

Validation Study of the DeZIM Picture Database: Faces.

Brief Study Report

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Cluster Daten-Methoden-Monitoring

DeZIM.lab | Mauerstraße 76 | 10117 Berlin

+49 (0)30 804 928 93 | veit@dezim-institut.de

Responsible

Dr. Susanne Veit

Elli Zey

Authors

Susanne Veit (DeZIM),

Judith Ehmeir (DeZIM),

Iniobong Essien (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg),

Juliane Degner (Universität Hamburg),

Marleen Stelter (Fernuniversität in Hagen),

Elli Zey (DeZIM)

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1 The DeZIM Picture Database: Faces.

The DeZIM Picture Database: Faces (Veit & Essien, 2022) contains portrait photographs of women and men suitable for use as stimulus material in experimental procedures such as the Implicit Association Test (e.g., Greenwald et al., 1998) and the Affect Misattribution Procedure (Payne et al., 2005). These pictures were professionally taken by a hired photographer between late 2020 and early 2021. The individuals portrayed were photographed in public spaces in Berlin, as they appeared in terms of clothing and styling on the day of the photo session. The portraits are accessible for download and use under a cc-by non-commercial licence via the [DeZIM.fdz](#) upon e-mail request and in the [MIND.set](#) media pool for registered users.

The DeZIM Image Database: Faces (Veit & Essien, 2022) consists of a total of 195 portrait photos. These images are categorized by gender and allocated to four groups, representing distinct phenotypes that are more likely to be associated with specific regions of origin or social groups. A description of each group is provided below, and Table 1 presents two examples for each group. Additionally, we list the picture IDs by group and gender in the Appendix A in Tables A1-A4.

Group 1: This group comprises 31 portraits of women and 22 portraits of men who are more likely to be attributed to the MENA region (Middle East, Northern Africa), Turkey, or Southern European countries.









Group 2: This group consists of 22 portraits of women and 25 portraits of men who are more likely to be perceived as individuals of White origin, associated with Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe, or North America.

Group 3: This group includes 22 portraits of women and 27 portraits of men who are more likely to be perceived as Black individuals or associated with people of African origin.

Group 4: This group encompasses 22 portraits of women and 24 portraits of men who are more likely to be perceived as individuals of East-Asian origin, associated with Central, East, or Southeast Asian countries.

Table 1

Example Pictures (Groups 1 to 4) with One Female and One Male Example

Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
							
Picture 28 fe_01_28	Picture 98 ma_01_01	Picture 78 fe_02_03	Picture 189 ma_02_19	Picture 55 fe_03_02	Picture 148 ma_03_05	Picture 38 fe_04_07	Picture 123 ma_04_04

2 Validation Study

We conducted a validation study to provide orientation values for the ethnic or racial associations evoked by the images and other related characteristics, including stereotypes, traits like attractiveness, and age. All are reported at the level of individual images and within each subgroup of images.

The survey for image validation was conducted online using [Qualtrics](#) from December 14th, 2021, to December 21st, 2021. The sample recruitment was implemented by the professional panel provider [Bilendi](#). It is hence important to note that our dataset, as most datasets, cannot claim to be representative for the overall German population, as it consists of individuals who are registered as panelists by a commercial panel provider and voluntarily participated in the study.

The raw data, R analysis script, and codebook are accessible for download on the corresponding project [DeZIM Picture Database](#) on OSF (Open Science Framework).

2.1 Sample

Our study included 1,394 participants, all of whom provided informed consent for data storage and analysis. To approximate a representative sample of the general population, we applied quotas for gender (50% women and 50% men) and age distribution (20% aged 18-29 years, 19% aged 30-39 years, 18% aged 40-49 years, 24% aged 50-59 years, and 19% aged 60-69 years).

The sample consisted of individuals between the ages of 18 and 69 residing in Germany. The demographic characteristics of our sample are described below: The participants identified their gender either as diverse ($n = 4$, 0.29%), female ($n = 606$, 43.5%) or male ($n = 582$, 41.7%). The gender of 94 participants (6.7%) was not reported. For 112 participants (8.0%), the reported gender (open input format) did not fall into any of these categories (e.g., "dwqqw") and was therefore categorized as "other."

A large proportion of our sample had either an university/college degree (395, 28.3%) or a trained profession ($n = 360$, 25.8%). 221 participants (15.8%) had A-levels (German: Fach-/Abitur) and 210 (15.1%) had a higher secondary school certificate (German: Realschule). 42 participants (3.0%) reported a secondary school certificate (German: Hauptschule), and 40 participants (2.9%) had a 9th-grade school-leaving certificate. 22 participants (1.6%) reported having finished a PhD. Three participants (0.2%) reported not having any finished degree, while the education of 94 participants (6.7%) was not reported. For 7 participants (0.5%), the reported education did not fall into any of these categories and was therefore categorized as "other".

A total of four participants (0.3%) identified as Black/African-German or North African. Additionally, 11 participants (0.8%) identified as Asian/Asian-German, 12 participants (0.9%) reported to be originated from the Middle East, and 13 participants (0.9%) identified as Arab/Arab-German. A smaller number of participants, 21 (1.5%), identified as Turkish/Turkish-German. Most of our participants identified as White ($n = 1,129$,

80.9%), followed by those who stated that none of the identification alternatives provided applied to them ($n = 102$, 7.3%). The identification of 98 participants (7.0%) was not reported, and the reported identification of four participants (0.3%) did not fall into any of these categories and was therefore categorized as "other".

2.2 Measures

Participants in the online survey were randomly assigned to one of 18 conditions, representing different dimensions of assessment. The allocation of dimensions ensured that participants were not overburdened with too many repetitive questions, but we can still provide a wide range of rating dimensions to evaluate the images for later use. After a brief introduction to the survey, a privacy statement, and a question about informed consent, we presented participants with a sequence of selected images from the DeZIM image database on each screen. The shown images varied for each dimension, based on the participants' random assignment. We then asked participants to rate the portrayed persons on the dimension to which they had been assigned.

The questions for each dimension are described in Table 2, with the corresponding condition number stated in parentheses. The original wording of the questions in German can be found in the Appendix B.

2.2.1 Group Assignment

Respondents in this condition (condition 1) saw all the portrayed persons in randomized order. For each person, they were asked to indicate which group they would assign that person to (forced choice): "Arab", "Turkish", "Asian", "Black", "White", or "None of the groups".

2.2.2 Group Typicality

Here, respondents rated the typicality of a set of portraits for the group chosen by the photographer and used by the researchers. Respondents in the first typicality group (condition 2) were shown all the pictures from Group 1, and half of them (randomly assigned) were asked to indicate how typically "Arab" they thought the portraits were, while the other half were asked to indicate how typically "Turkish" each of the 53 people looked to them. The second typicality group (condition 3) was shown all the pictures of Group 2¹ in randomized order, and they were asked to indicate how typical for "White people" the persons appear to them. The third group was presented with all the pictures of Group 3 in randomized order, and they were asked to indicate for each picture how typically "Black" the people seem to them (condition 4). The next group was presented with all the pictures of Group 4 in randomized order, and they were asked to indicate for each picture how typically Asian the people appeared to them (condition 5). The last typicality condition

¹ One image (dpd_fa_fe_02_22) in this group was originally in Group 3 based on self-categorization, but was later on categorized by the researchers to Group 2 based on perceived typicality.

participants were presented with all 195 pictures in random order. They were asked to assess how typically "German" the people appeared to them (condition 6).

2.2.3 Stereotypes and Traits

Based on the widely used stereotype content models (Stereotype Content Model: Cuddy et al., 2008; Facets Model: Abele et al., 2016, ABC Model: Koch et al., 2016, and the Integrated Framework: Abele et al., 2021), five groups of participants were asked to rate how "likable" (condition 7), "trustworthy" (condition 8), "dominant" (condition 9), "intelligent" (condition 10) or "traditional or modern" (condition 11) each portrait appeared to them.

