The Effect of Party Identification and Party Cues on Populist Attitudes

Supplementary Material

Contents

A On the Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research

This study fully complies with APSA's Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research, approved on April 4th, 2020, and with the HHS International Compilation of Human Research Standards.[1] It was also reviewed and approved by the IRB of the author's university. The full IRB approval form can be provided upon request.

The survey experiment was conducted online using Qualtrics. Participants were recruited by the survey firm Lucid. Lucid sent recruitment e-mails using e-mail lists provided by its marketplace partners. People interested in participating in the study could click on a link in the recruitment e-mail. The link took people directly to the consent

[1] More information can be found at https://www.hhs.gov/.

form, which was housed on Qualtrics. The complete informed consent is in the Informed Consent section of this document. A version with an IRB approval stamp can be provided upon request. The informed consent explicates to the participants the research and its goals. Participants needed to mark an option in the informed consent to express their agreement to participate in the survey. Upon agreement, participants could start the survey, hosted by Qualtrics.

Lucid uses marketplace partners to recruit the respondents, and each partner has a different contract agreement with their respondents about the compensation. Participants were compensated by taking the survey according to the agreement between them and the firm used by Lucid. This is a standard practice in academic and market research with Lucid and complies with the Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research. The Lucid partners handled the incentives directly. The informed consent includes information about the compensation for participation, which reads, "you will be compensated based on the amount agreed upon between you and your panel company before entering into the survey."

Responses were considered valid if the respondents accepted the informed consent, didn't belong to a demographic that had already reached the sample quota (by education, age, income, race, and gender, matching 2020 census proportions on those factors), and didn't fail the survey attention checks (details of the attention checks are presented below in this document). The survey was immediately terminated if any one of those conditions that invalidated the response happened. No invalid response was recorded, and, per the informed consent, no compensation was offered for invalid responses.

The survey contains deception, but it did not intervene in any political process. The deception follows all IRB and Principles guidelines, and respondents receive full disclosure about the deception at the end of the survey. Upon receiving the disclosure, they can once again withdraw or confirm their participation. Details can be found in the questionnaire below or in the IRB approval (upon request).

All responses were anonymized, and no personally identifiable information was collected. The research did not include any special population, and the study was classified by IRB as "minimal risk." The IRB approval form states that "risks to participants [were] minimized by using procedures consistent with a sound research design that do not unnecessarily expose participants to risk."

B Pre-registration

The hypothesis, theoretical argument, and research design of this research were pre-registered at the Open Science Framework[2] (OSF) prior to any data collection. The authors placed an embargo on the OSF registration to keep the anonymity of authorship for the review process. The pre-registration will be made available upon publication of the results of the study.

C Demographics (Survey vs Census)

Tables C.1 to C.5 compare the demographics in the survey to the US population using information from the 2020 US census.

[2]Access at https://osf.io/

Table C.1: Gender Groups in the Survey

Gender	Sample Size	Freq (Survey)
Female	931	54.38
Male	768	44.86
Neither/other	13	0.76

Table C.2: Age Groups in the Survey vs. the US Census

Age	Sample Size	Freq (Survey)	Freq (Census)
18 to 24	209	12.21	11.90
25 to 29	161	9.40	9.10
30 to 34	173	10.11	8.75
35 to 39	163	9.52	8.51
40 to 44	156	9.11	7.91
45 to 49	151	8.82	7.99
50 to 54	148	8.64	8.02
55 to 59	116	6.78	8.42
60 to 64	111	6.48	8.22
65 to 69	149	8.70	6.83
70 to 74	108	6.31	5.54
75 to 79	48	2.80	3.82
80 to 84	14	0.82	2.50
85 or over	5	0.29	2.49

Table C.3: Education Groups in the Survey vs. the US Census

Education	Sample Size	Freq (Survey)	Freq (Census)
Associate degree (2-year)	150	8.76	7.58
College/Bachelor's degree (4-year)	420	24.53	19.30
Complete Master, Doctoral, or terminal professional degree (e.g., MA, Ph.D., JD, MD)	260	15.19	11.28
Complete high school (or equivalent, including GED)	496	28.97	27.59
Less than high school	39	2.28	11.48
Some college but didn't complete	347	20.27	22.78

Table C.4: Race Groups in the Survey vs. the US Census

Race	Sample Size	Freq (Survey)	Freq (Census)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23	1.34	1.15
Asian	50	2.92	6.71
Black or African-American	222	12.97	16.00
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4	0.23	0.21
Other	88	5.14	8.70
White	1325	77.39	67.30

