

SECTION 1: SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS & ANALYSES FOR STUDY 1

Post-hoc Power Analysis

We did not conduct an a priori power analysis here; a post-hoc power analysis (using G*Power, Faul, Erdfelder, Lang, & Buchner, 2007) revealed that within our sample the power to detect an effect size for our key theoretical comparison (e.g., the comparison between Leave vs. Remain, Cohen's $d = .50$) was determined to be .93.

Full scale items

Unless otherwise noted, all scales ranged from from 0 (*strongly disagree*) to 100 (*strongly agree*). The order in which the scales are presented below corresponds to the order they appeared in the original study survey.

Key Variables

Attributions of motives

Subtle attribution

Please complete the gap in the following sentence. Write your chosen word(s) in the space below the sentence.

Thomas Mair is a _____ who killed Jo Cox.

Participants used a ranged of descriptors, examples of which were: 'Extremist', 'nutter', 'deranged', 'nazi', 'man', etc. The first author and a graduate student, who was blind to the predictions of this study, coded the descriptors on two scales; a) the extent to which the descriptors were indicative of motives due to ill mental health and b) the extent to which the descriptors were indicative of motives due to political ideology. Both scales ranged from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*). Coding was conducted individually first (Krippendorff's for mental health and political ideology; $\alpha = .96$ and $.94$, respectively) and discrepant codes were discussed jointly until an agreement was reached. The scores based on the mental health scale were subtracted from the scores based on the political ideology scale, such that a positive score was indicative of mental health problems as an underlying motive for the killing while a negative score reflected political ideology as a motive for the killing.

Explicit attribution ($r(188) = .72, p < .001$)

1. I have no doubt that Thomas Mair killed Jo Cox because he is [0 = *a terrorist*; 100 = *mentally ill*].
2. Use the slider to indicate which view is closest to your personal view [0 = *Thomas Mair killed Jo Cox because of his political ideology*; 100 = *Thomas Mair killed Jo Cox because of him being mentally ill*].

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Punitiveness (modelled on Kteily, Cotterill, Sidanius, Sheehy-Skeffington, & Bergh, 2014; Cronbach's $\alpha = .66$)

1. The police should investigate Thomas Mair's family members and friends.
2. Thomas Mair should be placed in solitary confinement for the duration of any time he spends in jail.
3. Thomas Mair should receive a max. of 20 years in prison with the possibility of parole.
4. Thomas Mair should receive a max. of 20-40 years in prison without no parole.
5. Thomas Mair should receive life in prison with no parole.

Note that because items 3 & 4 reduced the scale's reliability to ($\alpha = .43$), they were excluded from the scale to obtain a more reliable scale ($\alpha = .66$). We suspect that both items containing the word 'parole' but with different sentence meanings may have led participants to produce inconsistent evaluation of them. Additionally, a typo in the latter item included two negatives, which may have caused some confusion for participants.

Additional measures collected in Study 1 (not reported in the article)

Social dominance scale (Ho et al., 2015; Cronbach's $\alpha = .84$)

1. An ideal society requires some groups to be on top and others to be on the bottom.
2. Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups.
3. No one group should dominate in society.
4. Groups at the bottom are just as deserving as groups at the top.
5. Group equality should not be our primary goal.
6. It is unjust to try to make groups equal.
7. We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups.
8. We should work to give all groups an equal chance to succeed.

Right wing authoritarianism (Altemeyer, 1981; Cronbach's $\alpha = .73$)

1. People should pay less attention to the Bible and other old traditional forms of religious guidance and instead develop their own personal standards of what is moral and immoral.
2. It may be considered old fashioned by some, but having a decent respectable appearance is still the mark of a gentleman and, especially, a lady.
3. Obedience and respect for authority are the most important virtues children should learn.
4. Rules about being "well mannered" and respectable are chains from the past, which we should question very thoroughly before accepting.
5. In these troubled times, laws have to be enforced without mercy, especially when dealing with the agitators and revolutionaries who are stirring things up.
6. Young people sometimes get rebellious ideas, but as they grow up they ought to get over them and settle down.
7. Our customs and national heritage are the things that have made us great, and certain people should be made to show greater respect for them.

Social identification with Britain (Leach et al., 2008; Cronbach's $\alpha = .96$)

1. I feel a bond with Britain.

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2. I feel solidarity with Britain.
3. I feel committed to Britain.
4. I am glad to be British.
5. I think that Britain has a lot to be proud of.
6. It is pleasant to be British.
7. Being British gives me a good feeling.
8. I often think about the fact that I am British.
9. The fact that I am British is an important part of my identity.
10. Being British is an important part of how I see myself.
11. I have a lot in common with the average British person.
12. I am similar to the average British person.
13. British people have a lot in common with each other.
14. British people are very similar to each other.

Fear and hopes regarding the Referendum (open answer)

1. In this section of the study, we are interested in your views about the upcoming referendum regarding whether the UK should leave or stay in the European Union. Use the box below to briefly express your fears and hopes about the referendum. (We note that data on this open-ended task has not been analysed).

