

Supplementary information

The general fault in our fault lines

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1 Supplementary Methods

1.1 Fault lines and Scenarios by country (scenarios in bold were used in Experiment 6)

Country	Scenarios					Fault line Groups	
Original Study (USA)	Changing the committee that draws voting district lines to have equal party representation	A law requiring state officials to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of a state highway	Banning anonymous political donations	Appointing judges in groups rather than individually (more efficient but less review)	Republican	Democrat
Australia (too few participants to include)	Changing the committee that draws the parliamentary district lines	A law requiring state officials to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of a state highway	Law proposing banning ALL anonymous political donations	Legislation allowing the prime minister and attorney general to more easily remove judges by removing laws that give judges tenure	Coalition (official name is Liberal-National Coalition)	Labour Party
Austria	Increasing use of Volksabstimmungen for national policy decisions	A law requiring state officials to disclose tax returns	changing the name of an important street	A law requiring donations to be made directly to the party, which have to be made public	Penalty charges for unnecessary use of healthcare system	Conservative	Social-liberal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Forming a committee in charge of cleaning up the voting registries	A law requiring elected National Assembly officials to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of important street	Requiring political parties to make all campaign donations publically available	Proposal for incentivizing highly skilled emigrants to return to country in exchange for government jobs	Party in power	Opposition

Bulgaria	Changing how new polling stations are opened	A law proposing the removal of the requirement state officials to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of a boulevard	Removing the ban for anonymous political donations	Increasing the number of Supreme Judicial council judges appointed by the government	Nationalist	Globalist
Canada	Changing the committee that draws voting district lines to have equal party representation	A law requiring state officials to not have to disclose tax returns	Change the name of provincial highway	Ban province anonymous political donations	The province's legislative assembly appointment of judges in groups, not individually	right wing	left wing
Croatia	Increasing the number of Parliamentary seats by reducing the electoral threshold from 5% to 3%	Introducing higher penalties for politicians who report their property incorrectly	Changing the name of important street	Limiting party's budget coming from donations	Introducing income-based traffic penalties	Right wing	Left wing
Czechia	Changing the method for seats allocation in parliamentary elections	A law requiring city politicians to publicly declare their income	Changing the name of a Prague square	Banning political donations larger than one million CZK	Appointing judges without a committee hearing (more efficient but less review)	Zeman-supporting political parties (in the 2018 election)	Drahoš-supporting political parties (in the 2018 election)
Denmark	Introducing income-based traffic penalties	A law requiring ministers to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of a Danish bridge	Removing the value cap on anonymous political donations, so	Appointing judges without a committee hearing (more efficient but less review)	Right-wing	Left-wing

	any donation can be anonymous						
France	Changing the committee that draws voting district lines to have equal party representation	A law requiring senators to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of the Town Hall Square (Place de l'Hotel de Ville) (local level)	Banning anonymous political donations	Appointing judges in groups rather than high court nomination	Right-wing parties	Left-wing parties
Germany	Increasing the number of Parliamentary seats by reducing the threshold from 5% to 3% to be eligible for seats in the Bundestag	Allowing state officials not to disclose tax returns	Speed limit on highways	Banning anonymous political donations	Penalty charge for unnecessary use of health care services	Conservative	Social-liberal
India (too few participants to include)	Replacing the first-past-the-post voting with the proportional representation (PR) system of voting	A a law requiring MP's disclose asset growth every year during tenure and the source of the income	Changing the names of airports, highways	Banning anonymous political donations received through electoral bonds and how much was donated	Candidacy for the Supreme Court primary criteria: Minority religious community, regional diversity, women	BJP	Congress
Ireland	Reducing the allocation of County Council seats for any party that does not have at least 30% female representation	Proposing that the current TD travel expenses budget be reduced	Lobbying for banking transaction charges to be reduced if the transaction is completed in	Proposal to ban anonymous international donations to fund online referendum materials	Streamlining the appointment of judges whereby judges nominated are voted on in groups, not individually, by the Dáil	Sinn Féin	Fianna Fáil

	at County Council level		Irish (as Gaeilge)				
Israel	Proposing to change the voting threshold in the upcoming election	The fee for all parking violations will now be compounding	Changing the name of a square to the opposite language (neutral name)	Proposing to ban small anonymous political donations	Updating the history class middle school such that it must teach at least one history class of the other group	Arab	Jewish
Italy	Introducing income-based traffic penalties	Requiring election candidates to release all income documents for past 10 years	Changing the name of a state highway	Banning anonymous political donations	Appointing the Prime Minister by the Council instead of the President of the Republic of Italy	Left wing	Right wing
Netherlands	A proposed merger between two voting districts	A law that exempts parliament members from disclosing their tax returns	Progressive traffic penalties	Banning anonymous political donations	Appointing judges in groups rather than individually (more efficient but less review)	Right wing	Left wing
Norway	Introducing a penalty charge for unnecessary use of healthcare services	Banning political donations from organizations	Changing the name of a street	Changing requirements for basic financial support for political parties	Reducing the number of voting districts	Right wing	Left wing
Portugal	Income based traffic penalties	Providing tax breaks for large enterprises to open factories/offices	Changing the name of an international airport	Party proposes to open a vocational training center for refugees	Introducing a penalty charge for unnecessary use of healthcare services	Right wing	Left wing
Puerto Rico	Introduce local board of directors for the AEE (Electric Power)	A law requiring governor candidates to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of a town highway	Law banning all anonymous political donations	Introduce a law that would limit town mayor terms	Statehood Party (PNP)	Free Associated State Party (PPD)

	Authority) for each town						
Serbia	Lowering parliamentary threshold for party participation	A law requiring state officials to disclose all assets	Changing the name of important streets	Allowing anonymous political donations	Introducing income based traffic penalties	Pro Russian party associated with eastern values	Pro EU party associated with western values
Slovakia	Increasing the number of voting districts for the parliamentary election	A law increasing severity of penalties for public officials who fail to fully disclose sources of their income	Changing the name of a city square	Allowing anonymous political donations	Appointing judges without a committee hearing (more efficient but less review)	Conservatives	Liberals
Slovenia	Proposing a new map of voting districts	A law abolishing the financial compensation for the past members of the parliament who were not re-elected	Changing the name of the biggest cultural and congress center in the capital	Banning anonymous political donations	Appointing judges in groups rather than individually (more efficient but less review)	right-wing (supporter of center-right or right wing parties)	left-wing (supporter of centre-left or left wing parties)
Spain	Changing electoral representation from districts by province (each province has a number of representatives in the parliament) to a single electoral district (one person one vote)	A law requiring state officials to provide accrediting documents for their work/study history	Changing the name of a highway	Decreasing the upper limit amount of individual political donations	Increasing the length of years in which judges of the constitutional court keep their position, who are partially appointed by the parliament and the senate	Right-wing (alliance of right-wing parties for the scenarios)	Left-wing (alliance of left-wing parties for the scenarios)

