Online Appendix for Why Anxious People Lean to the Left on Economic Policy

Contents

A Media Coverage of the Ideological Asymmetry in Emotional Distress

Table A1: Recent articles about emotional distress among liberals

No.	Title	Source	Year
1	Personality Traits, Mental Illness, and Ideology	Psychology Today	2021a
2	The Unexpected Relationship Between Ideology and Anxiety	Psychology Today	2021b
3	Over 50% Of Liberal, White Women Under 30 Have A Mental Health Issue. Are We Worried Yet?	Evie Magazine	2021
4	Science: White Libs More Likely to Have Mental Health Problems	Washington Free Beacon	2021
5	Study: Young White Liberals More Likely to Have Mental Health Problems	Breitbart	2021
6	White Liberals More Likely to Have a Mental Health Condition	Washington Times	2021
7	Anxiety Disorder Symptoms are More Common among Those with Left-Wing Political Views in Great Britain	PsyPost	2021
8	Conservatives Are Happier Than Liberals. Discuss.	New York Times	2021
9	How Liberals Can Be Happier	New York Times	2021
10	Why Are Liberals Less Happy Than Conservatives	Institute for Family Studies	2022
11	Being Politically Conservative Doesn't Lead to Greater Happiness	The Psychologist	2022
12	Why Are Conservatives Happier Than Liberals?	RealClearScience	2022
13	Why Conservatives Are Happier Than Liberals	The Spectator	2022
14	Do Liberal Politics, LGBT Identity and Declining Mental Illness Go Together?	Daily Citizen	2022
15	Why Being Conservative Is Correlated with Higher Happiness	Tufts University Research Briefs	2023
16	How to Understand the Well-Being Gap Between Liberals and Conservatives	American Affairs	2023
17	Are Liberals Truly More Depressed than Conservatives	Northeastern Global News	2023
18	Why Are Young Liberals So Depressed?	Substack (Matt Yglesias)	2023
19	Left-Wing Writer: Young Liberals More Depressed than Young Conservatives	Breitbart	2023
20	Study Finds Young Liberals Are More Depressed Than Young Conservatives	Turning Point USA	2023
21	Why Are Young Conservatives Less Depressed?	Mere Orthodoxy	2023
22	Why the Mental Health of Liberal Girls Sank First and Fastest	Substack (Jonathan Haidt)	2023
23	Why Depression Rates Are Higher Among Liberals	Columbia Magazine	2023
24	How the Right Turned Radical and the Left Became Depressed	New York Times	2023
25	Liberals Keep Telling Young People They're Doomed—No Wonder They're So Depressed	New York Post	2023
26	Is Politics Making Kids Depressed?	Wall Street Journal	2023
27	The Self-Destructive Effects of Progressive Sadness	New York Times	2023
28	Why So Sad, Liberals? Study Shows Young Liberals More Depressed Than Conservatives	Fox News	2023
29	The Despair of Young Liberal Women	Survey Center on American Life	2023
30	How Parents' Political Views are Affecting Their Kids' Mental Health	New York Post	2023
31	Political Ideology, Religious Attendance and Mental Illness	Substack (Ryan Burge)	2024

Note: See references for additional information and URLs.

B Data and Methods

B.1 The American National Election Studies (ANES)

Dataset description: The ANES is a face-to-face and internet survey that is fielded to a national probability sample of US eligible voters before and after each presidential election. The TIPI was asked in the 2012 and 2016 ANES Time Series studies. We use items that were fielded in both the 2012 and 2016 Time Series studies to assemble our combined ANES sample.

Economic Attitudes

1. The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels [1. Agree strongly, 2. Agree somewhat, 3. Neither agree nor disagree, 4. Disagree somewhat, 5. Disagree strongly] (Reversed)

2. Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this? [1. Government should see to a job and good standard of living ... 7. Government should let each person get ahead on their own] (Reversed)

3. Should federal spending on Social Security be increased, decreased, or kept about the same? [1. Increased, 2. Decreased, 3. Kept about the same] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

4. Should federal spending on welfare be increased, decreased, or kept about the same? [1. Increased, 2. Decreased, 3. Kept about the same] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

5. Should federal spending on aid to the poor be increased, decreased, or kept about the same? [1. Increased, 2. Decreased, 3. Kept about the same] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

6. Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this? [1. Government should provide many fewer services ... 7. Government should provide many more services]

7. Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this? [1. Government insurance plan ... 7. Private insurance plan] (Reversed)

8. Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose increasing income taxes on people making over one million dollars per year? [1. Favor, 2. Oppose, 3. Neither favor nor oppose] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

Non-Economic Attitudes

1. Do you think gay or lesbian couples should be legally permitted to adopt children? [Yes, No] (Reversed)

2. Which comes closest to your view? [1. Gay and lesbian couples should be allowed to legally marry, 2. Gay and lesbian couples should be allowed to form civil unions but not legally marry, 3. There should be no legal recognition of a gay or lesbian couple's relationship] (Reversed)

3. There has been some discussion about abortion during recent years. Which one of the opinions on this page best agrees with your view? You can just tell me the number of the opinion you choose. [1. By law, abortion should never be permitted, 2. The law should permit abortion only in case of rape, incest, or when the woman's life is in danger, 3. The law should permit abortion for reasons other than rape, incest, or danger to the woman, 4. By law, a woman should always be able to obtain an abortion as a matter of personal choice]

4. Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the use of marijuana being legal? [1. Favor, 2. Oppose, 3. Neither favor nor oppose] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

5. Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder? [1. Favor, 2. Oppose, 3. Neither favor nor oppose] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

6. Do you think the federal government should make it more difficult for people to buy a gun than it is now, make it easier for people to buy a gun, or keep these rules about the same as they are now? [1. More difficult, 2. Easier, 3. Keep these rules about the same] (Reversed; 3. coded as 0.5)

7. Which comes closest to your view about what government policy should be toward unauthorized immigrants now living in the United States? You can just tell me the number of your choice. [1. Make all unauthorized immigrants felons and send them back to their home country, 2. Have a guest worker program that allows unauthorized immigrants to remain, 3. Allow unauthorized immigrants to remain in the united states with certain requirements, 4. Allow unauthorized immigrants to remain in the united states without penalties]

8. Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose allowing universities to increase the number of black students studying at their schools by considering race along with other factors when choosing students? [1. Favor a great deal, 2. Favor moderately, 3. Favor a little. 4. Neither favor nor oppose, 5. Oppose a little, 6. Oppose moderately, 7. Oppose a great deal]

Political Engagement

1. Some people don't pay much attention to political campaigns. How about you? Would you say that you have been very much interested, somewhat interested or not much interested in the political campaigns so far this year? [very much interested, somewhat interested, or not much interested] (Reversed)

2. How often do you pay attention to what's going on in government and politics? Always, most of the time, about half the time, some of the time, or never? [Always, most of the time, about half the time, some of the time, or never] (Reversed)

B.2 The Cooperative Election Study (CES)

Dataset description: The CES is an annual internet survey administered by YouGov. Data collection is coordinated by multiple teams at different universities. Each university team is given a contract for a nationally representative sample of 1,000 respondents and is allowed to include their own questions alongside the core CES items (Ansolabehere and Rivers 2013). The sampling process in a given year is the same for all teams. In 2016, three CES teams included the complete TIPI in their modules—New York University (NYU; Egan 2022), the University of California, Merced (UCM; Theodoridis 2022), and the University of Notre Dame (UND; Layman 2022). The NYU team fielded the TIPI again in 2018 (Egan 2020), and both the NYU team and a team at National Cheng Kung University (NCK) fielded the TIPI in 2020 (Egan and Nagler 2022; Wang 2022).

Economic Attitudes

1. Thinking now about health care policy, would you support or oppose each of the following proposals? *Repeal the Affordable Care Act* [Support, Oppose]

2. State legislatures must make choices when making spending decisions on important state programs. Would you like your legislature to increase or decrease spending on the five areas below? *Welfare* [1. Greatly increase, 2. Slightly increase, 3. Maintain, 4. Slightly decrease, 5. Greatly decrease]

3. State legislatures must make choices when making spending decisions on important state programs. Would you like your legislature to increase or decrease spending on the five areas below? *Healthcare* [1. Greatly increase, 2. Slightly increase, 3. Maintain, 4. Slightly decrease, 5. Greatly decrease]

Non-Economic Attitudes (*Items 3 & 4 analyzed in Figure 1 but not included in scale*)

1. Do you support or oppose each of the following proposals? *Make abortions illegal in all circumstances* [Support, Oppose]

2. On the issue of gun regulation, are you for or against each of the following proposals? *Ban assault rifles* [Support, Oppose] (Reversed)

3. Do you favor or oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally? [Support, Oppose] (Reversed)

4. What do you think the U.S. government should do about immigration? *Increase the number of border patrols on the U.S.-Mexican border* [Support, Oppose]

Political Engagement

1. How often do you follow politics in the news? [1. Most of the time, 2. Some of the time, 3. Only now and then, 4. Hardly at all]

B.3 The American Panel Study (TAPS)

Dataset description: TAPS is a monthly internet panel survey that ran from December 2011 through February 2018. Questions were fielded to a nationally representative sample of approximately 2,000 US adults, with additional respondents recruited over time to combat attrition. In August of 2013, the TAPS panelists answered a question about the strength of their social support systems. We used responses from the months immediately before and after this question was fielded in our TAPS models. In May and July, panelists were asked different two different sets of questions about economic policy and redistribution. We analyze each of these items separately in Figure 1. However, we use only the May items in subsequent analyses because a large number of panelists did not complete the July wave. In both May and September, panelists were administered the TIPI. We combine responses from both months to increase reliability (anxiety inter-wave $r = .57$, $p < .001$). We also used items fielded in April, October, and December to measure socioeconomic covariates.

Economic Attitudes

May 2013

1. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *Federal personal income taxes for individuals with incomes higher than $250,000 should be raised* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

2. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *The federal government should guarantee a higher minimum hourly wage for workers* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

3. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *Medicaid should be extended to cover more people* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

4. Please indicate whether the federal government should spend more, the same, or less on each of the following: *Medicare and Medicaid, the health care programs* [Spend More, Spend About the Same, Spend Less] (Reversed)

5. Please indicate whether the federal government should spend more, the same, or less on each of the following: *Social Security, the income program for the elderly* [Spend More, Spend About the Same, Spend Less] (Reversed)

6. Please indicate whether the federal government should spend more, the same, or less on each of the following: *Housing programs for low income people* [Spend More, Spend About the Same, Spend Less] (Reversed)

   July 2013

7. Which actions are you in favor of and which are you against? *Cuts in government spending* [Strongly Favor, Favor, Neither Favor nor Against, Against, Strongly Against]

8. Do you think it should be the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one? [Definitely Should Be, Probably Should Be, Probably Should Not Be, Definitely Should Not Be] (Reversed)

9. Do you think it should be the government's responsibility to provide health care for the sick? [Definitely Should Be, Probably Should Be, Probably Should Not Be, Definitely Should Not Be] (Reversed)

10. Do you think it should be the government's responsibility to provide a decent standard of living for the old? [Definitely Should Be, Probably Should Be, Probably Should Not Be, Definitely Should Not Be] (Reversed)

11. Do you think it should be the government's responsibility to provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed? [Definitely Should Be, Probably Should Be, Probably Should Not Be, Definitely Should Not Be] (Reversed)

12. Do you think it should be the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor? [Definitely Should Be, Probably Should Be, Probably Should Not Be, Definitely Should Not Be] (Reversed)

Non-Economic Attitudes

May 2013

1. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *Federal programs that provide health care benefits should allow funding for abortions.* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

2. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *The federal government should recognize the validity of a same-sex marriage where state law does.* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

3. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *The government should find a way to allow people who are in the U.S. illegally to stay in the U.S.* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

4. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *Federal law should ban the possession of handguns except by law enforcement personnel.* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

5. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement: *The federal government should support programs designed to help minorities get better jobs and education.* [Strongly Agree, Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree] (Reversed)

Political Engagement

November 2013

1. In general, how interested are you in politics and public affairs? [Very Interested, Somewhat Interested, Slightly Interested, Not at all Interested] (Reversed)

B.4 Longitudinal Internet studies for the Social Sciences (LISS)

Dataset description: The LISS is a monthly internet panel survey that has run since October 2007. Questions are fielded to a nationally representative sample of Dutch households, comprising approximately 7,500 individuals. Themed survey modules are fielded annually. We use data from the initial administrations of the relevant modules to construct a LISS cross-section. In May of 2008, panelists completed the International Personality Item Pool battery (IPIP), a 50-item personality inventory (Goldberg et al. 2006). We use the IPIP to construct a 4-item anxiety scale ($\alpha = .748$) and 4-item volatility scale ($\alpha = .795$). To measure political attitudes, we use items fielded in December of 2007. We use data from December 2007, January 2008, and June 2008 to measure demographic and socioeconomic covariates.

Economic Attitudes

1. Some people believe that differences in income should increase in our country. Others feel that they should decrease. Still others hold an opinion that lies somewhere in between. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means that differences in income should increase and 5 means that these should decrease? [1. Differences in income should increase ... 5. Differences in income should increase] (Reversed)

Non-Economic Attitudes

1. should be permitted if the patient expresses that wish. Still others hold an opinion that lies somewhere in between. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means that euthanasia should be forbidden and 5 means that euthanasia should be permitted? [1. Euthanasia should be forbidden ... 5. Euthanasia should be permitted]

2. Some people and political parties feel that European unification should go a step further. Others think that European unification has already gone too far. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means that European unification should go further and 5 means that it has already gone too far? [1. European unification should go further ... 5. European unification has already gone too far] (Reversed)

3. In the Netherlands, some people believe that immigrants are entitled to live here while retaining their own culture. Others feel that they should adapt entirely to Dutch culture. Where would you place yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means that immigrants can retain their own culture and 5 means that

they should adapt entirely? [1. Immigrants can retain their own culture ... 5. Immigrants should adapt entirely to Dutch culture]

Political Engagement

1. Are you very interested in the news, fairly interested or not interested? [1. Very interested, 2. Fairly interested, 3. Not interested] (Reversed)

2. Are you very interested in political topics, fairly interested or not interested? [1. Very interested, 2. Fairly interested, 3. Not interested] (Reversed)

B.5 CloudResearch Studies

Dataset description: We fielded two experiments via CloudResearch (Litman, Robinson, and Abberbock 2017) in June 2022 (n = 404) and January 2023 (n = 996). Note that the sample sizes reported here differ from those in the main text. The main text presents descriptive and inferential results estimated after we dropped respondents who failed our attention checks. The samples sizes reported here are for the complete samples (see C19 for models including full samples). In both surveys, we measured economic attitudes with four items worded similarly to ones included in the ANES. These items asked respondents' opinions on income inequality, guaranteed jobs and income, public healthcare, and the minimum wage. We used the Big Five Aspects Scale (BFAS; DeYoung, Quilty, and Peterson 2007) to create 3-item anxiety scales (2022: $\alpha = .831$; 2023: $\alpha = .809$), and 10-item volatility scales (2022: $\alpha = .948$; 2023: $\alpha = .930$).

Economic Attitudes

1. Some people feel the government should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living. Others think the government should just let each person get ahead on their own. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Government should see to jobs and standard of living ... 7. Government should let each person get ahead on own] (R)

2. Some people feel that all medical expenses should be paid by individuals through private insurance plans. Others feel there should be a government insurance plan which would cover all medical and hospital expenses for everyone. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Private insurance plan ... 7. Government insurance plan]

3. Some people feel that the government should take measures to ensure that everybody earns the same amount of money. Others feel that the government should let people make whatever amount of money they can earn with their skills. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Equalize income ... 7. Allow differences in income] (R)

4. Some people think the government should make it illegal to pay workers less than a certain amount. Other people think that businesses should be allowed to pay as little as they want. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Businesses should be able to pay as little as they want ... 7. Businesses should have to pay a minimum wage]

Non-Economic Attitudes

1. Some people feel that women should always be able to obtain abortions as a matter of personal choice. Others feel that abortion is never justifiable and should be illegal. Still others fall somewhere in between, arguing that abortion should be legal when the mother's life is in danger or in cases of rape or incest. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. A woman should always be able to obtain an abortion as a matter of personal choice ... 7. Abortion should never be permitted] (R)

2. Some people feel that gay and lesbian couples should be legally permitted to adopt children. Others feel that children should only be adopted into traditional households with one mother and one father. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Gay and lesbian couples should be able to adopt children ... 7. It should be illegal for gay and lesbian couples to adopt children] (R)

3. Some people think that marijuana should be legal for adults to purchase and use recreationally. Others think that marijuana should remain illegal. Still others fall somewhere in between, arguing that doctors should be allowed to prescribe marijuana for certain conditions. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Marijuana should remain illegal under all circumstances ... 7. Marijuana should be completely legal]

4. Some people feel that we should allow more immigrants into the United States. Others feel that we already accept too many immigrants and should turn more away. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. The US should accept fewer immigrants ... 7. The US should accept more immigrants]

Political Engagement

1. Some people think about politics a lot and spend their free time reading up on the latest political news. Others don't pay any attention to political news, and when politics comes up in conversation they feel bored. Where would you place yourself on this scale? [1. Not at all interested in politics ... 7. Extremely interested in politics]

B.5.1 Research Ethics

Our institution's IRB authorized both studies and granted a waiver of documentation of consent, judging them to pose not more than a minimal risk to subjects' wellbeing

(Stony Brook University IRB2022-00288). In both experiments, subjects were paid $1.50 for approximately 10 minutes of participation. This rate is equivalent to $9 an hour, above the United States federal minimum wage of $7.25 per hour. Before being allowed to participate, subjects read a consent form and affirmed that they understood and accepted potential risks and conditions of participation (such as the risk of emotional discomfort and the condition that they be at least 18 years of age). In the consent form, we warned subjects that, because they would be participating in an online group study in real time, we could not stop the other participants from sharing offensive or distressing content. While the premise of this warning was deceptive, it nonetheless allowed us to advise prospective subjects that they might experience emotional distress during participation. This consent form was reviewed and authorized by our institution's IRB. After completing the study, participants were immediately debriefed. They were told that all profiles in the discussion portal were fakes created by the researchers and that all likes given by the other profiles were automated.