Continuous Referendum preference

1. Using the slider, indicate your preferred outcome of the referendum [0 = *Leave EU*; 100 = *Stay in EU*]

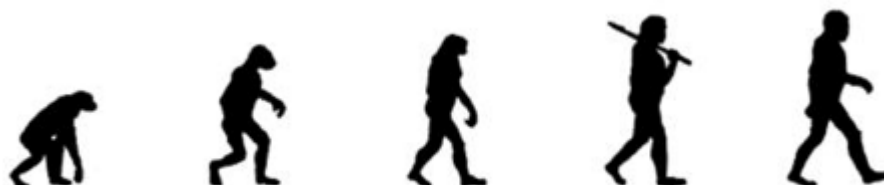
Personal importance

1. How important is this referendum to you personally?
2. How important is it to you personally that your preferred outcome of the referendum wins?

Negative emotional reactions (Cronbach's $\alpha = .85$)

After the news about Jo Cox' killing, to what extent did you feel the following emotions about her killing (please assess all the emotions below):

1. Sadness, 2. Anger, 3. Depressed, 4. Furious.

Blatant dehumanisation (Kteily, Bruneau, Waytz, & Cotterill, 2015)

1. How evolved you consider Thomas Mair to be?

Open-ended task punitiveness

1. In your view what should be done to individuals, like Thomas Mair, after being caught by the police? Please use the space below to make specific suggestions. (*We note that data on this measure have not been analysed*).

Additional Analyses:

The influence of social dominance (SDO), identification with Britain, and right wing authoritarianism (RWA) on our key outcome variables

Except for the suppression effect of RWA reported in footnote (1) in the main result section, our results reported in Study 1 remained unaltered after controlling for the influence of social dominance and identification with Britain. That is, after controlling for SDO, identification with Britain, and RWA, there was still a significant direct effect from referendum position to attribution of terrorism vs. mental illness ($M_{\text{Leave}} = 0.18$; $M_{\text{Remain}} = -0.19$, $p = .02$) as well as a significant direct effect from the former to punitiveness ($M_{\text{Leave}} = 57.97$; $M_{\text{Remain}} = 66.98$, $p = .01$). In other words, except for the suppression effect of RWA, our results held controlling the influence of SDO and identification with Britain.

Replication of key analyses reported in the paper with the continuous predictor

We were able to replicate all of the findings reported in Study 1 by using a continuous measure tapping participants' referendum position (0 = *Leave EU*; 100 = *Stay in EU*) instead of the dichotomous item as a predictor in our analyses.

Attributions of terrorism vs. mental illness. As predicted, participants' referendum position on the continuous measure and their attributions were significantly and negatively correlated, $r(190) = -0.23$, $p = .001$, i.e. the more they preferred to remain in the European Union, the less they attributed the perpetrator's violent act to mental illness compared to terrorism.

Punitiveness. Similar to the results reported in the article, participants' referendum position on the continuous measure and their support of punitiveness towards the individual violent were positively correlated, which did not reach statistical significance, $r(187) = 0.09$, $p = .22$. However, as reasoned in the main result section of Study 1, right wing authoritarianism might be responsible for suppressing the link between referendum position and punitiveness. This is particularly likely, because the Leave campaign was associated with the political right (Moore, 2016). We explored this possibility and found that indeed when controlling for RWA, the correlation between referendum position and punitiveness researched statistical significant, $r(184) = 0.17$, $p = .02$, indicating that the more participants preferred to remain in the EU, the more punitive they were toward the violent individual.

Indirect effect. Similar to the results reported in the article, mediation analysis revealed that the association between referendum position and punitiveness was mediated via a significant indirect effect through attribution of terrorism vs. mental illness, $IE = -0.08$; 95% CI[-0.12, -0.04].

Analyses of measures not reported in the article

Personal importance of the referendum. Because the two items tapping personal importance of the referendum were highly correlated, $r(190) = .79, p < .001$, they were collapsed into an aggregate measure. Both the Leave supporters and Remain supporters reported that the referendum was of high personal importance to them, as indicated by their high means ($M_{\text{Leave}} = 68.41, SD = 28.07; M_{\text{Remain}} = 79.48, SD = 21.42$), which were significantly above the scale's midpoint (50), $t(96) = 6.46, p = .001$, mean difference 18.41, CI [12.75, 24.07] and $t(92) = 13.28, p = .001$, mean difference 29.48, CI [25.07, 33.89]. Thus, for both groups the stakes in this historic referendum were high.

These results were also reflected in the high voters' turnout (over 72%) as well as the narrow margin (3.8%) that led to victory in favour of the Brexit position (The Electoral Commission, 2016).

Negative emotional reactions. The emotions (sad, depressed, angry, and furious) formed a reliable index of negative emotions ($\alpha = 0.85$). As predicted, results revealed that Leave supporters ($M_{\text{Leave}} = 57.57, SD = 25.14$) were significantly less likely than Remain supporters to experience negative emotions following Mair's killing ($M_{\text{Remain}} = 72.15, SD = 20.37$), $t(186) = 4.36, p = .001, d = 0.64$, mean difference = 14.58, 95% CI [7.98, 21.17].