Table C.5: Income Groups in the Survey vs. the US Census

Income	Sample Size	Freq (Survey)	Freq (Census)
0 to 10000	103	6.02	5.8
10000 to 14999	79	4.61	4.0
100000 to 149999	164	9.58	15.7
15000 to 24999	191	11.16	8.3
150000 to 199999	81	4.73	7.2
200000 or more	62	3.62	8.5
25000 to 34999	168	9.81	8.4
35000 to 49999	270	15.77	11.9
50000 to 74999	382	22.31	17.4
75000 to 99999	212	12.38	12.8

D Pre-Treatment Covariates and Balance

Table D.1 shows the summary statistics for the pre-treatment variables.

Table D.1: Summary statistics for the pre-treatment variables

variable	N	Missing	Missing (%)	Mean	Std.Dev	Median	Min	Max
Income (std)	1650	62.0	0.04	-0.00	1.00	-0.27	-1.16	6.38
Age (std)	1707	5.0	0.00	-0.00	1.00	-0.21	-1.45	2.15
Education (std)	1712	0.0	0.00	-0.00	1.00	-0.46	-1.77	1.51
Race (white)	1712	0.0	0.00	0.77	0.42	1.00	0.00	1.00
Gender (male)	1712	0.0	0.00	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00
Ideology (std)	1571	141.0	0.09	0.00	1.00	-0.07	-1.74	1.59
Party identification (with leaners)	1712	0.0	0.00	-0.40	2.33	-1.00	-3.00	3.00

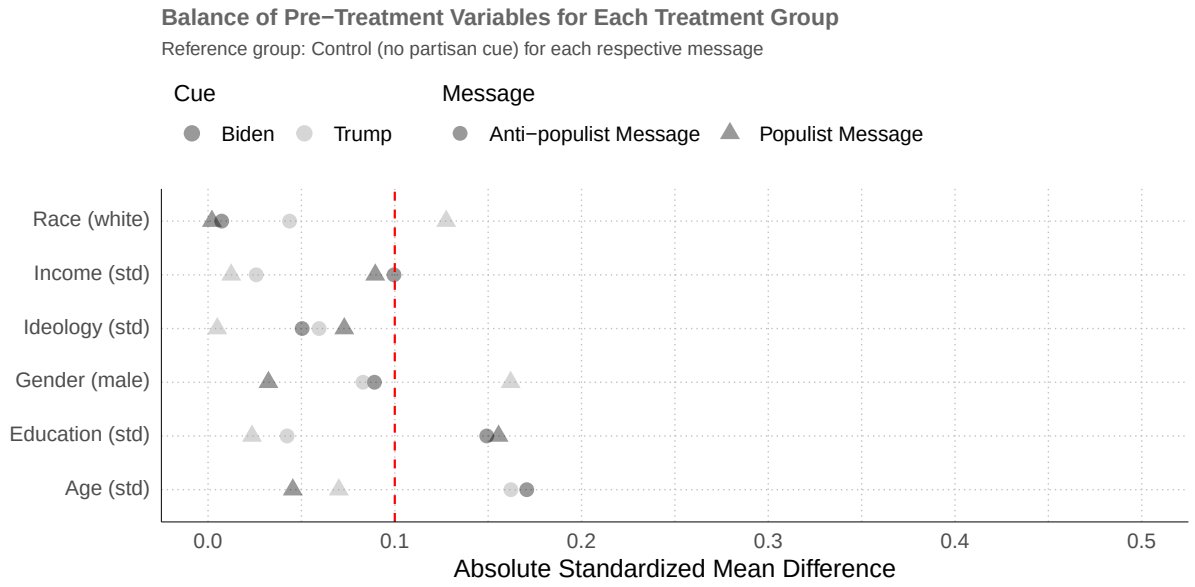

Figure D.1: Balance of Covariates

E Populist Attitudes Index

This section contains the statistics from the PCA analysis used to construct the populist attitudes index. It also compares the three different ways the index was constructed, i.e., using the minimum, multiplicative, and additive scores. These alternative constructions were used for robustness checks.

Figures E.2 to E.3 show the PCA index created for each of the three components of the populist attitudes scale, namely: people centrism (ppl), Manichean outlook (man), and anti-elitism (ant).

Each of these components was measured by three questions. Indexes were inverted such that high values mean more favorable attitudes toward each of these dimensions. Figure E.4 shows the correlations between the populist attitude indexes. See details in the main article.