B.5.2 Attention Checks

To ensure response quality, we screened respondents using open-ended attention checks. In Study 1, we asked respondents to "Please write down THREE facts people in your group shared about themselves. The three facts can all be from one person or they can be from different people." We intended for respondents to write three facts about the fake profiles that they had seen. However, some respondents misinterpreted our request. After the discussion group treatment but before the attention check, we gave respondents the following instructions: "For the next few questions, we'd like you to answer them how you think the average person in your social circle would answer them. In other words, give the answer that most of your family, friends, and coworkers would give." Evidently, some respondents interpreted the phrase "your group" in the attention check to mean their real-life social group rather than the fake discussion group. Because of this, we did not flag incorrect responses as long as they referred to people's traits or characteristics. In Study 2, we asked respondents to "Please write down TWO (2) facts that people in your discussion group shared about themselves. The two facts can be from one person or they can be from different people." We manually checked all responses and flagged ones that were gibberish or non-sequiturs. All responses and our coding of them are included in the replication data file under the columns "Attn_Check_Orig" and "flagged," respectively. Screening left us with 384 respondents in the 2022 study and 919 respondents in the 2023 study. Including respondents who failed the attention

checks causes some of some of the results to become statistically insignificant and shrinks the magnitude of the results by about one third (C19). In Table B1, we show that flagged respondents were just as likely to be in the treatment and control conditions in each study. Flagged respondents were more likely to score at or above the sample median of anxiety in Study 1 but were less likely to score high at or above the median in Study 2.

Table B1: Respondents who Failed Attention Check by Experimental Condition and Anxiety Score

	Study 1 (June 2022)			**Study 2 (January 2023)**		
	Passed Check	**Failed Check**	**Rate**	**Passed Check**	**Failed Check**	**Rate**
Control	184	14	7.1%	457	42	8.4%
Treatment	194	12	5.8%	456	41	8.3%
Anxiety (> median)	183	16	8.0%	524	27	4.9%
Anxiety (≤ median)	195	10	4.9%	389	56	12.6%
Overall	378	26	6.4%	913	83	8.3%

Note: The table shows the number of respondents who passed or failed the attention check, along with the failure rate, across two studies conducted in June 2022 and January 2023.

C Full Regression Output and Alternative Specifications

Table C1: ANES Models from Figure 1 (Economic Attitudes)

DV:	Income equality	Gov jobs	Social Security	Welfare	Spend on poor	Gov services	Gov insurance	Tax rich
Anxiety	.100 (.014)***	.085 (.012)***	.069 (.013)***	.086 (.015)***	.092 (.015)***	.069 (.011)***	.043 (.014)**	.040 (.015)**
Volatility	−.018 (.018)	.015 (.016)	.000 (.017)	−.021 (.020)	.022 (.020)	−.003 (.014)	.057 (.018)**	.025 (.019)
Agreeableness	.016 (.021)	.071 (.019)***	.091 (.020)***	.072 (.023)**	.136 (.023)***	.081 (.017)***	.048 (.021)*	.099 (.022)***
Extraversion	−.048 (.016)**	−.035 (.014)*	.051 (.015)***	−.060 (.018)***	−.011 (.018)	−.009 (.013)	−.080 (.016)***	−.040 (.017)*
Conscientiousness	−.111 (.021)***	−.106 (.018)***	−.012 (.019)	−.213 (.023)***	−.136 (.023)***	−.112 (.016)***	−.118 (.020)***	.017 (.022)
Openness	.185 (.020)***	.167 (.018)***	.064 (.019)***	.186 (.022)***	.171 (.022)***	.143 (.016)***	.269 (.020)***	.175 (.021)***
Income	−.104 (.014)***	−.085 (.012)***	−.079 (.013)***	−.123 (.015)***	−.111 (.015)***	−.059 (.011)***	−.071 (.014)***	.013 (.014)
Own Home	−.041 (.008)***	−.034 (.007)***	−.010 (.008)	−.076 (.009)***	−.070 (.009)***	−.044 (.006)***	−.048 (.008)***	−.014 (.009)
Unemployed	.015 (.014)	.038 (.013)**	.024 (.013)	.084 (.016)***	.042 (.016)**	.021 (.011)	.041 (.014)**	.027 (.015)
Uninsured	.016 (.011)	.023 (.010)*	.000 (.010)	.023 (.012)	.031 (.012)*	.003 (.009)	.058 (.011)***	−.007 (.012)
Education	−.063 (.024)**	−.016 (.021)	−.266 (.023)***	.059 (.027)*	−.089 (.027)***	.001 (.019)	.113 (.024)***	.036 (.025)
Age	−.113 (.016)***	−.054 (.014)***	.150 (.015)***	.032 (.018)	.023 (.018)	−.013 (.013)	−.004 (.016)	.091 (.017)***
Male	−.038 (.007)***	−.041 (.006)***	−.036 (.007)***	−.038 (.008)***	−.045 (.008)***	−.041 (.006)***	−.013 (.007)	−.032 (.008)***
Black	.150 (.011)***	.152 (.009)***	.122 (.010)***	.190 (.012)***	.235 (.012)***	.159 (.008)***	.108 (.011)***	.057 (.011)***
Hispanic	.110 (.011)***	.085 (.009)***	.039 (.010)***	.094 (.012)***	.119 (.012)***	.091 (.008)***	.075 (.010)***	.037 (.011)***
Other	.080 (.014)***	.056 (.013)***	.023 (.013)	.056 (.016)***	.053 (.016)***	.054 (.011)***	.046 (.014)**	.020 (.015)
(Intercept)	.566 (.077)***	.443 (.027)***	.739 (.045)***	.376 (.036)***	.589 (.043)***	.442 (.027)***	.347 (.031)***	.524 (.040)***
N	8186	8223	8189	8193	8191	8222	8217	8211
$-2 \times$ Log Lik.	4205.235	2069.343	3119.385	5745.148	5572.105	210.296	3997.550	4865.906

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C2: ANES Models from Figure 1 (Non-Economic Attitudes)

DV:	Same-sex adoption	Abortion	Legal weed	Death penalty	Gun control	Immigration	Affirmative action	Same-sex marriage	Ideo ID
Anxiety	.002	−.036	−.017	.050	.069	.004	.042	.018	.042
	(.021)	(.016)*	(.019)	(.017)**	(.013)***	(.013)	(.013)**	(.017)	(.011)***
Volatility	.076	.067	.100	−.035	−.013	−.005	−.017	.057	.028
	(.026)**	(.020)**	(.024)***	(.022)	(.017)	(.016)	(.017)	(.022)**	(.014)
Agreeableness	.043	−.065	−.040	.098	.102	.062	.062	.004	.040
	(.031)	(.024)**	(.028)	(.026)***	(.020)***	(.019)**	(.020)**	(.026)	(.017)*
Extraversion	−.005	−.048	.004	−.072	−.012	−.023	−.029	−.048	−.031
	(.024)	(.019)*	(.022)	(.020)***	(.015)	(.015)	(.016)	(.020)*	(.013)*
Conscientiousness	−.112	−.020	−.115	−.232	−.002	−.059	−.129	−.115	−.157
	(.031)***	(.024)	(.028)***	(.025)***	(.019)	(.019)**	(.020)***	(.025)***	(.016)***
Openness	.284	.291	.353	.211	.092	.103	.117	.304	.248
	(.030)***	(.023)***	(.027)***	(.025)***	(.019)***	(.018)***	(.019)***	(.025)***	(.016)***
Income	.088	.122	.037	−.013	.064	.040	−.025	.069	.009
	(.020)***	(.016)***	(.018)*	(.017)	(.013)***	(.013)**	(.013)	(.017)***	(.011)
Own Home	−.023	−.028	−.045	−.047	−.023	−.022	−.029	−.046	−.043
	(.012)	(.009)**	(.011)***	(.010)***	(.008)**	(.007)**	(.008)***	(.010)***	(.007)***
Unemployed	−.006	.041	.025	.013	−.016	−.018	.004	−.016	.003
	(.021)	(.016)*	(.019)	(.018)	(.013)	(.013)	(.014)	(.017)	(.011)
Uninsured	.010	.004	.034	−.007	−.010	−.017	.007	.013	.014
	(.016)	(.013)	(.015)*	(.014)	(.010)	(.010)	(.011)	(.014)	(.009)
Education	.267	.291	.087	.368	.134	.219	.109	.295	.149
	(.036)***	(.028)***	(.032)**	(.030)***	(.023)***	(.022)***	(.023)***	(.030)***	(.019)***
Age	−.246	.055	−.274	.043	.088	.005	.037	−.210	−.063
	(.024)***	(.019)**	(.022)***	(.020)*	(.015)***	(.015)	(.015)*	(.020)***	(.013)***
Male	−.072	−.020	.045	−.051	−.089	−.031	−.009	−.047	−.039
	(.011)***	(.008)*	(.010)***	(.009)***	(.007)***	(.007)***	(.007)	(.009)***	(.006)***
Black	−.098	.063	−.021	.170	.131	.111	.278	−.103	.081
	(.016)***	(.012)***	(.014)	(.013)***	(.010)***	(.010)***	(.010)***	(.013)***	(.009)***
Hispanic	−.061	−.041	−.069	.105	.090	.149	.150	−.013	.050
	(.016)***	(.012)***	(.014)***	(.013)***	(.010)***	(.010)***	(.010)***	(.013)	(.008)***
Other	−.057	.009	−.052	.047	.055	.007	.072	−.066	.017
	(.021)**	(.016)	(.019)**	(.018)**	(.013)***	(.013)	(.014)***	(.018)***	(.012)
(Intercept)	.491	.286	.475	.071	.445	.311	.235	.461	.349
	(.061)***	(.038)***	(.049)***	(.039)	(.030)***	(.030)***	(.042)***	(.064)***	(.025)***
N	8082	8181	8211	8085	8210	8190	8165	8166	7532
$-2 \times$ Log Lik.	10189.612	6275.612	8878.022	7307.285	3116.932	2579.163	3194.821	7390.856	−337.019

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C3: CES Models from Figure 1

DV:	ACA (HLM)	Welfare (HLM)	Healthcare (HLM)	Abortion (HLM)	Guns (HLM)	Marriage (OLS)	Immigrant (HLM)	Ideo ID (HLM)
Anxiety	.039	.100	.090	−.031	.109	−.019	.022	.040
	(.027)	(.018)***	(.016)***	(.020)	(.026)***	(.039)	(.030)	(.016)*
Volatility	.016	−.030	.022	.085	.060	.112	.035	.083
	(.035)	(.023)	(.021)	(.025)***	(.033)	(.049)*	(.038)	(.020)***
Agreeableness	.056	.072	.069	−.020	.131	.009	−.065	.049
	(.040)	(.026)**	(.024)**	(.029)	(.038)***	(.057)	(.044)	(.023)*
Extraversion	−.128	−.036	−.015	−.076	−.094	−.113	−.096	−.036
	(.029)***	(.019)	(.017)	(.022)***	(.028)***	(.042)**	(.032)**	(.017)*
Conscientiousness	−.164	−.196	−.054	.086	.008	−.076	−.199	−.127
	(.038)***	(.025)***	(.023)*	(.028)**	(.037)	(.054)	(.042)***	(.023)***
Openness	.336	.190	.227	.202	.079	.371	.271	.282
	(.038)***	(.024)***	(.022)***	(.028)***	(.036)*	(.054)***	(.041)***	(.022)***
Income	−.034	−.148	−.103	.098	−.007	.110	.028	−.007
	(.036)	(.023)***	(.021)***	(.026)***	(.034)	(.052)*	(.040)	(.021)
Own Home	−.071	−.064	−.042	−.034	−.037	−.092	−.055	−.048
	(.016)***	(.010)***	(.009)***	(.012)**	(.015)*	(.022)***	(.018)**	(.009)***
Unemployed	.038	.075	.043	.024	.026	−.024	.051	.028
	(.026)	(.018)***	(.016)**	(.019)	(.025)	(.040)	(.028)	(.015)
Uninsured	−.126	−.075	−.061	.004	−.086	−.016	−.007	−.028
	(.027)***	(.018)***	(.016)***	(.020)	(.025)***	(.039)	(.029)	(.016)
Education	.219	.071	.030	.071	.185	.125	.157	.151
	(.025)***	(.016)***	(.015)*	(.019)***	(.024)***	(.036)***	(.028)***	(.015)***
Age	.000	−.001	.000	.002	.003	−.004	−.004	−.002
	(.000)	(.000)***	(.000)	(.000)***	(.000)***	(.001)***	(.001)***	(.000)***
Male	−.037	−.014	−.027	−.023	−.148	−.045	−.071	−.024
	(.015)*	(.009)	(.009)**	(.011)*	(.014)***	(.020)*	(.016)***	(.009)**
Black	.168	.105	.110	−.020	.180	−.062	.119	.071
	(.023)***	(.016)***	(.015)***	(.017)	(.022)***	(.032)	(.025)***	(.013)***
Hispanic	.057	.020	.050	−.027	.048	.017	.118	.020
	(.025)*	(.017)	(.015)**	(.019)	(.024)*	(.037)	(.028)***	(.015)
Other	−.006	.000	−.002	−.009	.030	−.053	−.002	.005
	(.026)	(.017)	(.015)	(.019)	(.025)	(.036)	(.028)	(.015)
(Intercept)	.405	.560	.553	.569	−.682	.653	.637	.383
	(.071)***	(.050)***	(.046)***	(.042)***	(.056)***	(.082)***	(.077)***	(.034)***
N	5054	4349	4354	5060	5045	2390	4194	5057
R2						.072		
Adj.R2						.066		
−2 × Log Lik.	7000.556	1503.360	789.290	3906.889	6550.242		5800.127	1624.655

Note: HLM results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. OLS results are from linear regressions estimated with ordinary least squares regressions. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C4: TAPS Models from Figure 1 (Economic Attitudes)

DV:	Tax rich	Minimum wage	Medicaid expansion	Medicare/Medicaid	Social Security	Gov housing
Anxiety	.122 (.050)*	.128 (.045)**	.080 (.043)	.133 (.052)*	.088 (.046)	.103 (.055)
Volatility	.149 (.068)*	.065 (.062)	.158 (.059)**	.150 (.071)*	.062 (.063)	.144 (.075)
Agreeableness	.144 (.065)*	.223 (.060)***	.194 (.057)***	.202 (.068)**	.149 (.060)*	.243 (.072)***
Extraversion	−.061 (.046)	−.021 (.042)	−.043 (.040)	−.027 (.048)	.069 (.042)	.049 (.050)
Conscientiousness	−.067 (.061)	−.145 (.056)**	−.159 (.053)**	−.110 (.065)	−.064 (.058)	−.260 (.068)***
Openness	.329 (.064)***	.275 (.059)***	.231 (.056)***	.226 (.067)***	.129 (.060)*	.240 (.070)***
Income	−.112 (.047)*	−.085 (.043)*	−.110 (.041)**	−.214 (.049)***	−.187 (.043)***	−.125 (.051)*
Own Home	−.017 (.026)	−.042 (.024)	−.048 (.023)*	−.014 (.027)	.007 (.024)	−.120 (.028)***
Unemployed	−.016 (.022)	−.010 (.020)	.034 (.019)	.048 (.023)*	−.023 (.021)	.031 (.024)
Uninsured	−.037 (.033)	−.014 (.030)	.053 (.029)	−.043 (.035)	−.010 (.031)	−.037 (.037)
Education	.001 (.081)	−.052 (.074)	.192 (.070)**	−.149 (.085)	−.367 (.075)***	.227 (.089)*
Age	.007 (.074)	−.020 (.068)	.051 (.064)	.301 (.078)***	.244 (.069)***	.199 (.081)*
Male	−.047 (.020)*	−.094 (.018)***	−.031 (.018)	−.050 (.021)*	−.050 (.019)**	−.078 (.022)***
Black	.125 (.039)**	.166 (.035)***	.179 (.034)***	.187 (.041)***	.141 (.036)***	.239 (.043)***
Hispanic	.050 (.033)	.101 (.030)***	.105 (.028)***	.063 (.034)	.071 (.031)*	.112 (.035)**
Other	−.046 (.039)	−.028 (.036)	.027 (.034)	.011 (.041)	.001 (.036)	.000 (.043)
(Intercept)	.392 (.099)***	.441 (.091)***	.149 (.087)	.373 (.106)***	.692 (.094)***	.137 (.111)
N	1085	1082	1085	1040	1044	1034
R2	.078	.139	.130	.143	.137	.153
Adj.R2	.064	.126	.117	.130	.124	.140

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C5: TAPS Models from Figure 1 (Economic Attitudes cont'd)