Also, people's attractiveness can have a big impact on their overall impression. For this reason, another group of participants was asked to rate all the portraits in regard to their attractiveness (condition 12). Another group of participants was also shown all the portraits in random order and asked to indicate how "threatening" they found them (condition 13). Another group of participants was presented with all the pictures to indicate how "negatively or positively" they assessed the facial expression of the persons portrayed (condition 14). Next participants were asked to indicate for all portrayed persons how much "the person would stand out or stand out in a crowd, for example" (condition 15).

2.2.4 Femininity, Masculinity, and Age

Two groups were asked to indicate how "feminine" (condition 16) or "masculine" (condition 17) they perceived all the portraits in the database. For this purpose, the femininity instruction group was first presented with all the pictures of women in a randomized order, before being asked to rate all the men in the next step. The masculinity instruction group was first presented with all the pictures of men in a randomized order, before being asked to rate the masculinity of the women in the second step. Finally, the last condition (18) was asked to judge the age of the people portrayed.

Table 2*Wording of the Participant Rating Dimensions (English translation)*

	Condition	Question	Response scale	n
Group Assignment	1	"To which ethnic group do you assign this person?"	"Arab, Turkish", "Asian", "Black", "White" or "None of the groups".	78
	2	"How typically Arab does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all typically Arab" - 7 "very typically Arab".	39
		"How typically Turkish does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all typically Turkish" - 7 "very typically Turkish".	39
Group Typicality	3	"How typical of White people does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all typically of White people" - 7 "very typically of White people"	77
	4	"How typically Asian does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all typically Asian" - 7 "very typically Asian".	77
	5	"How typical of Black people does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all typically Black" - 7 "very typically Black".	78
Stereotype ratings	6	"How typically German does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all typically German" - 7 "very typically German".	77
	7	"How likable does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all likable" - 7 "very likable".	79
	8	"How trustworthy does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all trustworthy" - 7 "very trustworthy"	77
Traits	9	"How dominant does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all dominant" - 7 "very dominant".	77
	10	"How intelligent does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all intelligent" - 7 "very intelligent".	78
	11	"How modern does this person seem to you?"	1 "very traditional" - 7 "very modern".	77
Femininity	12	"How attractive does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all attractive" - 7 "very attractive".	79
	13	"How threatening does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all threatening" - 7 "very threatening".	78
	14	"How positive does this person's facial expression seem to you?"	1 "very negative" - 7 "very positive".	77
Masculinity	15	"How unusual does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all unusual" - 7 "very unusual".	77
	16	"How feminine does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all feminine" - 7 "very feminine".	78
	17	"How masculine does this person seem to you?"	1 "not at all masculine" - 7 "very masculine".	78
Age	18	"How old does this person seem to you?"	Age in years on a scale from 0 – 100.	77
Total				1397

Note. If not stated differently the rating was assessed on a 7-point scale.

2.3 Results

The aim of the validation study was to provide a basis for the selection of images for various research purposes. To this end, the means and standard deviations of the pictures' evaluations are provided online in four tables accessible for download: [Table A](#) shows the means and standard deviations for each picture, [Table B](#) differentiates by gender, [Table C](#) by group, and [Table D](#) by gender and group.

The figures below show the average ratings of the database pictures by group and gender. To enhance clarity, we provide the ethnic/racial categories (Arab/Turkish, White, Black, and Asian) in brackets along with the group names (1, 2, 3, and 4) for which we assessed perceived typicality (as Arab/Turkish, White, Black, and Asian).

2.3.1 Group Assignment and Group Typicality Ratings

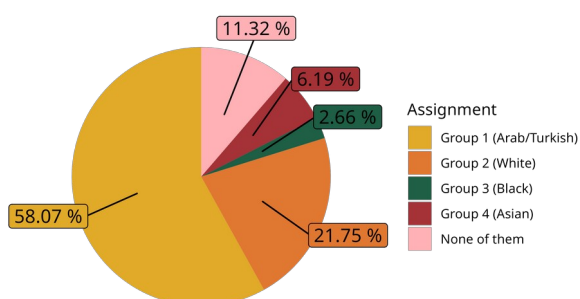
When asked to assign each image to a group ("Arab, Turkish", "Asian", "Black", "White" or "None of them"), the results overall confirmed that the images of each group were most frequently assigned to the ethnic or racial group they were thought to represent (see Figure 1).

In particular, for Group 2 (frequency of categorization as "White") and Group 3 (frequency of categorization as "Black"), the congruence of raters' group assignments with the suggested groups was very high. In Group 4, and even more so in Group 1, there was considerable variation between individual images: 17 pictures from Group 1 and three pictures from Group 4 were assigned to the categories "Arab/Turkish" or "Asian" by less than half of the respondents. Details of the ratings of individual images can be found in Appendix C, where Figure C1 shows the congruence rates between the participants' assignment and the picture group for a each group. Figures C2 - C5 show the agreement by group for each image number, thereby suitable pictures can easily be identified.

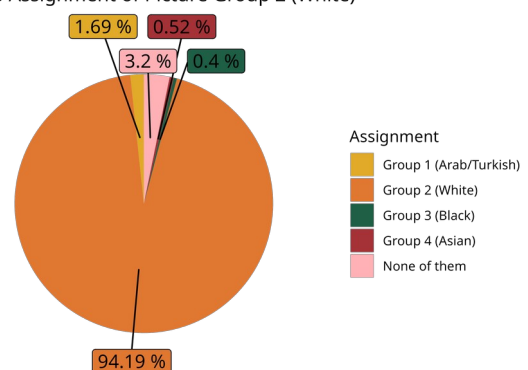
Figure 1

Group Assignment Broken Down for Each Target Group

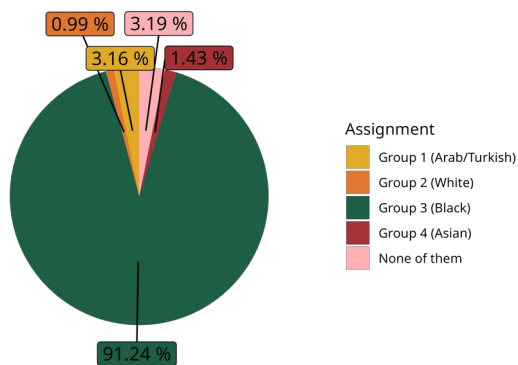
Group Assignment of Picture Group 1 (Arab/Turkish)



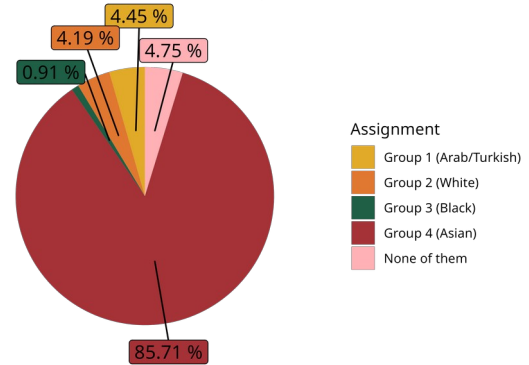
Group Assignment of Picture Group 2 (White)



Group Assignment of Picture Group 3 (Black)