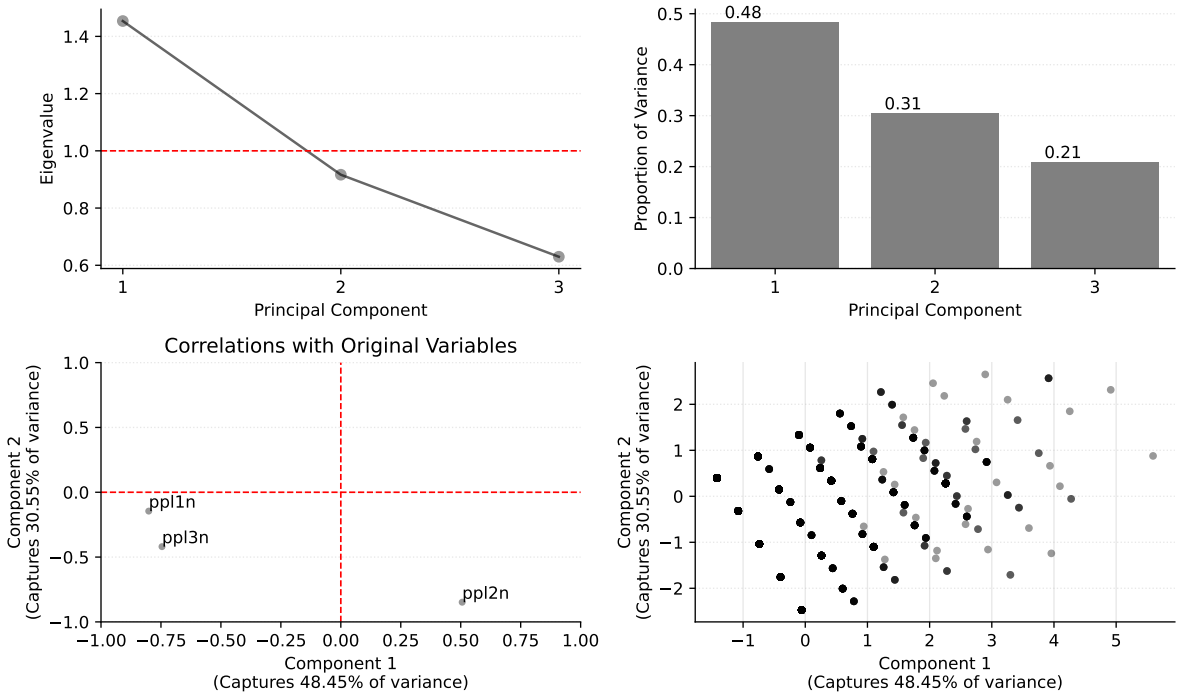

Figure E.1: PCA Index for People Centrism

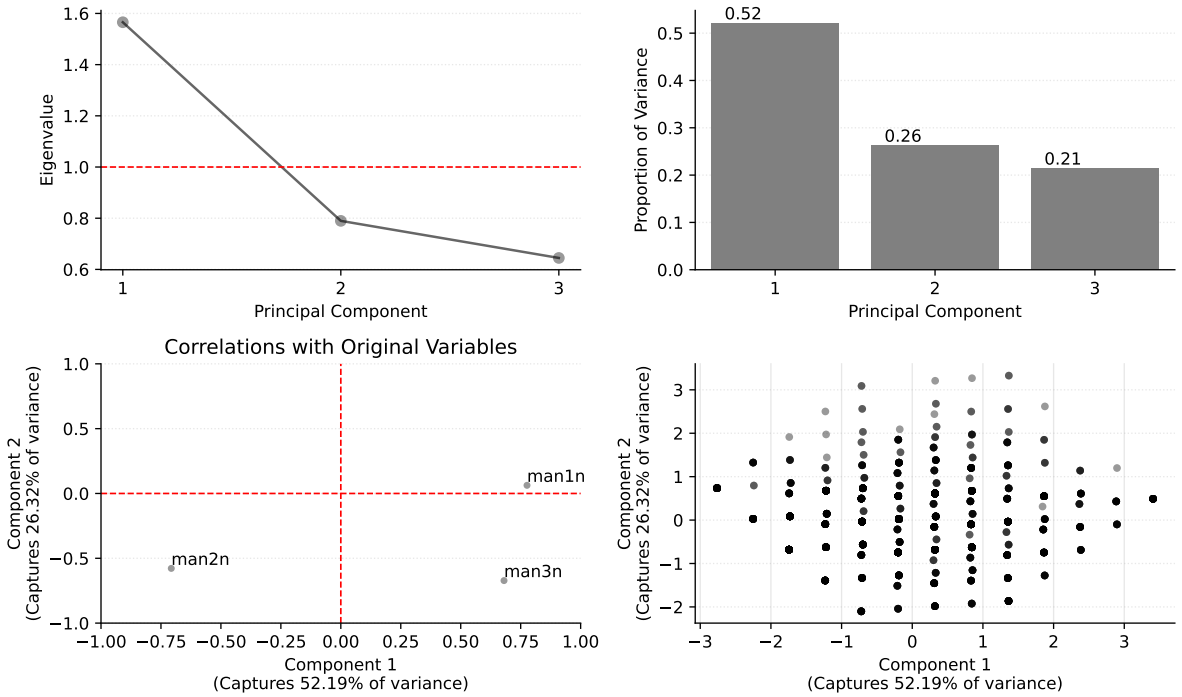

Figure E.2: PCA Index for Manichean outlook

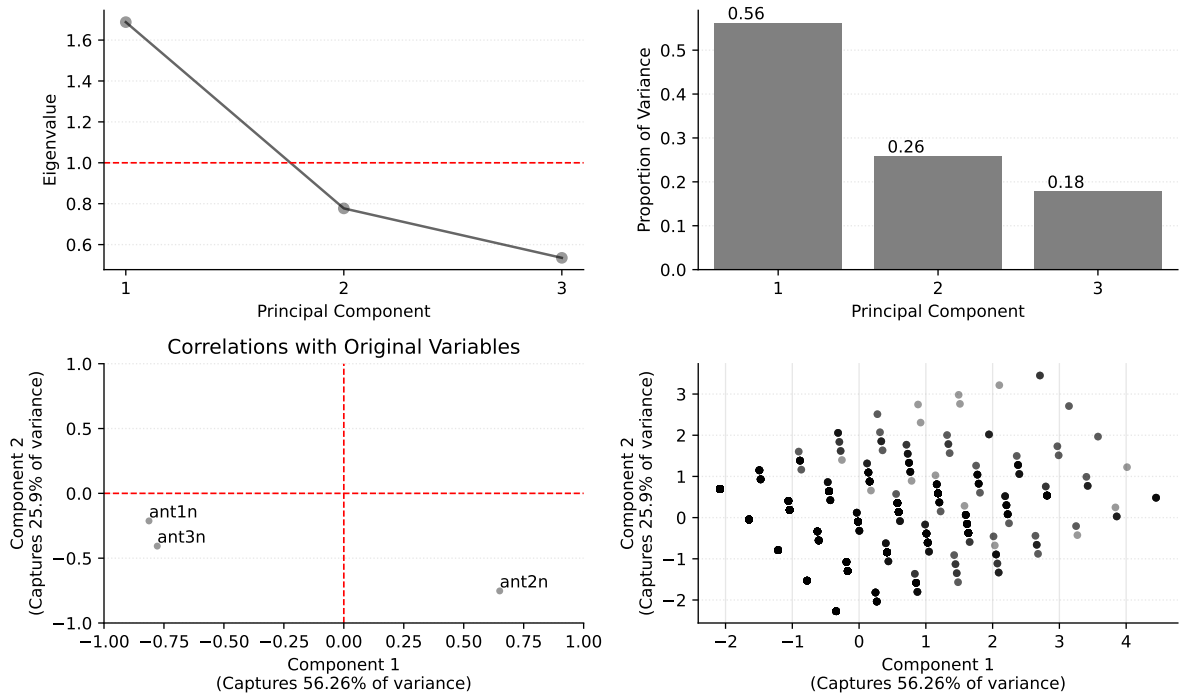

Figure E.3: PCA Index for Anti-elitism

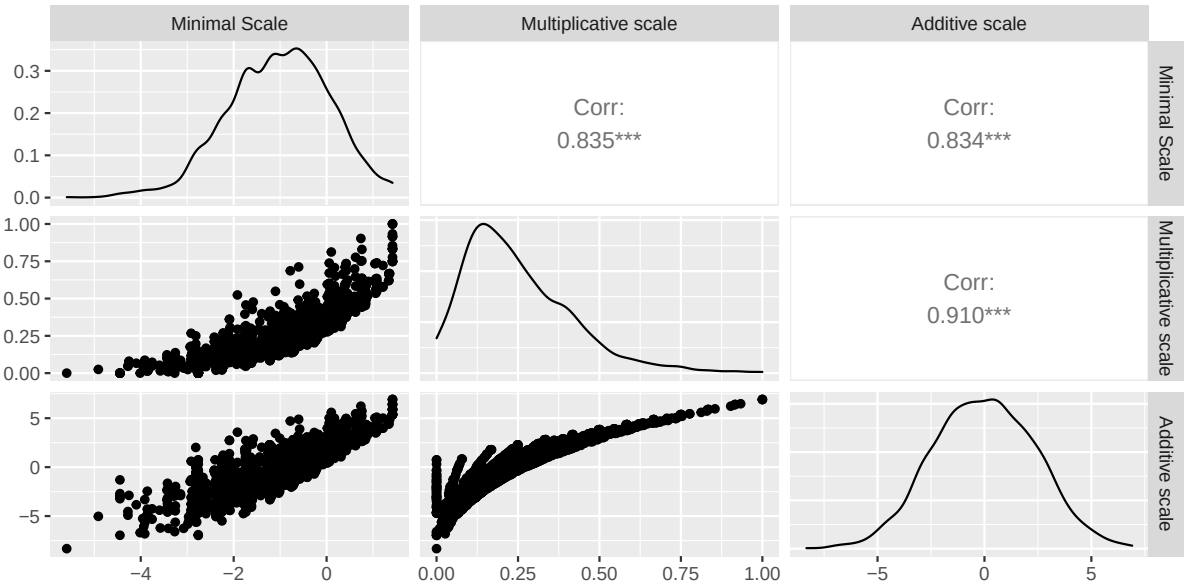

Figure E.4: Populist Attitude Indexes

F Regression Tables (Main Paper)

Tables F.1 and F.2 show the complete results of Figure 2 in the main article. Table F.3 shows the results for Figure 3 in the main article. Tables F.4 and F.5 show the results for Figure 4.

Table F.1: Logistic regression of support for the populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages on partisan cue among Democrat (Dem) voters. Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Dem	Pop-Dem (with controls)	APop-Dem	APop-Dem (with controls)
Cue: Biden	0.988*	0.753	0.978***	0.797*
	(0.170, 1.933)	(-0.115, 1.732)	(0.435, 1.543)	(0.180, 1.436)
Cue: Trump	-1.528***	-1.612***	-1.075***	-1.380***