DV:	Gov spending	Gov jobs	Healthcare	Old age care	Unemploy insurance	Income equality
Anxiety	.035	.199	.198	.187	.182	.235
	(.040)	(.045)***	(.051)***	(.045)***	(.047)***	(.057)***
Volatility	.055	.031	.048	.088	−.006	−.036
	(.055)	(.062)	(.071)	(.062)	(.064)	(.077)
Agreeableness	−.018	.083	.242	.191	.133	.070
	(.053)	(.059)	(.068)***	(.060)**	(.062)*	(.074)
Extraversion	−.038	.039	−.037	−.052	−.032	.037
	(.037)	(.041)	(.047)	(.042)	(.043)	(.052)
Conscientiousness	−.209	−.220	−.233	−.005	−.198	−.205
	(.049)***	(.056)***	(.064)***	(.056)	(.058)***	(.070)**
Openness	.182	.118	.383	.277	.189	.326
	(.052)***	(.058)*	(.066)***	(.059)***	(.061)**	(.073)***
Income	−.005	−.166	−.076	−.106	−.060	−.180
	(.037)	(.042)***	(.048)	(.043)*	(.044)	(.052)***
Own Home	−.067	−.071	−.101	−.054	−.076	−.073
	(.021)**	(.024)**	(.027)***	(.023)*	(.025)**	(.029)*
Unemployed	.030	.010	.029	.028	.026	−.009
	(.018)	(.020)	(.023)	(.020)	(.021)	(.025)
Uninsured	−.018	.022	−.035	.002	.017	.024
	(.026)	(.030)	(.034)	(.030)	(.031)	(.038)
Education	.437	−.008	.146	−.090	.089	.060
	(.065)***	(.074)	(.083)	(.074)	(.077)	(.093)
Age	.118	−.101	.059	.079	.027	−.005
	(.060)*	(.068)	(.077)	(.068)	(.071)	(.085)
Male	−.023	−.061	−.061	−.075	−.024	−.058
	(.016)	(.018)***	(.021)**	(.018)***	(.019)	(.023)*
Black	.073	.227	.184	.137	.198	.232
	(.031)*	(.034)***	(.039)***	(.035)***	(.036)***	(.044)***
Hispanic	.030	.189	.099	.081	.111	.082
	(.027)	(.030)***	(.034)**	(.030)**	(.032)***	(.037)*
Other	−.027	.025	−.030	−.010	−.010	.032
	(.031)	(.037)	(.042)	(.037)	(.038)	(.045)
(Intercept)	−.043	.420	.273	.409	.326	.331
	(.081)	(.093)***	(.106)*	(.093)***	(.097)***	(.115)**
N	1058	1002	1002	1017	992	992
R2	.097	.216	.147	.139	.118	.138
Adj.R2	.083	.203	.133	.126	.103	.124

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C6: TAPS Models from Figure 1 (Non-Economic Attitudes)

DV:	Abortion	Same-sex marriage	Immigration	Gun control	Affirmative action	Ideo ID
Anxiety	−.031	−.035	.079	.134	.130	.069
	(.054)	(.057)	(.049)	(.050)**	(.042)**	(.045)
Volatility	.166	.121	−.040	.108	−.040	.119
	(.074)*	(.078)	(.066)	(.068)	(.057)	(.062)
Agreeableness	−.071	−.023	.026	.086	.219	.065
	(.072)	(.076)	(.064)	(.065)	(.055)***	(.059)
Extraversion	−.079	−.056	−.011	−.010	−.017	−.013
	(.050)	(.053)	(.045)	(.046)	(.038)	(.041)
Conscientiousness	−.161	−.343	−.175	−.060	−.249	−.212
	(.067)*	(.071)***	(.060)**	(.061)	(.051)***	(.056)***
Openness	.404	.431	.205	.112	.234	.417
	(.070)***	(.075)***	(.063)**	(.064)	(.054)***	(.058)***
Income	.104	.077	.008	.052	−.077	−.054
	(.051)*	(.054)	(.046)	(.047)	(.039)*	(.042)
Own Home	−.139	−.131	−.052	−.089	−.040	−.079
	(.028)***	(.030)***	(.025)*	(.026)***	(.022)	(.024)***
Unemployed	.026	.006	.030	−.024	.032	.014
	(.024)	(.025)	(.021)	(.022)	(.018)	(.020)
Uninsured	−.022	−.031	−.019	.005	−.002	−.045
	(.036)	(.038)	(.032)	(.033)	(.028)	(.031)
Education	.367	.532	.638	.407	.227	.393
	(.088)***	(.093)***	(.079)***	(.081)***	(.068)***	(.074)***
Age	.177	−.044	.088	.196	.090	−.024
	(.080)*	(.085)	(.072)	(.074)**	(.062)	(.067)
Male	−.069	−.113	−.033	−.095	−.048	−.058
	(.022)**	(.023)***	(.020)	(.020)***	(.017)**	(.018)**
Black	.069	−.078	.136	.232	.290	.145
	(.042)	(.045)	(.038)***	(.039)***	(.032)***	(.036)***
Hispanic	−.032	.020	.217	.140	.201	.037
	(.035)	(.038)	(.032)***	(.032)***	(.027)***	(.030)
Other	−.032	−.122	−.040	.089	.037	−.017
	(.043)	(.045)**	(.039)	(.039)*	(.033)	(.036)
(Intercept)	.103	.305	−.056	−.161	.181	.094
	(.109)	(.115)**	(.098)	(.100)	(.083)*	(.092)
N	1088	1086	1078	1086	1081	985
R2	.094	.121	.127	.119	.194	.151
Adj.R2	.081	.108	.113	.106	.182	.137

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C7: LISS Models from Figure 1

	Income equality	Euthanasia	Immigration	EU Unification	Left-Right ID
Anxiety	.070 (.034)*	.026 (.036)	−.031 (.032)	−.086 (.039)*	.035 (.030)
Volatility	−.027 (.031)	.025 (.033)	−.054 (.030)	−.045 (.036)	−.061 (.028)*
Agreeableness	.308 (.051)***	−.036 (.054)	.199 (.049)***	−.009 (.058)	.198 (.046)***
Extraversion	−.105 (.031)***	.108 (.033)***	−.152 (.029)***	.022 (.035)	−.137 (.028)***
Conscientiousness	−.059 (.037)	−.037 (.040)	−.268 (.036)***	−.103 −.103 (.043)*	−.241 (.033)***
Openness	−.022 (.041)	.200 (.043)***	.279 (.039)***	.145 (.047)**	.211 (.037)***
Income	−.068 (.014)***	.009 (.015)	−.002 (.013)	.016 (.016)	−.012 (.013)
Own Home	−.077 (.010)***	.000 (.011)	.000 (.010)	.027 (.012)*	−.053 (.009)***
Unemployed	.076 (.033)*	−.008 (.035)	.013 (.031)	−.030 (.037)	.007 (.029)
Education	−.087 (.015)***	.024 (.016)	.140 (.015)***	.144 (.018)***	.055 (.014)***
Age	.198 (.028)***	.097 (.030)**	.026 (.027)	−.048 (.032)	.058 (.025)*
Male	−.016 (.010)	−.017 (.010)	−.026 (.009)**	.011 (.011)	−.023 (.009)**
Parents Foreign-Born	.020 (.015)	−.019 (.016)	.058 (.014)***	.038 (.017)*	.040 (.013)**
(Intercept)	.636 (.046)***	.636 (.049)***	.253 (.043)***	.352 (.053)***	.468 (.041)***
N	3108	3116	3154	2991	2888
R2	.098	.019	.089	.059	.064
Adj.R2	.095	.015	.086	.055	.060

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C8: CloudResearch Models from Figure 1

	Gov jobs	Healthcare	Income equality	Minimum wage	Abortion	Same-sex adoption	Legal weed	Immigration	Ideo ID
Anxiety	.231 (.050)***	.215 (.051)***	.139 (.050)**	.134 (.044)**	.130 (.053)*	.140 (.054)**	.135 (.051)**	.168 (.049)***	.168 (.044)***
Volatility	−.069 (.055)	−.023 (.056)	−.029 (.055)	−.115 (.048)*	−.042 (.058)	−.071 (.060)	−.031 (.056)	−.074 (.054)	−.020 (.048)
Income	−.112 (.033)***	−.142 (.034)***	−.191 (.034)***	−.040 (.030)	−.024 (.036)	−.020 (.036)	−.050 (.035)	−.093 (.033)**	−.101 (.029)***
Education	.011 (.031)	.049 (.032)	.001 (.032)	−.010 (.028)	.062 (.033)	.083 (.034)*	−.035 (.032)	.136 (.031)***	.069 (.027)*
Age	−.004 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)***	−.004 (.001)***	−.001 (.001)*	−.002 (.001)*	−.003 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)***	−.002 (.001)**
Male	−.044 (.019)*	−.013 (.019)	−.030 (.019)	−.082 (.017)***	−.051 (.020)*	−.048 (.021)*	.053 (.019)**	.020 (.019)	−.006 (.017)
Black	.107 (.032)**	.062 (.033)	.068 (.033)*	.021 (.028)	−.043 (.034)	−.095 (.035)**	−.065 (.033)*	.050 (.032)	.072 (.028)*
Other	.070 (.027)**	.031 (.027)	.087 (.027)**	.031 (.023)	.032 (.028)	.017 (.029)	−.043 (.027)	.107 (.026)***	.043 (.023)
(Intercept)	.657 (.047)***	.726 (.050)***	.610 (.051)***	.903 (.052)***	.732 (.051)***	.824 (.051)***	.839 (.052)***	.485 (.046)***	.591 (.041)***
N	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291
$-2 \times$ Log Lik.	833.461	878.305	850.478	505.423	987.553	1043.389	878.141	780.162	492.213

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C9: CloudResearch Models from Figure 1 Controlling for Partisanship

	Gov jobs	Healthcare	Income equality	Minimum wage	Abortion	Same-sex adoption	Legal weed	Immigration	Ideo ID
Anxiety	.146 (.043)***	.119 (.042)**	.053 (.043)	.075 (.040)	.029 (.044)	.052 (.048)	.091 (.049)	.083 (.042)*	.043 (.023)
Volatility	−.052 (.047)	−.004 (.046)	−.012 (.048)	−.103 (.044)*	−.022 (.048)	−.054 (.052)	−.023 (.054)	−.057 (.046)	.004 (.025)
Party ID	.568 (.027)***	.633 (.026)***	.571 (.027)***	.390 (.025)***	.672 (.027)***	.586 (.030)***	.291 (.031)***	.570 (.026)***	.833 (.014)***
Income	−.051 (.029)	−.078 (.029)**	−.131 (.030)***	.001 (.028)	.046 (.029)	.044 (.032)	−.020 (.034)	−.030 (.028)	−.009 (.015)*
Education	−.056 (.027)*	−.025 (.027)	−.067 (.027)*	−.056 (.025)*	−.017 (.028)	.014 (.030)	−.069 (.031)*	.069 (.026)**	−.030 (.014)*
Age	−.003 (.001)***	−.002 (.001)**	−.003 (.001)***	−.001 (.001)	−.001 (.001)	−.002 (.001)**	−.002 (.001)**	−.002 (.001)**	−.001 (.000)*
Male	−.048 (.016)**	−.019 (.016)	−.035 (.016)*	−.086 (.015)***	−.056 (.017)***	−.053 (.018)**	.051 (.019)**	.016 (.016)	−.013 (.009)
Black	.040 (.028)	−.013 (.028)	.001 (.028)	−.025 (.026)	−.122 (.029)***	−.164 (.031)***	−.099 (.032)**	−.017 (.027)	−.025 (.015)
Other	.045 (.023)*	.004 (.023)	.062 (.023)**	.014 (.022)	.002 (.023)	−.010 (.025)	−.056 (.026)*	.082 (.022)***	.006 (.012)*
(Intercept)	.342 (.043)***	.375 (.047)***	.294 (.046)***	.686 (.054)***	.359 (.044)***	.500 (.048)***	.678 (.053)***	.170 (.042)***	.129 (.023)***
N	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291
−2 × Log Lik.	454.910	407.456	472.687	290.255	495.450	707.267	796.375	379.764	-1167.943

