Appendix for

Turnbull-Dugarte, S.J., López Ortega, A. and Hunklinger, M. (2024)

"Do citizens stereotype Muslims as an Illiberal *Bogeyman*?

Evidence from a Double-List Experiment"

Appendix

A Data collection

Ethical approval for the original data collection and experimental research design was approved the Faculty of Social Sciences Ethics Review Committee at the University of Southampton.

The original survey was designed by the authors via Qualtrics. Survey respondents for the survey were sourced from two online panel vendors: Qualtrics and Kieskompas. Qualtrics provided online panel respondents from Britain and USA. Kieskompas provided online panel respondents from Germany and the Netherlands. Both vendors provided quota-based samples designed to reflect population parameters. The target sample for each country was as follows: Netherlands (1200); Germany (1300); UK (1600); USA (1600).

Fieldwork took place during the following dates:

- Netherlands – August 5th - 23rd August, 2022 (N=1153)
- Germany – April 20th - May 3rd, 2023 (N=1253)
- UK – September 7th - September 17th, 2022 (N=1585)
- USA – September 13th - September 27th, 2022 (N=1572)

A.1 Treatment example

In Figure A.1 we produce example of what the different list and treatment conditions would have looked liked to respondents.

In the following section, we include a copy of the Qualtrics survey set up for Britain as example of how the questionnaire and randomisation was set up. We have restricted

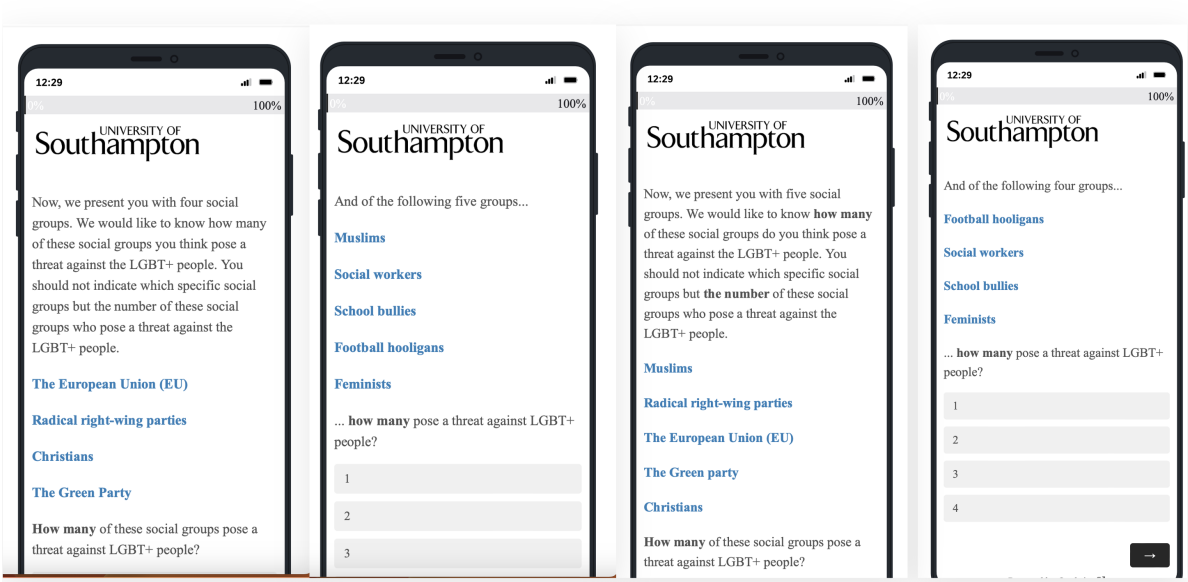


Figure A.1: Categorical affect towards Muslims & LGBT+ individuals per country

the reporting of the questionnaire.

A.2 Qualtrics Survey Coding

List Experiment - UK

Start of Block: Consent

consent

What is the research about?

My name is *[BLINDED]* and I am a *researcher* at the University [BLINDED]
I am inviting you to participate in a study regarding *some of your views on different issues of the day.*
This study was approved by the Faculty Research Ethics Committee (FREC) at the {BLINDED].

What will happen to me if I take part?
This study involves completing an anonymous questionnaire.
Responding to the survey should take less than 4 minutes.
If you are happy to complete this survey, you will need to tick (check) the box below to show your consent. You will also need to confirm that you are aged 18 or over.
As this survey is anonymous, the researcher will not be able to know whether you have participated, or what answers you provided.

Why have I been asked to participate?
You have been asked to take part because you are British resident.
Should you agree to take part in the study, you will be one of around 1600 planned participants.

What information will be collected?
The questions in this survey will ask you about a variety of issues including about politics.
You do not have to answer the question/complete the survey if you do not wish to do so.

Are there any risks involved?
It is expected that taking part in this study will not cause you any psychological discomfort and/or distress, however, should you feel uncomfortable you can leave the survey at any time.

What will happen to the information collected?
Findings from this study will be reported in scholarly journals, at academic seminars, and at research association meetings.

The University of [BLINDED] conducts research to the highest standards of ethics and research integrity. In accordance with our Research Data Management Policy, data will be held for 10 years after the study has finished when it will be securely destroyed.

You are free to withdraw from the study at any time prior to submitting your response. Once your anonymous response has been submitted you will be unable to withdraw as, given your response will be one anonymous response among 1600, there will be no means of identifying your response.

Thank you for reading this information sheet and considering taking part in this research.

Please select one of the following options. If you choose not to participate, the survey will end immediately.

- ○ I agree to take part and am aged 18 or over (1)
- ○ I disagree and do not wish to take part (2)

End of Block: Consent

Start of Block: Politics1

RILEself In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on the following general scale?

- ○ Left (0)
- ○ 1 (1)
- ○ 2 (2)
- ○ 3 (3)
- ○ 4 (4)
- ○ 5 (5)
- ○ 6 (6)
- ○ 7 (7)
- ○ 8 (8)
- ○ 9 (9)
- ○ Right (10)
- ○ Don't know (9999)

Start of Block: AP

affectivepolar Using the 0-10 scale below, we'd like you to rate how you feel about the following groups and people.

On this scale 0 means strongly unfavourable, 5 means you have no feelings either way, and 10 means strongly favourable.

	Strongly unfavourable (1)	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	8 (9)	9 (10)	Strongly favourable (11)
Conservative voters (1)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Labour voters (2)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Liberal Democrat voters (3)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Green party voters (4)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Scottish nationalists (5)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Feminists (6)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Lesbians, gays, bisexual and trans individuals (7)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Vegans (8)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Remainers (9)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Leavers (10)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Muslims (11)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Catholics (12)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○
Protestants (13)	○	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	(	○	○

End of Block: AP

Start of Block: listexperiment_group1A

list_A1_intro1 Now, we present you with four social groups. We would like to know how many of these social groups you think pose a threat against the LGBT+ people. You should not indicate which specific social groups but the number of these social groups who pose a threat against the LGBT+ people.

list_A1_intro2 **Christians**

list_A1_intro3 **Radical right-wing parties**

list_A1_intro4 **The Green Party**

list_A1_intro5 **The European Union (EU)**

list_A1_answer **How many** of these social groups pose a threat against LGBT+ people?

- ○ 1 (1)
- ○ 2 (2)
- ○ 3 (3)
- ○ 4 (4)

End of Block: listexperiment_group1A

Start of Block: listexperiment_group1B

list_B1_intro1 And of the following five groups...

list_B1_intro2 **Football hooligans**

list_B1_intro3 **School bullies**

list_B1_intro4 **Feminists**

list_B1_intro5 **Muslims**

list_B1_intro6 **Social workers**

list_B1_answer ... **how many** pose a threat against LGBT+ people?

- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)

End of Block: listexperiment_group1B

Start of Block: listexperiment_group2A

list_A2_intro1 Now, we present you with five social groups. We would like to know **how many** of these social groups do you think pose a threat against the LGBT+ people. You should not indicate which specific social groups but **the number** of these social groups who pose a threat against the LGBT+ people.

list_A2_intro2 **Christians**

list_A2_intro3 **Radical right-wing parties**

list_A2_intro4 **Muslims**

list_A2_intro5 **The Green party**

list_A2_intro6 **The European Union (EU)**

list_A2_answer **How many** of these social groups pose a threat against LGBT+ people?

- ○ 1 (1)
- ○ 2 (2)
- ○ 3 (3)
- ○ 4 (4)
- ○ 5 (5)

End of Block: listexperiment_group2A

Start of Block: listexperiment_group2B

list_B2_intro1 And of the following four groups...

list_B2_intro2 **Football hooligans**

list_B2_intro2 **School bullies**

list_B2_intro3 **Feminists**

list_B2_intro4 **Social workers**

list_B2_answer ... **how many** pose a threat against LGBT+ people?

- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)

End of Block: listexperiment_group2B

B Summary statistics

Table A.1: Descriptive statistics (individual respondents) – UK

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Treatment assignment	1585	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
Age	1585	48.99	15.90	18.00	87.00
Gender (woman)	1585	0.52	0.50	0.00	1.00
Sexuality/Gender ID (LGBT+)	1585	0.09	0.28	0.00	1.00
Education (degree)	1585	0.46	0.50	0.00	1.00
Ideology (left-right)	1585	4.52	2.18	0.00	10.00
Affect towards Muslims	1585	5.71	2.38	0.00	10.00
Affect towards LGBT+	1585	6.42	2.48	0.00	10.00

Table A.2: Descriptive statistics (individual respondents) – USA

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Treatment assignment	1572	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
Age	1570	40.65	14.55	18.00	84.00
Gender	1572	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
Sexuality/Gender ID (LGBT+)	1572	0.22	0.41	0.00	1.00
Education (degree)	1572	0.41	0.49	0.00	1.00
Ideology (left-right)	1572	3.77	3.10	0.00	10.00
Affect towards Muslims	1572	6.24	2.69	0.00	10.00
Affect towards LGBT+	1572	6.76	2.91	0.00	10.00

Table A.3: Descriptive statistics (individual respondents) – Germany

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Treatment assignment	1253	0.46	0.50	0.00	1.00
Age	1253	48.24	15.15	18.00	91.00
Gender	1253	0.52	0.48	0.00	1.00
Sexuality/Gender ID (LGBT+)	1253	0.15	0.34	0.00	1.00
Education (degree)	1253	0.78	1.47	0.00	3.00
Ideology (left-right)	1229	3.87	2.10	0.00	10.00
Affect towards Muslims	1243	4.76	1.96	0.00	10.00
Affect towards LGBT+	1246	6.29	2.10	0.00	10.00

Table A.4: Descriptive statistics (individual respondents) – The Netherlands

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Treatment assignment	1137	0.52	0.50	0.00	1.00
Age	1137	49.29	14.36	19.00	95.00
Gender	1137	0.51	0.48	0.00	1.00
Sexuality/Gender ID (LGBT+)	1137	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00
Education (degree)	1137	0.90	1.44	0.00	3.00
Ideology (left-right)	1081	5.20	2.37	0.00	10.00
Affect towards Muslims	1124	4.21	2.37	0.00	10.00
Affect towards LGBT+	1125	6.44	2.27	0.00	10.00

Table A.5: Variables & operationalisation

Variable	**Coding**
Value	1-5 (0-5 US only)
Treatment	0 (control), 1 (treatment)
Round	1 (List A), 2 (List B)
Gender	0 (man); 1 (woman)
Age	18-95
Education	0 (<degree); 1 (degree)
Sexuality/Gender ID	0 (cis-heterosexual); 1(LGBT+)
Ideology (left-right)	0-10
Affect towards Muslims (low-high)	0-10
Affect towards LGBT+ (low-high)	0-10
IDvar	Individual respondent identifier

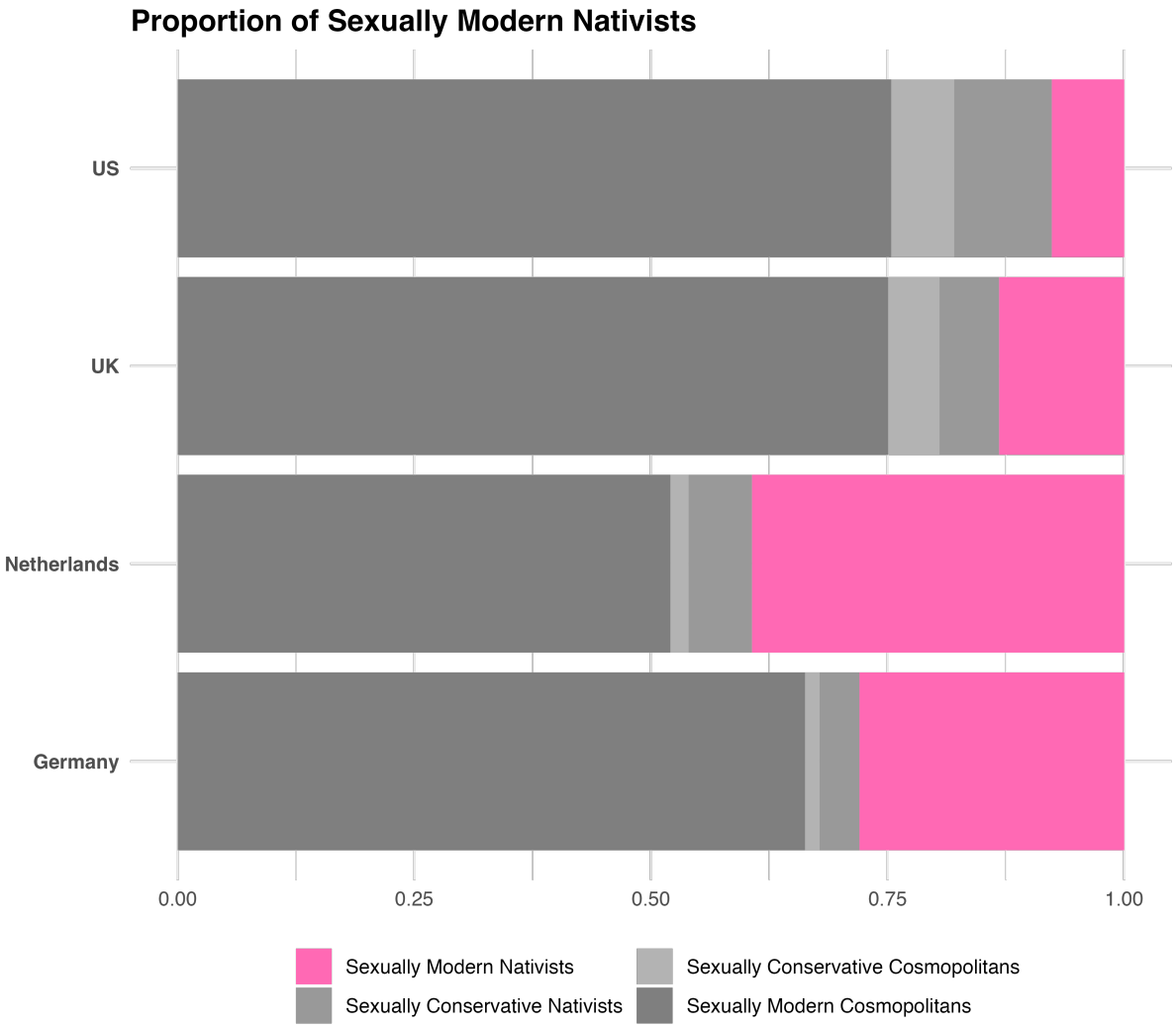


Figure A.2: Categorical affect towards Muslims & LGBT+ individuals per country

B.1 Balance tests

In the tables in this section, we report the balance in observables between respondents assigned to i) Control (List A Control & List B Treatment) or, ii) Treatment (List A Treatment & List B Control).

Table A.6: Balance test (individual respondents) – Netherlands

	Control (N=570)		Treatment (N=577)			
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Diff. in Means	Std. Error
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Gender (woman)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age	55.5	14.5	57.3	14.2	1.8*	0.9
Education (degree)	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.1
Ideology (left-right)	5.0	2.3	4.9	2.4	-0.2	0.1
Affect towards LGBT+	6.5	2.3	6.6	2.2	0.0	0.1
Affect towards Muslims	4.1	2.3	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.1

Table A.7: Balance test (individual respondents) – Germany

	Control (N=704)		Treatment (N=641)			
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Diff. in Means	Std. Error
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0+	0.0
Gender (woman)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age	49.7	15.8	50.2	15.1	0.6	0.9
Education (degree)	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
Ideology (left-right)	3.8	2.1	4.1	2.1	0.3*	0.1
Affect towards LGBT+	6.2	2.2	6.1	2.1	-0.1	0.1
Affect towards Muslims	4.8	2.0	4.5	1.9	-0.3*	0.1

Table A.8: Balance test (individual respondents) – UK

	Control (N=789)		Treatment (N=796)			
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Diff. in Means	Std. Error
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Gender (woman)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age	49.0	15.9	49.0	15.9	0.0	0.8
Education (degree)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Ideology (left-right)	4.4	2.2	4.6	2.2	0.2+	0.1
Affect towards LGBT+	6.5	2.5	6.4	2.5	-0.1	0.1
Affect towards Muslims	5.7	2.4	5.7	2.4	0.0	0.1

Table A.9: Balance test (individual respondents) – USA

	Control (N=788)		Treatment (N=784)			
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Diff. in Means	Std. Error
Gender (woman)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age	41.2	14.5	40.1	14.6	-1.1	0.7
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Education (degree)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Ideology (left-right)	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.2
Affect towards LGBT+	6.8	2.8	6.7	3.0	-0.1	0.1
Affect towards Muslims	6.2	2.6	6.2	2.8	0.0	0.1

C Item counts

Table A.10 reports the distribution of items that respondents expressed agreement with conditioned by treatment assignment in each of the four countries. Among respondents in the control condition – including the USA where respondents were offered the chance of selecting zero items – the modal response was 2 items. Among respondents in the treatment condition, the modal response was 3 items.