Sudan	Increasing smaller party representation in parliament by reducing the number of members required to form a party	Providing tax breaks to foreign companies to open factories	Changing the name of a street to the name of someone associated with the party	Limiting the annual budget of a party coming from donations	Charging variable water tariffs based on household demographic	Conservatives	Progressives
Sweden	Merging two municipalities	Raising the electoral threshold in a municipality	Building a freeway	Banning anonymous political donations	Requiring lay judges to have a law degree	Right-wing ideology/political views	Left-wing ideology/political views
Switzerland	Changing the procedure for preparing the official information booklets for voters before cantonal referendums (independent expert committee instead of the cantonal institution currently in charge)	A law that would require sitting governors to disclose their tax returns and all possible financial conflicts of interests	Changing the name given to a central square in the canton's major city	Banning anonymous political donations on canton level	Disallowing judges to have an affiliation with a political party	Conservative ("Bürgerlich")	Left
Turkey	Changing the committee that draws the municipal district lines to have equal	A law requiring mayors to disclose all assets	Changing the name of the local airport	Banning anonymous political donations	Issuing municipal contracts in batches rather than one by one	People's Alliance (Cumhur İttifakı)	Nation Alliance (Millet İttifakı)

	party representation						
UK	Restricting voters to participate only in electorates with their permanent home address	A bill requiring PM/MPs to disclose tax returns	Changing the name of a UK landmark	Banning all anonymous political donations of any amount	Appointing judges in groups rather than individually	Conservative	Labour
USA	Providing tax breaks for manufacturing companies that create local jobs	New legislation proposes that individual states determine the number of immigrants and refugees they accept each year	Changing the name of a state highway	Banning anonymous political donations	Introducing income based parking tickets	Republican	Democrat

1.2 Country-specific issues arising in methodological design

The following subsections describe highly contextual considerations and challenges faced while developing the instruments for each country. Issues faced in a large number of settings are described in the manuscript; these are notes for future attempts to replicate or general understanding of specific country matters.

Austria

Austria is a democratic republic and there are currently five political parties represented in the Austrian Parliament: the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), the Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ), the Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ), the Greens and the NEOS. We chose the fault line social-liberal or conservative because in the last parliamentary elections the conservative ÖVP had a 37.5% voter share and the center-left party SPÖ had a 21.2% voter share, making it the two most popular parties among voters. As in the original study, they represent opposing political views (conservative or social-liberal similar to Democrat-Republicans). These fault lines can also be observed in the other parties, with the FPÖ being conservative and the Greens and NEOS tending to the social-liberal side. Therefore, most Austrians could be classified either as conservative or social-liberal.

Four scenarios were adapted for Austria. Instead of changing the committee that draws voting district lines to have equal party representation, the scenario proposed was increasing use of referendums for national policy decisions, since constituency boundaries do not play a role in Austrian elections. State highway was switched to "important street". The scenario about banning anonymous political donations was switched to a law requiring donations to be made directly to the party, which then have to be made public, which is something that is currently being discussed in Austria. Appointing judges in groups rather than individually was shifted to a state legislature considering a proposal to introduce penalty charges for the unnecessary use of the healthcare system. Requiring tax disclosures was kept unchanged.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of three separate entities (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, and Brčko District). Each of the entities has its own government, legislation, and political parties, meaning there is no single fault line that reflects the country as a whole. Because of this, we focused only on one of the entities, Republika Srpska, which has a multi-party system where a coalition (with one dominant party) has a parliamentary majority, while the rest form the opposition. To reflect this, we set the fault line as being between the party in power and the opposition, where the opposition was represented with the largest (and most influential) of the parties. Since the differences along the dimensions of right-wing to left-wing or conservative-liberal are not as defined as in other political systems, the chosen fault line was the most relevant and most organic one for the political organization of the country.

We adapted two of the issues to make them relevant for the local context. Firstly, we changed the issues regarding voting district lines to the issue of cleaning up voting registries, since this issue gets substantial media attention in every election cycle in the country. Additionally, we introduced the issue of a new incentive scheme to stimulate highly educated citizens abroad to return in exchange for government jobs to counter the widely-reported "brain drain". In order to account for the built-in

power imbalance between the party in power and the opposition, we framed all scenarios so that they refer to policies promised to voters in campaigning for the next election cycle.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria has a multi-party system, with the National Assembly (the Parliament) currently consisting of five parties. Therefore, the issues used in this study, as well as participants' political affiliation, were adapted to a hypothetical division of nationalist and globalist political views. This adaptation is relevant given the presence of a highly controversial nationalist coalition in the current Bulgarian parliament which often opposes the views of the European Union. To adapt methods to the Bulgarian administrative structure and legislation, the original issues that occurred at state level were adapted to occur at country or province level. In addition, two of the issues in the original study (Banning anonymous political donations and requiring state officials to disclose tax returns) already existed in Bulgaria. Therefore, in the Bulgarian version of the instrument, the scenario was reversed to proposing that those laws be removed.

Some issues arose during data collection. Widespread anti-government protests occurred during data collection and the focus was shifted to a pro- and anti-government division, and perhaps for that reason globalist-nationalist seemed like a less polarising fault line, which might have been why a large number of participants chose "independent" as their political affiliation. Because of the protests, people were also suspicious and less inclined to fill in the surveys.

Canada

Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy with the formal head of state being Queen Elizabeth II and the prime minister acting as the head of government. Canada operates under a "two party-plus" system, meaning it is usually dominated by the centre-right Conservative Party and the centre-left Liberal Party, and often a strong third-place further-left or further-right party (currently the further-left New Democratic Party or NDP). While provincial governments generally follow the two-party system, provincial parties represent the "left/right" split in a variety of ways and are rarely the same as those at the federal level of government. Thus, the fault line was political leaning where participants were asked to identify themselves as left-wing, right-wing, or other.

All issues were kept as similar to the original study as possible although slight adaptations were made to better fit the vernacular of Canada. Practically identical were the issues concerning the banning anonymous political donations, changing the name of a highway, and voting district lines (the only modifications included changing "state highway" to "provincial highway" and "equal party representation" to "equal representation of both left wing and right wing parties"). The issue regarding the appointment of judges we clarified that it was the *province's legislative assembly* appointing the judges in groups rather than individually. The largest change was made to the issue regarding whether tax returns are disclosed. We reversed the issue from a law requiring state officials to disclose tax returns to a law which did not require state officials to disclose tax returns since it is already required of them in Canada.