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

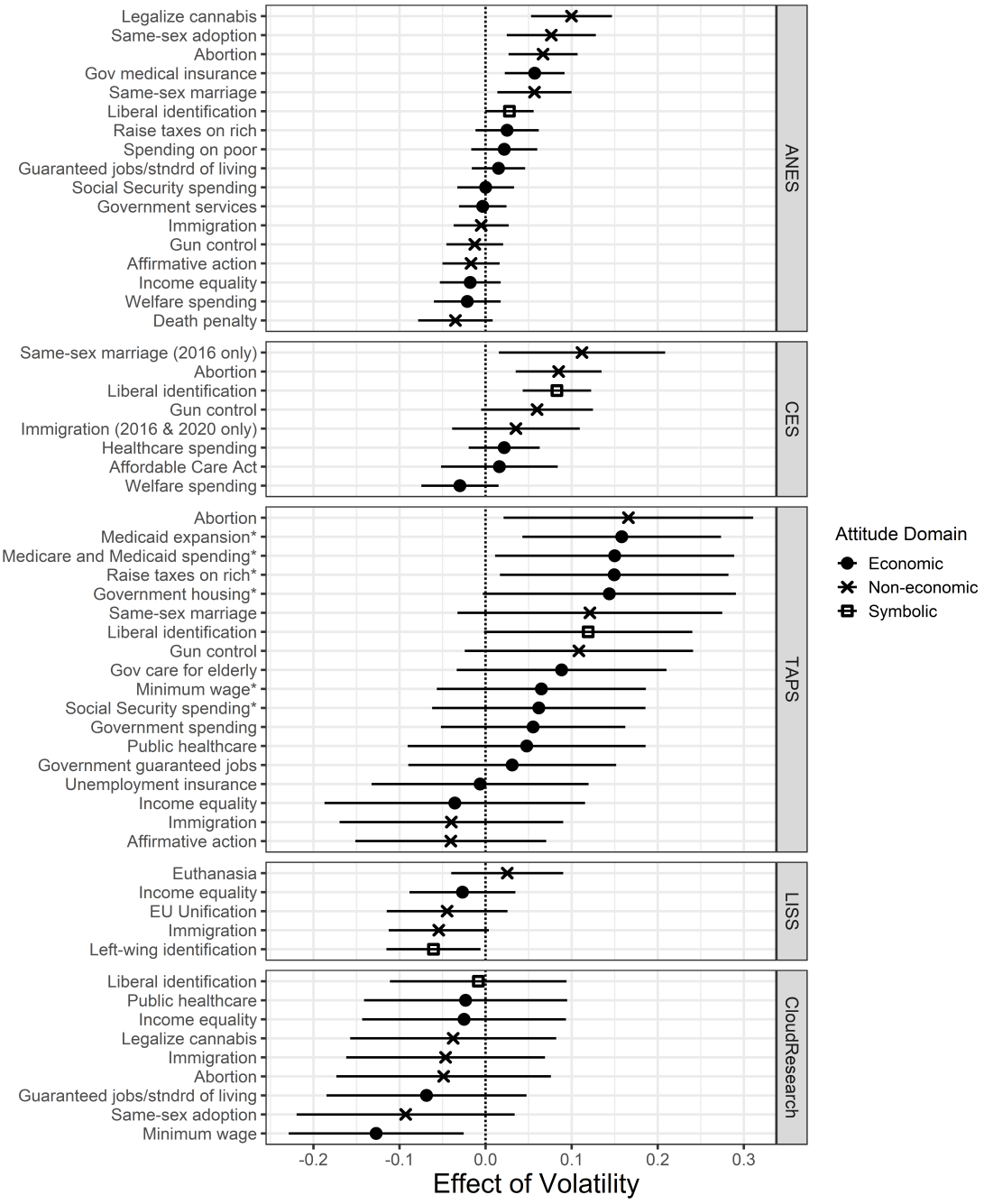


Figure C1: Volatility Results From Figure 1 Models

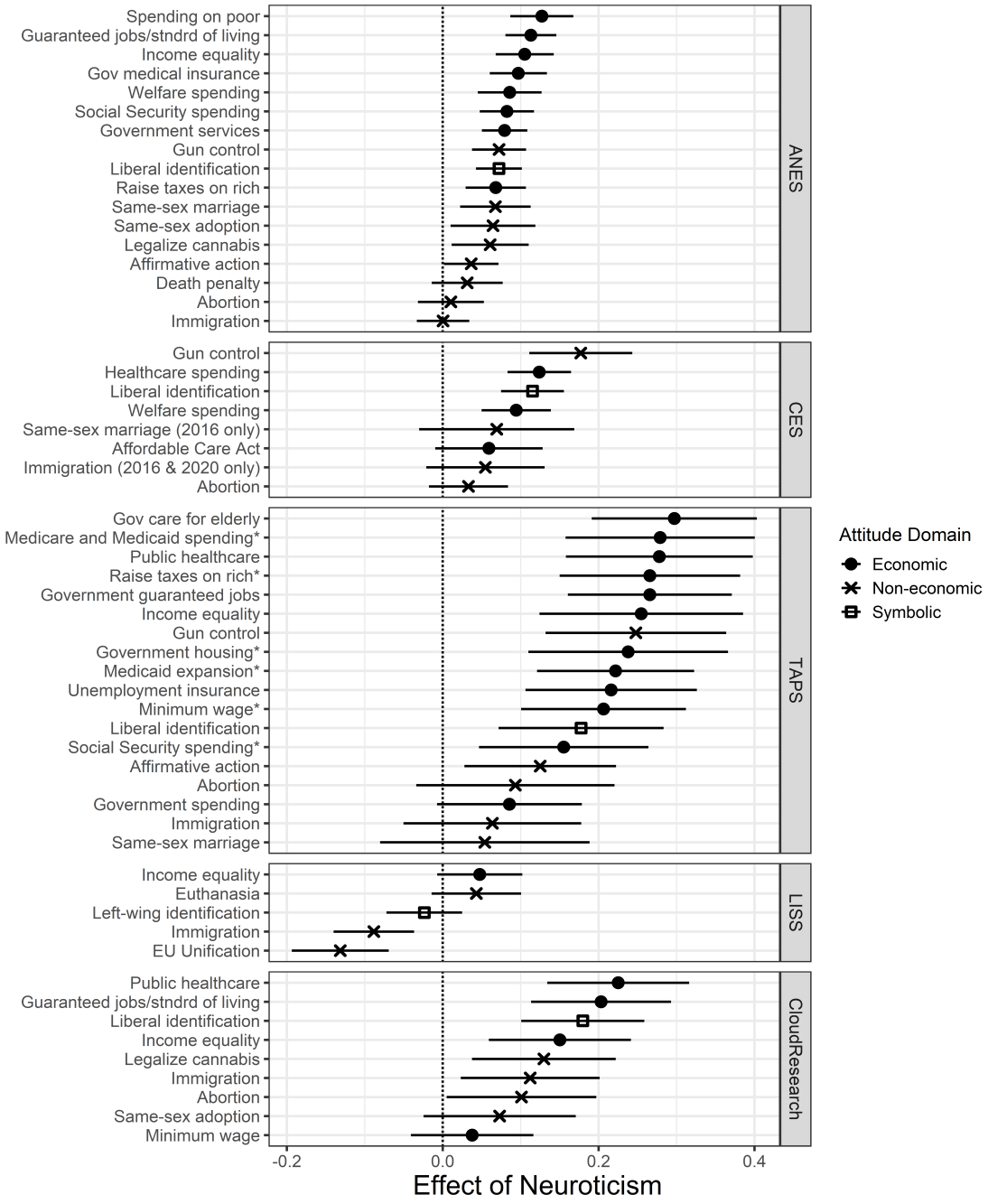


Figure C2: Neuroticism Results From Figure 1 Models

Table C10: Models from Figures 2 and 3

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales				
DV:	ANES (HLM)	CES (HLM)	TAPS (OLS)	LISS (OLS)	CR (HLM)
Anxiety	.074 (.009)***	.077 (.017)***	.113 (.036)**	.070 (.034)*	.180 (.039)***
Volatility	.009 (.011)	.007 (.022)	.127 (.049)**	−.027 (.031)	−.060 (.043)
Agreeableness	.076 (.013)***	.061 (.024)*	.205 (.047)***	.308 (.051)***	
Extraversion	−.030 (.010)**	−.057 (.018)**	−.004 (.033)	−.105 (.031)***	
Conscientiousness	−.103 (.013)***	−.137 (.024)***	−.137 (.044)**	−.059 (.037)	
Openness	.173 (.013)***	.243 (.023)***	.235 (.046)***	−.022 (.041)	
Income (reversed)	.075 (.009)***	.102 (.022)***	.144 (.034)***	.068 (.014)***	.117 (.026)***
Do not own home	.043 (.005)***	.062 (.010)***	.041 (.019)*	.077 (.010)***	
Unemployed	.039 (.009)***	.054 (.017)**	.016 (.016)	.076 (.033)*	
Uninsured	.019 (.007)**	−.100 (.017)***	−.013 (.024)		
Education	−.030 (.015)	.110 (.016)***	−.029 (.058)	−.087 (.015)***	.012 (.024)
Age	.016 (.010)	.000 (.000)	.120 (.054)*	.198 (.028)***	−.003 (.001)***
Male	−.036 (.005)***	−.029 (.009)**	−.057 (.015)***	−.016 (.010)	−.042 (.015)**
Black	.148 (.007)***	.134 (.015)***	.170 (.028)***		.065 (.025)*
Hispanic	.082 (.007)***	.045 (.016)**	.087 (.024)***		
Other (LISS = Parents Foreign-Born)	.048 (.009)***	−.001 (.016)	−.007 (.028)	.020 (.015)	.054 (.021)**
(Intercept)	.387 (.027)***	.352 (.052)***	.180 (.079)*	.491 (.046)***	.607 (.040)***
N	8028	4335	995	3108	1291
R2			.202	.098	
Adj.R2			.189	.095	
−2 × Log Lik.	-3514.833	1088.314			201.981

Note: HLM results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. OLS results are from linear regressions estimated with ordinary least squares regressions. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. The "Hispanic" response option was accidentally left off the survey given to our first CloudResearch sample. To combine the samples, we pool respondents who indicated "Hispanic" with those who indicated "Other" in the second sample. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C11: LISS and TAPS Models from Figure 4 and Alternative Specifications

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales			
	LISS		TAPS	
	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model
Anxiety x Exclusion	.266 (.088)**	.195 (.123)	.287 (.111)**	.310 (.139)*
Volatility x Exclusion		.093 (.116)		−.135 (.181)
Agreeableness x Exclusion		−.002 (.174)		−.049 (.174)
Extraversion x Exclusion		.058 (.112)		.253 (.133)
Conscientiousness x Exclusion		−.113 (.132)		.120 (.164)
Openness x Exclusion		−.067 (.136)		−.343 (.171)*
Social Exclusion	−.116 (.045)*	−.030 (.149)	−.052 (.052)	.025 (.238)
Anxiety	.012 (.039)	.027 (.044)	.025 (.048)	.017 (.054)
Volatility	−.034 (.032)	−.054 (.040)	.112 (.050)*	.152 (.074)*
Agreeableness	.306 (.052)***	.305 (.067)***	.211 (.047)***	.223 (.068)**
Extraversion	−.106 (.032)***	−.121 (.041)**	.008 (.034)	−.056 (.048)
Conscientiousness	−.058 (.038)	−.033 (.048)	−.147 (.045)**	−.187 (.066)**
Openness	−.027 (.041)	−.011 (.053)	.229 (.046)***	.321 (.066)***
Income	−.069 (.014)***	−.069 (.014)***	−.139 (.034)***	−.138 (.034)***
Own Home	−.078 (.010)***	−.078 (.010)***	−.038 (.019)*	−.040 (.019)*
Unemployed	.070 (.033)*	.070 (.033)*	.018 (.016)	.018 (.016)
Uninsured			−.021 (.024)	−.021 (.024)
Education	−.088 (.016)***	−.088 (.016)***	−.043 (.059)	−.033 (.059)
Age	.194 (.028)***	.192 (.029)***	.094 (.054)	.100 (.055)
Male	−.016 (.010)	−.017 (.010)	−.057 (.015)***	−.058 (.015)***
Black			.166 (.028)***	.170 (.029)***
Hispanic			.093 (.024)***	.097 (.024)***
Other (LISS: Parents Foreign-Born)	.019 (.015)	.019 (.015)	−.014 (.029)	−.014 (.029)
(Intercept)	.669 (.047)***	.652 (.057)***	.401 (.077)***	.378 (.102)***
N	3077	3077	972	972
R2	.101	.102	.211	.217
Adj.R2	.097	.096	.197	.198

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C12: CES Model from Figure 4 and CES Model and Alternative Specifications

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales			
	Reduced Models		Full Models	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anxiety × ≤ 500 Friends	.136 (.061)*		.157 (.075)*	
Anxiety × 1-100 Friends		.122 (.067)		.156 (.082)
Anxiety × 101-250 Friends		.175 (.071)*		.209 (.084)*
Anxiety × 251-500 Friends		.103 (.075)		.089 (.091)
Anxiety	−.028 (.058)	−.029 (.058)	−.046 (.069)	−.047 (.069)
Volatility × ≤ 500 Friends			.010 (.105)	
Volatility × 1-100 Friends				−.018 (.113)
Volatility × 101-250 Friends				.057 (.119)
Volatility × 251-500 Friends				.012 (.124)
Volatility	−.051 (.035)	−.047 (.035)	−.059 (.098)	−.059 (.098)
Agreeableness × ≤ 500 Friends			.031 (.108)	
Agreeableness × 1-100 Friends				.024 (.117)
Agreeableness × 101-250 Friends				.111 (.125)
Agreeableness × 251-500 Friends				−.071 (.131)
Agreeableness	−.043 (.040)	−.043 (.040)	−.068 (.099)	−.068 (.099)
Extraversion × ≤ 500 Friends			−.013 (.075)	
Extraversion × 1-100 Friends				−.083 (.083)
Extraversion × 101-250 Friends				.041 (.089)
Extraversion × 251-500 Friends				.051 (.095)
Extraversion	−.072 (.029)*	−.075 (.029)**	−.062 (.068)	−.062 (.068)
Conscientiousness × ≤ 500 Friends			.082 (.102)	
Conscientiousness × 1-100 Friends				.100 (.113)
Conscientiousness × 101-250 Friends				.161 (.120)
Conscientiousness × 251-500 Friends				−.027 (.124)
Conscientiousness	−.120 (.038)**	−.117 (.038)**	−.188 (.093)*	−.190 (.093)*
Openness × ≤ 500 Friends			.036 (.103)	
Openness × 1-100 Friends				.093 (.114)
Openness × 101-250 Friends				−.019 (.119)
Openness × 251-500 Friends				−.009 (.127)
Openness	.240 (.038)***	.237 (.038)***	.211 (.095)*	.211 (.095)*
≤ 500 Friends	−.097 (.034)**		−.213 (.135)	
1-100 Friends		−.097 (.037)**		−.224 (.149)
101-250 Friends		−.120 (.039)**		−.358 (.157)*
251-500 Friends		−.070 (.042)		−.021 (.165)
Unemployed	.062 (.029)*	.060 (.029)*	.059 (.029)*	.054 (.030)
Uninsured	−.085 (.027)**	−.085 (.028)**	−.085 (.028)**	−.080 (.028)**
Education	.102 (.025)***	.101 (.025)***	.102 (.025)***	.100 (.026)***
Age	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Male	−.025 (.015)	−.025 (.015)	−.025 (.015)	−.025 (.015)
Black	.109 (.025)***	.110 (.025)***	.110 (.025)***	.113 (.025)***
Other (LISS = Parents Foreign-Born)	−.024 (.026)	−.023 (.027)	−.024 (.027)	−.026 (.027)
(Intercept)	.684 (.074)***	.685 (.074)***	.780 (.132)***	.783 (.132)***
N	1655	1655	1655	1655
−2 × Log Lik.	472.757	490.807	485.895	521.945

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. In all models, "More than 500 Friends" is the omitted category. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C13: Models from Figure 5 and Alternative Specifications

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales					
	LISS (OLS)		TAPS (OLS)		CES (HLM)	
	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model
Anxiety × Exclusion	.279 (.088)**	.210 (.124)	.287 (.113)*	.302 (.140)*	.129 (.062)*	.150 (.075)*
Volatility x Exclusion		.092 (.116)		−.128 (.182)		.009 (.105)
Agreeableness x Exclusion		.003 (.174)		−.066 (.174)		.032 (.108)
Extraversion x Exclusion		.060 (.112)		.278 (.134)*		−.009 (.075)
Conscientiousness x Exclusion		−.115 (.133)		.101 (.165)		.078 (.102)
Openness x Exclusion		−.055 (.136)		−.347 (.171)*		.031 (.103)
Anxiety x Unemployed	−.202 (.165)	−.186 (.165)	.002 (.061)	−.002 (.061)	−.080 (.100)	−.076 (.100)
Anxiety x Uninsured			−.171 (.083)*	−.180 (.083)*	−.001 (.094)	.002 (.095)
Anxiety	.093 (.061)	.109 (.064)	−.056 (.079)	−.059 (.083)	−.074 (.085)	−.091 (.094)
Volatility	−.033 (.032)	−.053 (.040)	.112 (.050)*	.149 (.074)*	−.047 (.036)	−.055 (.098)
Agreeableness	.306 (.052)***	.304 (.067)***	.219 (.047)***	.236 (.068)***	−.044 (.040)	−.069 (.100)
Extraversion	−.106 (.032)***	−.121 (.041)**	.013 (.034)	−.056 (.048)	−.074 (.029)**	−.067 (.068)
Conscientiousness	−.060 (.038)	−.035 (.048)	−.152 (.045)***	−.186 (.066)**	−.119 (.038)**	−.184 (.094)*
Openness	−.027 (.041)	−.013 (.053)	.224 (.046)***	.317 (.066)***	.242 (.038)***	.217 (.095)*
Social Exclusion	−.122 (.045)**	−.046 (.149)	−.050 (.053)	.045 (.238)	−.093 (.034)**	−.204 (.136)
Income (reversed)	.129 (.038)***	.130 (.038)***	.079 (.054)	.077 (.054)	.077 (.060)	.078 (.060)
Do not own home	.081 (.028)**	.082 (.028)**	.034 (.032)	.039 (.032)	.082 (.029)**	.081 (.029)**
Unemployed	.169 (.087)	.161 (.088)	.016 (.026)	.017 (.026)	.103 (.060)	.099 (.060)
Uninsured			.041 (.038)	.043 (.038)	−.085 (.055)	−.086 (.055)
Education	−.086 (.016)***	−.086 (.016)***	−.046 (.059)	−.036 (.059)	.102 (.025)***	.102 (.026)***
Age	.193 (.028)***	.191 (.029)***	.095 (.055)	.100 (.055)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Male	−.016 (.010)	−.016 (.010)	−.057 (.015)***	−.058 (.015)***	−.026 (.015)	−.025 (.015)
Black			.163 (.028)***	.166 (.029)***	.111 (.025)***	.112 (.025)***
Hispanic			.091 (.024)***	.094 (.024)***	.060 (.027)*	.060 (.027)*
Other (LISS = Both Parents Foreign-Born)	.019 (.015)	.019 (.015)	−.017 (.029)	−.017 (.029)	−.023 (.027)	−.024 (.027)
(Intercept)	.486 (.052)***	.469 (.060)***	.253 (.085)**	.223 (.106)*	.512 (.082)***	.604 (.137)***
N	3077	3077	972	972	1655	1655
R2	.103	.103	.216	.222		
Adj.R2	.097	.097	.198	.200		
−2 × Log Lik.					483.694	496.946

Note: HLM results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. OLS results are from linear regressions estimated with ordinary least squares regressions. In the CES models, Social Exclusion is a dummy variable indicating that respondents have fewer than or equal to 500 Facebook friends. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table C14: CloudResearch Sample 1 (July 2022) — Economic Attitudes

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales					
	Full Sample		Politically Engaged		3-Way Interaction	
	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model
Anxiety × Exclusion × Engagement					.894 (.378)*	.838 (.387)*
Anxiety × Exclusion	.053 (.099)	.002 (.152)	.571 (.198)**	.518 (.310)	−.488 (.256)	−.518 (.294)
Anxiety × Engagement					−.253 (.290)	−.209 (.297)
Engagement × Exclusion					−.492 (.182)**	−.440 (.190)*
Volatility × Exclusion		−.125 (.157)		−.135 (.338)		−.070 (.157)
Income × Exclusion		−.266 (.120)*		−.304 (.243)		−.239 (.121)*
Education × Exclusion		.057 (.097)		.208 (.214)		.065 (.097)
Age × Exclusion		−.001 (.003)		.002 (.005)		.000 (.003)
Male × Exclusion		−.102 (.060)		−.068 (.135)		−.084 (.060)
Black × Exclusion		.040 (.107)		.150 (.313)		.010 (.108)
Other × Exclusion		.032 (.076)		−.079 (.157)		.023 (.076)
Anxiety	.121 (.094)	.138 (.112)	−.032 (.181)	.012 (.227)	.253 (.210)	.255 (.225)
Volatility	−.059 (.077)	.017 (.117)	−.117 (.155)	−.017 (.272)	−.041 (.077)	.001 (.117)
Social Exclusion	−.018 (.048)	.164 (.150)	−.301 (.095)**	−.302 (.328)	.283 (.124)*	.362 (.176)*
Political Engagement					.271 (.133)*	.217 (.139)
Income	−.096 (.060)	.046 (.085)	−.141 (.114)	.018 (.166)	−.122 (.060)*	.008 (.087)
Education	−.014 (.048)	−.046 (.071)	.100 (.100)	−.009 (.152)	−.002 (.048)	−.037 (.071)
Age	−.005 (.001)***	−.004 (.002)*	−.007 (.002)**	−.008 (.004)*	−.005 (.001)***	−.005 (.002)**
Male	−.028 (.030)	.028 (.042)	−.052 (.065)	.002 (.095)	−.032 (.030)	.015 (.043)
Black	.011 (.053)	−.022 (.080)	.036 (.142)	−.118 (.252)	.015 (.053)	−.002 (.081)
Other	.084 (.038)*	.069 (.054)	.115 (.075)	.167 (.121)	.072 (.038)	.062 (.054)
(Intercept)	.809 (.080)***	.714 (.109)***	1.027 (.167)***	.991 (.250)***	.672 (.109)***	.639 (.128)***
N	378	378	120	120	378	378
R2	.096	.120	.249	.277	.127	.144
Adj.R2	.072	.078	.180	.157	.094	.093

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table C15: CloudResearch Sample 2 (January 2023) — Economic Attitudes