Table A.10: Item response count by treatment condition

	Germany		**Netherlands**		**UK**		**USA**	
	Control	**Treatment**	**Control**	**Treatment**	**Control**	**Treatment**	**Control**	**Treatment**
0 items	/	/	/	/	/	/	0.10	0.06
1 item	0.32	0.13	0.26	0.14	0.32	0.18	0.23	0.16
2 items	0.56	0.32	0.60	0.29	0.58	0.31	0.58	0.34
3 items	0.10	0.44	0.11	0.45	0.09	0.43	0.07	0.38
4 items	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.05
5 items	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03

D Main models

In Table A.11 we report the effects of assignment to the long-list condition without adjusting for covariates for the double-list. In Table A.12 we report the unadjusted treatment effects for the individual lists. In Table A.13 we report the effects of assignment to the long-list condition while adjusting for covariates. These are the coefficients visualised in the left-hand panel of Figure 1. Table A.14 reports the covariate-adjusted treatments effects for the individual list. These are are the coefficients visualised in the central and right-hand panel for Figure 1.

Table A.11: Unadjusted double-list models

	Netherlands	Germany	UK	USA
Treatment	0.655***	0.695***	0.607***	0.585***
	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.028)	(0.034)
(Intercept)	1.918***	1.839***	1.807***	1.691***
	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.024)
N	2263	2506	3168	3143
R2 Adj.	0.134	0.157	0.127	0.087
Log.Lik.	−3270.295	−3255.972	−3761.457	−4293.456

Robust standard errors clustered by respondent (IDvar)
+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table A.12: Individual-list models (Unadjusted effects)

	Netherlands		**Germany**		**UK**		**USA**	
	List A	List B	List A	List B	List A	List B	List A	List B
Treatment	0.534***	0.761***	0.687***	0.656***	0.606***	0.610***	0.619***	0.552***
	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.043)	(0.046)	(0.038)	(0.041)	(0.047)	(0.048)
(Intercept)	1.898***	1.939***	1.682***	2.020***	1.701***	1.912***	1.801***	1.581***
	(0.033)	(0.036)	(0.029)	(0.034)	(0.027)	(0.029)	(0.033)	(0.034)
N	1126	1137	1253	1253	1585	1583	1572	1571
R2 Adj.	0.099	0.167	0.168	0.139	0.137	0.122	0.101	0.076
Log.Lik.	−1587.484	−1665.617	−1559.350	−1642.727	−1808.056	−1920.456	−2104.275	−2159.454

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table A.13: Double-list models (Figure 1 Panel 1)

	Netherlands	Germany	UK	USA
Treatment	0.656***	0.703***	0.607***	0.583***
	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.028)	(0.033)
Age	−0.012+	0.011*	−0.014*	0.004
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Age^2	0.000	0.000*	0.000*	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Gender (woman)	0.062+	0.022	−0.063*	0.006
	(0.036)	(0.033)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.102+	−0.008	0.013	0.030
	(0.058)	(0.049)	(0.053)	(0.045)
Education (Degree)	−0.053***	−0.023+	0.064*	−0.011
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Ideology (left-right)	−0.034***	−0.045***	−0.031***	−0.057***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Affect towards Muslims	−0.021**	−0.021*	−0.017*	−0.034***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Affect towards LGBT+	0.021**	0.003	0.007	0.033***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.008)
(Intercept)	2.342***	1.845***	2.385***	1.781***
	(0.171)	(0.153)	(0.148)	(0.158)
N	2109	2435	3168	3139
R2 Adj.	0.163	0.171	0.142	0.130
Log.Lik.	−2961.797	−3132.215	−3730.137	−4204.230

Robust standard errors clustered by respondent (IDvar)
+ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.14: Individual-list models (Figure 1 Panels 2 & 3)

	Netherlands		**Germany**		**UK**		**USA**	
	List A	List B	List A	List B	List A	List B	List A	List B
Treatment	0.552***	0.730***	0.675***	0.682***	0.615***	0.606***	0.622***	0.547***
	(0.048)	(0.051)	(0.043)	(0.047)	(0.038)	(0.041)	(0.045)	(0.048)
Age	−0.001	−0.021*	0.004	0.019*	−0.013+	−0.015+	0.007	0.001
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Age^2	0.000	0.000*	0.000	0.000+	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Gender (woman)	0.010	0.111*	0.004	0.041	−0.030	−0.096*	−0.006	0.020
	(0.049)	(0.052)	(0.044)	(0.047)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.045)	(0.049)
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.064	0.141+	−0.010	−0.006	0.001	0.025	−0.063	0.116+
	(0.079)	(0.085)	(0.064)	(0.070)	(0.072)	(0.078)	(0.061)	(0.065)
Education (Degree)	−0.040*	−0.066***	−0.025	−0.022	0.038	0.090*	0.020	−0.045
	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.046)	(0.049)
Ideology (left-tight)	−0.045***	−0.025*	−0.062***	−0.028*	−0.042***	−0.021*	−0.080***	−0.033***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Affect towards Muslims	−0.034**	−0.010	−0.038**	−0.004	−0.017+	−0.016	−0.025*	−0.044***
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Affect towards LGBT+	0.043***	0.000	0.019+	−0.012	0.010	0.004	0.032**	0.034**
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.012)
(Intercept)	2.103***	2.558***	2.025***	1.688***	2.310***	2.457***	1.951***	1.602***
	(0.232)	(0.249)	(0.202)	(0.220)	(0.199)	(0.216)	(0.213)	(0.228)
N	1049	1060	1217	1218	1585	1583	1570	1569
R2 Adj.	0.150	0.180	0.197	0.158	0.161	0.131	0.181	0.103
Log.Lik.	−1427.748	−1513.523	−1478.227	−1580.488	−1782.252	−1908.789	−2022.590	−2129.046

+ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

E LGBT+ subgroup test

Table A.15: Interaction models: Treatment*Sexuality

	Netherlands	Germany	UK	USA
Treatment	0.665***	0.690***	0.608***	0.585***
	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.029)	(0.037)
Sexuality (LGBT+)	0.140+	−0.049	0.016	0.034
	(0.079)	(0.067)	(0.073)	(0.060)
Treatment*Sexuality	−0.076	0.083	−0.006	−0.010
	(0.107)	(0.090)	(0.099)	(0.080)
Age	−0.012+	0.011*	−0.014*	0.004
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Age^2	0.000	0.000*	0.000*	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Gender (woman)	0.062+	0.022	−0.063*	0.006
	(0.036)	(0.033)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Education (degree)	−0.053***	−0.023+	0.064*	−0.011
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Ideology (left-right)	−0.034***	−0.045***	−0.031***	−0.057***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Affect towards Muslims	−0.021**	−0.021*	−0.017*	−0.034***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Affect towards LGBT+	0.021**	0.003	0.007	0.033***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.008)
(Intercept)	2.338***	1.852***	2.385***	1.780***
	(0.171)	(0.153)	(0.148)	(0.158)
Num.Obs.	2109	2435	3168	3139
R2	0.167	0.175	0.145	0.133
R2 Adj.	0.163	0.171	0.142	0.130
AIC	5947.1	6287.6	7484.3	8432.4
BIC	6014.9	6357.1	7557.0	8505.1
Log.Lik.	−2961.542	−3131.787	−3730.135	−4204.223

Robust standard errors clustered by respondent (IDvar)
+ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