Croatia

Croatia has a multi-party system, which is dominated by the two largest parties HDZ and SDP. In the July 2020 election, eight political parties plus the representatives of ethnic minorities were elected to the parliament. The centre-right HDZ, together with other right-wing party, won 48% of votes. Opposition led by the centre-left SDP and other left wing party collectively won 32% of votes. Because of this clear distinction, left-right was set as the fault line.

We had to adapt four issues and change one issue to match the Croatian political context. Since Croatia does not have a committee that draws voting district lines (they are fixed), we adapted this issue into reducing the electoral threshold from 5% to 3%. Since the law in Croatia already requires state officials to disclose tax returns, we adapted this issue into introducing higher penalties for politicians for which irregularities are determined when filling in property cards. Since highways in Croatia are not named after people, but streets are, we slightly adapted this issue into changing the name of important street. Since anonymous political donations in Croatia are already banned, we adapted this issue into limiting the political party's budget coming from donations. Finally, we removed appointing judges in groups and replaced with introducing income-based traffic penalties.

Czechia

Czech Republic is a parliamentary democracy with nine political parties currently sitting in the lower chamber, which is the main legislative body in the country. Because the country does not have a bipartisan political system, we grouped the current lower-chamber parties to two blocks - those who supported Milos Zeman in the last presidential election (ANO, KSCM, SPD; pro-Zeman parties) and those who supported his competitor, Jiri Drahos (TOP 09, ODS, Pirati, KDU-CSL, STAN; pro-Drahos parties). One party (CSSD) served as an exclusion, because their members didn't singularly align with either candidate. The resulting two groups mirror real ideological blocks within Czech politics, because these parties often vote similarly in the parliament. The 2018 election is arguably the most divisive political event in the recent memory, because it is the only major election solely based on plurality vote and Czechia has not had any major referendum over the last 15 years. It therefore served as a tangible and relevant fault line.

When adapting the issues to the context of the Czech Republic, we attempted to link the original issues with the closest possible current local issues debated. Four issues are based on real bills or proposals that have been subject to a public debate during the last decade. The remaining issue (changing the name of a Prague square) has been kept in the survey for comparability reasons with the original highway issue. When the regional level used in the original issues was not applicable, the issues were adapted to a national level as regional and municipal authorities in Czechia have comparatively limited legislative power.

Denmark

Denmark's system of government is a parliamentary representative democracy. It is broadly divided into right wing and left wing parties, which form coalitions to have a majority in parliament. While some parties are centrist (e.g. Radikale Venstre) and have historically formed coalitions with both parties from left and right wing, the left-right divide is still rather clear. The current government is left wing and the opposition is right wing.

The issues were framed as hypothetical at a national level given the absence of a regional division where one group could potentially be in power. This meant that the issues had to be framed as

either having the current government in power (left wing), so consistent with the current political situation, or as hypothetically having the opposition (right wing) in power, contrary to the current political situation. This means that the conditions with a left wing government were more realistic than those with a right wing government.

France

France is a republic with a presidential-parliamentary system of government. It is not a bipartisan system but most parties can be situated either on the left or on the right of the political spectrum. Therefore, the two groups established were “left-wing parties” and “right-wing parties”.

All issues were broadly the same as the ones from the original study, with minor modifications to the specific scenarios to further adapt them to the French context. According to the way French politics work, the scenarios are adapted to the national level, except for one which is adapted to the local level. None of the scenarios take place at the regional level.

Although there have been no major issues, current French politics cannot be clearly or only divided into left-wing and right-wing parties. For this reason, some people expressed the impossibility of placing themselves in one of these two poles, and did not continue the survey. Moreover, although the original issues could be well adapted to the French context, not all of them were familiar or relevant to all participants.

Germany

Germany is a democratic republic with a multi-party system. Six parties are represented in the Bundestag (German Parliament) in 2020: Christian-Democratic Union/Christian-Social Union (CDU/CSU), Social Democratic Party (SPD), Alternative for Germany (AfD), Free Democratic Party (FDP), the Left (Die Linke), and the Greens (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen). On the political spectrum, these six parties can be roughly categorized as social-liberal (SPD, Die Linke, and Die Grünen) and conservative (CDU/CSU, AfD, and FDP). As we expected most people to identify with one of the two categories, we established social-liberal and conservative as our fault line.

Two issues were taken from the original study, as these also apply to the German context: banning anonymous political donations and allowing state officials not to disclose tax returns (with a minor modification of reversing the original issue). As the other issues could not be applied to the German context, even with modifications, three additional issues were chosen that reflected the original ones as closely as possible: increasing the number of parliamentary seats by reducing the threshold for eligibility in the Bundestag, a speed limit on highways, and a penalty charge for the unnecessary use of health care services. Regarding challenges, participants expressed concerns that it was unclear which party was taking action in some of the scenarios.

Ireland

The Republic of Ireland is a parliamentary democracy. Political parties are elected using a single transferable vote system, a form of proportional representation. Historically, two broadly central parties which share a common root, Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael, have formed the government

majority either alone or in coalition with others. Following the 2020 election, centrally-aligned Fine Gael was the main party in power with a left-leaning opposition party, Sinn Féin, standing as the main opposition. These parties collectively received the majority of votes and hold contrasting political views. These groups were chosen as they were simple to identify, represented a majority of voters, and highlighted divergent viewpoints.

Two issues (banning anonymous donations and appointing judges) were adapted directly from the original study. For “changing the name of a state highway” an alternative that evoked a similar sense of socio-political identity was created based around the use of the Irish language. For “tax returns”, politicians’ travel budgets were instead chosen to represent Irish law and current media discourse regarding political spending. The voting district issue was adapted to the county council level, with representation based on gender-ratios used to imply a need for equity.

Israel

Israel is governed by a multi-party parliamentary system. Israel has a system of proportional representation, in which the whole state is considered a single constituency. Every party running for election presents a list of candidates, and Parliament (Knesset) seats are assigned in proportion to each party’s percentage of the total national vote. No one party has ever received enough seats in Parliament to be the majority, and so the government (run by the Prime Minister) is based on a coalition of many political parties. Bills in governments can be presented by an individual Knesset member, a group of Knesset members, the Government as a whole, or a single Minister. There are left wing groups, right wing groups, and centrist groups (which form coalitions with both sides of the political spectrum). Since the government is not bipartisan and instead complex because of the mix between political and ethnic identities, ethnic groups were chosen as the fault-line as a way to divide some of the political groups representative in Parliament. In this way, political action scenarios were still relevant. The ethnic groups chosen were Jews and Arabs. We did not choose Jews and Muslims because there are Arab Christians or Bedouins who may identify as Arab and not Muslim. We also did not choose Israeli and Palestinian because there are Israeli Arabs and so that might confused the groups and the data. Also, when trying to find a split in politics, it would not work to do simply Palestinian and Israeli. There was concern about the credibility of Arabs having power over Jews, but ultimately, it was settled as it is credible for Arabs to propose and pass these relatively minor laws.