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales					
	Full Sample		Politically Engaged		3-Way Interaction	
	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model
Anxiety × Exclusion × Engagement					.196	.164
					(.237)	(.238)
Anxiety × Exclusion	.171	.295	.144	.401	.049	.189
	(.065)**	(.092)**	(.131)	(.184)*	(.154)	(.172)
Anxiety × Engagement					.076	.088
					(.164)	(.165)
Engagement × Exclusion					−.090	−.100
					(.108)	(.110)
Volatility × Exclusion		−.193		−.472		−.187
		(.104)		(.223)*		(.104)
Income × Exclusion		.013		−.035		.012
		(.060)		(.129)		(.060)
Education × Exclusion		−.005		.088		.002
		(.057)		(.127)		(.057)
Age × Exclusion		.000		.000		.001
		(.001)		(.003)		(.001)
Male × Exclusion		.004		.054		.007
		(.034)		(.071)		(.035)
Black × Exclusion		.015		.146		.021
		(.058)		(.163)		(.058)
Other × Exclusion		−.082		−.208		−.071
		(.051)		(.116)		(.050)
Anxiety	.120	.057	.230	.112	.077	.009
	(.055)*	(.064)	(.110)*	(.121)	(.114)	(.120)
Volatility	−.063	.033	.019	.219	−.038	.054
	(.052)	(.074)	(.109)	(.145)	(.052)	(.074)
Social Exclusion	−.046	−.030	−.021	−.050	.013	.009
	(.028)	(.085)	(.052)	(.176)	(.074)	(.104)
Political Engagement					.117	.122
					(.080)	(.081)
Income	−.126	−.128	−.023	.011	−.124	−.126
	(.030)***	(.041)**	(.063)	(.084)	(.030)***	(.040)**
Education	.024	.025	.011	−.037	.008	.006
	(.028)	(.040)	(.064)	(.091)	(.028)	(.040)
Age	−.002	−.002	−.001	−.002	−.003	−.003
	(.001)***	(.001)*	(.001)	(.002)	(.001)***	(.001)**
Male	−.050	−.052	−.075	−.101	−.062	−.065
	(.017)**	(.024)*	(.035)*	(.049)*	(.017)***	(.024)**
Black	.084	.077	.052	−.023	.091	.079
	(.029)**	(.040)	(.078)	(.099)	(.029)**	(.040)*
Other	.040	.077	.058	.134	.043	.075
	(.025)	(.035)*	(.057)	(.073)	(.025)	(.035)*
(Intercept)	.718	.712	.632	.672	.667	.672
	(.045)***	(.060)***	(.093)***	(.125)***	(.066)***	(.075)***
N	913	913	280	280	913	913
R2	.101	.107	.125	.158	.119	.125
Adj.R2	.091	.090	.093	.104	.105	.104

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table C16: CloudResearch Combined Samples — Economic Attitudes

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales					
	Full Sample		Politically Engaged		3-Way Interaction	
	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model	Reduced Model	Full Model
Anxiety × Exclusion × Engagement					.399 (.198)*	.366 (.200)
Anxiety × Exclusion	.128 (.054)*	.232 (.078)**	.243 (.107)*	.496 (.154)**	−.117 (.131)	.004 (.147)
Anxiety × Engagement					−.019 (.142)	−.002 (.143)
Engagement × Exclusion					−.211 (.092)*	−.208 (.094)*
Volatility × Exclusion		−.193 (.086)*		−.449 (.176)*		−.177 (.086)*
Income × Exclusion		−.037 (.052)		−.077 (.111)		−.029 (.052)
Education × Exclusion		.006 (.049)		.105 (.107)		.013 (.049)
Age × Exclusion		.000 (.001)		.000 (.002)		.000 (.001)
Male × Exclusion		−.027 (.030)		.022 (.062)		−.017 (.030)
Black × Exclusion		.010 (.051)		.128 (.139)		.010 (.050)
Other × Exclusion		−.047 (.042)		−.175 (.088)*		−.045 (.041)
Anxiety	.116 (.048)*	.062 (.055)	.178 (.093)	.051 (.105)	.127 (.100)	.064 (.105)
Volatility	−.061 (.043)	.039 (.062)	−.041 (.088)	.197 (.125)	−.042 (.043)	.049 (.062)
Social Exclusion	−.036 (.024)	.024 (.074)	−.089 (.045)	−.093 (.153)	.096 (.063)	.115 (.088)
Political Engagement					.161 (.068)*	.157 (.069)*
Income	−.115 (.026)***	−.094 (.036)**	−.049 (.055)	.001 (.073)	−.116 (.026)***	−.099 (.035)**
Education	.011 (.024)	.006 (.035)	.022 (.053)	−.046 (.076)	.000 (.024)	−.008 (.035)
Age	−.003 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)**	−.003 (.001)*	−.003 (.002)	−.003 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)***
Male	−.042 (.015)**	−.028 (.021)	−.067 (.031)*	−.073 (.043)	−.051 (.015)***	−.042 (.021)*
Black	.066 (.025)**	.060 (.036)	.035 (.069)	−.043 (.093)	.071 (.025)**	.064 (.036)
Other	.056 (.021)**	.078 (.029)**	.082 (.044)	.164 (.061)**	.054 (.021)**	.075 (.029)**
(Intercept)	.741 (.039)***	.711 (.052)***	.739 (.082)***	.748 (.111)***	.664 (.056)***	.656 (.064)***
N	1291	1291	400	400	1291	1291
−2 × Log Lik.	206.531	235.097	176.495	189.185	193.872	223.630

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table C17: CloudResearch Combined Samples — Social Attitudes

	DV: Social Attitudes Scale					
	Full Sample		Politically Engaged		3-Way Interaction	
Anxiety × Exclusion × Engagement					−.034	−.061
					(.196)	(.198)
Anxiety × Exclusion	.166	.248	.088	.177	.187	.285
	(.053)**	(.077)**	(.103)	(.150)	(.130)	(.145)*
Anxiety × Engagement					.062	.074
					(.141)	(.142)
Engagement × Exclusion					.005	.015
					(.091)	(.093)
Volatility × Exclusion		−.137		−.193		−.135
		(.085)		(.171)		(.085)
Income × Exclusion		.025		−.041		.030
		(.051)		(.108)		(.051)
Education × Exclusion		.008		.118		.009
		(.048)		(.104)		(.049)
Age × Exclusion		−.001		.000		−.001
		(.001)		(.002)		(.001)
Male × Exclusion		−.010		−.040		−.007
		(.029)		(.060)		(.030)
Black × Exclusion		.027		−.021		.033
		(.050)		(.135)		(.050)
Other × Exclusion		−.054		−.132		−.048
		(.041)		(.086)		(.041)
Anxiety	.057	.016	.240	.188	.018	−.031
	(.047)	(.054)	(.089)**	(.102)	(.099)	(.105)
Volatility	−.056	.016	−.099	.009	−.044	.025
	(.042)	(.061)	(.084)	(.121)	(.042)	(.061)
Social Exclusion	−.078	−.029	−.046	−.019	−.081	−.051
	(.024)**	(.073)	(.044)	(.148)	(.062)	(.088)
Political Engagement					.081	.075
					(.068)	(.068)
Income	−.046	−.055	.013	.037	−.048	−.059
	(.026)	(.035)	(.053)	(.071)	(.026)	(.035)
Education	.060	.053	.096	.030	.051	.043
	(.024)*	(.034)	(.051)	(.074)	(.024)*	(.034)
Age	−.003	−.002	−.001	−.001	−.003	−.002
	(.001)***	(.001)*	(.001)	(.002)	(.001)***	(.001)**
Male	−.007	−.002	.016	.039	−.015	−.011
	(.015)	(.021)	(.030)	(.042)	(.015)	(.021)
Black	−.038	−.051	−.003	−.003	−.034	−.051
	(.025)	(.035)	(.066)	(.090)	(.025)	(.035)
Other	.029	.054	.056	.121	.030	.052
	(.021)	(.029)	(.043)	(.059)*	(.020)	(.029)
(Intercept)	.763	.738	.626	.613	.735	.719
	(.040)***	(.052)***	(.078)***	(.108)***	(.056)***	(.064)***
N	1291	1291	400	400	1291	1291
−2 × Log Lik.	168.505	200.153	146.891	167.699	169.563	201.454

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table C18: CloudResearch Sample 1 (July 2022) — Ideological Conformity

	DV: Ideological Conformity					
	Full Sample		Politically Engaged		3-Way Interaction	
Anxiety × Exclusion × Engagement					−.031	−.047
					(.201)	(.206)
Anxiety × Exclusion	−.006	−.013	−.063	−.185	.005	.003
	(.052)	(.080)	(.088)	(.137)	(.136)	(.156)
Anxiety × Engagement					−.087	−.094
					(.155)	(.158)
Engagement × Exclusion					.069	.100
					(.097)	(.101)
Volatility × Exclusion		.023		.136		.015
		(.083)		(.149)		(.084)
Income × Exclusion		.118		.100		.105
		(.064)		(.107)		(.065)
Education × Exclusion		−.038		−.021		−.042
		(.051)		(.094)		(.052)
Age × Exclusion		−.002		−.001		−.002
		(.001)		(.002)		(.001)
Male × Exclusion		−.028		−.072		−.038
		(.032)		(.060)		(.032)
Black × Exclusion		.004		.118		.006
		(.057)		(.138)		(.057)
Other × Exclusion		−.011		.054		−.013
		(.040)		(.070)		(.040)
Anxiety	.048	.051	.062	.131	.115	.125
	(.049)	(.059)	(.080)	(.100)	(.112)	(.120)
Volatility	.038	.030	.017	−.060	.032	.029
	(.041)	(.062)	(.069)	(.120)	(.041)	(.062)
Social Exclusion	.045	.118	.076	.144	.005	.093
	(.025)	(.080)	(.042)	(.145)	(.066)	(.094)
Political Engagement					−.042	−.046
					(.071)	(.074)
Income	.012	−.046	−.057	−.085	.019	−.031
	(.032)	(.045)	(.051)	(.074)	(.032)	(.046)
Education	−.028	−.010	.023	.021	−.029	−.010
	(.025)	(.038)	(.044)	(.067)	(.026)	(.038)
Age	−.001	.000	−.001	.000	.000	.001
	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.002)	(.001)	(.001)
Male	−.029	−.018	−.033	−.005	−.026	−.009
	(.016)	(.022)	(.029)	(.042)	(.016)	(.023)
Black	−.055	−.055	−.080	−.149	−.054	−.055
	(.028)*	(.042)	(.063)	(.111)	(.028)	(.043)
Other	−.019	−.014	−.018	−.050	−.014	−.008
	(.020)	(.028)	(.034)	(.054)	(.020)	(.029)
(Intercept)	.222	.187	.197	.176	.232	.182
	(.042)***	(.058)**	(.074)**	(.111)	(.058)***	(.068)**
N	378	378	120	120	378	378
R2	.071	.086	.102	.150	.082	.098
Adj.R2	.046	.043	.020	.009	.047	.045

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

Table C19: CloudResearch Combined Samples Including Respondents Who Failed Attention Checks

	DV: Economic Attitudes Scale					
	Full Sample		Politically Engaged		3-Way Interaction	
Anxiety × Exclusion × Engagement					.294	.266
					(.186)	(.188)
Anxiety × Exclusion	.099	.189	.157	.356	−.092	.018
	(.051)	(.073)**	(.096)	(.138)*	(.126)	(.141)
Anxiety × Engagement					−.060	−.045
					(.136)	(.137)
Engagement × Exclusion					−.205	−.207
					(.089)*	(.091)*
Volatility × Exclusion		−.172		−.378		−.165
		(.082)*		(.164)*		(.082)*
Income × Exclusion		−.044		−.115		−.038
		(.049)		(.101)		(.049)
Education × Exclusion		.011		.100		.021
		(.046)		(.099)		(.047)
Age × Exclusion		.000		.000		.000
		(.001)		(.002)		(.001)
Male × Exclusion		−.018		.015		−.009
		(.028)		(.056)		(.028)
Black × Exclusion		−.004		.031		−.009
		(.045)		(.111)		(.045)
Other × Exclusion		−.047		−.180		−.046
		(.040)		(.085)*		(.040)
Anxiety	.115	.068	.140	.041	.152	.095
	(.045)*	(.052)	(.084)	(.096)	(.097)	(.102)
Volatility	−.071	.018	−.034	.165	−.059	.026
	(.041)	(.059)	(.082)	(.118)	(.041)	(.059)
Social Exclusion	−.027	.029	−.073	−.037	.104	.126
	(.023)	(.070)	(.043)	(.141)	(.061)	(.085)
Political Engagement					.170	.168
					(.066)**	(.066)*
Income	−.109	−.086	−.042	.017	−.113	−.093
	(.025)***	(.034)*	(.050)	(.068)	(.025)***	(.034)**
Education	−.004	−.011	−.001	−.060	−.015	−.026
	(.023)	(.033)	(.049)	(.070)	(.023)	(.033)
Age	−.003	−.003	−.003	−.003	−.003	−.003
	(.001)***	(.001)***	(.001)**	(.002)	(.001)***	(.001)***
Male	−.038	−.028	−.058	−.058	−.045	−.040
	(.014)**	(.020)	(.028)*	(.039)	(.014)**	(.020)*
Black	.049	.049	−.010	−.041	.050	.053
	(.023)*	(.032)	(.055)	(.083)	(.022)*	(.032)
Other	.059	.081	.089	.176	.059	.081
	(.020)**	(.028)**	(.043)*	(.059)**	(.020)**	(.028)**
(Intercept)	.748	.719	.753	.738	.663	.653
	(.037)***	(.050)***	(.075)***	(.103)***	(.054)***	(.062)***
N	1400	1400	450	450	1400	1400
−2 × Log Lik.	168.504	198.928	175.912	191.158	162.891	193.801

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table C20: Pre-Registered Analyses for CloudResearch Sample 1 (July 2022)

	DV: Economic Attitudes				DV: Social Attitudes				DV: Conformity			
Withdrawal × Exclusion		.054		.192		.093		.248		.005		−.019
		(.104)		(.167)		(.095)		(.153)		(.055)		(.088)
Volatility × Exclusion			−.039	−.190			−.012	−.210			.014	.033
			(.109)	(.175)			(.100)	(.160)			(.057)	(.092)
Social Exclusion	.003	−.019	.016	−.008	−.021	−.060	−.018	−.049	.043**	.041	.037	.040
	(.028)	(.052)	(.048)	(.052)	(.025)	(.048)	(.044)	(.048)	(.015)	(.027)	(.025)	(.028)
Withdrawal		.099		.112		.053		.015		.085*		.093
		(.079)		(.128)		(.072)		(.118)		(.041)		(.068)
Volatility			.067	−.010			.054	.054			.062	−.010
			(.082)	(.133)			(.075)	(.122)			(.043)	(.070)
Income	−.132*	−.093	−.124*	−.085	−.030	.002	−.021	.008	−.008	.018	.004	.017
	(.058)	(.060)	(.059)	(.060)	(.053)	(.055)	(.054)	(.055)	(.030)	(.031)	(.031)	(.032)
Education	−.003	−.010	−.006	−.011	.003	−.001	.000	−.002	−.021	−.027	−.024	−.027
	(.048)	(.048)	(.048)	(.048)	(.044)	(.044)	(.044)	(.044)	(.025)	(.025)	(.025)	(.025)
Age	−.005***	−.004**	−.005***	−.004**	−.004**	−.003**	−.004**	−.003**	−.001	−.001	−.001	−.001
	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)
Male	−.047	−.031	−.044	−.026	−.026	−.013	−.023	−.009	−.039*	−.028	−.035*	−.029
	(.029)	(.029)	(.029)	(.029)	(.026)	(.027)	(.026)	(.027)	(.015)	(.015)	(.015)	(.016)
Black	.010	.012	.010	.014	−.037	−.036	−.037	−.034	−.055*	−.054	−.056*	−.054
	(.053)	(.053)	(.053)	(.053)	(.048)	(.048)	(.049)	(.048)	(.028)	(.028)	(.028)	(.028)
Other	.087*	.085*	.088*	.084*	.067	.064	.068	.064	−.018	−.019	−.018	−.019
	(.038)	(.038)	(.038)	(.038)	(.035)	(.035)	(.035)	(.035)	(.020)	(.020)	(.020)	(.020)
(Intercept)	.861***	.779***	.825***	.768***	.867***	.813***	.836***	.801***	.276***	.212***	.238***	.214***
	(.067)	(.083)	(.080)	(.083)	(.061)	(.076)	(.073)	(.076)	(.035)	(.043)	(.042)	(.044)
N	378	378	378	378	378	378	378	378	378	378	378	378
R^2	.084	.097	.086	.105	.050	.062	.052	.068	.054	.076	.068	.076
Adj.R^2	.067	.075	.064	.078	.032	.039	.029	.040	.036	.053	.045	.048

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients are reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table C21: Pre-Registered Analyses for CloudResearch Sample 2 (July 2022)

	DV: Economic Attitudes Scale		DV: Social Attitudes Scale	
Withdrawal × Exclusion × Engagement	.192 (.250)		−.055 (.256)	
Volatility × Exclusion × Engagement		.099 (.274)		−.272 (.279)
Withdrawal × Exclusion	.005 (.165)		.201 (.169)	
Volatility × Exclusion		−.036 (.172)		.245 (.175)
Withdrawal × Engagement	.122 (.174)		.144 (.178)	
Volatility × Engagement		.120 (.193)		.128 (.196)
Social Exclusion	.031 (.081)	.046 (.074)	−.096 (.083)	−.095 (.076)
Withdrawal	.076 (.118)		−.025 (.121)	
Volatility		.036 (.125)		−.052 (.127)
Political Engagement	.106 (.088)	.113 (.081)	.041 (.090)	.055 (.083)
Income	−.118 (.030)***	−.139 (.030)***	−.054 (.030)	−.069 (.030)*
Education	.013 (.028)	.020 (.029)	.080 (.029)**	.088 (.029)**
Age	−.002 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)***	−.002 (.001)**	−.003 (.001)***
Male	−.065 (.017)***	−.074 (.017)***	−.020 (.018)	−.026 (.018)
Black	.091 (.029)**	.084 (.029)**	−.034 (.029)	−.038 (.030)
Other	.042 (.025)	.039 (.025)	.010 (.026)	.007 (.026)
(Intercept)	.635 (.072)***	.687 (.066)***	.694 (.074)***	.726 (.067)***
N	913	913	913	913
R2	.119	.092	.060	.044
Adj.R2	.107	.079	.047	.030

Note: Results are from linear regressions estimated using ordinary least squares. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

D Does Political Engagement Moderate the Effects of Anxiety?