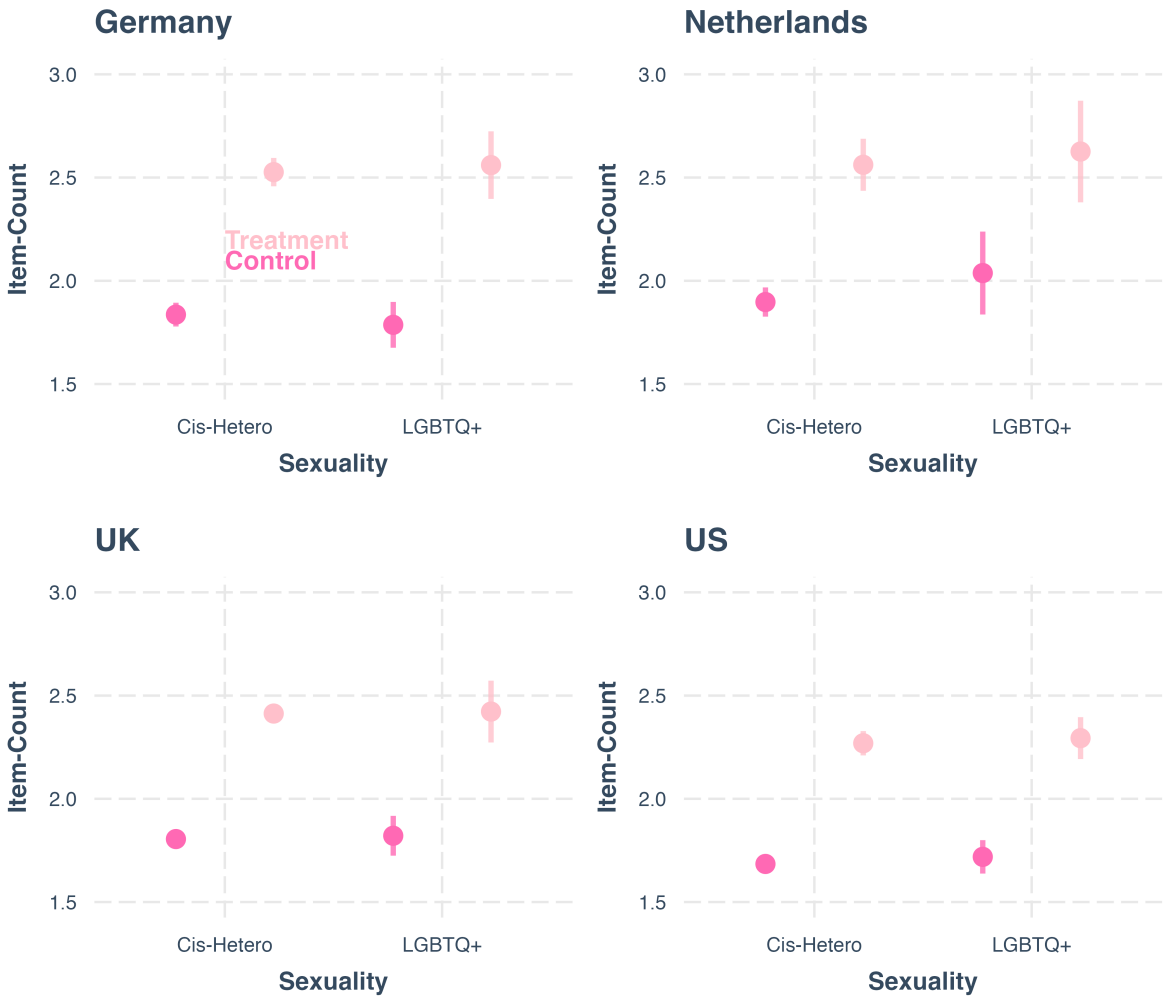


Figure A.3: Predicted outcomes (Models from Table A.15)