Three of the issues were adapted directly from the original study with minor tweaks to make them relevant to the Israel context and ensure they were not too controversial (“voting district lines” to “voting threshold”, “change name of state highway” to “change name of town square from Hebrew to Arabic or the opposite but to a neutral word/name”, “banning political donations” to “banning small political donations”, as large political donations are already banned). The scenario regarding parking violation fines was used as an alternative to the income-based traffic violations idea that was proposed and used by many other countries. This change seeks to decrease any confounding variables due to differences in socio-economic status, as well as probability of scenario occurring due to varied cultural norms, possible discrimination, or unequal population proportion. There were, however, still minor issues of population proportion and discrimination via car quality. Lastly, the issue about teaching the history of the other group was chosen because it clearly illustrates a difference based on ethnic groups that is not tied to other confounding variables.

After various considerations, it was decided to implement the instrument only in Hebrew. This did complicate getting responses from a sufficient number of Arabs, but allowed for a common potential

confound among participants. This was preferred as opposed to creating an ambiguous set of complex differences between item cognition in different languages along with the above variations in political and ethnic identities.

Italy

Italy is a republic with a presidential-parliamentary system of government. It is not a strictly defined bipartisan system but most parties are generally situated either on the left or on the right of the political spectrum, with the center being independent. Therefore, the fault line established in our study was between a generic Left or Right Wing political orientation.

All issues are almost the same as the ones from the original study, with minor modifications to the specific scenarios to ensure they would adapt logically to the Italian context. The scenarios were adapted to the national level, except for one which was adapted to the regional level. One of the scenarios from the original study was slightly modified to fit the Italian structure of government; “Appointing of the Prime Minister by the Council instead of by the President of the Republic of Italy” was used instead of the Appointment of judges, since judges in Italy can either be elected by the Council or achieve the appointment through a merit-based process. The process of appointment of the Prime minister was the closest translation of the scenario in order to preserve the original intention.

Netherlands

The Netherlands is a parliamentary representative democracy with a multi-party system. Parties vary on their position along the political spectrum, and are readily identified as either being left or right-wing. As such, participants were asked to identify themselves as either supporting a right-wing or left-wing party.

Two of the original issues were used, “banning anonymous political donations”, and “appointing judges in groups rather than individually”, as these issues were applicable to the Netherlands. The three remaining original issues were not used as they did not directly apply to the Netherlands. Changing the name of a state highway did not fit in the Dutch context as the dispute about the appropriateness or symbolism of naming public infrastructure and statues is not a polarizing issue in The Netherlands. Participants were instead presented a municipality's proposition to penalize traffic violations proportional to income (progressive traffic penalties). Dutch state officials are already required to disclose their tax income, issue shifted to a proposed law that would exempt parliament members from disclosing their incomes. As gerrymandering is not an issue in The Netherlands, we changed the scenario to a proposed merger of two municipal voting districts that would either shift the balance of power towards the in- or outgroup.

Norway

Norway's political system is a parliamentary and representative democratic monarchy. As Norway has a multi-party system with two main electoral blocs, the fault line “Left-wing” and “Right-wing” was deemed most appropriate.

Two issues were kept from the original study, though adapted to a Norwegian context: banning anonymous political donations and changing the name of a street. Three items were added: introducing a penalty charge for unnecessary use of healthcare services, changing requirements for basic financial support, and reducing the number of voting districts. The two latter were chosen as they could potentially represent a benefit or disadvantage for any electoral bloc. The third unique issue, charging for unnecessary use of healthcare, was judged as well-balanced as both electoral blocs generally agree that healthcare services should not be exploited, and it is plausible to assume that which voter group overuse healthcare services will differ between municipalities.

One concern was that changing voting districts would not actually have an impact on party representation. One participant pointed out that it is unlikely that changing the number of voting districts would have an effect on the number of representatives from each party. However, we kept the issue as it has been an actual proposal, and according to an official report on the Norwegian voting system¹, it is difficult to say exactly how it will affect party representation. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that it was unlikely to have a large effect as stated in the scenario (which claims the other electoral bloc would gain power); we judge it unlikely that the majority of participants would have issues imagining the scenario.

1. NOU 2020: 6. *Frie og hemmelige valg – Ny valglov*. (Kommunal- og moderniseringsdepartementet, 2020).

Portugal

Portugal has a multi-party system in which most political parties have a right-left orientation. We used this general faultline to define two groups for our study. Furthermore, we adapted the issues to fit a municipal level, as the states issues do not apply to our country.

One issue was adapted to changing the name of an international airport. Four additional items were used that reflected issues used in the other countries but were not automatically associated with one wing or the other: income based traffic penalties; providing tax breaks for foreign companies to open factories/offices that create local jobs (issue of procedural power); introducing a penalty charge for unnecessary use of healthcare services; proposition to open a vocational training center for refugees (issue of procedural power).

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is a commonwealth, or associated territory, of the United States of America. Puerto Rico has a democratic representative system of government, and a two-party system government that has dominated the political space. The two main political parties are the New Progressive Party (PNP in Spanish), which favors becoming a US state, and the Popular Democratic Party (PPD in Spanish), which favors maintaining the commonwealth status. Even though new parties have grown, and the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP in Spanish) has been present for more than fifty years, no party other than the PNP or PPD has held power or a majority government. While part of the United States, there is no direct equivalent for Democrats and Republicans on the island because both PNP and PPD members differ ideologically. It is their view on the island's political status that ties them together within parties.

While running experiment 4, Puerto Rico held its primaries for the upcoming election. The process was flawed, causing discontent with both main parties (PNP & PPD) and that could have affected participants' willingness to take a political-related survey. Two tropical storms also occurred during the course of data recollection, causing many people to lose power and have no access to social media, which might have affected participation. For Experiment 6, we added "I believe that" for linguistic clarity at the beginning of the Obstructionism prompt. We also note that there has been some decline in party membership between PNP and PPD, as smaller parties have been increasing lately.

Serbia

Serbia is a parliamentary democracy, with a multiparty system. Constitutionally, the president has a ceremonial function, while the prime minister leads the country as head of government, although in practice this is not currently the case. Parties do not have a strongly developed left-right orientation, and often lack developed political programs. Opposing parties are marginal, and form coalitions only on the basis of overthrowing the ruling party rather than on specific policy objectives. This is why for the fault line, we chose between sympathy for the West (EU) and sympathy for the East (Russia), which is a divisive topic in Serbia and does relate to policy decisions. Pro-East sympathisers tend to have more traditional or conservative opinions, while pro-West sympathisers, more liberal or progressive ones.