Did political engagement also matter in our representative samples? As shown in section (A) of Figure D1, engagement was very important in LISS (b = .20, p = .028) and our CloudResearch samples, but did not make a difference in the ANES, CES, or TAPS (p's $>$ .05). Note that we found moderating effects of engagement only in the two models that used multi-item anxiety scales (LISS and CloudResearch); there were no significant effects in the three models that used a single item to measure anxiety. This suggests that these null results may be due to a lack of statistical precision (Bakker and Lelkes 2018; Credé et al. 2012).

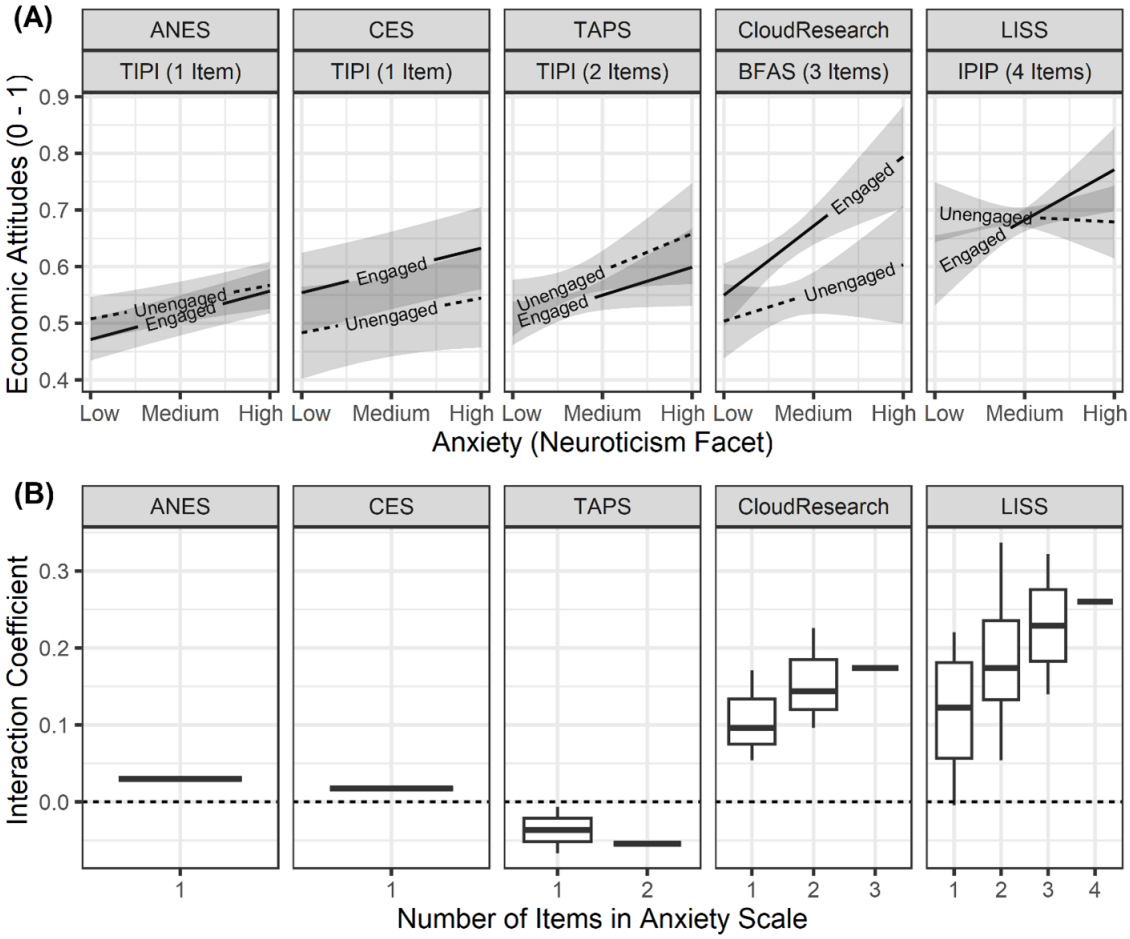
To probe this possibility, we re-estimated the TAPS, LISS, and CloudResearch models using different numbers and combinations of items to construct the anxiety scales. (TAPS had only a single item, but it was asked once each in two waves. In our main analyses, we used an average of the two. Here, we treat them as separate items.) We present these results in section (B) of Figure D1. The median interaction coefficient when using a single item to measure anxiety is $-$.03 in TAPS, .12 in LISS, and .10 in CloudResearch; when using all items, the comparable coefficients are $-$.05, .26, and .17. Thus, while the number of items does not seem to matter in TAPS, it makes a major difference in LISS and CloudResearch. For example, if we were relying solely on the "am easily disturbed" item in LISS, we would conclude incorrectly that there is no moderating effect of engagement (b = .00, p = .964). Combined with existing theory which argues that people are more likely to connect their psychological motivations to policies when they follow politics (Federico and Malka 2018), these results suggest that engagement does plausibly moderate the relationship between anxiety and economic attitudes, but that the effect is small and most likely seen when using reliable measures.

Table D1: Political engagement inconsistently moderates the relationship between anxiety and left-wing economic attitudes

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales				
	ANES	CES	TAPS	LISS	CloudResearch
Anxiety x Engagement	−.010	.026	.099	.197	.195
	(.035)	(.043)	(.098)	(.090)*	(.099)*
Anxiety	.072	.065	.043	−.046	.032
	(.025)**	(.036)	(.073)	(.059)	(.066)
Political Engagement	−.016	.078	−.075	−.113	.049
	(.018)	(.024)**	(.043)	(.045)*	(.047)
Income	−.112	−.159	−.177	−.059	−.115
	(.009)***	(.020)***	(.031)***	(.012)***	(.026)***
Education	.016	.113	.064	−.077	.001
	(.018)	(.015)***	(.059)	(.012)***	(.024)
Age	−.020	−.002	.077	.190	−.003
	(.011)	(.000)***	(.047)	(.023)***	(.001)***
Male	−.035	−.033	−.044	−.024	−.053
	(.005)***	(.008)***	(.014)**	(.007)**	(.015)***
Black	.158	.155	.194		.068
	(.008)***	(.014)***	(.027)***		(.025)**
Hispanic	.082	.050	.098		
	(.008)***	(.015)**	(.024)***		
Other (LISS: Parents Foreign-Born)	.054	−.004	−.020	.030	.052
	(.010)***	(.015)	(.030)	(.012)*	(.021)*
(Intercept)	.565	.564	.520	.593	.712
	(.031)***	(.042)***	(.054)***	(.031)***	(.044)***
N	6675	5041	917	3105	1291
R2			.150	.068	
Adj.R2			.140	.065	
−2 × Log Lik.	-2312.651	1466.952	144.958	637.307	186.032

Note: Results are from hierarchical linear models estimated with maximum likelihood. Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Figure D1: Political engagement moderates the relationship between anxiety and left-wing economic attitudes, but only when anxiety is measured with multiple items



Note: (A) predicted economic attitudes as a function of anxiety at the 5th percentile of political engagement ("Unengaged") and the 95th percentile of political engagement ("Engaged"). Shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals. The full regression output for each model is presented in appendix C.7. (B) Box and whisker plots representing the range of possible interaction coefficients between anxiety and engagement using 1, 2, 3, or 4 item scales to measure anxiety. The thick horizontal line inside the box is the median coefficient. The top and bottom of the box represent the 75th and 25th percentile, respectively, bounding the interquartile range. The top and bottom of the lines extending away from the box represent the maximum and minimum coefficients, respectively.

Table D2: Three-way Interactions Between Engagement, Exclusion, and Personality

	DV: Economic Attitude Scales							
	CES		TAPS		LISS		CloudResearch	
Anxiety x Exclusion x Engagement	.518 (.186)**	.657 (.234)**	−.317 (.433)	−.448 (.522)	.709 (.458)	1.163 (.695)	.402 (.198)*	.436 (.305)
Volatility x Exclusion x Engagement		−.084 (.314)		.323 (.650)		−.415 (.647)		−.116 (.336)
Agreeableness x Exclusion x Engagement		−.109 (.337)		.233 (.676)		-1.50 (.931)		
Extraversion x Exclusion x Engagement		.149 (.252)		.115 (.519)		.184 (.563)		
Conscientiousness x Exclusion x Engagement		.372 (.349)		−.369 (.586)		.738 (.716)		
Openness x Exclusion x Engagement		.019 (.325)		−.125 (.639)		−.185 (.670)		
Anxiety x Exclusion	−.264 (.150)	−.337 (.189)	.575 (.347)	.584 (.397)	−.182 (.257)	−.545 (.394)	−.119 (.131)	−.028 (.207)
Volatility x Exclusion		.015 (.244)		−.305 (.498)		.408 (.366)		−.116 (.224)
Agreeableness x Exclusion		.081 (.271)		−.237 (.529)		.782 (.522)		
Extraversion x Exclusion		−.136 (.203)		.127 (.417)		−.042 (.302)		
Conscientiousness x Exclusion		−.217 (.285)		.390 (.477)		−.503 (.405)		
Openness x Exclusion		.054 (.263)		−.216 (.523)		.037 (.382)		
Anxiety x Engagement	−.371 (.168)*	−.503 (.215)*	.179 (.162)	.164 (.204)	.095 (.161)	.229 (.236)	−.011 (.142)	−.050 (.212)
Volatility x Engagement		.179 (.292)		.052 (.277)		−.190 (.221)		.076 (.240)
Agreeableness x Engagement		−.026 (.310)		.034 (.253)		.513 (.338)		
Extraversion x Engagement		−.170 (.230)		−.249 (.187)		−.170 (.219)		
Conscientiousness x Engagement		−.322 (.317)		−.084 (.240)		−.044 (.242)		
Openness x Engagement		.104 (.295)		.404 (.246)		.274 (.259)		
Anxiety	.242 (.134)	.324 (.173)	−.152 (.129)	−.093 (.160)	−.034 (.092)	−.094 (.135)	.096 (.095)	.089 (.144)
Volatility		−.128 (.225)		.087 (.215)		.044 (.124)		.008 (.159)
Agreeableness		−.019 (.248)		.196 (.204)		.004 (.195)		
Extraversion		.070 (.183)		.156 (.154)		−.028 (.122)		
Conscientiousness		.072 (.259)		−.120 (.190)		.027 (.139)		
Openness		.096 (.237)		.017 (.200)		−.169 (.147)		
Social Exclusion	.195 (.088)*	.356 (.399)	−.180 (.153)	−.108 (.721)	.190 (.138)	.002 (.428)	.096 (.063)	.106 (.065)
Political Engagement	.375 (.095)***	.645 (.445)	−.101 (.064)	−.236 (.352)	−.044 (.077)	−.428 (.268)	.160 (.068)*	.151 (.071)*
Income	−.166 (.036)***	−.145 (.037)***	−.157 (.034)***	−.130 (.034)***	−.075 (.015)***	−.076 (.015)***	−.116 (.026)***	−.114 (.026)***
Own Home	−.074 (.016)***	−.070 (.016)***	−.048 (.019)*	−.042 (.019)*	−.080 (.011)***	−.078 (.011)***		
Unemployed	.067 (.030)*	.061 (.030)*	.020 (.016)	.020 (.016)	.052 (.035)	.053 (.035)		
Uninsured	−.083 (.028)**	−.085 (.028)**	−.021 (.024)	−.021 (.024)				
Education	.110 (.026)***	.090 (.026)***	.012 (.059)	−.015 (.060)	−.098 (.016)***	−.096 (.017)***	.001 (.024)	−.002 (.024)
Age	−.001 (.000)	.000 (.001)	.131 (.055)*	.110 (.056)*	.215 (.030)***	.183 (.032)***	−.003 (.001)***	−.003 (.001)***
Male	−.030 (.014)*	−.037 (.015)*	−.070 (.014)***	−.053 (.015)***	−.034 (.010)***	−.018 (.011)	−.051 (.015)***	−.050 (.015)***
Black	.114 (.025)***	.119 (.026)***	.188 (.028)***	.172 (.029)***			.071 (.025)**	.070 (.025)**
Hispanic	.075 (.028)**	.069 (.028)*	.096 (.024)***	.093 (.025)***				
Other (LISS: Parents Foreign-Born)	−.011 (.027)	−.021 (.027)	−.007 (.029)	−.016 (.029)	.007 (.016)	.006 (.016)	.053 (.021)**	.053 (.021)*
(Intercept)	.453 (.089)***	.309 (.373)	.698 (.067)***	.520 (.289)	.782 (.047)***	.894 (.154)***	.659 (.056)***	.658 (.057)***
N	1661	1619	1058	972	2669	2669	1291	1291
−2 × Log Lik.			107.949	144.658	5.987	28.518		

Note: Unstandardized coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001

E Experimental Stimuli

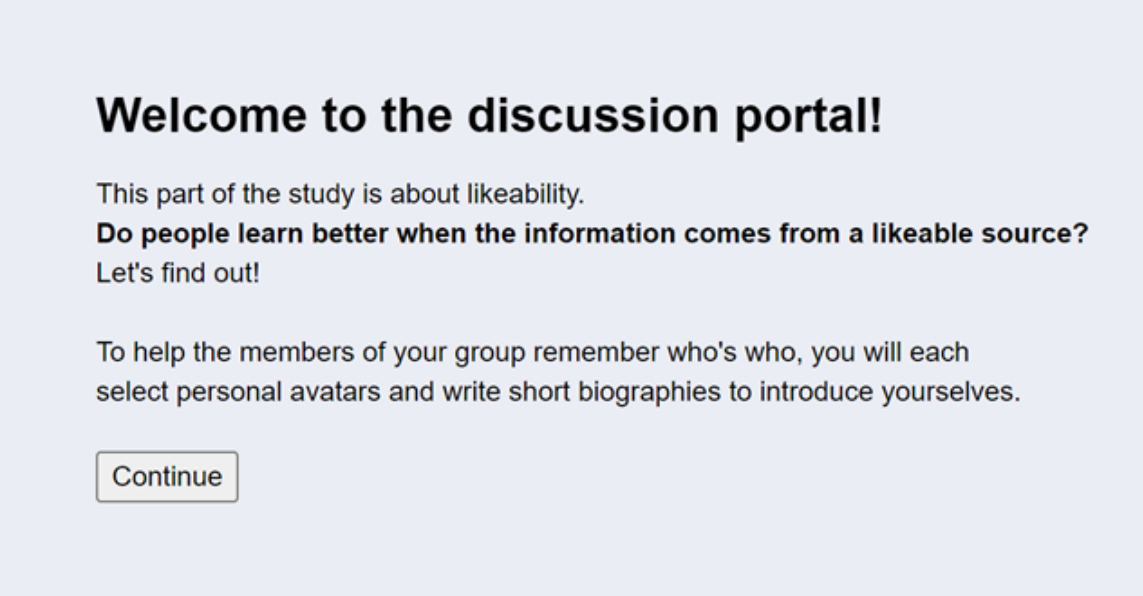


Figure E1: Experiment (page 1)

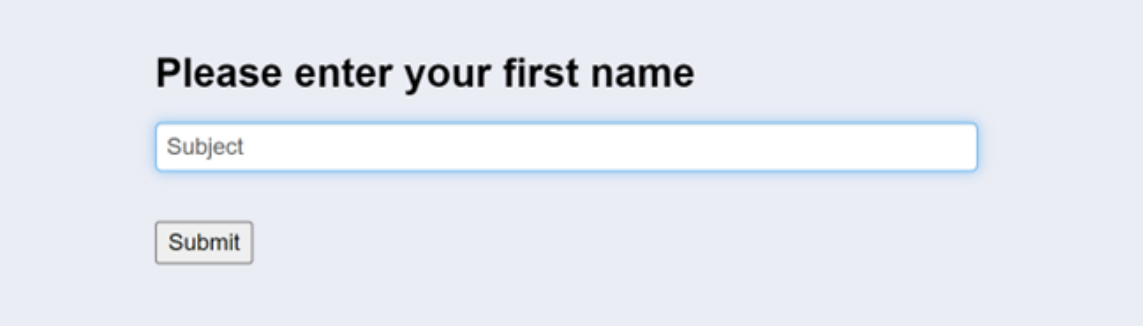


Figure E2: Experiment (page 2)