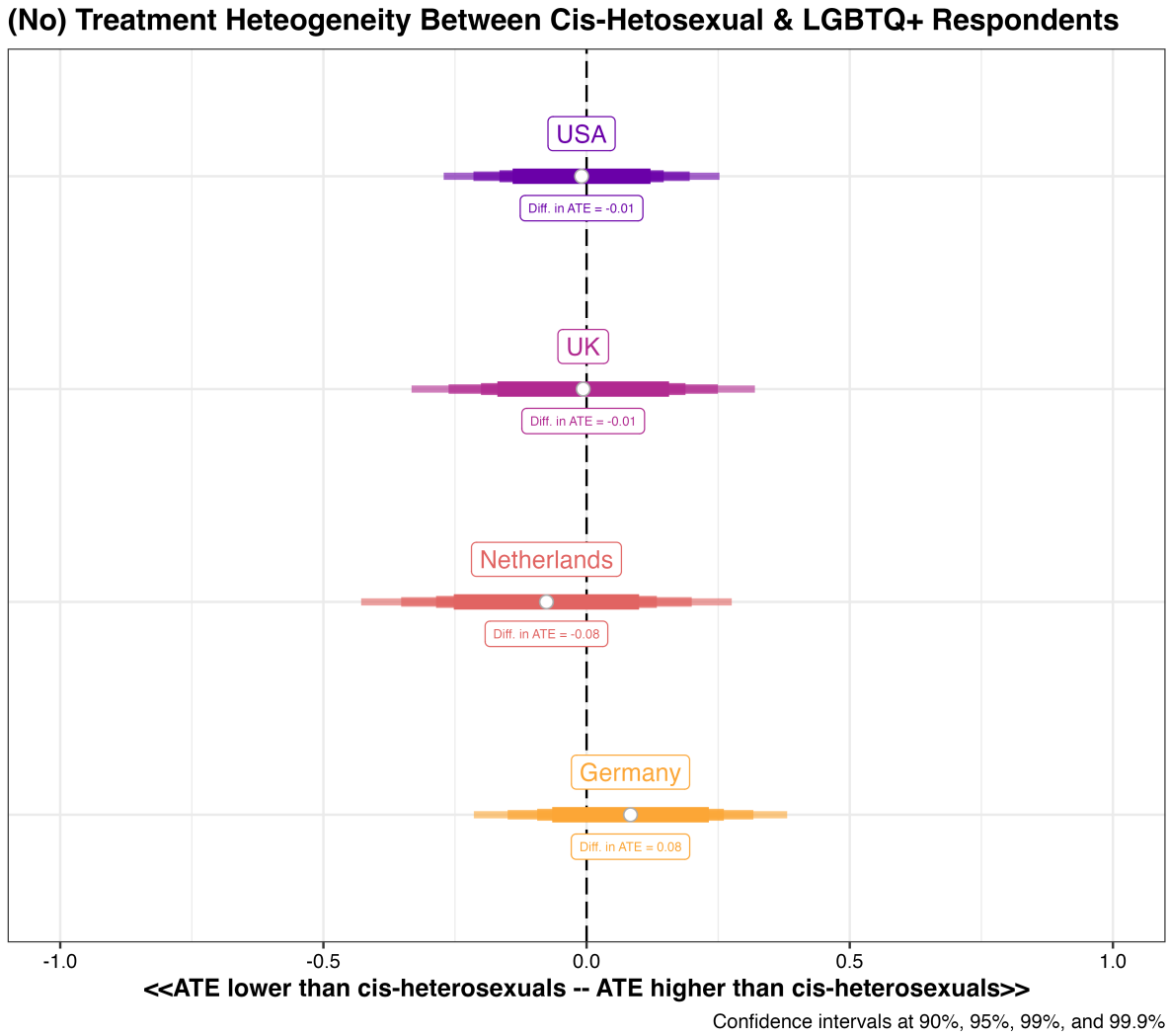


Figure A.4: Difference in the CATEs reported in Figure 2

F Exploratory subgroup analyses

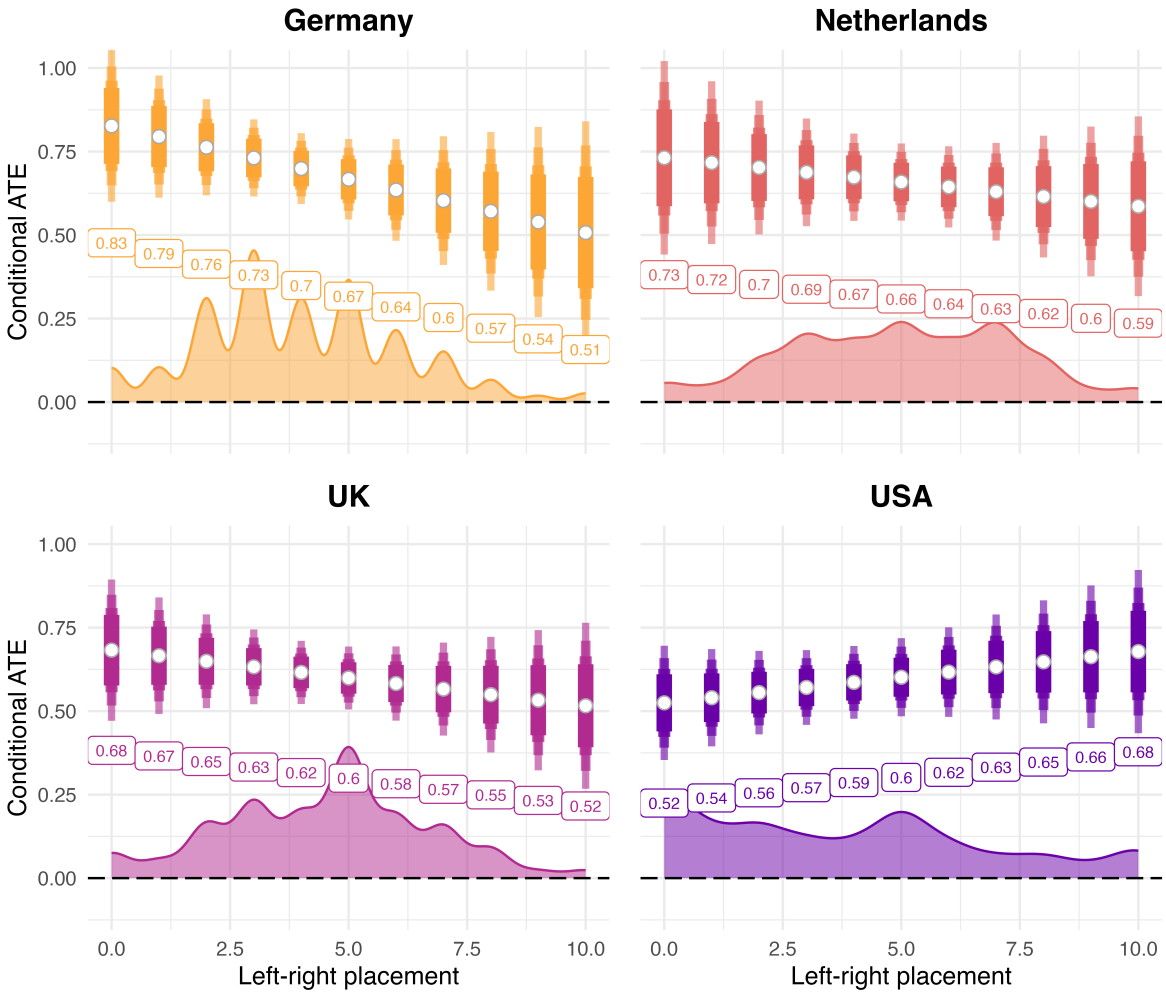


Figure A.5: Conditional ATE among ideological distribution

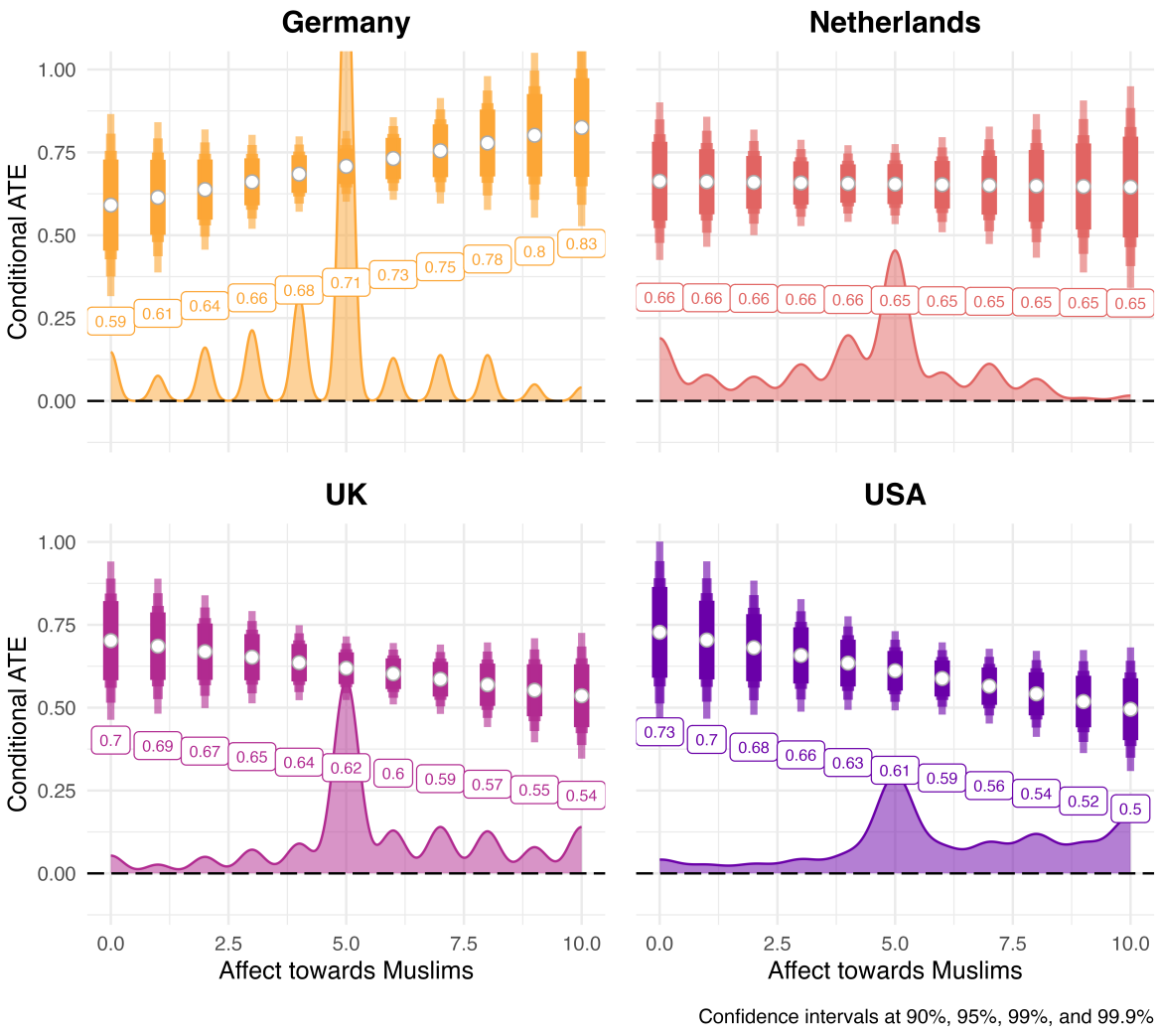


Figure A.6: Conditional ATE among distribution of affect towards Muslims

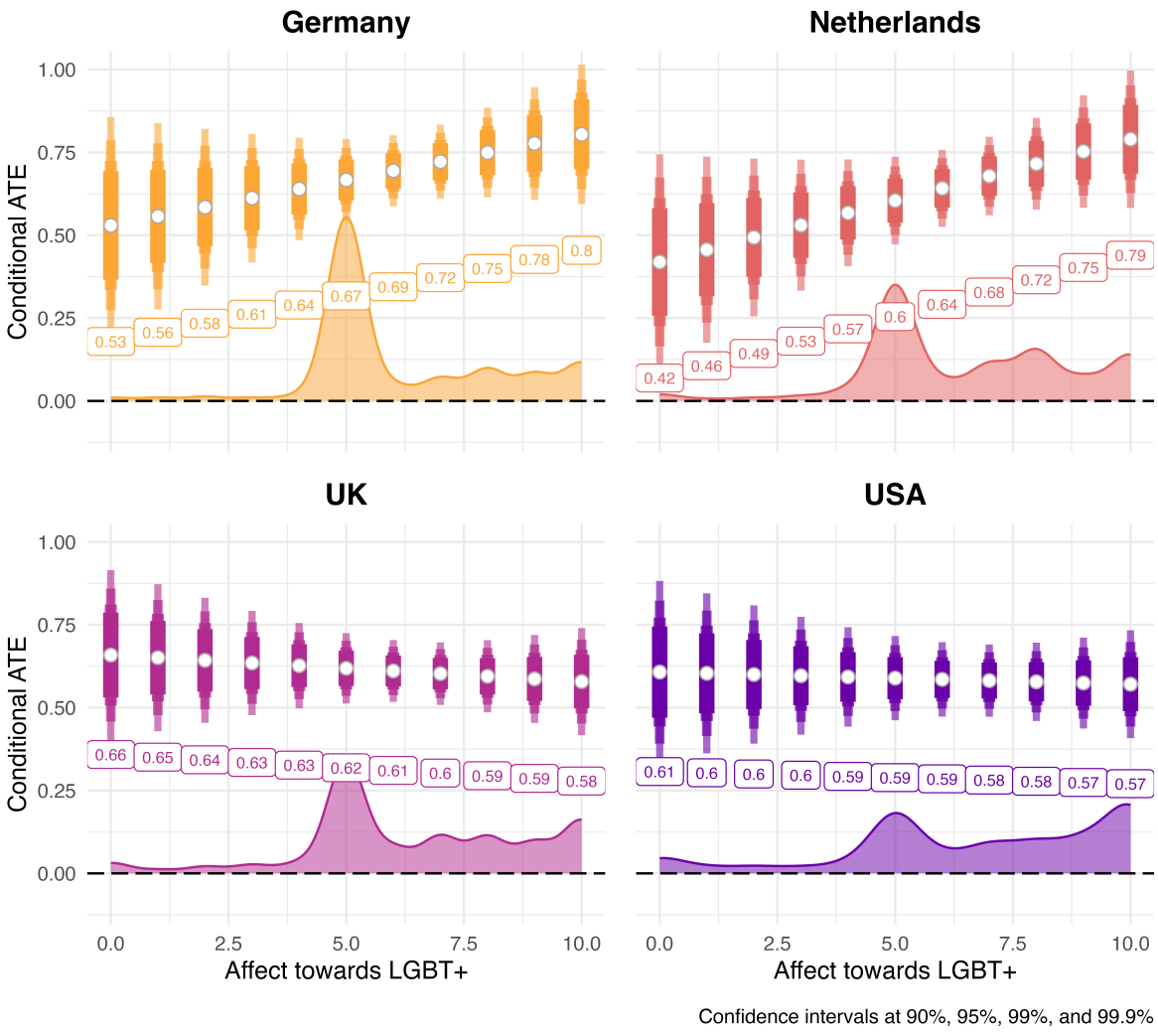


Figure A.7: Conditional ATE among distribution of affect towards LGBT+

G Testing list design assumptions

G.1 Relaxing no-liars assumption

In this section, we replicate the approach of relaxing the no-liars assumption as described by Li (2019).