All the issues except for one from the original study were appropriate for Serbian context and sample, hence they were used in the current study. The one issue that was adapted to make it relevant for the local context was the one dealing with appointing judges. This topic, in spite of getting media and political attention from time to time, is unclear in practice – judges do get appointed individually, but on a list, and are approved by the national assembly, which basically means that the legislative branch approves the judicial. Because of the absence of a politically-aligned in-group and out-group, participants were instead asked to rate a city council's proposition to penalize traffic violations proportional to income (progressive traffic penalties).

Slovakia

Slovakia is a parliamentary democracy with a multi-party system with many relatively small political parties. The fault line between liberals and conservatives was chosen as different positions on social issues are currently perceived as the most polarizing across the political spectrum. We opted for neutral-sounding labels, even though many on the conservative part of the spectrum could be described as nationalists or extreme right.

We implemented the original issues as closely as possible. As disclosure of tax returns is already mandatory and anonymous political donations are banned, we asked about increasing penalties for non disclosure and allowing donations instead. We presented changing the name of a town square instead of a highway, as highways are usually not named in Slovakia. As there is currently only a single voting district in Slovakia, we asked about increasing the number of districts. Lastly, we only slightly reworded the scenario with appointing judges.

Slovenia

Slovenia has a multi-party system with nine parties currently sitting in the National Assembly (elected via a proportional electoral system). However, there is a clear division in the public discourse between left-leaning and right-leaning parties, which has been present ever since independence and remains salient even when “fresh-face” or “centrists” parties emerge (a general trend in the past years). Voters in Slovenia are thus still regarded as “leftist” or “rightist”, based on their party preference. Therefore, all issues used in this study were adapted to reflect the aforementioned fault line of left-right.

Four of the original issues were retained but adapted to fit the national and legislative context of Slovenia. Due to the large number of political parties, equal representation in any committee in Slovenia is unlikely. However, Slovenia is currently in the process of redrawing the voting districts; while redistricting is unlikely to change the party composition of the National Assembly, it can affect which candidates are elected. As state highways are numbered, not named, we presented a proposal to rename a large cultural and event center that holds major national importance. One of the issues was not applicable as disclosing tax returns is already required for state officials in Slovenia. We thus created a scenario about financial compensation for past members of the parliament who were not re-elected. The issue retains both legislative and financial aspects, and has some support in the population across the aisle (while no political party has claimed its support for implementing such a law).

In questions about dislike/opposition/unacceptability/obstruction, the conditional form of the verb was used (in Slovenian, sentence case cannot be used in hypothetical scenarios). It is not believed that this should have had a major impact on responses.

Spain

The Spanish political system is a parliamentary monarchy. The president is elected by the congress. There are five major national political parties and other smaller national and local parties. For the president to be elected, parties usually form coalitions until more than half of the members reach an agreement regarding who to vote as president. Coalitions are identified and referred to as left-wing and right-wing by the media and citizens.

The issues are adaptations of the ones used in the original study, in line with the national legislation and the debates present in society. For example, showing tax returns is already compulsory for the members of congress in Spain. Hence, we used education/work credentials instead, which is currently debated in the country. As anonymous donations to political parties are banned in Spain, we used the maximum amount for individual donations to political parties. Likewise, as electoral districts in Spain are whole provinces and these cannot be redrawn, it was changed to using a single electoral district instead of the actual system, which is debated in every election. Similar adaptations were made for the issue about judge appointments. In Spain, judges are not nominated directly by the president, but by the General Council of Judicial Power. Thus, the only possible relevant variation would concern how often these are appointed.

Sudan

There was a revolution in Sudan in 2019. Currently, all branches of the Sudanese government are undergoing a complete reconstitution, though there are still right-wing and left-wing leaning parties.

There is no civilian-elected parliament as of now, so crafting the scenarios such that they match the current revolutionary climate required considerable adaptation of phrasing and application.

The transitional government in Sudan is currently led by three councils: the Sovereign Council, the Council/Cabinet of Ministers and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council (the transitional Parliament) consists of around 300 seats, 67% of those seats go to the revolutionary front called "The Force for Freedom and Change" (FFC) and 33% of the seats go to civilian representatives selected by the Military Council. Furthermore, the FFC selected the Prime Minister and his Cabinet of Ministers (Council of Ministers), in addition to 60% of the Sovereign Council, where the Military Council selects military personnel to fill the remaining 40%.

Left-leaning parties are associated with the liberal factions and political groups in Sudan, who are affiliated to the Socialist blocs of previous governments (i.e. the Secular blocs). Whereas, right-leaning parties are associated with the conservative factions and political groups in Sudan. Who are affiliated to the religious or traditionalist blocs of previous governments, (i.e. the Islamic bloc). The Islamic bloc ruled during the recently-ended, 30-year dictatorship.

Two of the issues were adapted from the original study with minor tweaks to make them relevant to the Sudanese context ("change name of state highway" to "change the name of a main street in a city to honor a Martyr of the Revolution", and "banning political donations" to "limiting the amount of a party's budget coming from donations"). Three issues adopted by other countries were adopted and modified. "Income-based traffic violations" was changed to "water tariffs based on household demographics". "Coalitions in the Parliament" was reworded to match attitudes towards Parliament reconstruction and "Providing tax breaks for foreign companies" was made specific to localities to allow for conservative/liberal leaning distinctions.

Sudan's electric grid and internet network are not as stable or reliable as any of the other countries in this research, there are daily power outages across the capital, and solid internet infrastructure bandwidth, outside of the capital city (Khartoum). So, the researcher reached out to staff at the Center for Peace and Development, and local youth groups to print out copies of the survey and mobilized data collectors to attend youth group meetings as well as conservative and liberal coalition functions, to collect data and then to fill out surveys onto the Qualtrics Link at the Center's Headquarters, where a computer with a stable ethernet connection was available. Furthermore, the mass majority of data points collected selected "other", instead of Liberal/Left-leaning political group" or "Conservative/Right leaning"

Sweden

Sweden is a parliamentary representative democracy with eight parties represented in the national parliament. While all the parties can be placed on either side on a left-right political spectrum, it is common that they cooperate on various issues in different constellations. Furthermore, since the election of 2018, the Swedish government consists of two parties regarded as centre-left, supported by one left-wing party and two centre-right parties. Because of this, a fault line based on current Swedish political parties is not easily constructed. However, a clear majority of Swedish voters identify themselves as either left-wing or right-wing, in terms of political views, and vote accordingly. Therefore, this was used as the fault line in the Swedish version of the study and described in the scenarios as "a left-wing majority" or "a right-wing majority" taking political action at a national, regional or municipal level.