Blatant dehumanisation. Referendum position did not predict participants' blatant dehumanisation ($M_{\text{Leave}} = 57.29, SD = 31.24, M_{\text{Remain}} = 54.89, SD = 33.97, t(186) = -0.50, p = .62$, mean difference = 2.40, 95% CI [-11.78, 6.98]).

SECTION 2: SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS & ANALYSES FOR STUDY 2

Ambiguity regarding Daleel's Motive

In the initial hours and days following this incident, contradictory information and statements regarding Daleel's motive were released by the authorities. On the one hand, the police and spokespersons for the prosecutor's office in Ansbach indicated that the motives behind Daleel's attack remained unclear and any links to religious terrorism could thus, at that point, only be speculative. On the other hand, the Bavarian interior minister, Joachim Herrmann, ignored these cautions in declaring his personal view that an "Islamist" was behind the suicide attack (Weaver, & Farrer, 2016). Shortly thereafter, another piece of information was released revealing that Daleel had a history of suicide attempts and was in psychiatric care, leading to suggestions that his suicide attempts were linked to the rejection of his asylum request and his imminent deportation. In sum, this chosen context also fulfilled the criteria of people being highly invested in their partisan positions on immigration and facing ambiguity regarding the violent actor's motive.

Post-hoc Power Analysis

A post hoc power analysis (using G*Power, Faul et al., 2007) revealed that the power to detect an effect of the size of our key theoretical comparison (e.g., the comparison between immigration supporters' and opponents' attributions, Cohen's $d = .66$) was determined to be .98.

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Full scale items

Unless otherwise noted, all scales ranged from from 0 (*strongly disagree*) to 100 (*strongly agree*). The order in which the scales are presented below corresponds to the order they appeared in the original study survey.

Key Variables

Attributions of motives (Identical to Study 1, but adopted to the German context)

Subtle attribution

'The Syrian refugee was a _____ who injured several people on the fringes of a music festival in Ansbach. Two graduate students, who were blind to the predictions of this study, coded the descriptors along two scales; a) the extent to which the descriptors were indicative of motives due to ill mental health and b) the extent to which the descriptors were indicative of motives due to political ideology. Both scales ranged from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*). Coding was conducted individually first (Krippendorff's $\alpha = .91$ for mental health, and $.93$ for terrorism) and discrepant codes were discussed jointly until an agreement was reached. The scores based on the terrorism scale were subtracted from the scores based on the mental health scale, such that a positive score was indicative of mental health problems as an underlying motive for the attack while a negative score reflected political ideology as a motive for the attack.

Explicit attribution ($r(276) = .85, p < .001$)

1. I have no doubt that Mohamad Daleel act of violence was because he was [0 = *a terrorist*; 100 = *mentally ill*]
2. Use the slider to indicate which view is closest to your personal view [0 = *Mohamad Daleel's act of violence was due to his political ideology*; 100 = *Mohamad Daleel's act of violence because of him being mentally ill*].

Punitiveness towards immigrants (Armbrost, 2014) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .88$):

1. A migrant who incurred a penalty should be deported immediately, even if he lived in Germany for ten years and has a German passport.
2. I generally find the punishments handed out to criminal migrants and refugees too light.
3. Police has to take more rigorous action against criminal migrants and refugees.
4. Justice has to take more rigorous action against criminal migrants and refugees.
5. Right of residence and asylum has to be tightened.

Additional measures collected in Study 2 (not reported in the article)

Identification with Germany (adopted from Postmes, Haslam, & Jans, 2013)

1. I identify with Germany.

Right Wing Authoritarianism (Altemeyer, 1981) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .67$)

Identical to Study 1

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Fear and hopes regarding immigration (open answer)

Identical to Study 1, except adapted to the German context of immigration. (We note that data on this open-ended task has not been analysed).

Symbolic and realistic threat (adopted from Kauff & Wagner, 2012) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$)

1. Immigrants living here threaten the economy in Germany.
2. Immigrants living here are important for Germany as a business location.
3. Immigrants living here threaten our way of life and our values in Germany.
4. Immigrants living here enrich social coexistence in Germany.

Xenophobia (adopted from Krause & Zick, 2013) ($r(276) = .68, p < .001$)

1. Too many foreigners are living in Germany.
2. If jobs became a scarce resource, foreigners living in Germany should be sent back to their home countries.

Hypothetical Referendum Position on Immigration

1. Participants indicated which position would best represent their preferred outcome in a hypothetical referendum about immigration. The one-item-scale ranged from 0 (= *Immigration to Germany needs to be stopped*) to 100 (= *Germany needs to continue taking in immigrants*).

Personal Importance

1. How important is this referendum to you personally? (0 = *not at all important* to 100 = *very important*)

Emotional reactions

Participants were asked the extent to which they feel different emotions when thinking about the Ansbach incident:

1. Anger, 2. Furiousness, 3. Sadness, 4. Depression, 5. Disgust, 6. Repulsion, 7. Compassion, 8. Pity, 9. Concern, 10. Sympathy, 11. Fear, & 12. Threat.

