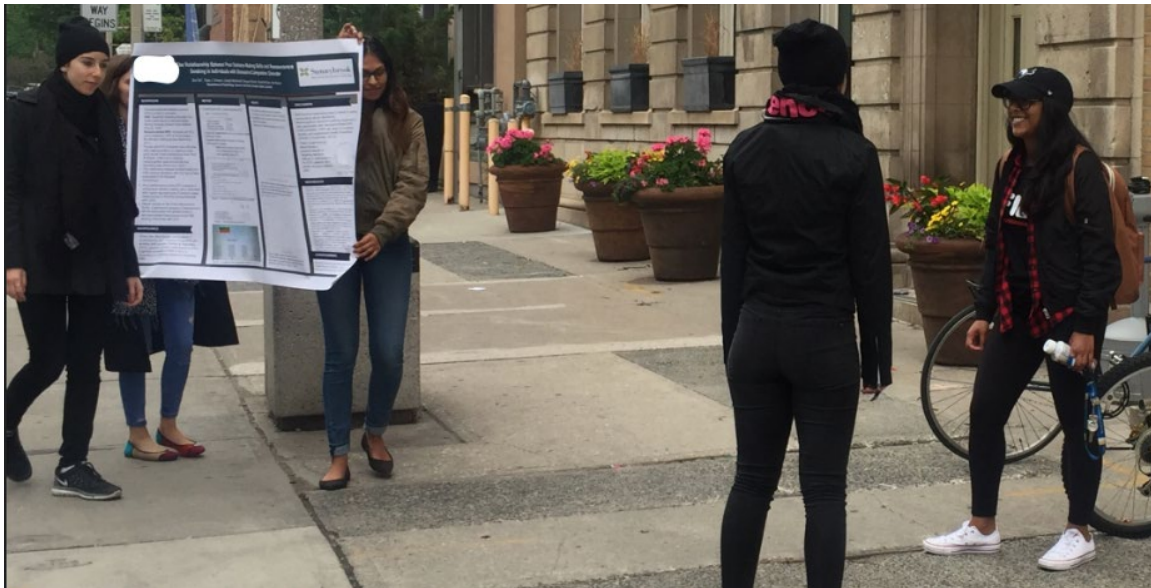


Figure 2B. Confederate 2 approached pedestrian occluded behind the poster (far left).

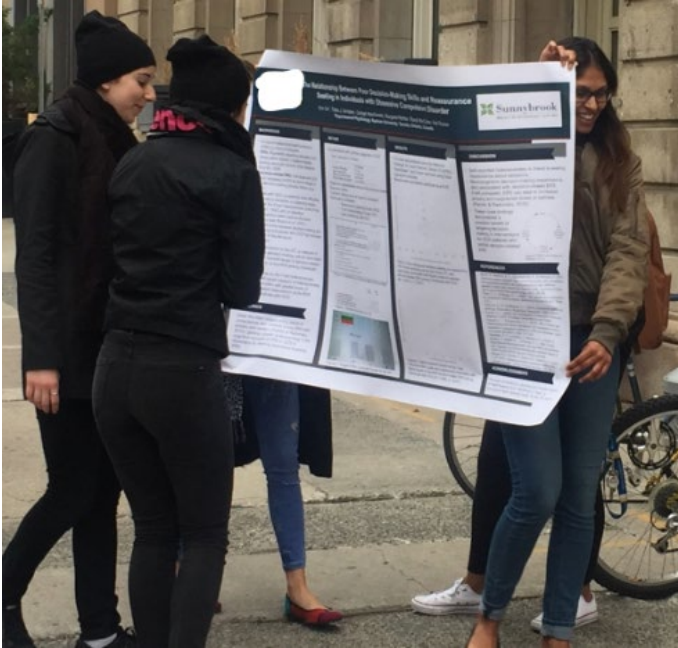


Figure 2C. Confederate 1 (right) and confederate 2 (left) switch places behind the poster.

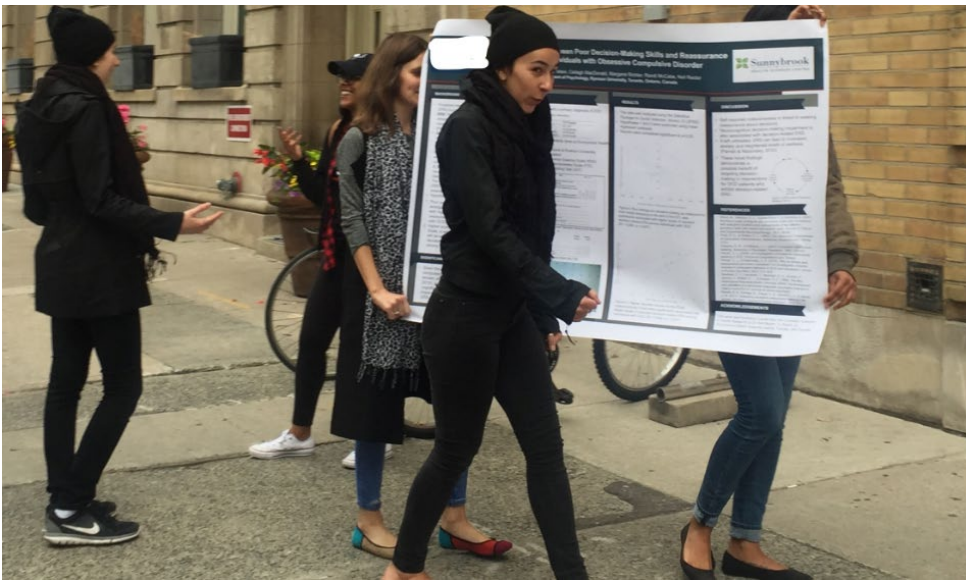


Figure 2D. Confederate 1 (right) leaves the interaction while being hidden by the poster.





Figure 2E. Confederate 2 asks the pedestrian “did you notice anything?”

#### Supplemental analysis

*In Experiment 2, to examine the three-way interaction of religious minority status X race prevalence (White or non-White confederates) X race congruence (own- or other-race)*

*A 4 X 2 Pearson Chi Square test was run on religious minority status X race prevalence X race congruence and it was not significant ( $\chi^2(3) = 2.06, p = 0.56$ ). A second 4 X 2 Pearson Chi Square test was run on neutral status (i.e., hat) X race prevalence X race congruence which revealed no significant relationship, however there were too small participants per cell making the chi-square inaccurate.*

Does participant sex and / or confederate sex affect rates of detecting a change?

#### *Experiment 1:*

*The sex of the confederate did not influence whether a participant detected a change ( $\chi^2(1) = 1.71, p = 0.19, OR = 1.92, 95\% CI: [0.65, 6.13]$ ). We also analyzed whether being the same or different sex (congruence) as the confederate influenced rates of noticing and found congruence between participant and confederate did not influence rates of noticing ( $\chi^2(1) = 0.74, p = 0.39, OR = 0.46, 95\% CI: [0.35, 1.56]$ ).*

#### *Experiment 2:*

*Congruence did not influence whether change detection occurred or not, ( $\chi^2(1) = 0.62, p = 0.43, OR = 0.80, 95\% CI: [0.45, 1.43]$ ). In general, this is in line with the mixed literature that only finds a slight difference for female perceivers recognizing other females (e.g., Herlitz & Loven, 2001).*