Only one issue from the original study was directly applicable in a Swedish context: banning anonymous political donations. Therefore, four new issues were created with the intention to reflect the original ones as closely as possible, framed as proposals brought up at any of the three levels of government: Merging two municipalities (which could potentially shift the balance of power between political parties), raising the electoral threshold in a municipality, building a freeway through a city and a requirement for all lay judges to have a law degree.

There was some concern in the translation that participants might have rated the policy action itself as opposed to the rating of the group taking action. Results do not indicate any clear pattern like this.

Switzerland

Switzerland has a nuanced political landscape with 15 political parties that are represented in the Swiss Parliament. Five of these parties are represented on the Federal Council that forms the government. The fault line conservative ("bürgerlich") and left ("links") was chosen because it is a commonly drawn distinction between groups of parties that is often used by media outlets to refer to the positions of broader groups. We also relied on the judgment of locals who agreed that this fault line was the best way to characterize distinct groups.

Switzerland has a federal system that gives cantons (and communes) a large amount of autonomy and authority over a range of matters. To ensure that different scenarios about the power distributions are believable, the issues were phrased at the level of the cantons. One of the original issues (regarding voting districts) did not apply in the Swiss context, and was replaced with an issue regarding the information leaflet that is officially provided to voters before a referendum. Direct democracy is an important feature of the Swiss political system and thus, referenda (also at the cantonal level) are an important part of the political discourse. Since highways are not named in Switzerland, the issue regarding a highway was changed into naming a public square.

Turkey

Turkey has a multi-party system and the Turkish parliament has MPs from 12 political parties. The Turkish public can be generally distinguished between the conservatives and secularists, who are represented by the People's Alliance and Nation Alliance, respectively. These two alliances were formed during the last parliamentary elections in Turkey. MPs from the two alliances make up 87.5% of all MPs in the parliament, hence representative of the general population. The People's Alliance was originally established between the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) and Nationalist Movement Party (MHP), is right-wing, and has a conservative, Islamist, and nationalist stance. The Nation Alliance is led by the opposition parties Republican People's Party (CHP) and Good Party (İYİP), secularist, and centrist-nationalist.

One issue was the exact same as the first study: banning political donations. Three issues from the original study were kept but changed to suit the political context and structure in Turkey. State highways are typically numbered and not named, so we altered this issue to changing the name of the local airport. We adapted the issues regarding the voting district lines and state officials disclosing tax returns to be more local: municipal district lines and mayors disclosing all assets. One issue was changed from appointing judges in groups rather than individually, to issuing municipal

contracts in batches rather than one by one. The group appointing the judges consists mainly of pro-government members, thus we opted to municipal contracts.

United Kingdom

The UK political system is a multi-party Parliamentary system, however the dominant parties have long been the centre-right Conservative Party and the centre-left Labour Party. These groups were chosen for the fault lines since although other parties are not without support or influence (particularly outside of England), these parties hold the most seats in government and provide an easily definable, logical divide.

Two issues were kept practically identical to the original study (banning anonymous political donations and appointing judges in groups). Two further issues were slightly adapted to suit national context (changing the name of a landmark rather than a highway, and requiring Members of Parliament to disclose tax returns rather than sitting governors). The final issue was altered to better suit the UK voting system (restricting voters to participate only in electorates with their permanent home address).

United States

The United States is a *de facto* two-party democratic system in which a broad left-wing (Democratic Party) and broad right-wing (Republican Party) represent the vast majority of elected officials. While the system is not officially limited to these parties, legislation, protocols, and norms have essentially entrenched them such that there are few policies pushed outside of these two groups. These groups were chosen for the fault lines as it is simple to identify and define, even if both parties have more liberal, more moderate, and more conservative members, and have a broad mandate from constituents. Therefore, this approach makes sense for covering a wide range of issues.

Two issues were directly repeated from the first study because they were most commonly used in the other countries: banning anonymous donations and replacing names of highways. Three additional items were used that reflected issues used in the other countries but were not automatically associated with one party or another: income-based parking tickets, state-level control over refugee immigration intake, and state-level tax breaks for manufacturing companies that create local jobs.

2 Supplementary Tables

2.1 Demographic Overview Tables

Table 1. Demographic Overview Experiment 4

Country	Age				Gender			Education (111 not available)								
	N	Mean	Min	Max	Female	Male	Non-binary	No answer	Less than high school	High school or equivalent	Some university, college, or vocational school	Community college or higher vocational school	Undergraduate (Bachelor or equivalent)	Master's degree or equivalent	Doctoral (PhD, MD, JD, or equivalent)	
ALL	5406	34.5	18	75	2265	2852	84	205	147	885	848	405	1361	1329	320	
Austria	158	37.6	18	75	62	86	5	5	0	58	0	22	38	32	5	
Bosnia	71	33.8	18	60	34	30	2	5	3	14	6	5	33	5	4	
Bulgaria	218	35.1	18	68	84	122	3	9	2	22	28	4	56	93	9	
Canada	124	35.7	18	75	56	64	2	2	2	14	24	15	43	19	5	
Croatia	209	33.2	18	75	92	109	2	6	43	32	73	39	20	0	0	
Czechia	307	36.5	18	75	142	149	2	14	16	10	80	7	50	122	16	
Denmark	291	42.7	18	75	121	158	2	10	14	37	59	47	59	62	6	
France	277	30.0	18	75	101	143	11	22	5	42	0	14	54	107	42	
Germany	211	32.9	18	75	93	112	2	4	0	53	0	20	76	55	6	
Ireland	148	31.0	18	75	66	74	2	6	1	23	31	7	52	27	4	
Israel	251	30.0	18	73	126	105	10	10	2	44	67	8	65	46	16	
Italy	181	30.6	18	75	96	79	3	3	6	40	27	1	47	46	12	
Netherlands	165	32.1	18	75	67	94	1	3	0	21	6	46	33	44	13	
Norway	163	35.4	18	75	47	111	0	5	2	24	34	0	55	42	3	
Portugal	156	37.4	19	68	82	69	0	5	3	15	10	0	77	43	4	
Puerto Rico	135	44.9	18	75	74	58	0	3	1	10	8	7	44	35	29	
Serbia	236	34.0	18	75	110	114	3	9	1	30	68	20	53	47	13	
Slovakia	247	35.2	18	75	65	166	4	12	11	62	17	24	27	72	28	
Slovenia	262	42.4	18	75	121	125	4	12	3	52	23	0	51	93	32	
Spain	256	26.6	18	75	73	159	9	15	2	79	28	16	58	49	16	
Sudan	133	41.2	18	75	42	87	2	2	5	16	0	35	31	44	0	
Sweden	368	38.4	18	75	134	216	3	15	13	69	50	25	84	103	13	
Switzerland	163	40.8	20	75	55	98	4	6	6	21	24	27	27	36	19	
Turkey	97	29.4	18	75	36	54	1	6	3	24	2	0	48	14	3	
UK	213	34.0	18	75	84	121	3	5	2	19	38	5	79	56	10	
USA	366	24.4	18	75	202	149	4	11	1	54	145	11	101	37	12	