	(-2.069, -1.008)	(-2.235, -1.018)	(-1.592, -0.572)	(-1.989, -0.795)
Income (std)		0.023		0.130
		(-0.236, 0.305)		(-0.126, 0.392)
Age (std)		-0.275+		-0.258*
		(-0.589, 0.032)		(-0.517, -0.003)
Education (std)		-0.319*		-0.274*
		(-0.625, -0.023)		(-0.545, -0.005)
Race (white)		0.193		-0.339
		(-0.480, 0.864)		(-0.892, 0.206)
Gender (male)		0.779*		0.827**
		(0.184, 1.397)		(0.314, 1.350)
Ideology (std)		0.296+		0.451**
		(-0.026, 0.630)		(0.166, 0.750)
Num.Obs.	398	346	377	336
AIC	392.5	330.9	470.7	391.2
BIC	404.5	365.5	482.5	425.5
Log.Lik.	-193.255	-156.463	-232.333	-186.591
F	26.438	6.875	23.597	7.788
RMSE	0.99	0.96	1.11	1.07
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table F.2: Logistic regression of support for the populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages on partisan cue among Republican (Rep) voters. Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Rep	Pop-Rep (with controls)	APop-Rep	APop-Rep (with controls)
Cue: Biden	-1.514*** (-2.219, -0.847)	-1.476*** (-2.245, -0.748)	-1.636*** (-2.399, -0.935)	-1.971*** (-2.920, -1.131)
Cue: Trump	-0.053 (-0.858, 0.775)	0.036 (-0.837, 0.940)	0.726* (0.136, 1.337)	0.651+ (-0.008, 1.332)
Income (std)		0.189 (-0.145, 0.562)		0.110 (-0.269, 0.485)
Age (std)		-0.096 (-0.438, 0.244)		-0.412* (-0.760, -0.077)
Education (std)		-0.085 (-0.445, 0.276)		0.109 (-0.220, 0.442)
Race (white)		-0.874 (-2.400, 0.326)		-2.353** (-4.014, -1.012)
Gender (male)		-0.169 (-0.850, 0.515)		0.062 (-0.568, 0.691)
Ideology (std)		0.164 (-0.308, 0.634)		0.365 (-0.098, 0.840)
Num.Obs.	278	256	265	237
AIC	280.9	257.6	330.5	285.6
BIC	291.7	289.5	341.3	316.8
Log.Lik.	-137.429	-119.815	-162.272	-133.813
F	12.325	2.842	17.129	4.902
RMSE	1.00	0.98	1.11	1.08
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table F.3: Logistic regression of support for populist and anti-populist messages on partisan cue. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals. Party identification (Pty Id.) range from -3 (strong Democrat) to 3 (Strong Republican).