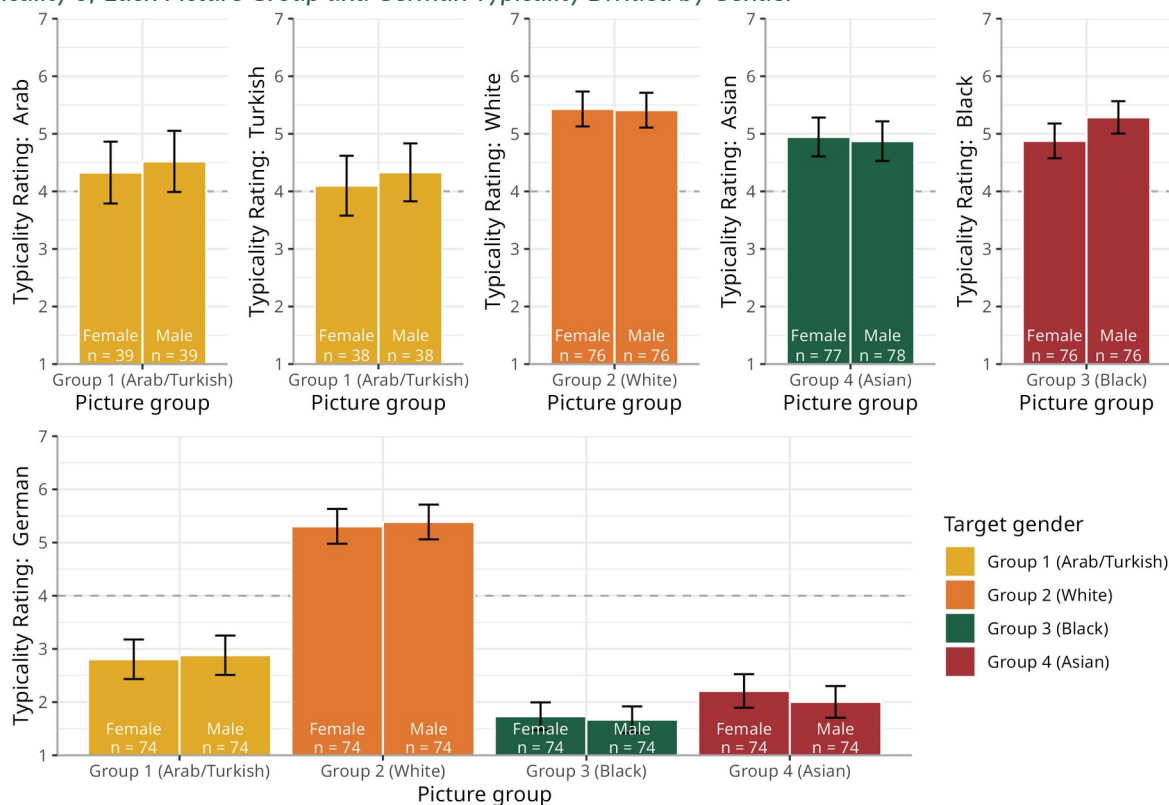
Group Assignment of Picture Group 4 (Asian)



The evaluation of the images' typicality for the intended groups ("Arabs", "Turkish", "Asians", "Black people", or "White people", as shown in the bar graphs in Figure 2) indicated notable typicality of Group 2 and 4 for White people and people of Asian origin, respectively, followed by Group 3 for Black people. Group 1 exhibited slightly lower general typicality, being somewhat more typical for Arab than for Turkish people. The congruence percentages of ratings (between target group and group assignment) can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 2

Typicality of Each Picture Group and German Typicality Divided by Gender



Note. Scale from 1 to 7, error bars indicate 95% CI. The dashed line shows theoretical mean.

Additionally, typicality ratings showed that for Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and 4 males were perceived as slightly more typical than females, whereas in Group 2 (White) gender hardly influenced typicality perceptions. In Group 4 (Asian), females were rated slightly more typical than males.

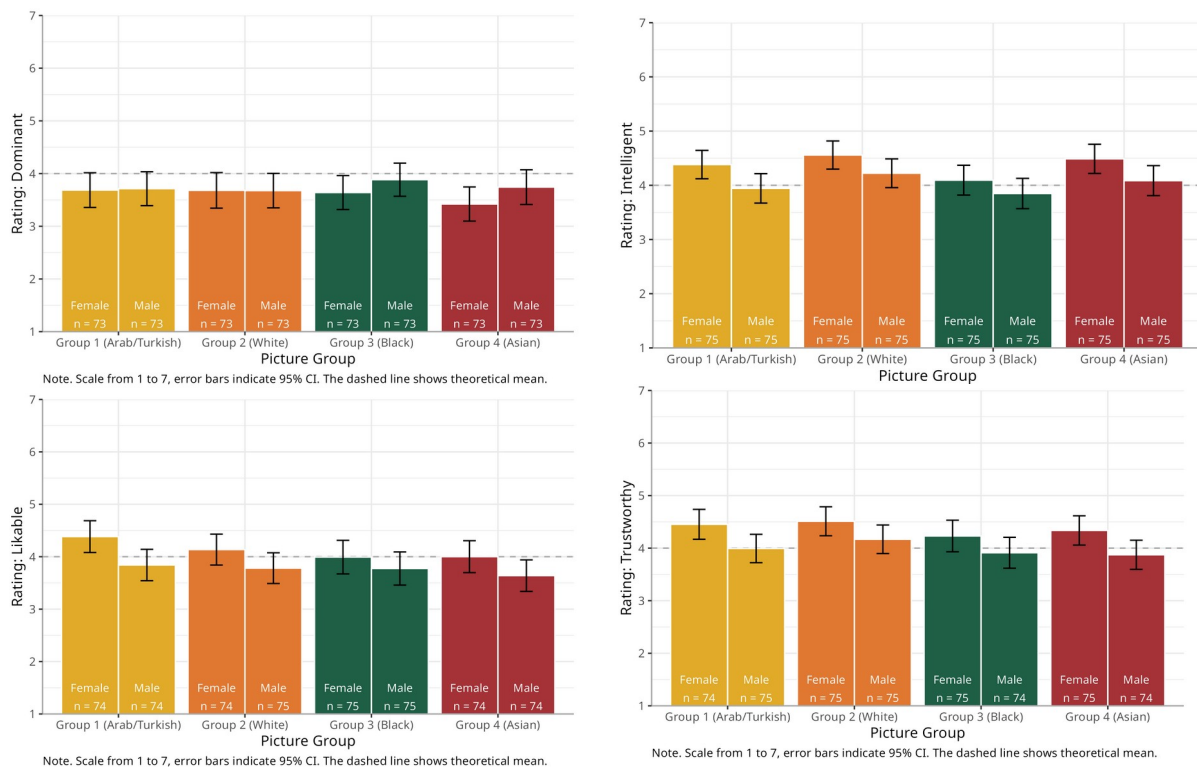
All pictures were rated regarding their typicality for Germans (see the bar graph at the bottom of Figure 2). The pictures in Group 2 (White) were rated highest on this regard, and there was hardly any difference between pictures of males and females. At a much lower level, Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) scored highest among the remaining three groups (with slightly higher scores for males than for females), followed by Group 4 (Asian) and Group 3 (Black) with the lowest scores (with slightly higher scores for females than for males, respectively).

2.3.2 Stereotype and Trait Ratings

The results for the stereotype content dimensions (Figure 3) show that dominance ratings hardly differed between groups. They were, however, highest for males in Group 4 and lowest for females in Group 3 (Asian). The intelligence ratings also hardly differed between groups. They were highest for Group 2 (White), followed by Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and 4 (Asian), and slightly lower for Group 3 (Black). Likewise, likability scores were very similar across groups, with highest values for Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and lowest for Group 4 (Asian) and females in Group 3 (Black). Ascribed trustworthiness also hardly varied between groups but was slightly higher in Group 2 (White) and lower in Group 3 (Black).

Figure 3

Stereotype Ratings by Group and Gender

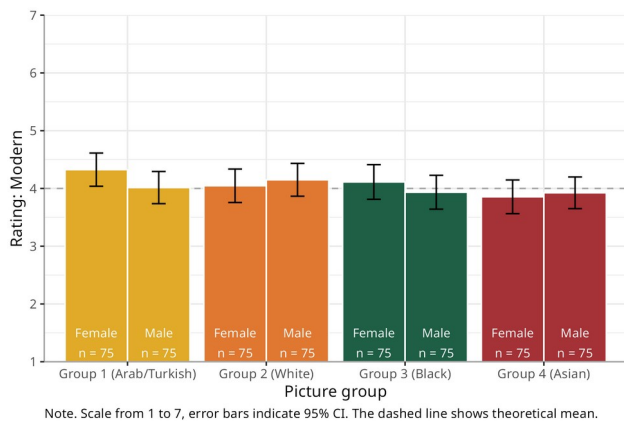


Gender differences in the Big Two stereotype content dimensions, by contrast, were more pronounced. In line with previous research on gender stereotypes, our results confirm that females are generally rated higher than males in sympathy and trustworthiness. Contrary to previous research on gender stereotypes, females were also rated higher in intelligence than men. Ascribed dominance did not differ between males and females in Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and 2 (White), while males in Group 3 (Black) and 4 (Asian) scored higher than females in that group.