Table 2. Demographic Overview Experiment 6

Country	Age				Gender		Education (66 not available)								
	N	Mean	Min	Max	Female	Male	Non-binary	No answer	Less than high school	High school or equivalent	Some university, college, or vocational school	Community college or higher vocational school	Undergraduate (Bachelor or equivalent)	Master's degree or equivalent	Doctoral (PhD, MD, JD, or equivalent)
ALL	4801	35.4	18	75	1981	2662	58	100	105	911	814	426	1196	1058	225
Denmark	361	34.4	18	75	152	193	7	9	27	70	89	38	55	64	9
France	532	28.2	18	62	211	305	14	2	16	90	18	58	146	180	23
Germany	637	33.2	18	75	241	379	9	8	0	45	167	85	163	156	19
Puerto Rico	52	49.4	20	75	36	10	0	6	1	1	3	1	12	13	17
Serbia	267	37.2	18	72	108	147	1	11	9	43	72	26	43	53	11
Slovakia	353	36.8	18	75	106	237	1	9	14	118	15	34	37	92	36
Slovenia	675	43.2	18	75	295	345	6	29	7	261	102	0	120	120	49
Spain	630	30.3	18	72	256	363	7	4	7	93	90	86	224	110	17
Sweden	675	39.2	18	75	255	399	6	15	21	138	107	47	175	163	14
USA	619	34.1	18	75	321	284	7	7	3	52	151	51	221	107	30

Some participants reported ages that were implausibly high; to avoid these biasing analyses, we capped the age variable at 75. Fifty-three observations from Experiment 4 and 38 observations in Experiment 6 were capped in this manner.

2.2 Tables of paid and unpaid samples

Table 3. Recruitment Method Experiment 4

Country	Standard	Prolific (paid)	Total
Austria	158	0	158
Bosnia	71	0	71
Bulgaria	218	0	218
Canada	59	65	124
Croatia	209	0	209
Czechia	307	0	307
Denmark	291	0	291
France	277	0	277
Germany	211	0	211
Ireland	78	70	148
Israel	240	11	251
Italy	105	76	181
Netherlands	117	48	165
Norway	163	0	163
Portugal	156	0	156
Puerto Rico	135	0	135
Serbia	236	0	236
Slovakia	247	0	247
Slovenia	262	0	262
Spain	256	0	256
Sudan	133	0	133
Sweden	368	0	368
Switzerland	163	0	163
Turkey	97	0	97
UK	213	0	213
USA	366	0	366

Table 4. Recruitment Method Experiment 6

Country	Standard	Prolific (paid)	Total
Denmark	265	96	361
France	112	420	532
Germany	192	445	637
Puerto Rico	52	0	52
Serbia	267	0	267
Slovakia	353	0	353
Slovenia	542	133	675
Spain	0	630	630
Sweden	502	173	675
USA	113	506	619

Table 5. Bayesian Robustness Check

	Intercept [95% CredInt]	BIngroup [95% CredInt]	BOutgroup [95% CredInt]
Main model	0.22 [0.09-0.35]	0.22 [0.14-0.31]	0.67 [0.54-0.80]
Precise priors	0.22 [0.08-0.35]	0.22 [0.14-0.31]	0.67 [0.54-0.79]
Diffuse priors	0.22 [0.09-0.35]	0.22 [0.14-0.31]	0.67 0.54-0.80]

2.3 Tables of experimental t-tests to complement manuscript figures

Table 6. Experiment 4 T-tests (not pre-registered; provided on journal request to complement Figure 1)

Country	First-order n	Outgroup n	First-order mean (sd)	Outgroup mean (sd)	t-value	df	p	Cohen's D [95%CI]
Puerto Rico	54	41	45.1 (19.25)	84.12 (12.62)	11.91	91.25	<.0001	2.4 [1.87-3.2]
Spain	90	89	37.75 (17.98)	71.99 (16.93)	13.12	176.57	<.0001	1.96 [1.59-2.43]
Italy	62	61	44.02 (19.57)	73.64 (12.15)	10.1	102.19	<.0001	1.82 [1.42-2.35]
Croatia	85	65	45.01 (16.68)	73.84 (18.19)	9.97	131.37	<.0001	1.65 [1.29-2.18]
Sweden	130	132	44.54 (19.46)	73.61 (15.62)	13.32	246.8	<.0001	1.65 [1.39-1.94]
Austria	57	65	39.45 (15.85)	66.61 (17.94)	8.88	119.99	<.0001	1.6 [1.16-2.1]
Norway	60	52	50.66 (18.19)	75.55 (15.14)	7.9	109.84	<.0001	1.49 [1.15-1.9]
Portugal	55	51	50.8 (19.22)	76.19 (15.42)	7.52	101.93	<.0001	1.46 [1-2.06]
France	105	91	43.82 (20.78)	70.06 (15.89)	10	191.13	<.0001	1.42 [1.09-1.8]
Switzerland	69	52	43.11 (25.37)	72.83 (17.79)	7.57	118.45	<.0001	1.36 [0.95-1.83]
USA	138	127	45.83 (17.49)	68.66 (16.68)	10.87	262.66	<.0001	1.34 [1.05-1.63]
Slovenia	97	84	59.24 (17.61)	80.87 (15.29)	8.85	179	<.0001	1.31 [1-1.69]
UK	89	62	46.09 (17.32)	67.61 (16.43)	7.74	135.66	<.0001	1.27 [0.92-1.72]
Denmark	107	95	50.53 (13.48)	67.76 (15.43)	8.4	187.97	<.0001	1.19 [0.88-1.57]
Netherlands	59	54	48.34 (16.52)	64.47 (13.29)	5.74	109.25	<.0001	1.08 [0.7-1.54]
Slovakia	107	79	51.61 (18.19)	71.29 (18.36)	7.25	167.36	<.0001	1.08 [0.74-1.44]
Serbia	89	79	44.06 (20.45)	64.82 (18.71)	6.87	165.84	<.0001	1.06 [0.73-1.46]
Czechia	111	107	51.66 (17.24)	68.22 (16.25)	7.3	215.89	<.0001	0.99 [0.71-1.29]
Canada	45	41	51.85 (17.47)	66.83 (15.49)	4.22	83.94	0.0001	0.91 [0.46-1.41]
Turkey	35	30	57.24 (20.33)	76.21 (22.82)	3.51	58.71	0.0009	0.88 [0.36-1.52]
Bosnia	23	26	52.93 (25.33)	73.19 (21.48)	3	43.42	0.0045	0.86 [0.32-1.56]
Israel	88	86	51.26 (22.78)	67.55 (16.46)	5.42	158.52	<.0001	0.82 [0.52-1.16]
Ireland	53	46	45.03 (18.12)	60.81 (21.69)	3.89	88.05	0.0002	0.79 [0.41-1.26]
Germany	77	61	50.94 (18.59)	61.79 (15.89)	3.69	135.19	0.0003	0.63 [0.29-0.99]
Bulgaria	85	66	62.95 (15.83)	71.24 (12.53)	3.59	148.94	0.0004	0.58 [0.28-0.92]