	Populist Message	Populist Message (with controls)	Anti-populist Message	Anti-populist Message (with controls)
Biden	-0.214	-0.281	-0.281	-0.441*
	(-0.641, 0.226)	(-0.751, 0.204)	(-0.663, 0.094)	(-0.869, -0.022)
Trump	-0.733***	-0.727***	-0.122	-0.283
	(-1.121, -0.343)	(-1.157, -0.297)	(-0.464, 0.222)	(-0.667, 0.102)
Pty Id.	0.029	-0.043	-0.009	-0.098
	(-0.083, 0.143)	(-0.190, 0.104)	(-0.100, 0.081)	(-0.219, 0.020)
Biden × Pty Id.	-0.437***	-0.444***	-0.491***	-0.496***
	(-0.627, -0.256)	(-0.654, -0.244)	(-0.662, -0.327)	(-0.683, -0.318)
Trump × Pty Id.	0.261**	0.285**	0.380***	0.397***
	(0.098, 0.426)	(0.104, 0.468)	(0.231, 0.532)	(0.233, 0.565)
Income (std)		0.075		0.139
		(-0.097, 0.257)		(-0.053, 0.333)
Age (std)		-0.165+		-0.231**
		(-0.355, 0.024)		(-0.405, -0.059)
Education (std)		-0.159		-0.100
		(-0.351, 0.031)		(-0.283, 0.082)
Race (white)		-0.225		-0.619**
		(-0.724, 0.257)		(-1.049, -0.197)
Gender (male)		0.432*		0.593***
		(0.062, 0.808)		(0.257, 0.932)
Ideology (std)		0.324**		0.362**
		(0.081, 0.573)		(0.140, 0.589)
Num.Obs.	878	780	834	727
AIC	943.3	802.4	1060.4	882.8
BIC	972.0	858.3	1088.8	937.9
Log.Lik.	-465.653	-389.218	-524.216	-429.400
F	16.390	7.890	17.667	10.051
RMSE	1.03	1.01	1.13	1.10
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table F.4: Linear regression of populist attitudes (minimal index) on partisan cue for populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages among Democrat (Dem) voters. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Dem	Pop-Dem (with controls)	APop-Dem	APop-Dem (with controls)
Cue: Biden	-0.172	-0.192	-0.100	-0.047
	(-0.454, 0.110)	(-0.483, 0.100)	(-0.368, 0.168)	(-0.325, 0.231)
Cue: Trump	-0.008	0.026	-0.041	0.065
	(-0.266, 0.250)	(-0.237, 0.290)	(-0.306, 0.225)	(-0.211, 0.342)
Income (std)		-0.103+		0.038
		(-0.215, 0.008)		(-0.079, 0.155)
Age (std)		-0.197**		-0.112+
		(-0.324, -0.069)		(-0.231, 0.006)
Education (std)		0.017		0.064
		(-0.104, 0.137)		(-0.060, 0.187)
Race (white)		-0.001		0.127
		(-0.264, 0.263)		(-0.122, 0.376)
Gender (male)		-0.141		0.088
		(-0.383, 0.100)		(-0.150, 0.325)
Ideology (std)		-0.337***		-0.288***
		(-0.462, -0.211)		(-0.415, -0.160)
Num.Obs.	398	346	377	336
R2	0.004	0.122	0.001	0.074
R2 Adj.	-0.001	0.102	-0.004	0.051
AIC	1231.0	1039.7	1138.9	1002.8
BIC	1246.9	1078.2	1154.6	1041.0
Log.Lik.	-611.478	-509.873	-565.434	-491.409
F	0.832	5.873	0.269	3.245
RMSE	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.06
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table F.5: Linear regression of populist attitudes (minimal index) on partisan cue for populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages among Republican (Rep) voters. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Rep	Pop-Rep (with controls)	APop-Rep	APop-Rep (with controls)
Cue: Biden	0.000	0.001	0.587***	0.540**
	(-0.306, 0.306)	(-0.302, 0.304)	(0.255, 0.919)	(0.198, 0.883)
Cue: Trump	-0.293+	-0.292+	0.014	0.085
	(-0.602, 0.016)	(-0.592, 0.007)	(-0.285, 0.313)	(-0.226, 0.396)
Income (std)		-0.008		-0.124
		(-0.140, 0.125)		(-0.287, 0.039)
Age (std)		-0.018		0.026
		(-0.152, 0.115)		(-0.126, 0.178)
Education (std)		0.105		0.052
		(-0.038, 0.247)		(-0.097, 0.201)
Race (white)		0.145		0.397
		(-0.278, 0.569)		(-0.089, 0.882)
Gender (male)		-0.189		0.155
		(-0.457, 0.079)		(-0.132, 0.441)
Ideology (std)		0.525***		0.350**
		(0.339, 0.711)		(0.140, 0.560)
Num.Obs.	278	256	265	237
R2	0.015	0.149	0.050	0.115
R2 Adj.	0.008	0.121	0.043	0.084
AIC	835.8	740.0	792.2	695.8
BIC	850.3	775.5	806.5	730.4
Log.Lik.	-413.881	-360.015	-392.113	-337.876
F	2.126	5.399	6.871	3.711
RMSE	1.08	1.01	1.07	1.03
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