In the left-hand panel of the Figures A.8 - A.11, we report the proportions, conditional on the number of control items answered affirmatively, of i) truth-telling individuals who agreed with the key item and, ii) truth-telling individuals who disagreed with the key item *and* liars. In the right-hand panel of these Figures, we report the same proportion allowing for a maximum number of liars (Li, 2019).

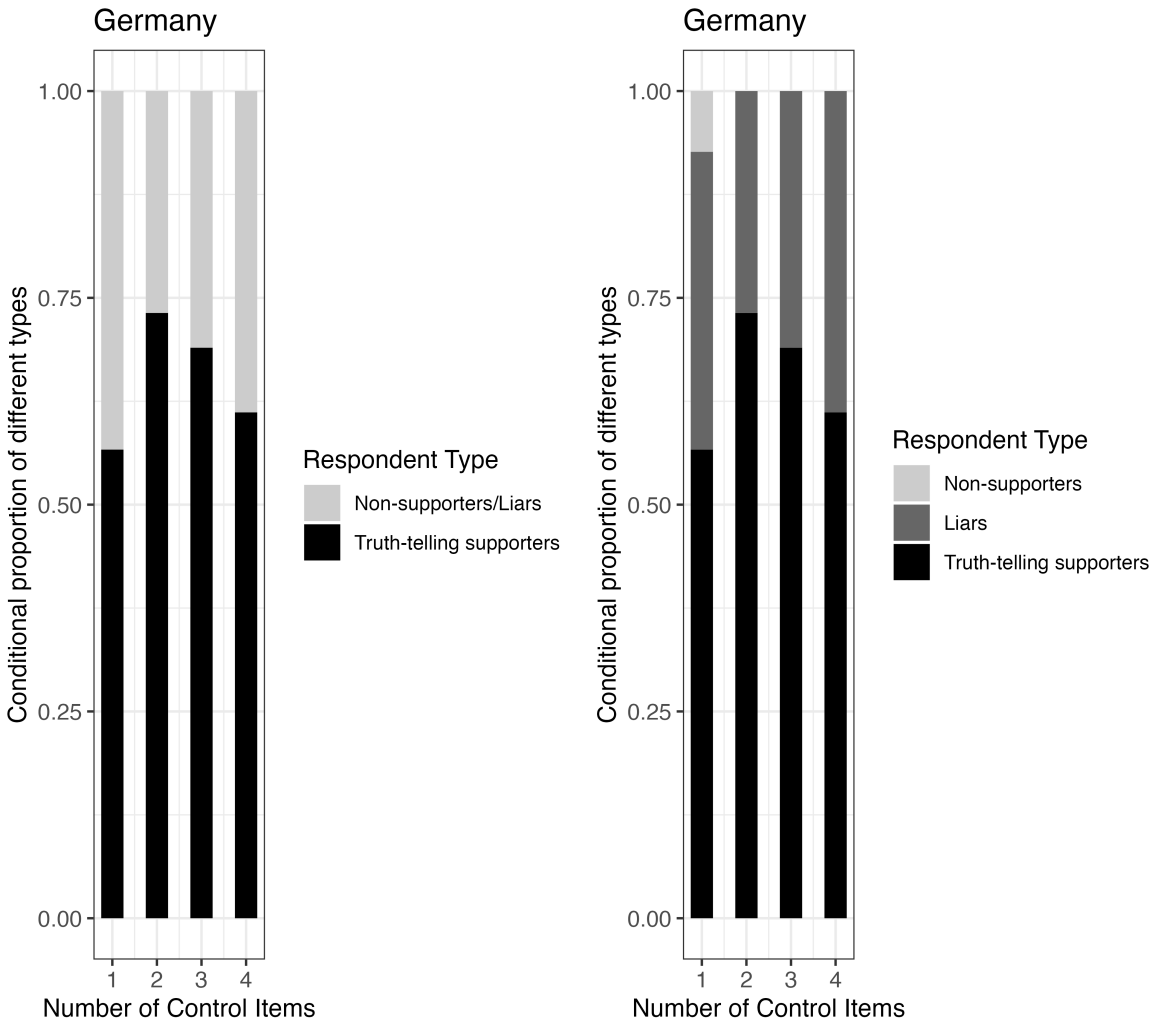


Figure A.8: Relaxing no-liars assumption (Germany)

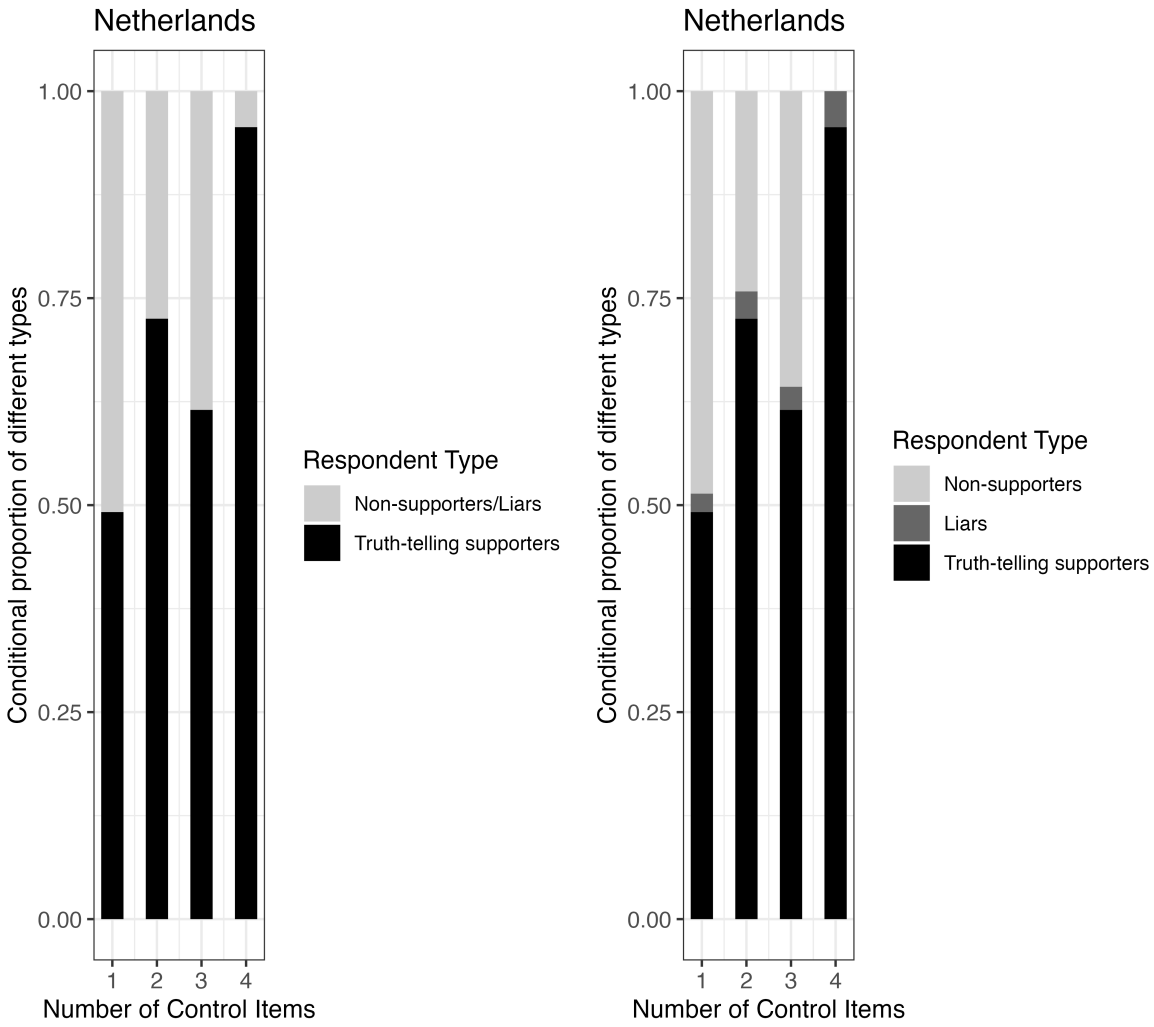


Figure A.9: Relaxing no-liars assumption (Netherlands)