Composite scores:

Anger (anger, furiousness): $r(276) = .76, p < .001$

Sadness (sadness, depression): $r(276) = .48, p < .001$

Disgust (disgust, repulsion): $r(276) = .62, p < .001$

Empathy (compassion, pity, concern, sympathy): (Cronbach's $\alpha = .87$)

Fear (fear, threat): $r(276) = .81, p < .001$

Support for Closing German Borders (adopted from Stürmer et al., 2017) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .94$)

1. Border controls should be reintroduced in order to prevent more migrants and refugees from coming to Germany.
2. Germany should not host any more migrants because the limit of its capacity has been reached.
3. The EU should increasingly protect the external frontiers of the Community in order to prevent any further influx of Muslim migrants and refugees.
4. Migrants and refugees should be sent back at the border in order to prevent them from settling in Germany.

Trivialization of right-wing aggression (adopted from Stürmer et al., 2017) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .81$)

1. Right-wing violence towards immigrants and refugees is being exaggerated; crimes committed by immigrants and refugees are kept secret and covered up.
2. This country's problems are criminal acts committed by migrants and refugees and not the actions of single right-wing fanatics.
3. Politics leave people on their own with migration issues. It is therefore not surprising that people eventually start striking back.
4. I think nothing of right-wing violence, but one needs to realize that things cannot go on like this.

Support of the arming of civilians (adopted from Stürmer et al., 2017) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$)

1. I fully understand that concerned citizens protest against the setup of a refugee home in their neighborhood.
2. I highly sympathize with concerned citizens who take to the streets and rally against the steady influx of migrants and refugees.
3. I think it is a good idea that citizens build vigilante groups in order to maintain security and order in their neighborhoods.
4. I have a great deal of understanding concerning the fact that more and more citizens are equipping themselves with legal weapons for self-defense against assaults by migrants and refugees.

Solidarity with immigrants (adopted from Stürmer et al., 2017) (Cronbach's $\alpha = .84$)

1. German laws and regulations should be adapted so that feeling integrated into society becomes easier for migrants and refugees.
2. The state should support the construction of houses of prayer such as Mosques in order to make migrants and refugees feel more welcome.
3. Political parties should implement a migrants' and refugees' quota on their electoral lists in the future in order to increase their chance to be elected.
4. Migrants and refugees should obtain cash benefits more quickly to be able to make a living.
5. Migrants and refugees should get more support with flat-hunting.
6. Health care and welfare offers should be adapted to different groups in order to facilitate the integration of migrants and refugees.
7. Occupational qualifications that migrants and refugees acquired in their home countries should be accredited as wide-ranging as possible in the future.
8. The children of migrants and refugees should get more support with their homework if needed.
9. Migrants and refugees should receive more support in order to be able to better take root in society.

Open-ended task

1. What should be done to prevent people like Daleel committing similar violent acts in the future? (We note that data on this measure has not been analysed).

Additional Analyses

The influence of identification with Germany and right wing authoritarianism (RWA) on our key outcome variables

After controlling for the influence of identification with Germany and RWA, our results reported in Study 2 remained unaltered. That is, there was still a significant effect of immigration position on attribution of terrorism vs. mental illness ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = 0.09$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = -0.49$, $p = .003$) as well as a significant effect of immigration position on punitiveness ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = -0.20$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = 1.11$, $p < .001$). In other words, our results held after accounting for the control variables.

Replication of analyses reported in the paper with the continuous predictor

We were able to replicate all findings reported in the Result section of Study 2 by using a continuous measure tapping participants' immigration position (referendum position on immigration, see above) instead of the dichotomous immigration position item as a predictor in our analyses.

Attributions of terrorism vs. mental illness. As predicted, participants' referendum position on the continuous measure and their attributions were significantly and positively correlated, $r(276) = .37$, $p < .001$, i.e., the more they preferred a pro-immigration outcome of the referendum, the more they attributed the perpetrator's violent act to mental illness compared to terrorism.

Punitiveness towards immigrants. As expected, participants' referendum position on the continuous measure and their support of punitiveness towards immigrants were significantly and negatively correlated, $r(276) = -.68$, $p < .001$ indicating that the more they preferred a pro-immigration outcome of the referendum, the less they supported punitive measures towards immigrants and refugees.

Indirect effect model. Indirect effect analyses revealed that indeed there was a significant indirect effect linking referendum position and punitiveness toward immigrants via attributions of terrorism vs. mental illness, $IE = -0.07$; 95% CI [-0.12, -0.04].

Replication of analyses reported in the article with additional outcome measures (not reported in the article)

Personal importance of the hypothetical referendum. Both the immigration supporters and the immigration opponents reported that the hypothetical referendum would be of high personal importance to them, as indicated by their high means ($M_{\text{Opponents}} = 67.93$, $SD = 29.48$; $M_{\text{Supporters}} = 77.97$, $SD = 25.05$), which were significantly above the scale's midpoint (50), $t(42) = 3.99$, $p = .001$, mean difference 17.93, 95% CI [8.86, 27.00] and $t(234) = 17.11$, $p < .001$, mean difference 27.97, 95% CI [24.75, 31.19], respectively. Thus, both groups felt that the fictitious referendum would be of high relevance.