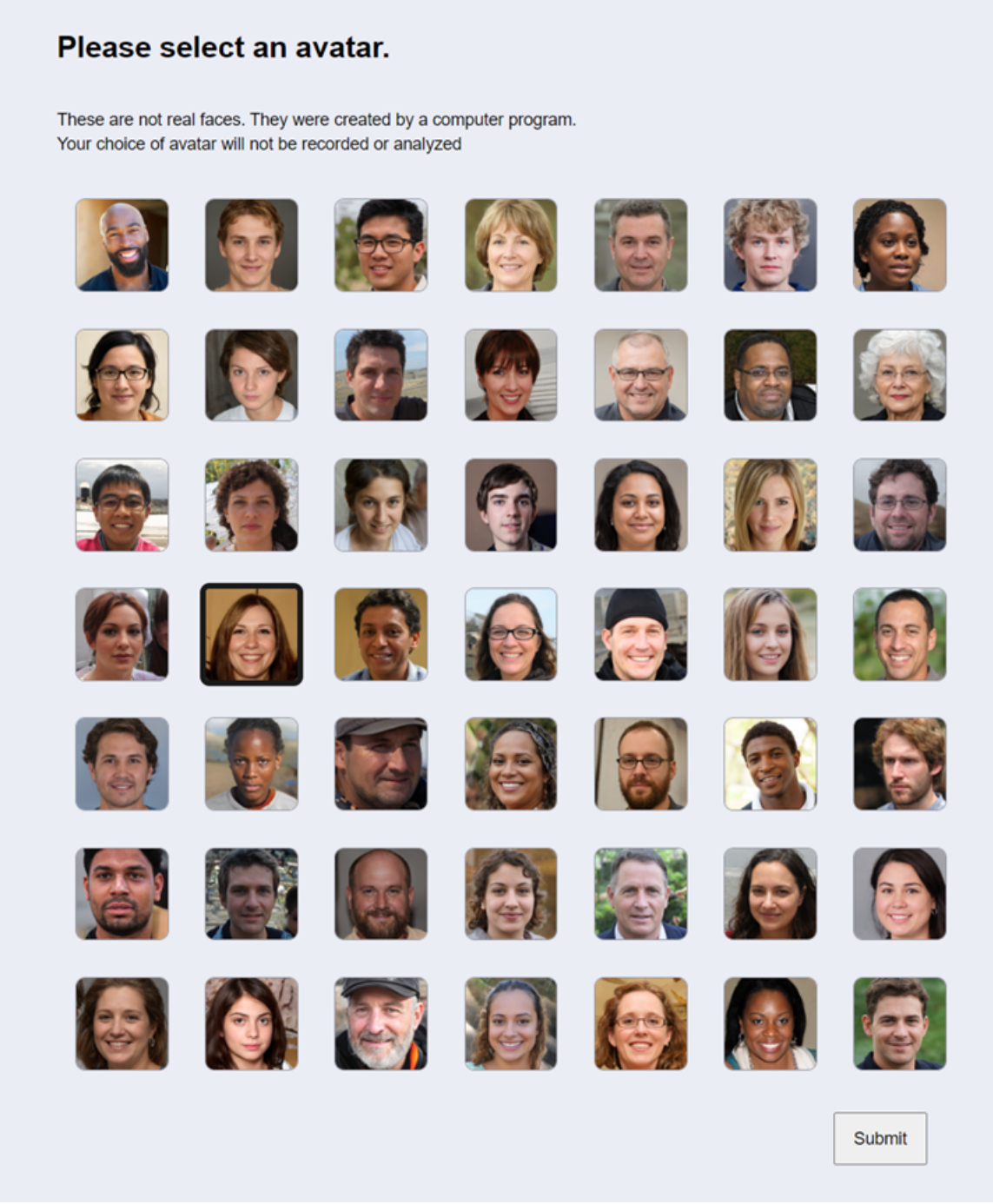


Figure E3: Experiment (page 3)

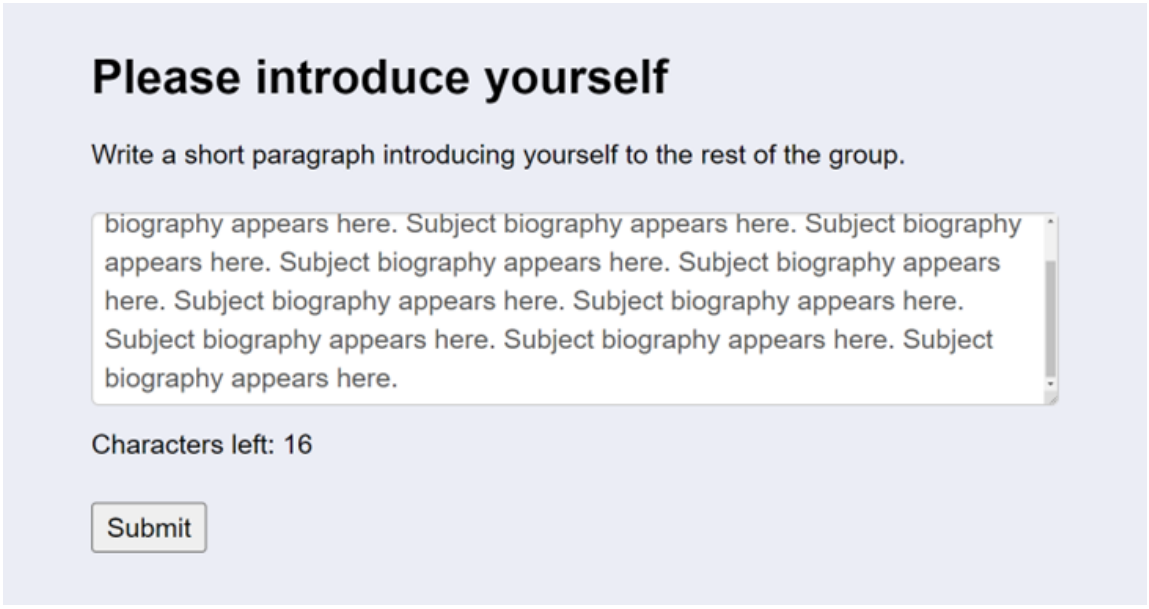


Figure E4: Experiment (page 4)

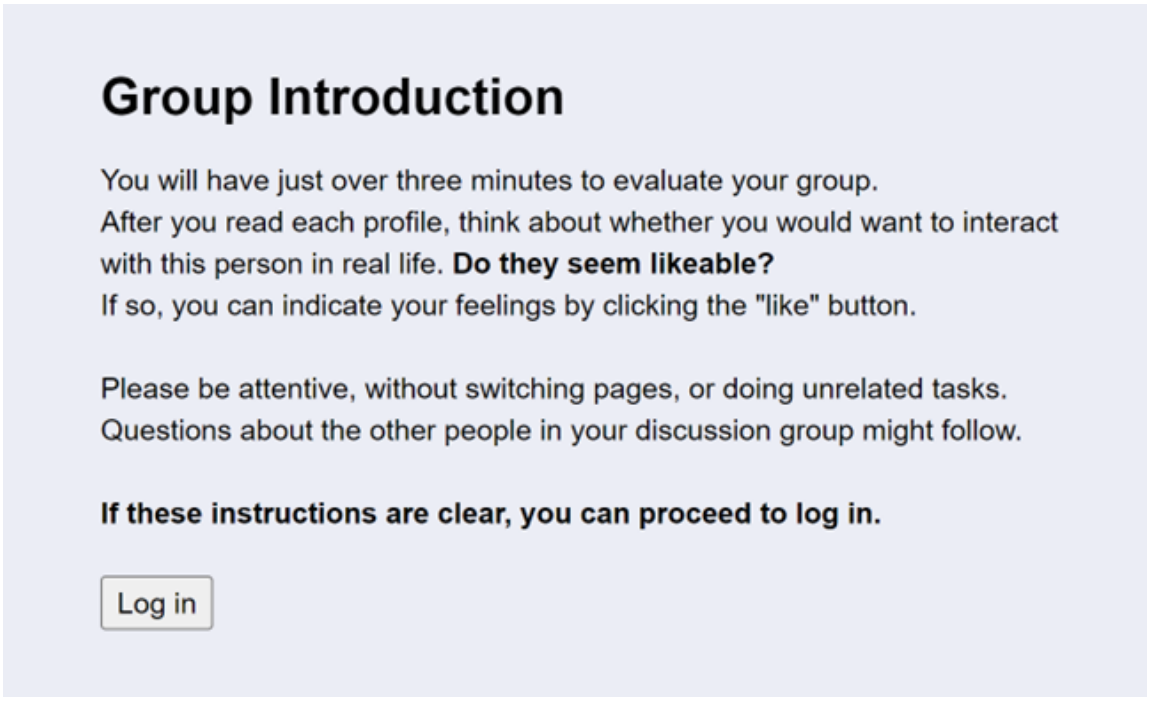


Figure E5: Experiment (page 5)

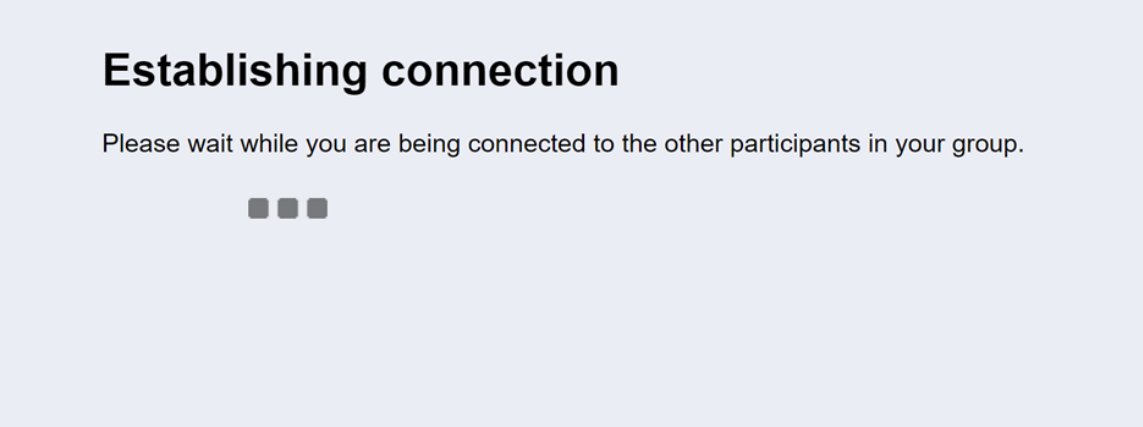


Figure E6: Experiment (page 6)

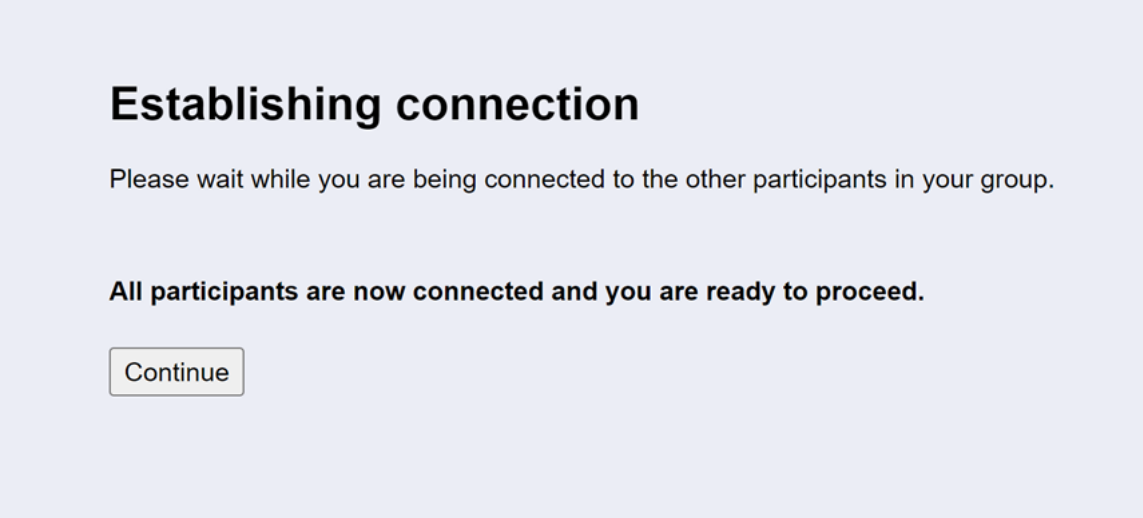


Figure E7: Experiment (page 7)

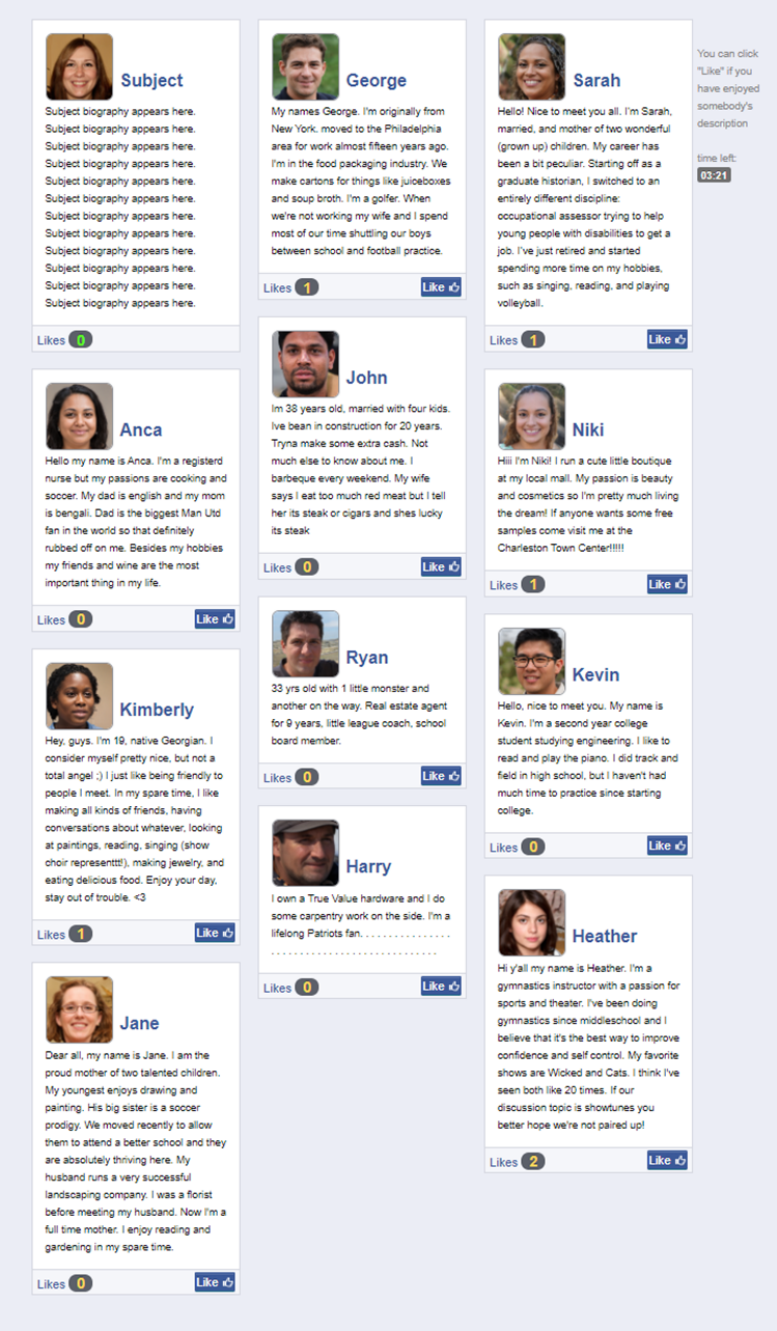


Figure E8: Experiment (page 8)

F Pre-Registration

Ostracism and Economic Attitudes

Study Information

Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: If a lack of social connections motivates the adoption of egalitarian attitudes, then support for left-wing economic (but not social) policies should be higher among subjects who are ostracized in a simulated social media paradigm than among subjects who are not ostracized.

Hypothesis Two: People high on the Withdrawal aspect of Neuroticism (with captures dispositional sensitivity to social approval) will be most strongly affected by the manipulation of ostracism. In other words, Withdrawal will moderate the effect of ostracism such that the effect predicted in Hypothesis one should be larger for people high in Withdrawal. This should only occur for economic (not social) policies. And it should not occur for the Volatility aspect of Neuroticism, which is not as closely related to social approval.

Hypothesis Three: If the desire for social approval motivates the adoption of the prevailing attitudes among one's family, friends, and peers, then the absolute value of the difference between the subject's attitudes and the attitudes that they attribute to their social groups should be lower among subjects who are ostracized in a simulated social media paradigm than among subjects who are not ostracized. This would reflect subjects "going along to get along" and should apply to both economic and social attitudes.

Hypothesis Four: The effect described in Hypothesis Three will be especially large for people high on the Withdrawal (but not Volatility) aspect of Neuroticism. In other words, the effect described in Hypothesis Three will be moderated by Withdrawal.

Design Plan

Study type

Experiment - A researcher randomly assigns treatments to study subjects, this includes field or lab experiments. This is also known as an intervention experiment and includes randomized controlled trials.

Blinding

For studies that involve human subjects, they will not know the treatment group to which they have been assigned.

Is there any additional blinding in this study?

No response

Study design

Between subjects design with 2 groups (treatment and control: ostracism versus no ostracism) and one continuous personality moderator (Neuroticism-Withdrawal).