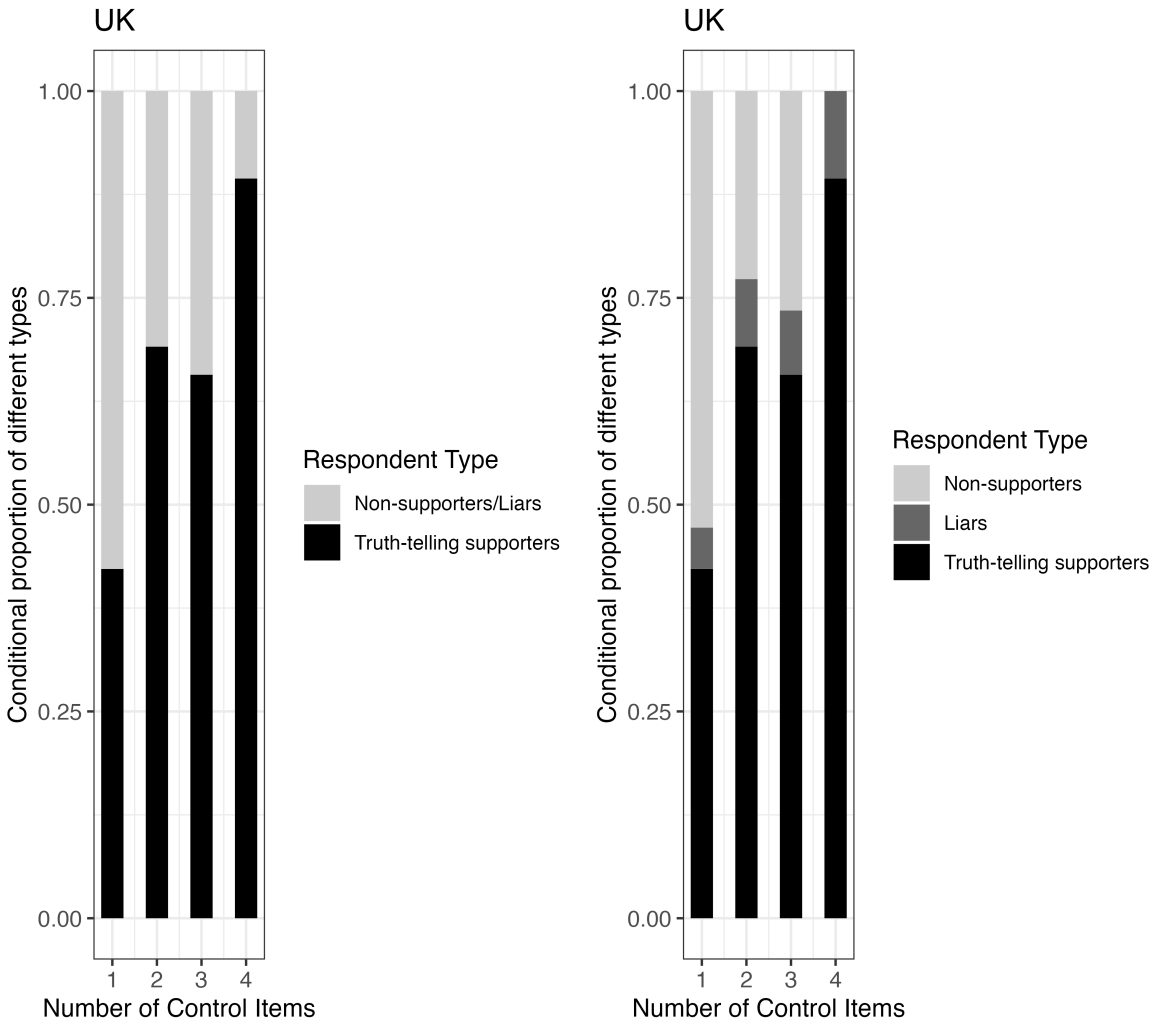


Figure A.10: Relaxing no-liars assumption (UK)

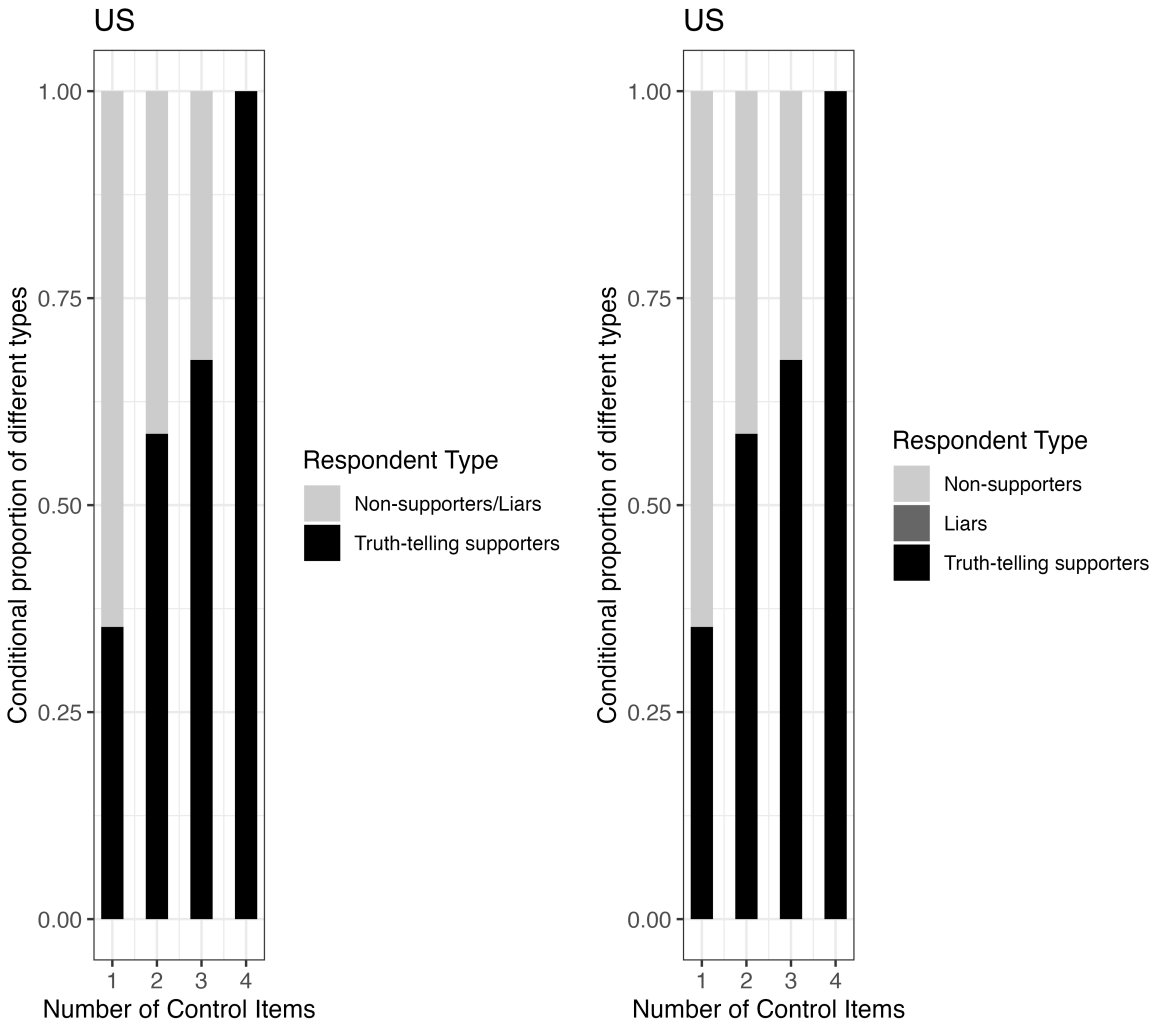


Figure A.11: Relaxing no-liars assumption (USA)

G.2 Design effects test

In this section we rely on the *list* package from Blair and Imai (2012) to test for the presence of design effects in the list experiment. Design effects are a violation of one of the assumptions that underpin the identification strategy of the list experiment approach and occur when a respondent's count of *non-key* items is moderated by allocation to treatment and exposure to the key item.

In Tables A.16 - A.19, we cannot reject the null hypothesis of *no* design effects. The tables report the estimated population proportions where $Y_i(0)$ is the (latent) count of agreement with the control items. Z_i is the (latent) binary agreement with the key item.