In addition to participants' support for punitive measures towards immigrants, our questionnaire also contained items referring to further radical positions (support for closing German borders, trivialization of right-wing aggression against refugees and migrants, support for the arming of civilians, xenophobia and threat) and items referring to solidarity with immigrants and refugees. When using these measures instead of punitiveness towards

immigrants as criteria, we were able to replicate the findings reported in the Result section of Study 2.

Support for closing German borders, trivialization of right-wing aggression, support for the arming of civilians, threat, xenophobia, solidarity with immigrants. As expected, results of a series of Welch's *t*-tests on the z-standardized measures revealed that immigration supporters indicated less support for closing German borders ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = -0.29$, $SD = 0.77$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = 1.40$, $SD = 0.79$; Welch's $t(57.86) = 13.01$, $p < .001$, mean difference = 1.69, 95% CI [1.43, 1.95]), less trivialization of right-wing-aggression towards immigrants ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = -0.24$, $SD = 0.76$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = 1.33$, $SD = 1.08$; Welch's $t(50.02) = 9.16$, $p < .001$, mean difference = 1.57, 95% CI [1.23, 1.91]), less support for the arming of civilians ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = -0.29$, $SD = 0.70$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = 1.38$, $SD = 1.08$; Welch's $t(48.67) = 9.71$, $p < .001$, mean difference = 1.66, 95% CI [1.32, 2.01]), less threat ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = -0.23$, $SD = 0.81$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = 1.25$, $SD = 1.01$; Welch's $t(52.50) = 9.14$, $p < .001$, mean difference = 1.48, 95% CI [1.16, 1.81]), less xenophobia ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = -0.23$, $SD = 0.81$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = 1.26$, $SD = 0.99$; Welch's $t(52.88) = 9.35$, $p < .001$, mean difference = 1.50, 95% CI [1.17, 1.82]), and more solidarity with refugees and immigrants ($M_{\text{Supporters}} = 0.22$, $SD = 0.93$; $M_{\text{Opponents}} = -0.98$, $SD = 0.66$; Welch's $t(76.27) = -10.17$, $p < .001$, mean difference = -1.20, 95% CI [-1.43, -0.96]) than immigration opponents.

Indirect effects model. A series of indirect effect analyses using Hayes' (2013) bootstrapping process (with 5,000 sampling replications) assessed whether attributions of terrorism vs. mental illness significantly linked immigration position and each of the six criterion variables (closing borders, trivialization of right-wing-aggression, arming of civilians, threat, xenophobia, and solidarity). Results revealed that indeed that in all cases there were significant indirect effects via attributions of terrorism vs. mental illness (closing borders: IE = -0.10; 95% CI [-0.16, -0.05]; trivialization of right-wing-aggression: IE = -0.10; 95% CI [-0.16, -0.05]; arming of civilians: IE = -0.09; 95% CI [-0.15, -0.05]; threat: IE = -0.09, 95% CI [-0.16, -0.05], xenophobia: IE = -0.08, 95% CI [-0.14, -0.03], and solidarity: IE = 0.11; 95% CI [0.05, 0.18]).

The influence of participants' immigration position on their emotional reactions

Results of a series of Welch's *t*-tests on the emotion measures (anger, sadness, disgust, empathy, fear) revealed that immigration opponents indicated more anger ($M_{\text{Opponents}} = 74.51$, $SD = 29.19$; $M_{\text{Supporters}} = 49.23$, $SD = 31.54$; Welch's $t(61.37) = 5.16$, $p < .001$, mean difference 25.28, 95% CI [15.48, 35.08]), disgust ($M_{\text{Opponents}} = 58.12$, $SD = 31.04$; $M_{\text{Supporters}} = 39.68$, $SD = 30.40$; Welch's $t(57.72) = 3.59$, $p = .001$, mean difference 18.43, 95% CI [8.16, 28.71]), and fear ($M_{\text{Opponents}} = 58.37$, $SD = 29.87$; $M_{\text{Supporters}} = 39.15$, $SD = 27.73$; Welch's $t(56.04) = 3.92$, $p < .001$, mean difference = 19.22, 95% CI [9.40, 29.04]) than immigration supporters when thinking of the incident. Immigration opponents and supported did not differ with regard to their feelings of sadness ($M_{\text{Opponents}} = 58.22$, $SD = 29.06$; $M_{\text{Supporters}} = 57.34$, $SD = 26.78$; Welch's $t(55.82) = 0.18$, $p = .854$) and empathy ($M_{\text{Opponents}} = 71.48$, $SD = 27.64$; $M_{\text{Supporters}} = 71.86$, $SD = 21.84$; Welch's $t(52.03) = -0.08$, $p = .933$).

SECTION 3: SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS & ANALYSES FOR STUDY 3

Note that this study was pre-registered on AsPredict.org (<http://bit.ly/2mppN8b>).