G Robustness Checks

This section shows the robustness of the results of Figure 4 for different ways to construct the populist attitudes index. The main paper uses the minimum scale. Tables G.1 and G.4 show the results using a multiplicative and an additive scale instead. Given the correlation between the indexes (see Figure E.4), it is unsurprising that the results are robust to index construction.

Table G.1: Linear regression of populist attitudes (additive index) on partisan cue for populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages among Republican (Rep) voters. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Rep	Pop-Rep (with controls)	APop-Rep	APop-Rep (with controls)
Cue: Biden	0.005	0.058	1.086**	1.098**
	(-0.701, 0.711)	(-0.632, 0.748)	(0.374, 1.798)	(0.343, 1.852)
Cue: Trump	-0.714+	-0.695*	-0.071	-0.052
	(-1.427, 0.000)	(-1.378, -0.012)	(-0.711, 0.570)	(-0.737, 0.633)
Income (std)		-0.153		-0.275
		(-0.455, 0.148)		(-0.634, 0.084)
Age (std)		0.066		0.074
		(-0.238, 0.369)		(-0.260, 0.408)
Education (std)		0.251		0.067
		(-0.073, 0.576)		(-0.262, 0.395)
Race (white)		0.173		0.464
		(-0.792, 1.137)		(-0.605, 1.534)
Gender (male)		-0.242		0.352
		(-0.853, 0.369)		(-0.278, 0.983)
Ideology (std)		1.238***		0.525*
		(0.813, 1.662)		(0.063, 0.988)
Num.Obs.	278	256	265	237
R2	0.017	0.158	0.040	0.083
R2 Adj.	0.010	0.131	0.033	0.051
AIC	1301.3	1161.7	1196.4	1069.9
BIC	1315.8	1197.1	1210.7	1104.6
Log.Lik.	-646.659	-570.829	-594.181	-524.960
F	2.370	5.788	5.519	2.592
RMSE	2.49	2.29	2.29	2.26
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table G.2: Linear regression of populist attitudes (multiplicative index) on partisan cue for populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages among Republican (Rep) voters. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Rep	Pop-Rep (with controls)	APop-Rep	APop-Rep (with controls)
Cue: Biden	-0.004	-0.002	0.086***	0.087***
	(-0.054, 0.046)	(-0.051, 0.047)	(0.038, 0.133)	(0.037, 0.137)
Cue: Trump	-0.045+	-0.040+	-0.003	0.006
	(-0.096, 0.005)	(-0.089, 0.008)	(-0.046, 0.039)	(-0.040, 0.052)
Income (std)		-0.017		-0.021+
		(-0.038, 0.004)		(-0.045, 0.003)
Age (std)		-0.002		-0.008
		(-0.023, 0.020)		(-0.030, 0.014)
Education (std)		0.021+		0.008
		(-0.002, 0.044)		(-0.014, 0.030)
Race (white)		-0.003		0.009
		(-0.070, 0.065)		(-0.062, 0.080)
Gender (male)		-0.017		0.036+
		(-0.061, 0.026)		(-0.006, 0.078)
Ideology (std)		0.092***		0.053***
		(0.062, 0.121)		(0.023, 0.084)
Num.Obs.	278	256	265	237
R2	0.013	0.159	0.055	0.127
R2 Adj.	0.005	0.132	0.047	0.096
AIC	-171.5	-196.0	-239.3	-214.3
BIC	-157.0	-160.6	-225.0	-179.6
Log.Lik.	89.764	108.020	123.654	117.156
F	1.755	5.826	7.580	4.129
RMSE	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.15
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table G.3: Linear regression of populist attitudes (additive index) on partisan cue for populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages among Democrat (Dem) voters. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Dem	Pop-Dem (with controls)	APop-Dem	APop-Dem (with controls)
Cue: Biden	-0.228	-0.135	-0.202	-0.196
	(-0.816, 0.361)	(-0.759, 0.490)	(-0.767, 0.362)	(-0.757, 0.365)
Cue: Trump	-0.075	0.040	-0.147	-0.052
	(-0.614, 0.463)	(-0.525, 0.606)	(-0.706, 0.412)	(-0.610, 0.506)
Income (std)		-0.154		0.082
		(-0.394, 0.086)		(-0.154, 0.319)
Age (std)		-0.411**		-0.380**
		(-0.684, -0.137)		(-0.619, -0.140)
Education (std)		0.149		0.079
		(-0.110, 0.409)		(-0.170, 0.327)
Race (white)		-0.058		0.002
		(-0.623, 0.507)		(-0.501, 0.504)
Gender (male)		-0.066		0.038
		(-0.584, 0.452)		(-0.440, 0.517)
Ideology (std)		-0.727***		-0.833***
		(-0.996, -0.458)		(-1.090, -0.576)
Num.Obs.	398	346	377	336
R2	0.001	0.108	0.001	0.136
R2 Adj.	-0.004	0.087	-0.004	0.115
AIC	1816.1	1567.6	1701.0	1474.2
BIC	1832.1	1606.1	1716.7	1512.3
Log.Lik.	-904.069	-773.807	-846.481	-727.075
F	0.291	5.092	0.274	6.444
RMSE	2.35	2.29	2.29	2.14
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