Table A.16: Test for design effects (Germany)

	Coefficient.est.	Coefficient.s.e.
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 1)	0.00	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 1)	0.18	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 1)	0.41	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 1)	0.08	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 1)	0.01	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 0)	0.00	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 0)	0.14	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 0)	0.15	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 0)	0.03	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 0)	0.01	0.01

Table A.17: Test for design effects (Netherlands)

	Coefficient.est.	Coefficient.s.e.
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 1)	0.00	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 1)	0.13	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 1)	0.43	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 1)	0.06	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 1)	0.03	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 0)	0.00	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 0)	0.13	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 0)	0.17	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 0)	0.04	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 0)	0.00	0.01

Table A.18: Test for design effects (UK)

	Coefficient.est.	Coefficient.s.e.
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 1)	0.00	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 1)	0.13	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 1)	0.40	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 1)	0.06	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 1)	0.02	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 0)	0.00	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 0)	0.18	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 0)	0.18	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 0)	0.03	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 0)	0.00	0.00

Table A.19: Test for design effects (USA)

	Coefficient.est.	Coefficient.s.e.
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 1)	0.04	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 1)	0.11	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 1)	0.36	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 1)	0.05	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 1)	0.03	0.00
pi(Y_i(0) = 0, Z_i = 0)	0.06	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 1, Z_i = 0)	0.12	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 2, Z_i = 0)	0.22	0.02
pi(Y_i(0) = 3, Z_i = 0)	0.02	0.01
pi(Y_i(0) = 4, Z_i = 0)	-0.00	0.01

G.3 Double-list carry-over effects test

In Table A.20 we model the difference in the differences (DiD) estimator recommended by (Diaz, 2023) to test for the potential carry-over design effects in the double-list experiment. The DiD is indicated by the multiplicative interaction term: *Treatment*List B*.

Table A.20: double-list Carry-over Test (Diaz, 2023)

	Netherlands	Germany	UK	USA
Constant	1.898***	1.682***	1.701***	1.801***
	(0.044)	(0.036)	(0.023)	(0.029)
Treatment	0.307	0.718***	0.601***	0.686***
	(0.194)	(0.138)	(0.098)	(0.122)
List B	0.042	0.337***	0.211***	−0.220***
	(0.063)	(0.051)	(0.033)	(0.041)
Treatment*List B	0.227+	−0.031	0.004	−0.067
	(0.133)	(0.090)	(0.065)	(0.080)
N	2263	2506	3168	3143
R2 Adj.	0.145	0.191	0.143	0.102

Robust standard errors clustered by respondent (IDvar)
+ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

H Multiverse analysis

Figure A.12 reports the effect of treatment assignment on the outcome across a multiverse of different specifications among the full sample. The specifications include variation in Country and List (i.e., A vs B) fixed effects, as well as the following respondent-level variables: gender, age, sexuality, education, ideology (left-right) placement, affect towards Muslims, and affect towards LGBTQ+ persons.

In Figure A.13, we replicate this multiverse specification approach for each of the country studies individually.

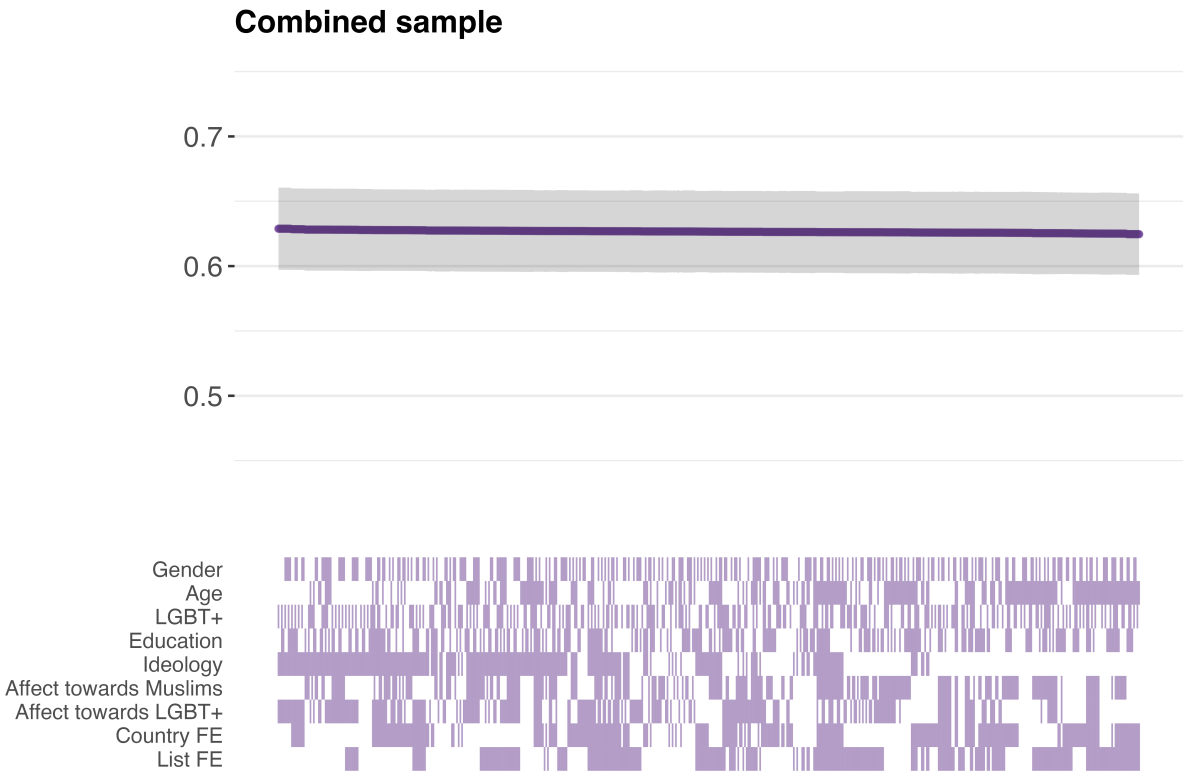
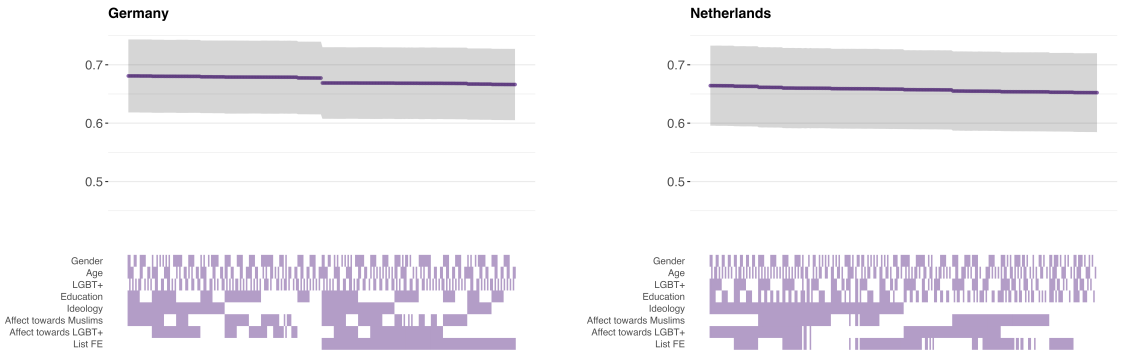
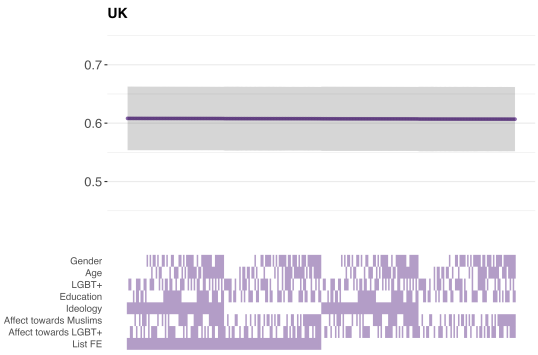


Figure A.12: Multiverse Specification Curve (Combined Sample)

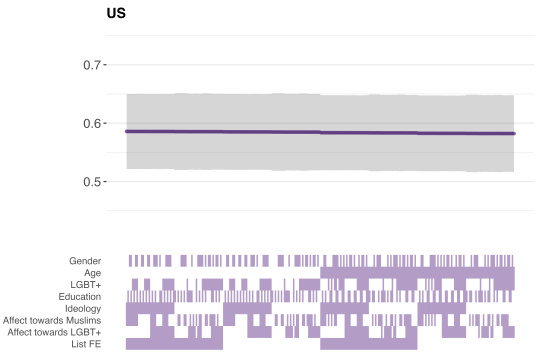


(a) Germany

(b) Netherlands



(c) UK



(d) US

Figure A.13: Country-specific specification curves