Sample and a priori power determination

Based on previous literature (e.g., Kteily et al., 2014) and the present Studies 1 and 2, we predicted a moderate effect size. To detect a moderate effect size, a priori power analysis (ANCOVA, fixed, main & interaction effects) indicated that a sample size of 400 would be required. We determined in advance a desired sample size of 500 valid participants, including a plan to exclude participants who failed one of the attention checks (see pre-registration plan). Because we could only estimate the proportion of participants who passed the attention checks in advance, we recruited 620 American residents from mTurk, of whom 509 successfully passed both attention checks.

Experimental materials

Introduction:

Often professional judges have limited evidence and information to distinguish a culpable individual from an innocent one. Past research shows that a large percentage of judges (over 70%) frequently combine whatever evidence they can get with their own sense of intuition to make difficult decisions. In this study, we are interested in studying how ordinary people use their intuition. We ask you to read a short summary of a criminal case. Your task is to use this text to infer more information about the background of the person described in the text.

Politically motivated condition:

Mr A. is currently being held in maximum security detention. Mr A. has been studying for an engineering degree at a community college in Minnesota. Recently, Mr A. was arrested and charged for acting violently toward members of the public. On the day he was arrested, Mr A. brandished an automatic rifle and yelled threatening statements at passers-by in Minneapolis. Prior to these violent incidents, his fellow college students had noticed Mr A.'s frequent absence from college and changes in Mr A.'s behavior and appearance. According to records obtained by the police, Mr A. has a history of being heavily involved in political gatherings on campus over the past 2 years.

Mentally ill condition:

Mr A. is currently being held in maximum security detention. Mr A. has been studying for an engineering degree at a community college in Minnesota. Recently, Mr A. was arrested and charged for acting violently toward members of the public. On the day he was arrested, Mr A. brandished an automatic rifle and yelled threatening statements at passers-by in Minneapolis. Prior to these violent incidents, his fellow college students had noticed Mr A.'s frequent absence from college and changes in Mr A.'s behavior and appearance. According to his medical records obtained by the police, Mr A. had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder, and has been taking anti-depressants over the past 2 years.

Control condition:

Mr A. is currently being held in maximum security detention. Mr A. has been studying for an engineering degree at a community college in Minnesota. Recently, Mr A. was arrested and charged for acting violently toward members of the public. On the day he was arrested, Mr A.

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brandished an automatic rifle and yelled threatening statements at passers-by in Minneapolis. Prior to these violent incidents, his fellow college students had noticed Mr A.'s frequent absence from college and changes in Mr A.'s behavior and appearance over the past 2 years.

Full scale items

Unless otherwise noted, all scales ranged from from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). The order in which the scales are presented below corresponds to the order they appeared in the original study survey.

Key Variables

Identification with America (based on Doosje, Ellemers, & Spears, 1995; measured in the pre-experimental survey)

1. I feel a bond with Americans.
2. I think that Americans have a lot to be proud of.
3. Being American is an important part of how I see myself.

Perceptions of Prototypicality (plus filler Items): ($r(509) = .38, p < .001$)

- 1) Mr A. is likely to be religious. [filler item]
- 2) Mr A. is likely to have been severely stressed. [filler item]
- 3) Mr A. is likely to have recently lost a family member. [filler item]
- 4) Mr A. is likely to have recently had a bad breakup. [filler item]
- 5) Mr A.'s parents were probably born in the U.S.
- 6) Mr A. probably loves America.

Here, we were interested in seeing whether participants in the politically-active condition would be more likely to say that the target is religious, and less likely to say that his parents were born in the US or that he loves America. We created a composite out of items 5 and 6 (referred to as 'loyalty' in the article). Items 1-4 are distractors]. We note that although our pre-registration described these two items as capturing "foreignness", we re-labelled this in the manuscript as prototypicality, along the lines of an anonymous reviewer's suggestion.

Relative Muslim-ness

1. How likely is it that Mr. A is (1 = *not at all likely*; 7 = *very likely*)
 - (a) Jewish;
 - (b) Christian;
 - (c) Muslim;
 - (d) Atheist

To capture perceived Muslim-ness, we calculated a difference score between perceived likelihood of the target being Muslim and the perceived average likelihood of the target having one of the other three possible religious group memberships.

Punitiveness (modelled on Kteily et al., 2014) (Counselling items: $r(509) = .47, p < .001$; Imprisonment scale: Cronbach's $\alpha = .80$)

In your view what should be done to Mr A.?

1. He should be released and offered voluntary counselling.

SOM

2. He should be released and assigned to mandatory counselling.
3. He should be placed under house arrest for one year.
4. He should be put in prison for a minimum of 5 years.
5. He should be put in prison for a minimum of 10 years.
6. He should be put in prison for a minimum of 20 years.

Additional measures collected in Study 3 (not reported in the article)

Pre-experimental survey

Social dominance (Ho et al., 2015; Cronbach's $\alpha = .91$)

Identical to the measure used by Study 1.

Political orientation (measured in the pre-experimental survey)

As of today, do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

Republican Party

Democratic Party

Post-experimental survey

Attributions of motives (Identical to Study 1, but adapted to the American context)

Subtle Attribution (Open-ended response)

Please complete the gap in the following sentence. Write your chosen word(s) in the space below the sentence.