Regarding the dimension of traditionality vs. modernity (Figure 4) that was introduced by Koch et al. (2016), respondents judged females in Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and males in Group 2 (White) highest in modernity, followed by females in Group 3 (Black) and males Group 4 (Asian).

Figure 4

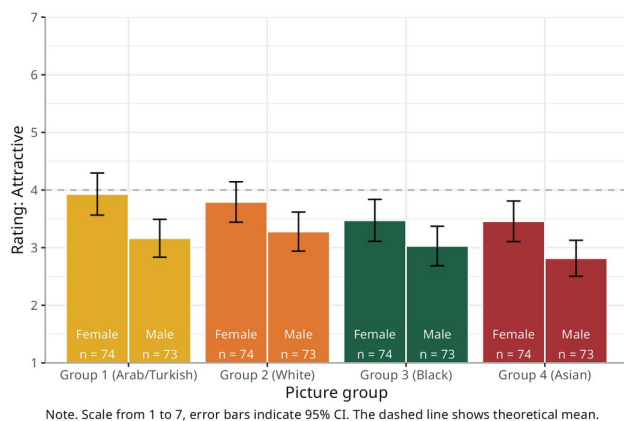
Modernity Ratings by Group and Gender



Attractiveness ratings varied systematically with group and gender (Figure 5). Attractiveness was rated highest for females Group 1 (Arab/Turkish), followed by Group 2 (White), and lowest for Group 4 (Asian) and 3 (Black). Moreover, within each group, females were evaluated much higher on attractiveness than males.

Figure 5

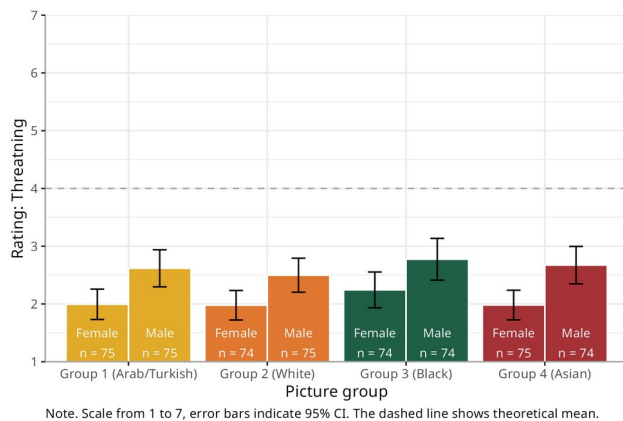
Attractiveness Ratings by Group and Gender



Regarding the threatening rating, the evaluations were generally very low, suggesting little potential for threat perceptions (Figure 6). While there is little variation between groups (with Group 3, Black, being perceived as somewhat more threatening and Group 2, White, as somewhat less), pictures of males were generally rated much higher on threateningness than pictures of females.

Figure 6

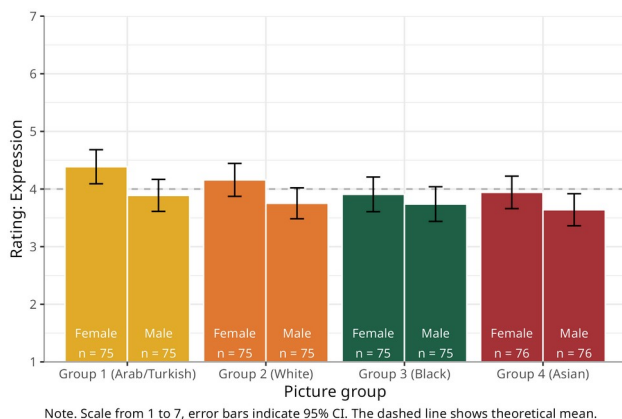
Perceived Threat by Group and Gender



Respondents were asked to rate whether the facial expression of the portrayed people was rather positive or negative (Figure 7). Overall, the ratings were comparably high, with the facial expressions of the females generally rated more positively than those of the males. The facial expressions of the male and female subjects were rated most positively in Group 1, followed by Group 2. Groups 3 and 4 received very similar and slightly lower ratings.

Figure 7

Rating of Facial Expression by Group and Gender

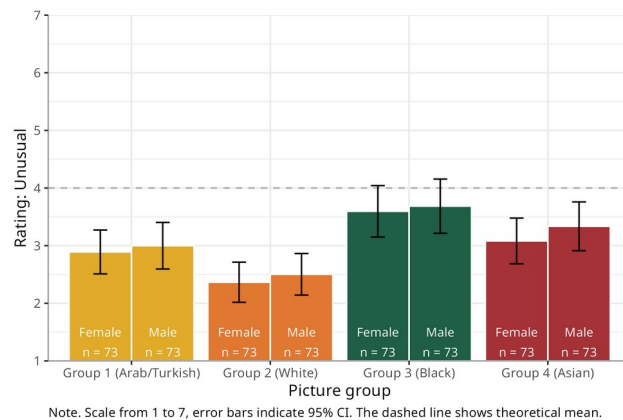


Finally, we asked respondents to evaluate the pictures regarding their unusualness (Figure 8). Results clearly show that while gender differences were rather low, the persons in Group 3 (Black) were considered

most unusual. The second highest scores were given to Group 4 (Asian), followed by Group 1 (Arab/Turkish). Group 2 (White) was considered least unusual.

