

## Online Supplementary Materials

Evidence that accent is a dimension of social categorization, not a byproduct of perceptual salience, familiarity, or ease-of-processing.

### *1. Statement Stimuli*

- 1) Then she said “Hey, it’s good to meet you! I heard you’d be here and we were looking forward to meeting up with you.” They had just finished up a long stay there. As I remember, they were keeping pretty busy while they were there.
- 2) I realized it a few months ago. The Smiths were having a lot of trouble with their car. They brought groceries, some chairs and tables, and helped with our stuff. The last few weeks, though, they had to spend some of their time other places. They were staying somewhere pretty far away. Somewhere I think that’s recently been hit with a ton of snow.
- 3) They started showing up a few months ago. There was a lot of commotion then. But they’ve totally stopping showing up now. They got carried away with the whole thing. We figured it wouldn’t last. Some of us were happy they left, but a couple people seemed really upset.
- 4) Well, I saw what was left over from it. It was crazy. They had to move thousands of pounds of rubble and debris before doing anything. I was young but I remember that it sucked. It really doesn’t help to have your neighborhood trashed when you just moved.
- 5) I know the kitchens had to be replaced, too. Cracked walls, sagging roof, everything. They had to do some massive wall-to-wall renovation. They tried to hire every able-bodied person in the area qualified enough to work there, even some people who they ended up firing. Everyone was really friendly, though. It’s cool to see it now it’s up and running smoothly. It’s a rocking place.
- 6) When they lost the medication, he was pretty upset. Said something about checking priorities and keeping track of things a lot more carefully. They wanted to redo the entire system, so that kind of thing wouldn’t happen again. They bought some new computers for inventory tracking. He hasn’t had any problems since. They seemed to care and actually wanted to fix problems. Things do seem to be better now. You can imagine, he’s totally relieved.
- 7) I don’t know how you pick what you’re going to do. You know plans don’t always fit with what happens. But, more or less, it’s all worked out, even on their own. Been pretty fortunate. There’ve been ups and downs, but it seems to me to have worked out just fine so far.
- 8) She had mentioned something about scouts and the cavalry. Pretty strange stuff. Usually the police and government agencies in the area have a pretty good idea about that kind of thing.

But in the course of being out there you sometimes come across places completely off anyone's map. It's kind of creepy sometimes. These are the kinds of places where people are literally starving, especially older people. Totally crazy to think about, isn't it?

- 9) We were all frustrated with each other, but we really depend on and trust each other, we have to. Making sure everyone is staying safe is tough and dangerous, especially with everything going on. We've all almost gotten hurt, but you watch your back, and everyone else's, and everyone does the same for you. You just do it, and try not to think about it too much. You know, there are always people who get unlucky, or make bad decisions, or don't pay attention, but you try not to think about that.
- 10) It was cool, we saw lots of animals. The kids liked seeing them, especially the black bears. It was kind of dangerous for kids to get too close, so you have to watch them. The weather got pretty bad. They have a lot of stuff that can't get wet. They had tents and everything, they even made big temporary shelters. It was pretty impressive. I'd definitely recommend it to anyone.
- 11) They've all been through high school already, or have been out working, or started college. The place has a lot of skill-based requirements and a long training program. They also ask for a pretty big time commitment. They've been really busy.
- 12) Some have worked hands on, others have more formal training, or worked for companies. A few were trained on the computer programs and the instruments for measuring and diagnosis and stuff. They've all had to have some minimal level of training. They work together on the big general parts, and then based on background and experience, they also specialize.
- 13) I thought it sounded a lot like of fun, using your muscles and your brains. I got interested in it. I've been doing it for over a year now. Like a well oiled machine by now. I can do things I couldn't even a couple months ago. It's been a great time. I'm sure I'm going to keep it up.
- 14) He said "It's incredible! I've never been experienced anything like it." Though I suppose he had to wait a long time for it. He does a lot of teaching, a lot of talking to people. Works hard to get different points of view on it. I'm sure it was tough to do because you have to find out so much before you can go ahead, but I'm sure he's happy now he went through with the whole thing. I'm not sure how he did it.
- 15) We do have to do a lot of planning. We usually have specific plans before we start. It can be long and tedious, and can take weeks if not months. I promise it's not easy. We have to go over where we're going to be, make some kind of plan, buy supplies, and even worry about things like roads.