"Mr A. is a _____ who acted violently to members of the public in a town in the U.S."

We note that a vast proportion of participants used terms like "citizen", "student", "man", or "person", or referred to his mental illness by using statements like "bi-polar man". Only about 1% of participants made any reference to racial or ethnic background (one of whom mentioned "Muslim"), so we did not consider this variable further.

Severity of investigation

1. The police should investigate the family and friends of Mr A. very thoroughly.
2. Mr A. should be questioned— by whatever means necessary—until he provides detailed information about his actions.
3. Mr A. should be forced to give investigators his passwords to his email and social media accounts.

Analyses of key variables including comparisons to the control condition

Main experimental effects on our key variables with comparisons to the control condition

Prototypicality. We observed a significant overall effect of condition on perceived prototypicality $F(2, 506) = 4.53, p = .011$, partial eta-squared = .02. Simple effect analyses revealed that, as predicted, participants in the politics condition were less likely ($M = 3.97, SD = 1.26$) to think that the target was prototypical of the U.S. than those in the mental health condition ($M = 4.34, SD = 1.03$), mean difference = $-.37, SE = .12, p = .003$, 95% CI $[-.61, -.13]$. Participants in the politics conditions were marginally less likely to think that the target was prototypical of the U.S. relative to control ($M = 4.19, SD = 1.10$), mean difference = $-.22, SE = .12, p = .076$, 95% CI $[-.46, .02]$. There was no significant difference between participants in the mental health condition relative to control, mean difference = $.15, SE = .13, p = .23$, 95% CI $[-.09, .40]$.

Relative Muslim-ness. When we examined the relative likelihood of seeing the target as Muslim, we observed no significant overall effect of condition, $F(2, 504) = 2.26, p = .11$, partial eta-squared = .01. Simple effect analyses revealed however that, as predicted, participants in the politics condition were significantly more likely ($M = .61, SD = 1.97$) to think that the target was Muslim compared to those in the mental health condition ($M = .23, SD = 1.49$), mean difference = $.38, SE = .18, p = .036$, 95% CI $[.03, .74]$. There were no differences between the politics and control ($M = .47, SD = 1.47$) conditions (mean difference = $.13, SE = .18, p = .46$, 95% CI $[-.22, .49]$), or between the mental health and control conditions (mean difference = $-.25, SE = .18, p = .18$, 95% CI $[-.61, .11]$).

Punitiveness. We next assessed punitiveness as a function of condition. Looking at the relative likelihood of supporting jail time versus counselling, there was a main overall effect of condition on relative support for jail time, $F(2, 506) = 3.78, p = .024$, partial eta-squared = .015. Our focal comparison revealed that participants in the politics condition ($M = .04, SD = 2.54$) were more likely to support jail time than those in the mental health condition ($M = -.60, SD = 2.50$), mean difference = $.64, SE = .28, p = .023$, 95% CI $[.09, 1.19]$. There was no significant difference between those in the politics and control ($M = .11, SD = 2.73$) conditions, mean difference = $-.07, SE = .28, p = .81$, 95% CI $[-.62, .48]$. Participants in the mental health condition were significantly less likely to endorse jail time than those in the control condition, mean difference = $-.71, SE = .29, p = .013$, 95% CI $[-1.27, -.15]$.

We note that in the pre-registration form we also expressed an intention of analysing punitiveness in a second way, namely: looking at support for the most extreme punishment (i.e., a minimum of 20 years in jail). Due to a technical error, the specifics of the second intended operationalization are cut off from the pre-registered plan (although the present text does indicate our intention to operationalize this variable both ways). Although we cannot substantiate this independently, we note that our second operationalization here is consistent with how we had intended it to appear in the pre-registration plan. Importantly, our alternative analysis yielded a similar pattern of findings to our first analytical strategy, leading to the same conclusions:

There was a significant overall effect of condition on support for the most punitive option of a minimum 20-year sentence, $F(2, 505) = 3.15, p = .044$, partial eta-squared = .012. As with the relative measure, there was a significant difference between the politics ($M = 2.59, SD = 1.98$) and mental health ($M = 2.14, SD = 1.57$) conditions, mean difference = $.45, SE = .20, p = .027$, 95% CI $[.05, .85]$. There was no significant difference between the politics and control ($M = 2.57, SD = 2.00$) conditions, mean difference = $.01, SE = .20, p = .96$, 95% CI $[-.38, .41]$. On the other hand, there was a significant difference between those in the mental health and control conditions, mean difference = $-.44, SE = .21, p = .032$, 95% CI $[-.84, -.04]$.