Figure 8

Ascribed Unusualness by Group and Gender

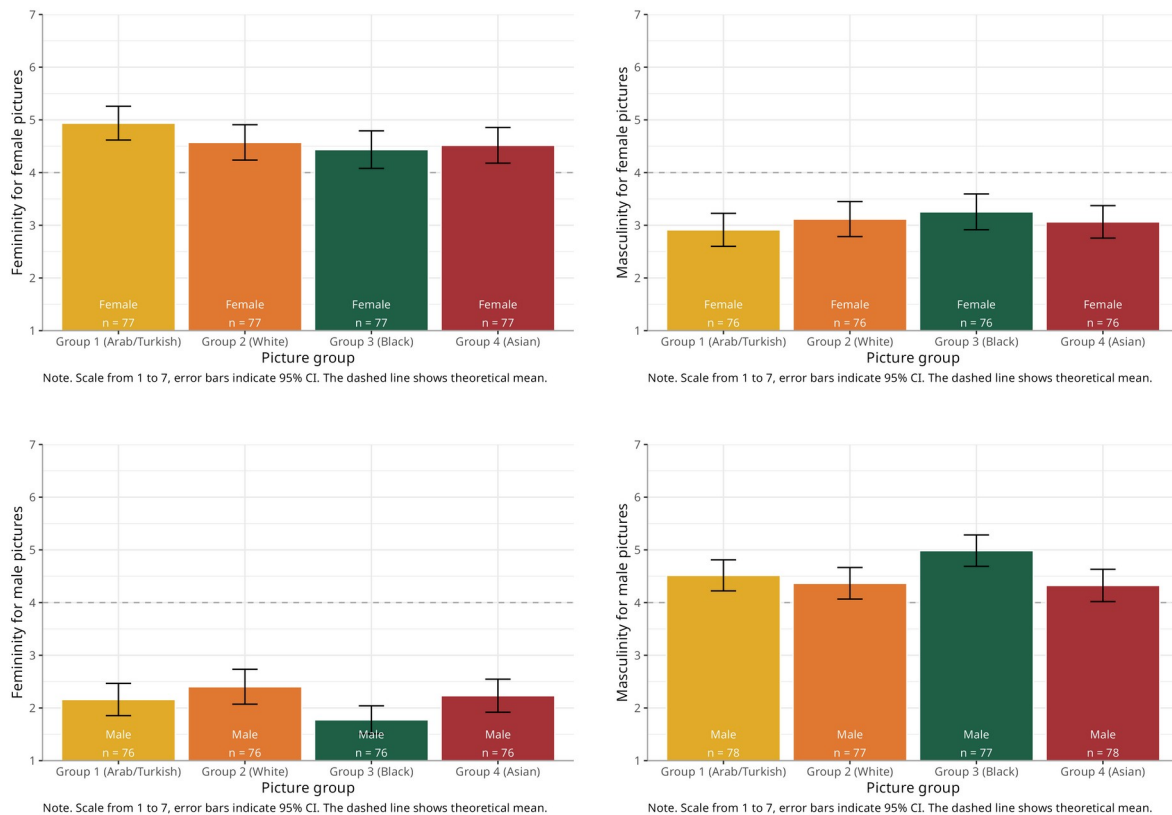


2.3.3 Femininity, Masculinity and Age

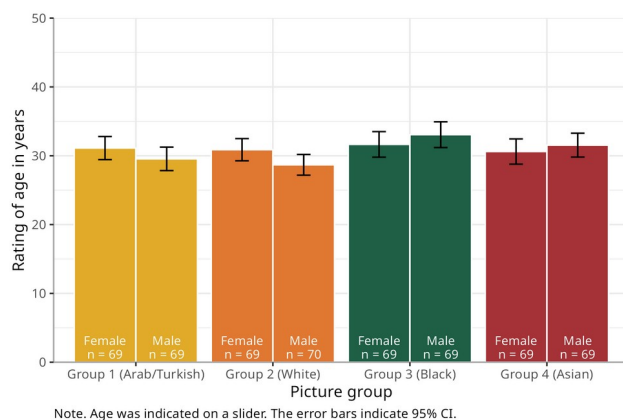
Some respondents were asked to judge the portrayed females and males regarding their masculinity and femininity, respectively (see Figure 9). Results confirmed that males were generally rated much higher on masculinity than females, and females much higher on femininity.

Regarding females' femininity, Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) was slightly rated highest, followed by Group 2 (White), then Group 4 (Asian) and lastly, Group 3 (Black) (see the graph at the left-hand side at the top of Figure 9). Finally, by contrast, males' femininity was rated highest for Group 2 (White), followed by Group 4 (Asian), Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and, on the lowest range, Group 3 (Black).

Males' ascribed masculinity was highest for Group 3, followed by Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and Group 2 (White) (see the graph at the right-hand side at the bottom of Figure 9). Males from Group 4 (Asian) were rated lowest on masculinity. Finally, females' ascribed masculinity hardly varied between groups. It was rated highest for 3 (Black), followed by Group 2 (White) and Group 4 (Asian). Females in Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) were rated lowest on masculinity.

Figure 9*Perceived Femininity and Masculinity of the Female and Male Targets*

With respect to ascribed age, the results confirmed that the different groups were perceived to be around 30 years old. Within Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) and 2 (White), females were perceived to be slightly older than males, while in Group 3 (Black) and 4 (Asian), males were perceived to be slightly older than females (Figure 10).

Figure 10*Ascribed Age by Group and Gender*

2.4 Conclusion

This brief study report presents the results of a validation test of the images provided in the DeZIM Picture Database: Faces (Veit & Essien, 2022) and provides guidance for the use of the images in research projects. We found that for some dimensions there was systematic variation in picture ratings across groups (e.g., German typicality and unusualness) and gender subgroups (e.g. trustworthiness and attractiveness), while for other dimensions there was little to no variation (e.g., modernity and age).

Most importantly, the results point to considerable variation in the assignment of Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) images to group categories. While the images of Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) were rated only slightly more typical for Arab people than for Turkish people, in the assignment task less than 60 percent of the respondents chose the category “Arab, Turkish”. About one in five respondents chose the category “White” instead, six percent chose the category “Black”, and 11 percent indicated that none of the categories would fit. We, therefore, recommend careful selection of Group 1 (Arab/Turkish) images based on the results for the individual images that are provided via the [DeZIM.fdz](#) and on [OSE](#), especially for research that aims to use the images as signals of racial, ethnic, or national group membership.

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Overview of Tables

Table 1. *Example Pictures (Groups 1 to 4) with One Female and One Male Example*

Table 2. *Wording of the Participant Rating Dimensions (English translation)*

Appendix

Appendix A

Table A1

Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 1 by Gender 17

Table A2

Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 2 by Gender 18

Table A3

Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 3 by Gender 19

Table A4

Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 4 by Gender 20

Appendix B

Table B1

Original German Wording of the Participant Rating Dimensions 21

Appendix B

Figure C1

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group..... 23

Figure C2

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 1 24

Figure C3

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 2 25

Figure C4

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 3 26

Figure C5

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 4 27

Appendix A

Table A1

Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 1 (Arab / Turkish) by Gender

Group 1 (Arab / Turkish)			
Female		Male	
Picture Number	Picture ID	Picture Number	Picture ID
1	dpd_fa_fe_01_01	98	dpd_fa_ma_01_01
2	dpd_fa_fe_01_02	99	dpd_fa_ma_01_02
3	dpd_fa_fe_01_03	100	dpd_fa_ma_01_03
4	dpd_fa_fe_01_04	101	dpd_fa_ma_01_04
5	dpd_fa_fe_01_05	102	dpd_fa_ma_01_05
6	dpd_fa_fe_01_06	103	dpd_fa_ma_01_06
7	dpd_fa_fe_01_07	104	dpd_fa_ma_01_07
8	dpd_fa_fe_01_08	105	dpd_fa_ma_01_08
9	dpd_fa_fe_01_09	106	dpd_fa_ma_01_09
10	dpd_fa_fe_01_10	107	dpd_fa_ma_01_10
11	dpd_fa_fe_01_11	108	dpd_fa_ma_01_11
12	dpd_fa_fe_01_12	109	dpd_fa_ma_01_12
13	dpd_fa_fe_01_13	110	dpd_fa_ma_01_13
14	dpd_fa_fe_01_14	111	dpd_fa_ma_01_14
15	dpd_fa_fe_01_15	112	dpd_fa_ma_01_15
16	dpd_fa_fe_01_16	113	dpd_fa_ma_01_16
17	dpd_fa_fe_01_17	114	dpd_fa_ma_01_17
18	dpd_fa_fe_01_18	115	dpd_fa_ma_01_18
19	dpd_fa_fe_01_19	116	dpd_fa_ma_01_19
20	dpd_fa_fe_01_20	117	dpd_fa_ma_01_20
21	dpd_fa_fe_01_21	118	dpd_fa_ma_01_21
22	dpd_fa_fe_01_22	119	dpd_fa_ma_01_22
23	dpd_fa_fe_01_23		
24	dpd_fa_fe_01_24		
25	dpd_fa_fe_01_25		
26	dpd_fa_fe_01_26		
27	dpd_fa_fe_01_27		
28	dpd_fa_fe_01_28		
29	dpd_fa_fe_01_29		
30	dpd_fa_fe_01_30		
31	dpd_fa_fe_01_31		

Table A2*Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 2 (White) by Gender*