No files selected

Randomization

We will use simple randomization, where each participant will be randomly assigned to either a treatment group (ostracism) or a control group (no ostracism). Our Qualtrics survey will automatically perform the randomization such that an equal number of participants will be assigned to each group.

Sampling Plan

Existing Data

Registration prior to creation of data

Explanation of existing data

No response

Data collection procedures

Participants will be recruited through advertisements on the Amazon Mechanical Turk online platform. Participants will be paid $1.50 for completing the Qualtrics survey. Participants must be at least 18 years old.

No files selected

Sample size

Our target sample size is 400 participants.

Sample size rationale

Research examining the interactive effects of social exclusion and neuroticism on emotional states has yielded effects of approximately medium size (f2=0.15). However, given the greater stability of political attitudes compared to transient emotional states, we conservatively theorize that the interaction effect will be small-to-medium (f2=0.08). Given this expectation, we will require approximately 200 subjects to achieve 95% power. Because it is generally difficult to estimate the statistical power necessary to observe interaction effects in multiple regression analyses, we err on the side of caution and aim to recruit 400 participants.

Stopping rule

No response

Variables

Manipulated variables

Participants will engage in what they believe is an online discussion group. In fact, there is no group; all other people are fictional. They begin by reading profiles supposedly provided by the other people, each one paired with a computer generated avatar chosen by the other people. Participants can "like" profiles they find engaging and the other people are apparently able to do the same. We will manipulate the number of likes that the subjects receive in this simulated social media setting so that subjects in the control group receive the average number of likes received by other profiles while subjects in the treatment group receive the lowest number of likes of any of the profiles. The two levels of this categorical variable are 1 like (Treatment) and 6 likes (Control).

No files selected

Measured variables

We will measure the following demographic covariates: age, gender (Male, Female, Other), race/ethnicity (White, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Other), annual pre-tax income, wealth including savings, properties, vehicles, and investments, education (less thn high school, high school graduate, some college, 2 year degree, 4 year degree, professional degree, doctorate).

We will measure three psychological predictor variables: (1) the Withdrawal aspect of Neuroticism, measured as an additive composite of the following ten items measured on 5 point scales where 1 corresponds to "Does not describe me at all" and 5 corresponds to "Describes me extremely well" (Items will be recoded so that higher values correspond to greater Withdrawal)

Am filled with doubts about things.

Feel threatened easily.

Worry about things.

Am easily discouraged.

Become overwhelmed by events.

Am afraid of many things.

Seldom feel sad.

Feel comfortable with myself.

Rarely feel depressed.

Am not embarrassed easily.

(2) the Volatility aspect of Neuroticism, measured as an additive composite of the following ten items measured on 5 point scales where 1 corresponds to "Does not describe me at all" and 5 corresponds to "Describes me extremely well" (Items will be recoded so that higher values correspond to greater Withdrawal)

Get angry easily.

Get upset easily.

Change my mood a lot.

Am a person whose moods go up and down easily.

Get easily agitated.

Can be stirred up easily.

Rarely get irritated.

Keep my emotions under control.

Rarely lose my composure.

Am not easily annoyed.

(3) loneliness, measured as an additive composite of three items measured on three-point scales (1. Hardly Ever, 2. Some of the Time, 3. Often).

How often do you feel that you lack companionship?

How often do you feel left out?

How often do you feel isolated from others?

We will measure three outcome variables: (1) economic policy attitudes, measured as an additive composite of the following four items measured on 7-point scales, where answers are scored such that higher values correspond to more conservative/right-wing responses (Response directions are mixed across items to avoid acquescence bias).

"Some people feel the government in Washington should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living. Others think the government should just let each person get ahead on their own.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. Government should see to jobs and standard of living
7. Government should let each person get ahead on own

Some people feel that all medical expenses should be paid by individuals through private insurance plans. Others people feel there should be a government insurance plan which would cover all medical and hospital expenses for everyone.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. Private insurance plan
7. Government insurance plan

Some people feel that the government should take measures to ensure that everybody earns the same amount of money. Others feel that the government should let people make whatever amount of money they can earn with their skills.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. Equalize income
7. Allow differences in income

Some people think the government should make it illegal to pay workers less than a certain amount. Other people think that businesses should be allowed to offer whatever wage they choose.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. Businesses should be able to pay what they choose
7. Businesses should have to pay a minimum wage

(2) social policy attitudes, measured as an additive composite of the following four items measured on 7-point scales, where answers are scored such that higher values correspond to more conservative/right-wing responses (Response directions are mixed across items to avoid acquescence bias).

Some people feel that women should always be able to obtain abortions as a matter of personal choice. Others feel that abortion is never justifiable and should be illegal. Still others fall somewhere in between, arguing that abortion should be legal when the mother's life is in danger or in cases of rape or incest.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. By law, a woman should always be able to obtain an abortion as a matter of personal choice.
7. By law, abortion should never be permitted.

Some people feel that gay and lesbian couples should be legally permitted to adopt children. Others feel that children should only be adopted into traditional households with one mother and one father.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. Gay and lesbian couples should be able to adopt children.
7. It should be illegal for gay and lesbian couples to adopt children.

Some people think that marijuana should be legal for adults to purchase and use recreationally. Others think that marijuana should remain illegal. Still others fall somewhere in between, arguing that doctors should be allowed to prescribe marijuana for certain conditions.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. Marijuana should remain illegal under all circumstances.
7. Marijuana should be completely legalized.

Some people feel that we should allow more immigrants into the United States. Others feel that we already accepts too many immigrants and should turn more away.
Where would you place yourself on this scale?
1. The US should not accept any more immigrants
7. The US should accept any and all immigrants who request entry

(3) policy attitude distance, measured by subtracting the subject's response to each policy item from their response to the same item with the prompt "Where would you place the average person in your social circle on this scale?", taking the absolute value of the resulting difference scores, and summing them across all eight policy items.

No files selected

Indices

The construction of indices is described in the Measured Variables section

No files selected

Analysis Plan

Statistical models

We will use multiple regression to test each hypothesis.

To test hypothesis one, we will conduct two regressions. (1) We will regress economic policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, and a binary treatment indicator. (2) We will regress social policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, and a binary treatment indicator.

To test hypothesis two, we will conduct six regressions. (1) We will regress economic policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Withdrawal, a binary treatment indicator, and a Withdrawal X Treatment interaction term. (2) We will regress social policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Withdrawal, a binary treatment indicator, and a Withdrawal X Treatment interaction term. (3) We will regress economic policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Volatility, a binary treatment indicator, and a Volatility X Treatment interaction term. (4) We will regress social policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Volatility, a binary treatment indicator, and a Volatility X Treatment interaction term. (5) We will regress economic policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Withdrawal, Volatility, a binary treatment indicator, a Withdrawal X Treatment interaction term, and a Volatility X Treatment interaction term. (6) We will regress social policy attitudes on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Withdrawal, Volatility, a binary treatment indicator, a Withdrawal X Treatment interaction term, and a Volatility X Treatment interaction term.

To test hypothesis three, we will regress the aggregate policy attitude difference score on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, and a binary treatment indicator.

To test hypothesis four, we will conduct three regressions. (1) We will regress the attitude difference score on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Withdrawal, a binary treatment indicator, and a Withdrawal X Treatment interaction term. (2) We will regress the attitude difference score on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Volatility, a binary treatment indicator, and a Volatility X Treatment interaction term. (3) We will regress the aggregate policy attitude difference score on age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, wealth, education, Withdrawal, Volatility, a binary treatment indicator, a Withdrawal X Treatment interaction term, and a Withdrawal X Volatility interaction term.

We will also calculate the bivariate correlation between loneliness and Withdrawal in order to ensure the criterion validity of the Withdrawal measure in our sample.

No files selected

Transformations

All scales will be computed by taking the original scale items, recoding reverse coded items, and then averaging.
All continuous variables will be recoded to range from 0 to 1.

Inference criteria

We will use p-value < 0.05 as our criterion for judging whether regression coefficients are statistically significant.

Data exclusion

We will include an attention check asking respondents to list three details from the profiles in the simulated social media paradigm. Respondents who fail the attention check will have their data excluded from the analyses. Outliers will be included in the analysis and we will include separate analyses excluding outliers in our supplementary materials.

Missing data

We will exclude subjects with incomplete or missing data from the analyses.

Exploratory analysis

No response

Other

Other

No response

Social Exclusion and Economic Attitudes Replication

Study Information

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: If social exclusion activates a desire to recruit additional support among people high on the withdrawal aspect of neuroticism, then withdrawal (but not volatility) should be a stronger predictor of support for left-wing economic (but not social) policies among subjects who are excluded in a simulated social media paradigm than among subjects who are not excluded. If political engagement helps people to draw connections between their psychological needs and policies, then social exclusion should increase the magnitude of the relationship between withdrawal and support for left-wing economic policies more among politically engaged respondents than among politically unengaged respondents.

In summary, we predict a positive three-way interaction between our social exclusion treatment, withdrawal, and political engagement, and we expect this interaction to obtain for our economic attitudes composite but not for our social/cultural attitudes composite.

Design Plan

Study type

Experiment - A researcher randomly assigns treatments to study subjects, this includes field or lab experiments. This is also known as an intervention experiment and includes randomized controlled trials.

Blinding

For studies that involve human subjects, they will not know the treatment group to which they have been assigned.

Is there any additional blinding in this study?

No response

Study design

Between subjects design with 2 groups (an exclusion treatment group and inclusion control group) and two continuous moderators (withdrawal; political engagement)

No files selected

Randomization

We will use simple randomization, where each participant will be randomly assigned to either a treatment group (exclusion) or a control group (inclusion). Our Qualtrics survey will automatically perform the randomization such that an equal number of participants will be assigned to each group.

Sampling Plan

Existing Data

Registration prior to creation of data

Explanation of existing data

No response

Data collection procedures

Participants will be recruited through advertisements on the Amazon Mechanical Turk online platform. Participants will be paid $1.50 for completing the Qualtrics survey. Participants must be at least 18 years old.

No files selected

Sample size

Our target sample size is 1000 participants.

Sample size rationale

Our pilot study yielded an f^2 of 0.019 for our three-way interaction effect. A GPower analysis demonstrates that we will require a sample of 664 to achieve 95% power to replicate this effect. Because it is generally difficult to estimate the statistical power necessary to observe interaction effects in multiple regression analyses (Perugini, Gallucci, & Costantini 2018), we err on the side of caution and aim to recruit 1000 participants.

Perugini, M., Gallucci, M., & Costantini, G. (2018). A practical primer to power analysis for simple experimental designs. International Review of Social Psychology, 31(1).

Stopping rule

No response

Variables

Manipulated variables

Participants will engage in what they believe is an online discussion group. In fact, there is no group; all other people are fictional. Participants begin by creating personal profiles--entering their first names, writing short biographies, and picking computer-generated profile pictures. They will then read biographies supposedly provided by the other participants, each one paired with a name and computer generated avatar. Participants can "like" profiles they find engaging and the other people are apparently able to do the same. We will manipulate the number of likes that the subjects receive in this simulated social media setting so that subjects in the control group receive the average number of likes received by other profiles while subjects in the treatment group receive the lowest number of likes of any of the profiles. The two levels of this categorical variable are 1 like (Treatment) and 6 likes (Control).

No files selected

Measured variables

We will measure the following demographic covariates: age, gender (Male, Female, Other), race/ethnicity (White or Caucasian, Black or African American, American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other), annual pre-tax household income, and education (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, 2 year degree, 4 year degree, professional degree/doctorate).

We will measure three psychological predictor variables:

(1) Political Engagement, measured by asking respondents to place themselves on a seven-point likert scale anchored by "Not at all interested in politics" and "Extremely interested in politics".

(2) the Withdrawal aspect of Neuroticism, measured as an additive composite of the following ten items measured on 5-point scales where 1 corresponds to "Does not describe me at all" and 5 corresponds to "Describes me extremely well" (Items will be recoded so that higher values correspond to greater Withdrawal):

Am filled with doubts about things.
Feel threatened easily.
Worry about things.
Am easily discouraged.
Become overwhelmed by events.
Am afraid of many things.
Seldom feel sad.
Feel comfortable with myself.
Rarely feel depressed.
Am not embarrassed easily.

(3) the Volatility aspect of Neuroticism, measured as an additive composite of the following ten items measured on 5-point scales where 1 corresponds to "Does not describe me at all" and 5 corresponds to "Describes me extremely well" (Items will be recoded so that higher values correspond to greater Withdrawal):

Get angry easily.
Get upset easily.
Change my mood a lot.
Am a person whose moods go up and down easily.

Get easily agitated.
Can be stirred up easily.
Rarely get irritated.
Keep my emotions under control.
Rarely lose my composure.
Am not easily annoyed.

We will measure two outcome variables, operationalized by aggregating sets of related policy items:

(1) economic policy attitudes, measured as an additive composite of the following four items measured on 7-point scales, where answers are scored such that higher values correspond to more liberal/left-wing responses (Response directions are varied across items to avoid acquiescence bias):

"Some people feel the government in Washington should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living. Others think the government should just let each person get ahead on their own. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. Government should see to jobs and standard of living
7. Government should let each person get ahead on own

"Some people feel that all medical expenses should be paid by individuals through private insurance plans. Others feel there should be a government insurance plan which would cover all medical and hospital expenses for everyone. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. Private insurance plan
7. Government insurance plan

"Some people feel that the government should take measures to ensure that everybody earns the same amount of money. Others feel that the government should let people make whatever amount of money they can earn with their skills. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. Equalize income
7. Allow differences in income

"Some people think the government should make it illegal to pay workers less than a certain amount. Other people think that businesses should be allowed to pay as little as they want. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. Businesses should be able to pay as little as they want
7. Businesses should have to pay a minimum wage

(2) Social policy attitudes, measured as an additive composite of the following four items measured on 7-point scales, where answers are scored such that higher values correspond to more liberal/left-wing responses (Response directions are varied across items to avoid acquiescence bias):

"Some people feel that women should always be able to obtain abortions as a matter of personal choice. Others feel that abortion is never justifiable and should be illegal. Still others fall somewhere in between, arguing that abortion should be legal when the mother's life is in danger or in cases of rape or incest. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. By law, a woman should always be able to obtain an abortion as a matter of personal choice.
7. By law, abortion should never be permitted.

"Some people feel that gay and lesbian couples should be legally permitted to adopt children. Others feel that children should only be adopted into traditional households with one mother and one father. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. Gay and lesbian couples should be able to adopt children.
7. It should be illegal for gay and lesbian couples to adopt children.

"Some people think that marijuana should be legal for adults to purchase and use recreationally. Others think that marijuana should remain illegal. Still others fall somewhere in between, arguing that doctors should be allowed to prescribe marijuana for certain conditions. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. Marijuana should remain illegal under all circumstances.
7. Marijuana should be completely legalized.

"Some people feel that we should allow more immigrants into the United States. Others feel that we already accept too many immigrants and should turn more away. Where would you place yourself on this scale?"

1. The US should accept fewer immigrants
7. The US should accept more immigrants

Finally, we will also include an attention check and a manipulation check.

The attention check will ask respondents to list two facts shared by profiles in the discussion portal. This check will function to catch bots, who tend to give incoherent answers to open-ended questions. We do not expect respondents to have perfect recall, merely to give intelligible answers.

The manipulation check will ask respondents whether they recieved fewer likes than the other profiles, about the average number of likes, or more likes than the other profiles. We will use responses to this item to check whether respondents received the treatment on average.

No files selected

Indices

Withdrawal, volatility, economic attitudes, and social attitudes will each be calculated by summing the responses to their respective items, listed above. For economic and social policy attitudes, we will construct two different versions--one set without minimum wage and immigration items, and one set with these items included. We explain the reason for this in the following section. Each of these composites will be recoded to range between 0 and 1.

No files selected

Analysis Plan

Statistical models

We will use multiple regression to test our hypotheses. Our focal hypothesis test will take the following form: Economic Policy will be regressed on Age, Gender, Race, Education, Income, Withdrawal, a Treatment dummy variable, Political Engagement, pairwise interaction terms for Withdrawal, Treatment, and Engagement, and a three-way Withdrawal/Treatment/Engagement interaction term.

We will regress our social policy variable on this same set of variables, which we expect to produce a null result.

We will also run these same models with social and economic policy composites without the immigration and minimum wage items, respectively, and with the immigration and minimum wage items separately. In our previous study and in multiple nationally representative surveys, we have found that support for immigration is sometimes positively related to withdrawal and sometimes negatively related. We believe that this may be due to neurotic people being cross-pressured by their identification with the plight of vulnerable outgroups and their fear of being victimized by members of groups that they associate with crime and violence. Therefore, we plan to analyze immigration attitudes separately.

Similarly, our previous study and nationally representative survey data indicate that minimum wage attitudes are less related to withdrawal than other economic policy attitudes. We believe that this may be because minimum wage is not a direct financial transfer and is contingent upon an individual having a job, which they could lose. Thus, it does not provide the same level of support as other policy items offering unconditional transfers. Therefore, we plan to analyze minimum wage attitudes separately.

No files selected

Transformations

No response

Inference criteria

We will use the standard $p < 0.05$ criteria for determining if the regression coefficient for the three-way interaction is significantly different from that expected if the null hypothesis were correct.

Data exclusion

We will drop respondents who failed our open-ended attention check before running our analyses.

Missing data

All items will be forced choice, preventing missingness. Respondents who do not complete the survey will be dropped

Exploratory analysis

No response

Other

Other

No response

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