Moderation effect with American identification, social dominance and political conservatism on key variables, including comparisons to the control condition

Prototypicality. Consistent with our theorizing, the overall interaction between American identification and experimental condition to predict perceived prototypicality was significant, $F(2, 503) = 7.72, p < .001$. The interaction between D1 and American identification (testing whether the effect of being in the mental health versus control condition is moderated) was significant, $b = -.17, p = .04, 95\% \text{ CI } [-.34, -.005]$. As reported in the main text, the interaction between D2 and American identification (testing whether the effect of being in the mental health versus politically-motivated condition is moderated) was significant, $b = -.33, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI } [-.49, -.16]$. There were no significant differences as a function of experimental condition among low American identifiers (test of equality of conditional means: $F < 1$; all condition comparison $ps > .63$). In contrast, at high levels of American identification, important differences across emerged, $F(2, 503) = 12.32, p < .001$. Participants in the politically-motivated condition ($M = 3.78$) were significantly less likely to see the target as prototypical of the U.S. than those in either of the control ($M = 4.22$; mean difference = $.44, SE = .17, p = .009, 95\% \text{ CI } [.11, .77]$) or mentally ill ($M = 4.66$, mean difference = $.87, SE = .18, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI } [.53, 1.22]$) conditions. The mentally ill and control conditions differed significantly from one another (mean difference = $.43, SE = .18, p = .01$).

Relative Muslim-ness. Analyses using the relative Muslim-ness index revealed a significant overall interaction between experimental condition and American identification, $F(2, 501) = 5.94, p = .003$. The interaction between D1 and American identification (testing whether the effect of being in the mental health versus control condition is moderated) was not significant, $b = .11, p = .36, 95\% \text{ CI } [-.13, .36]$. As reported in the main text, the interaction between D2 and American identification (testing whether the effect of being in the mental health versus politically-motivated condition is moderated) was significant, $b = .41, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI } [.17, .65]$. There were no significant differences as a function of experimental condition among low American identifiers (test of equality of conditional means: $F < 1$; all condition comparison $ps > .27$). In contrast, high American identifiers were significantly more likely to see the target as relatively Muslim ($M = 1.16$) compared to both those in the control ($M = .60$, mean difference = $-.57, SE = .25, p = .02, 95\% \text{ CI } [-1.05, -.09]$) and mentally ill ($M = .19$, mean difference = $-.97, SE = .26, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI } [-1.48, -.46]$) conditions. The mentally ill and control conditions did not differ significantly from one another (mean difference = $.40, SE = .25, p = .11$).

Punitiveness. Although there was a significant main effect of being in the mental illness (vs. politically motivated or control) condition on punitiveness, we did not observe any evidence that this was moderated by American identification ($F_s < 1$).

In our pre-registration, we also listed an intention to examine moderation by social dominance and political conservatism, reasoning that individuals endorsing more anti-egalitarian and conservative social ideologies might also be more likely to respond by deeming politically-motivated individuals as more foreign (i.e., more Muslim or less committed to the U.S.). SDO did not interact significantly with condition to predict perceived distance measures (loyalty & relative Muslim-ness) (all $ps > .12$). Political conservatism did not significantly interact with condition to predict perceived distance measures (loyalty & relative Muslim-ness) (all $ps > .34$).

Analysis of additional outcome variables (not reported in the article)

Main and moderation effects

Religiosity. We observed a marginally significant overall effect of condition on perceived religiosity, $F(2, 506) = 2.55, p = .079$, partial eta-squared = .01. Simple effect analyses revealed that, as predicted, participants in the politics condition were more likely ($M = 4.01, SD = 1.68$) to think that the target was religious than those in the mental health condition ($M = 3.64, SD = 1.36$), mean difference = .37, $SE = .17, p = .027$, 95% CI [.04, .69]. Participants in the mental health and politics conditions did not significantly differ relative to those in the control condition ($M = 3.78, SD = 1.51$) (mental health vs. control: mean difference = -.13, $SE = .17, p = .43$, 95% CI [-.46, .20]) (politics vs. control: mean difference = .24, $SE = .16, p = .15$, 95% CI [-.09, .56]). We did not observe a significant overall interaction between American identification and condition predicting perceptions of the target's general religiosity, $F(2, 503) < 1, p = .41$.

Severity of investigation. We examined support for severe forms of investigation—including the use of ethically dubious tactics—as a function of condition. There was a significant omnibus effect of condition on support for severe investigation, $F(2, 506) = 5.52, p = .004$, partial eta-squared = .02. As predicted, participants in the politics condition ($M = 4.48, SD = 1.63$) were significantly more likely to recommend severe investigation than those in the mental health condition ($M = 3.91, SD = 1.52$), mean difference = .58, $SE = .18, p = .001$, 95% CI [.23, .92]. There was no significant difference between participants in the politics and control ($M = 4.27, SD = 1.67$) conditions, mean difference = .22, $SE = .17, p = .21$, 95% CI [-.12, .56]. Participants in the mental health condition were significantly less likely to recommend severe investigation than those in the control condition, mean difference = -.36, $SE = .18, p = .043$, 95% CI [-.71, -.01]. We did not observe any evidence that American identification moderated the significant main effects of condition on support for severe surveillance or punitiveness ($F_s < 1$), our outcome variables. However, we found evidence of moderation mediation. There was a significant indirect effect from experimental condition to severe investigation via perceived relative Muslim-ness for high American identifiers (IE: -.13, 95% BC CI [-.28, -.04]) but not low American identifiers (IE: .03, 95% BC CI [-.04, .11]), index of moderated mediation = -.05, 95% BC CI [-.12, -.02].