Group 2 (White)			
Female		Male	
Picture Number	Picture ID	Picture Number	Picture ID
76	dpd_fa_fe_02_01	171	dpd_fa_ma_02_01
77	dpd_fa_fe_02_02	172	dpd_fa_ma_02_02
78	dpd_fa_fe_02_03	173	dpd_fa_ma_02_03
79	dpd_fa_fe_02_04	174	dpd_fa_ma_02_04
80	dpd_fa_fe_02_05	175	dpd_fa_ma_02_05
81	dpd_fa_fe_02_06	176	dpd_fa_ma_02_06
82	dpd_fa_fe_02_07	177	dpd_fa_ma_02_07
83	dpd_fa_fe_02_08	178	dpd_fa_ma_02_08
84	dpd_fa_fe_02_09	179	dpd_fa_ma_02_09
85	dpd_fa_fe_02_10	180	dpd_fa_ma_02_10
86	dpd_fa_fe_02_11	181	dpd_fa_ma_02_11
87	dpd_fa_fe_02_12	182	dpd_fa_ma_02_12
88	dpd_fa_fe_02_13	183	dpd_fa_ma_02_13
89	dpd_fa_fe_02_14	184	dpd_fa_ma_02_14
90	dpd_fa_fe_02_15	185	dpd_fa_ma_02_15
91	dpd_fa_fe_02_16	186	dpd_fa_ma_02_16
92	dpd_fa_fe_02_17	187	dpd_fa_ma_02_17
93	dpd_fa_fe_02_18	188	dpd_fa_ma_02_18
94	dpd_fa_fe_02_19	189	dpd_fa_ma_02_19
95	dpd_fa_fe_02_20	190	dpd_fa_ma_02_20
96	dpd_fa_fe_02_21	191	dpd_fa_ma_02_21
97	dpd_fa_fe_02_22	192	dpd_fa_ma_02_22
		193	dpd_fa_ma_02_23
		194	dpd_fa_ma_02_24
		195	dpd_fa_ma_02_25

Table A3*Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 3 (Black) by Gender*

Group 3 (Black)			
Female		Male	
Picture Number	Picture ID	Picture Number	Picture ID
54	dpd_fa_fe_03_01	144	dpd_fa_ma_03_01
55	dpd_fa_fe_03_02	145	dpd_fa_ma_03_02
56	dpd_fa_fe_03_03	146	dpd_fa_ma_03_03
57	dpd_fa_fe_03_04	147	dpd_fa_ma_03_04
58	dpd_fa_fe_03_05	148	dpd_fa_ma_03_05
59	dpd_fa_fe_03_06	149	dpd_fa_ma_03_06
60	dpd_fa_fe_03_07	150	dpd_fa_ma_03_07
61	dpd_fa_fe_03_08	151	dpd_fa_ma_03_08
62	dpd_fa_fe_03_09	152	dpd_fa_ma_03_09
63	dpd_fa_fe_03_10	153	dpd_fa_ma_03_10
64	dpd_fa_fe_03_11	154	dpd_fa_ma_03_11
65	dpd_fa_fe_03_12	155	dpd_fa_ma_03_12
66	dpd_fa_fe_03_13	156	dpd_fa_ma_03_13
67	dpd_fa_fe_03_14	157	dpd_fa_ma_03_14
68	dpd_fa_fe_03_15	158	dpd_fa_ma_03_15
69	dpd_fa_fe_03_16	159	dpd_fa_ma_03_16
70	dpd_fa_fe_03_17	160	dpd_fa_ma_03_17
71	dpd_fa_fe_03_18	161	dpd_fa_ma_03_18
72	dpd_fa_fe_03_19	162	dpd_fa_ma_03_19
73	dpd_fa_fe_03_20	163	dpd_fa_ma_03_20
74	dpd_fa_fe_03_21	164	dpd_fa_ma_03_21
75	dpd_fa_fe_03_22	165	dpd_fa_ma_03_22
		166	dpd_fa_ma_03_23
		167	dpd_fa_ma_03_24
		168	dpd_fa_ma_03_25
		169	dpd_fa_ma_03_26
		170	dpd_fa_ma_03_27

Table A4*Overview of Picture Numbers for Group 4 (Asian) by Gender*

Group 4 (Asian)			
Female		Male	
Picture Number	Picture ID	Picture Number	Picture ID
32	dpd_fa_fe_04_01	120	dpd_fa_ma_04_01
33	dpd_fa_fe_04_02	121	dpd_fa_ma_04_02
34	dpd_fa_fe_04_03	122	dpd_fa_ma_04_03
35	dpd_fa_fe_04_04	123	dpd_fa_ma_04_04
36	dpd_fa_fe_04_05	124	dpd_fa_ma_04_05
37	dpd_fa_fe_04_06	125	dpd_fa_ma_04_06
38	dpd_fa_fe_04_07	126	dpd_fa_ma_04_07
39	dpd_fa_fe_04_08	127	dpd_fa_ma_04_08
40	dpd_fa_fe_04_09	128	dpd_fa_ma_04_09
41	dpd_fa_fe_04_10	129	dpd_fa_ma_04_10
42	dpd_fa_fe_04_11	130	dpd_fa_ma_04_11
43	dpd_fa_fe_04_12	131	dpd_fa_ma_04_12
44	dpd_fa_fe_04_13	132	dpd_fa_ma_04_13
45	dpd_fa_fe_04_14	133	dpd_fa_ma_04_14
46	dpd_fa_fe_04_15	134	dpd_fa_ma_04_15
47	dpd_fa_fe_04_16	135	dpd_fa_ma_04_16
48	dpd_fa_fe_04_17	136	dpd_fa_ma_04_17
49	dpd_fa_fe_04_18	137	dpd_fa_ma_04_18
50	dpd_fa_fe_04_19	138	dpd_fa_ma_04_19
51	dpd_fa_fe_04_20	139	dpd_fa_ma_04_20
52	dpd_fa_fe_04_21	140	dpd_fa_ma_04_21
53	dpd_fa_fe_04_22	141	dpd_fa_ma_04_22
		142	dpd_fa_ma_04_23
		143	dpd_fa_ma_04_24

Appendix B

Table B1

Original German Wording of the Participant Rating Dimensions

	Condition	Question	Response scale	n
Group Assignment	1	“Welcher ethnischen oder nationalen Gruppe ordnen Sie diese Person zu?”	“Arabisch, Türkisch”, “Asiatisch”, “Schwarz”, “Weiß” oder “Keine der Gruppen”.	78
	2	“Wie typisch arabisch wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht typisch arabisch” – 7 “sehr typisch arabisch”.	39
Group Typicality		“Wie typisch türkisch wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht typisch türkisch” – 7 “sehr typisch türkisch”.	39
	3	“Wie typisch für Weiße Menschen wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht typisch Weiß” – 7 “sehr typisch Weiß”.	77
	4	“Wie typisch asiatisch wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht typisch asiatisch” – 7 “sehr typisch asiatisch”.	77
	5	“Wie typisch für Schwarze Menschen wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht typisch Schwarz” – 7 “sehr typisch Schwarz”.	78
	6	“Wie typisch deutsch wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht typisch deutsch” – 7 “sehr typisch deutsch”.	77
Stereotype ratings	7	“Wie sympathisch wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht sympathisch” – 7 “sehr sympathisch”.	79
	8	“Wie vertrauenswürdig wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht vertrauenswürdig” – 7 “sehr vertrauenswürdig”.	77
	9	“Wie dominant wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht dominant” – 7 “sehr dominant”.	77
	10	“Wie intelligent wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht intelligent” – 7 “sehr intelligent”.	78
	11	“Wie modern wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “sehr traditionell” – 7 “sehr modern”.	77
Traits	12	“Wie attraktiv wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht attraktiv” – 7 “sehr attraktiv”.	79
	13	“Wie bedrohlich wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht bedrohlich” – 7 “sehr bedrohlich”.	78
	14	“Wie positiv wirkt der Gesichtsausdruck dieser Person auf Sie?”	1 “sehr negativ” – 7 “sehr positiv”.	77
	15	“Wie ungewöhnlich wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht ungewöhnlich” – 7 “sehr ungewöhnlich”.	77
Femininity	16	“Wie feminin wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht feminin” – 7 “sehr feminin”.	78
Masculinity	17	“Wie maskulin wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	1 “gar nicht maskulin” – 7 “sehr maskulin”.	78
Age	18	“Wie alt wirkt diese Person auf Sie?”	Alter in Jahren auf Skala von 0 – 100.	77
			Total	1397

Note. If not stated differently the rating was assessed on a 7- point scale.