Sudan	49	43	63.34 (20.37)	63.42 (19.96)	0.02	88.89	0.985	0 [-0.39-0.43]
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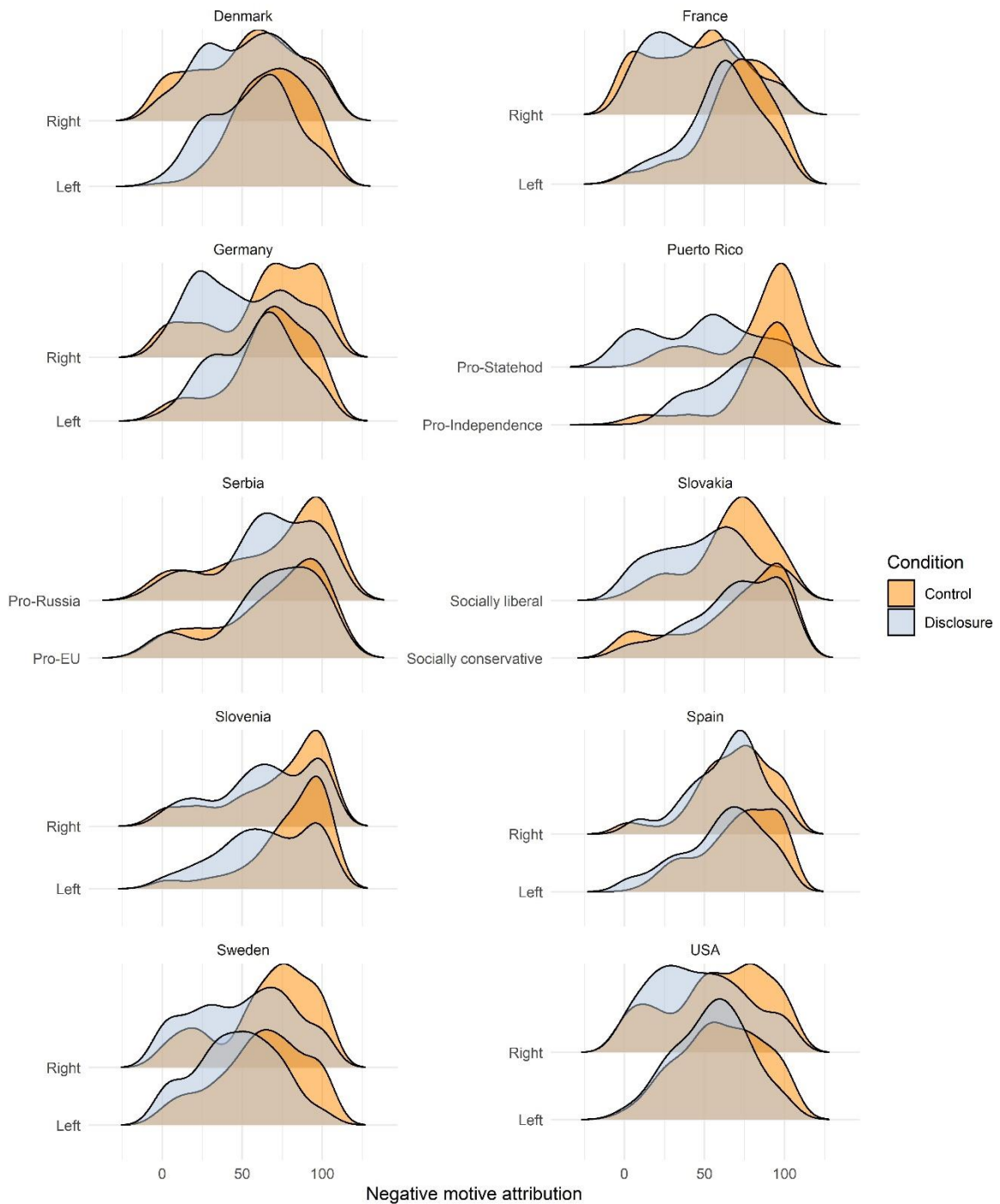
Table 7. Experiment 6 T-tests (not pre-registered; provided on journal request to complement Figure 2)

Country	Control n	Disclosure n	Control mean (sd)	Disclosure mean (sd)	t-value	df	p	Cohen's D [95%CI]
Puerto Rico	26	26	84.15 (24.95)	59.69 (31.2)	3.12	47.7	0.003	0.87 [0.27-1.56]
Sweden	339	336	63.16 (28.07)	48.68 (28.09)	6.7	672.94	<.0001	0.52 [0.36-0.68]
Slovenia	343	332	77.57 (26.68)	64.53 (28.95)	6.08	664.33	<.0001	0.47 [0.3-0.63]
Germany	325	312	66.47 (26.95)	56.56 (26.3)	4.7	634.83	<.0001	0.37 [0.21-0.53]
Spain	315	315	70.67 (23.74)	61.97 (24.82)	4.5	626.76	<.0001	0.36 [0.21-0.53]
USA	309	310	60.02 (27.11)	52.59 (25.02)	3.54	612.75	0.0004	0.28 [0.13-0.44]
Denmark	178	183	62.51 (26.96)	55.99 (26.38)	2.32	358.12	0.0209	0.24 [0.02-0.46]
Slovakia	179	174	68.03 (28.63)	61.01 (29.65)	2.26	349.6	0.0242	0.24 [0.04-0.47]
France	268	264	62.46 (27.4)	56.47 (26.09)	2.58	529.4	0.0101	0.22 [0.06-0.39]
Serbia	135	132	68.47 (32.58)	67.04 (30.16)	0.37	264.21	0.712	0.05 [-0.19-0.3]

3 Supplementary Figures

3.1 Experiment 6 Negative Motive Attributions By Faultline

Figure 1. Differences in negative motive attributions for the different fault line groups



3.2 Experiment 4 Scenario Perception by Faultline Group

Figure 2. Differences in first order judgements for the different fault line groups