- 16) She'd gotten stuck on some backcountry road. Don't remember exactly where. And once almost flipped the car down a ravine. It was dark, raining, and hard to see. She was really lucky.
- 17) All those big trucks full of really heavy stuff like lumber and roofing tiles make a lot of noise. It really bothers a lot of people and now they're trying to do something about it.
- 18) Looking at it that way, it seemed like a good idea. But I wasn't sure who paid for it all. Raising money was never one of their strengths. I think it was tough because the people who got helped weren't the kind of people who had money to donate back to them. All that stuff adds up fast.
- 19) I'm sure her two jobs paid for a lot. It did affect our day to day lives in a lot of ways, some good, some bad. No long weekends at home or anything. To answer your question, we have lots of relatives we stay in touch with and we can usually find someone in the family to help us out. It's okay.
- 20) There were tons of people there. We also save a lot of money by using second hand and sharing stuff when its needed. But of course we also have to handle a lot of things ourselves. Some of us referee on a rotating basis, when we're not playing. But it takes some skills to know how to make calls. Plus, not everyone can handle keeping track of the timing and the score.
- 21) They really put some sweat and blood into it. Took care of it all themselves. Even though they don't always have a lot of help from my siblings, they're really happy to help. It's been a big burden off. It's great to see such a change in a place. There's such a difference between a couple years ago and now.
- 22) I was trying and trying to contact them, but they went out of business. They seemed really desperate. I heard some of the families sold just about everything they owned.
- 23) I'm not sure what kids think about being around that kind of thing. They always seem to do okay. Sometimes those teachers help them build little birdhouses and projects like that.
- 24) Sometimes I stay pretty late. The streets are safe at night, and for the most part, all the people I've come across are really good people, friendly and decent. It's made the move and all the other changes worthwhile. I wouldn't go back and change it, even if I could.

2. *Suggestive evidence for accent categorization from Rakić, Steffans, & Mummendey (2011).*

At the time a previous version of this paper was under review, a paper showing social categorization by accent was reviewed and accepted in a social psychology journal (Rakić, Steffans, & Mummendey, 2011). This paper shows categorization by native versus non-native accent stimuli. Unfortunately this paper does not include any control conditions, making it difficult to infer what features were driving categorization. Therefore it is impossible to conclude from these data if categorization by accent per se was driving this effect, as opposed to categorization by acoustic differences more generally, categorization by familiarity, categorization by ease-of-processing differences, or categorization by low-level sound differences in the stimuli. There is also (an acknowledged) methodological confound in this paper, such that the magnitude of accent categorization reported is systematically underestimated. Thus, this paper supports accent categorization, but is an incomplete test.

The magnitude of native versus non-native categorization reported was systematically underestimated because of the way the memory confusion paradigm in Rakić et al. (2011) was implemented. In the paradigm, statements are matched to photos of speakers during a recall task and errors of the the same category (e.g., incorrectly attributing what one woman said to another woman) are used to infer categorization. If information marking the same category occurs in both the statements and also the photos during the recall task (e.g. gender can be seen in the photos and heard in the statements), this can lead to an inflated categorization result. Previous memory confusion paradigm studies have avoided this issue in either one of two ways:

- (1) Information marking same category is present in both the statements and the photos during the initial presentation phase, but then the category information is stripped from one of the sources during the recall task (often from the sentences (e.g. Beauvais & Spence, 1987; Cabecinhas & Amâncio, 1999; Hewstone, Hantzi, & Johnston, 1991; Miller, 1986; Susskind, 2007; Taylor & Falcone, 1982; Taylor, Fiske, Etcoff, & Ruderman, 1978).
- (2) Information marking the same category is either present in the statements or in the photos, but not both, so that the same stimuli can be presented both during the initial presentation phase and also during the recall task (e.g., Blanz, 1999; Gawronski, Ehrenberg, Banse, Zukova, & Klauer, 2003; Jackson & Hymes, 1985; Klauer, Wegener, & Ehrenberg, 2002; Stangor, Lynch, Duan, & Glass, 1992; Van Twyver & Van Knippenberg, 1998; Weeks & Lupfer, 2004).

Rakić et al. (2011) used a different procedure than either of these methods to measure native vs. non-native accent categorization. Accent category information was only ever present in the statements during the initial presentation phase, never in the photos. In the recall phase, this accent information was stripped from the sentences, such that no accent category information was present—neither in the statements nor in the photos. Stripping all information from the recall phase is unprecedented and systematically underestimates the actual magnitude of accent categorization occurring within the study (because it requires that participants use an additional

link in memory to re-create who said what). This measurement issue arose because of the use of a particular variant of the WSW paradigm (Klauer & Wegener, 1998); a variant of the paradigm that does not accommodate cases in which category information only resides within the statements, nor cases in which there are two orthogonal categories and one category resides in the statements and one category resides in the photos (see Meiser & Bröder 2002). Despite this measurement issue, Rakić et al. (2011) nevertheless found significant categorization by native versus non-native accents, supporting the robust nature of categorization by native versus non-native language repertoires.

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