Appendix C

Figure C1

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group

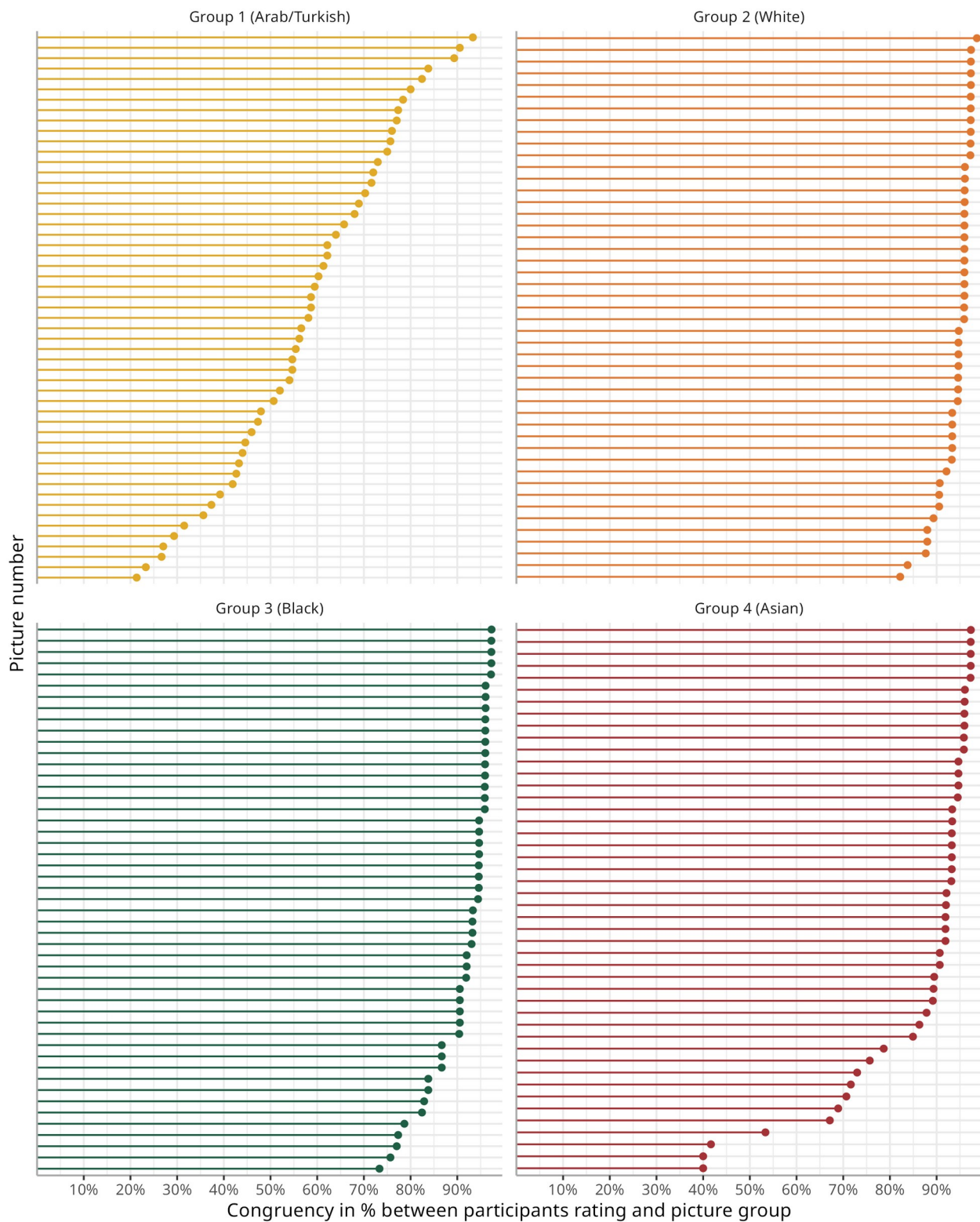


Figure C2

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 1

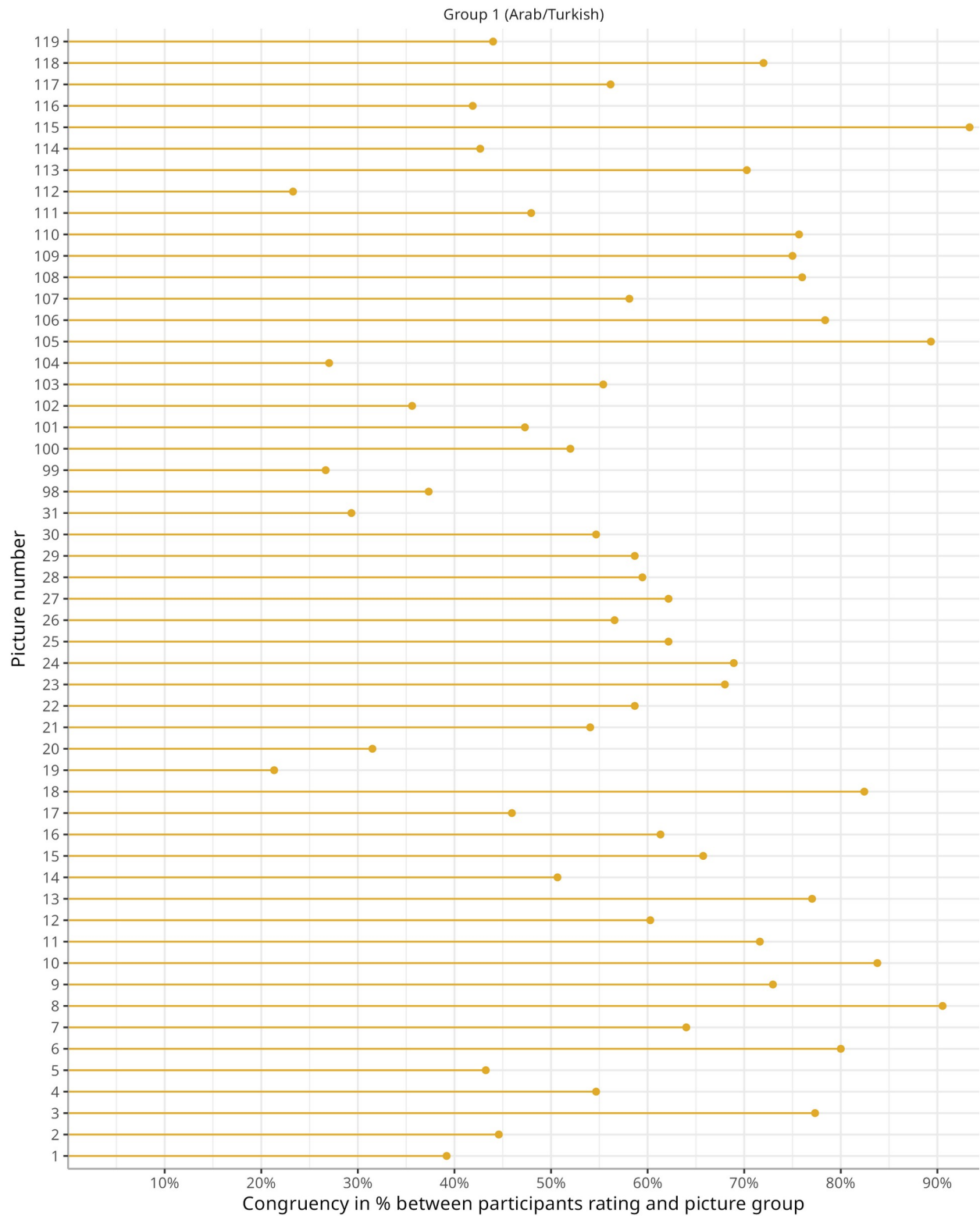


Figure C3

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 2

