Supplementary Materials[1]

Part A: Sample Information

Respondents were part of the Research Now Internet panel. Research Now invites panelists with known-demographic characteristics over email. In exchange for participation, panelists are given points that are exchangeable for gift cards and frequent flyer miles. For more information, see http://www.researchnow.com/en-GB/Panels.aspx.

All Dutch adults were eligible for participation.

	Sample 1	Sample 2
Dates fielded	May 12-15, 2013	October 9-10, 2013
Usable sample size	911	663
% female	50	47
Average age	48	49
% with university education	34	36
% with vocational training	32	32
% Christian	NA	30
% Muslim	NA	2
% No Religion	NA	67

Part B: Measures and Experimental Stimulus Wording

Anti-Semitic and Anti-Arab/Muslim Affect

Respondents in both samples rated feelings toward groups on a 1 ("Dislike a great deal") to 5 ("Like a great deal") scale in response to the question "How much do you like or dislike the following groups?". Respondents were asked about Jews, Muslims, Arabs, Germans, the Dutch, Belgians, Catholics, and Protestants, with order determined randomly. The ratings of present interest were those of Jews, Muslims, and Arabs. We computed a measure of Anti-Semitic Affect by reverse scoring the rating of Jews and recoding this to range from 0.00 to 1.00 (Sample 1: M = .33, SD = .23; Sample 2: M = .29, SD = .25). Although Muslims and Arabs are distinct social categories, ratings of these two groups were strongly correlated (Sample 1: r = .82, p < .001; Sample 2: r = .83, p < .001), suggesting that these groups are often viewed interchangeably within a single schema. We averaged these items into a single Anti-Arab/Muslim Affect measure after reverse scoring them and recoding them to range from 0.00 to 1.00 (Sample 1: M = .51, SD = .26; Sample 2: M = .48, SD = .29). Consistent with prior findings from European surveys (e.g., Pew Research Center, 2014), Muslims were on average regarded far less favorably than were Jews. And consistent with the classic view of a general prejudice dimension underlying dislike of various groups (Allport, 1954), Anti-Semitic and Anti-Arab/Muslim Affect were positively correlated (Sample 1: r = .38, p < .001; Sample 2: r = .49, p < .001).

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[1] All text translated from Dutch.

Political Orientation

Within Sample 1, political orientation was assessed by first asking respondents to select which of the 12 largest political parties they were most attracted to. We converted this party preference into a right vs. left ideology score using other national survey data. Specifically, the left-right score associated with each party was the mean perceived left-right placement of that party among Dutch citizens in the 2012 Dutch Election Study, recoded to range from 0.00 to 1.00 with higher scores meaning more right-wing (M = .55, SD = .36). Values associated with each party preference are presented in the Table below.

Preferred Party	Ideological Placement
SP	.000
GroenLinks	.068
PvdA	.156
Partijvoor de Dieren	.306
D66	.479
ChristenUnie	.664
CDA	.739
SGP	.790
Trots op Nederland	.807
Partijvoor de Vrijheid	.995
VVD	1.000

Within Sample 2, we used a more direct measure in which respondents rated their political orientation on an 11-point left-right scale. Respondents who selected `don't know' were added to the middle category of 5 (e.g., Treier & Hillygus, 2009) and the measure was recoded to range from 0 to 1, with higher scores meaning more right-wing (M = .52, SD = .21).

Experimental Stimulus Wording

Introductory Text (both samples):

Below you will read information about a randomly chosen country in the Middle East.

Please read this text from start to finish.

You will then see a number of questions.

Please note: you cannot go back to the information later.

<u>Control Condition (both samples):</u>

Country in the Middle East: Israel

Israel, officially called the State of Israel (Hebrew: מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל), is a country in the Middle East, on the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Egypt in the southwest, and Jordan in the east. It contains geographically diverse features within its relatively small area.

Despite limited natural resources, intensive development of the agricultural and industrial sectors over the past decades has made Israel largely self-sufficient in food production, apart from grains and beef. Other major imports to Israel, totaling $77.6 billion in 2012, include consumer goods, raw materials, and military equipment.

Since it became an independent state in 1948, Israel has had several military conflicts with neighboring countries.

<u>Democratic Similarity Condition (Sample 1):</u>

[The second paragraph of the control condition text was replaced with the following]

Israel is similar to the Netherlands in that it is a representative democracy with a parliamentary system. Elections are held frequently, with a fairly high voter turnout. There are a number of viable political parties, each representing different interests and ideologies. The authors of Israel's Declaration of Independence based the text on the ideas of many democratic theorists, such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Thomas Jefferson.

<u>Cultural Similarity Condition (Sample 1):</u>

[The second paragraph of the control condition text was replaced with the following]

Israelis are similar to the Dutch in many ways. Many Israelis speak multiple languages, and place a high value on education. Family ties are strong in Israel, and most Israelis enjoy spending their free time with their family and close friends. In addition, Israelis like playing and watching sports. The national sport of Israel is soccer, but basketball and volleyball are also popular.

<u>Democracy Salience Condition (Sample 2):</u>

[The second paragraph of the control condition text was replaced with the following]

Israel is a representative democracy with a parliamentary system. Elections
are held frequently, with a fairly high voter turnout. There are a number of
viable political parties, each representing different interests and ideologies.
Israel's democratic political institutions and political liberties
are widely regarded as unique for the Middle East.

Sample 1 Manipulation Check Questions

"How similar do you believe Israeli culture is to Dutch culture?" (1 = "Not at all similar",
5 = "Very Similar")

"How similar do you believe the Israeli political system is to the Dutch political system?"
(1 = "Not at all similar", 5 = "Very Similar")

Both items were recoded to range from 0.00 to 1.00, with high scores indicating greater
perceived similarity.

Anti-Israel Beliefs

Respondents in both samples completed items assessing views toward Israel
which were recoded to range from 0.00 to 1.00, with high scores indicating opposition
to Israel

☐ In the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, how much of the

blame do you believe Israel deserves? (1 = "None of the blame", 5 = "All

of the blame")

☐ Compared to most other nations, has Israeli policy been moral or

immoral? (1 = "Much more immoral than most other nations", 5 = "Much

more moral than most other nations"; reverse scored)

☐ The Israeli government has been accused of violating the human rights of

Palestinians, and the European Union is therefore debating imposing a

boycott of Israeli goods. What percentage of Israeli exports do you think

should be banned from being sold within the EU?" (a rating of 0 to 100

was made with a slider widget)

☐ Israel is conducting a war of extermination against the Palestinians (1 =

"Agree strongly", 5 = "Disagree strongly")

Part C: Effects of Experimental Condition on Manipulation Check Items in Study 1

Respondents in the political similarity condition rated Israel as more politically similar to the Netherlands (M = .48, SD =.25) than did those in the cultural similarity condition (M =.38, SD = .24; $t(576)=4.66$, $p<.001$) and the control condition (M =.32, SD = .22; $t(538)=8.00$, $p<.001$). Respondents in the cultural similarity condition rated Israel as more culturally similar to the Netherlands (M =.44, SD = .25) than did those in the political similarity condition (M =.35, SD = .23; $t(574)=4.46$, $p< .001$) and the control condition (M = .30, SD = .22; $t(555)=7.09$, $p<.001$).

Part D: Deception

At the end of the survey, respondents were debriefed and told that all respondents read about Israel, and that this was an experiment interested in the link between democracy and Israel.

References

Allport, G. W. (1954). The nature of prejudice. Cambridge, MA: Perseus

Treier, S., & Hillygus, D. S. (2009). The nature of political ideology in the contemporary

electorate. Public Opinion Quarterly, 73(4), 679-703.