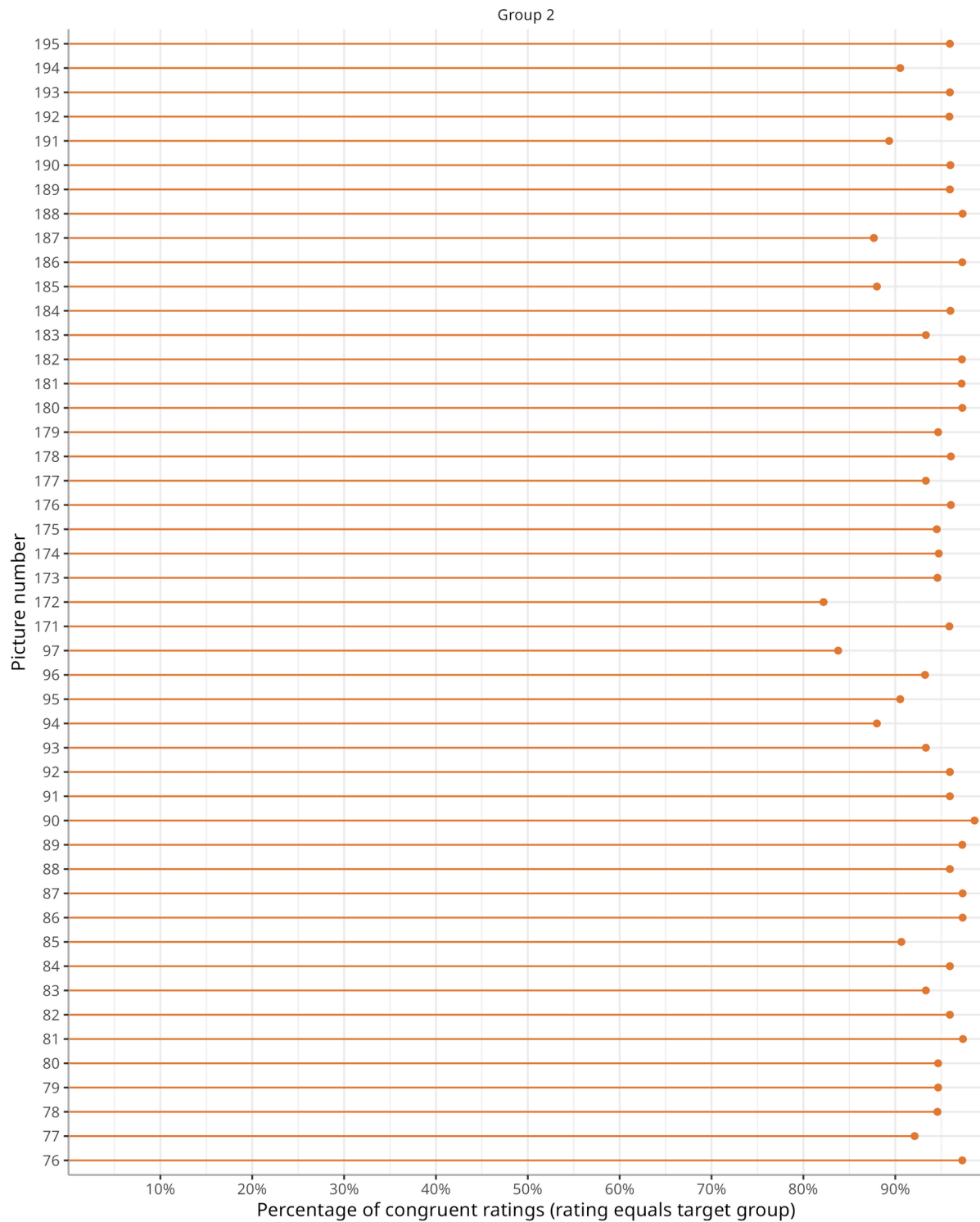


Figure C4

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 3

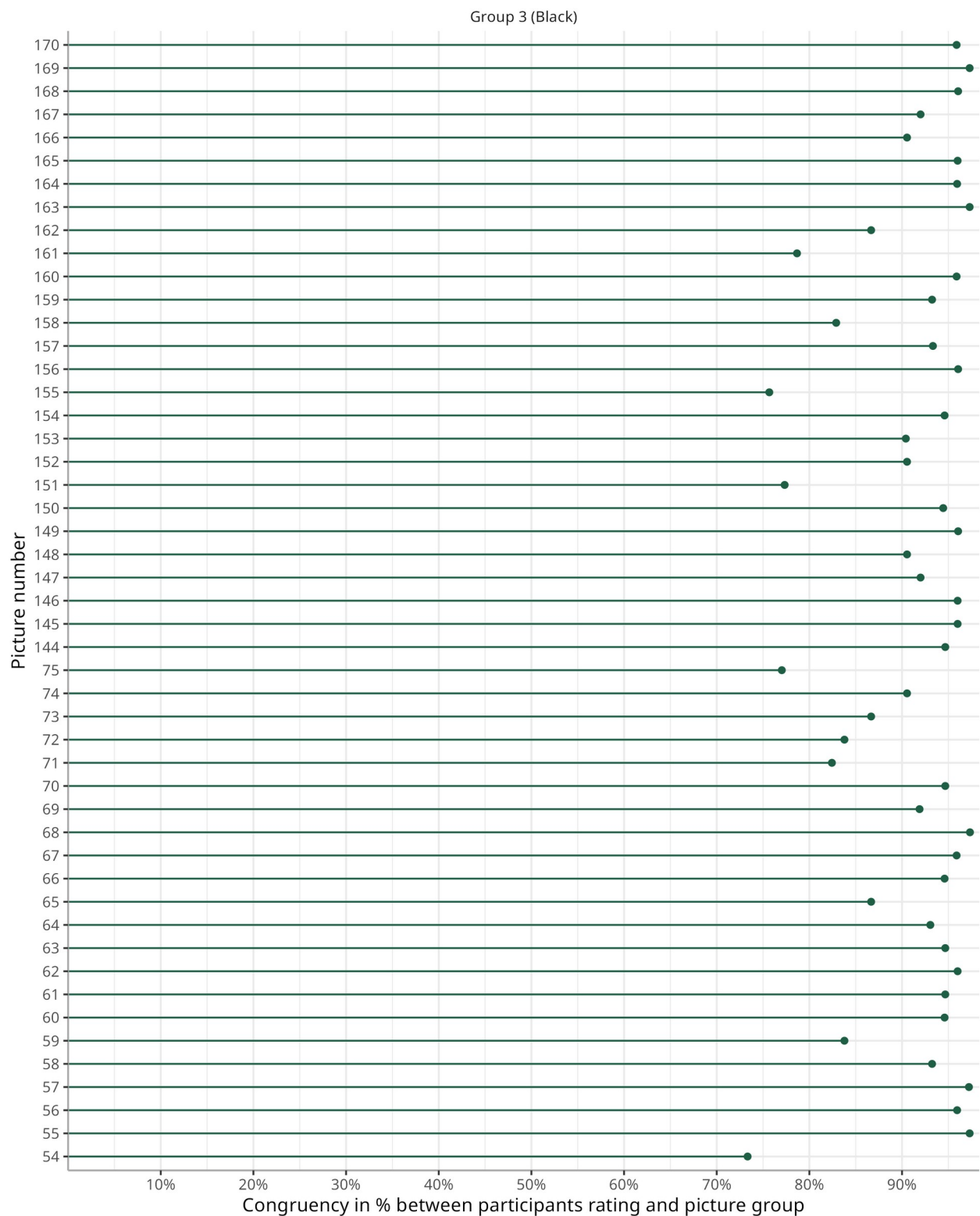


Figure C5

Group Assignment broken down for each Target Group and for each Picture Number – Group 4