Table G.4: Linear regression of populist attitudes (multiplicative index) on partisan cue for populist (Pop) and anti-populist (APop) messages among Democrat (Dem) voters. Number in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

	Pop-Dem	Pop-Dem (with controls)	APop-Dem	APop-Dem (with controls)
Cue: Biden	-0.007	-0.004	-0.005	-0.005
	(-0.048, 0.034)	(-0.047, 0.039)	(-0.044, 0.035)	(-0.044, 0.035)
Cue: Trump	0.000	0.010	-0.012	-0.002
	(-0.038, 0.037)	(-0.030, 0.049)	(-0.051, 0.027)	(-0.041, 0.037)
Income (std)		-0.011		0.008
		(-0.028, 0.006)		(-0.009, 0.024)
Age (std)		-0.036***		-0.030***
		(-0.055, -0.017)		(-0.047, -0.014)
Education (std)		0.008		0.004
		(-0.010, 0.026)		(-0.014, 0.021)
Race (white)		-0.004		0.012
		(-0.043, 0.035)		(-0.023, 0.048)
Gender (male)		-0.010		0.004
		(-0.046, 0.026)		(-0.030, 0.038)
Ideology (std)		-0.053***		-0.059***
		(-0.072, -0.035)		(-0.077, -0.041)
Num.Obs.	398	346	377	336
R2	0.000	0.131	0.001	0.144
R2 Adj.	-0.005	0.110	-0.004	0.123
AIC	-304.4	-280.9	-310.0	-307.2
BIC	-288.5	-242.4	-294.2	-269.0
Log.Lik.	156.216	150.442	158.980	163.610
F	0.060	6.326	0.184	6.863
RMSE	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
Std.Errors	Classical	Classical	Classical	Classical

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

H Questionnaire

H.1 Party Identification and Treatment

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?

☐ Republican

☐ Democrat

☐ Independent

[For those who responded Democrat (Republican) in the previous quesiton]Would you call yourself a strong Democrat (Republican) or not a very strong Democrat (Republican)?

☐ Strong Democrat (Republican)

☐ Not a very strong Democrat (Republican)

[For those who responded Independent] Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or Democratic party?

☐ Republican party

☐ Democratic party

☐ Neither party

The structure of the treatment condition was the following. The [Treatment condition] and the [Message] in the box below were both randomized. Each respondent received one message (populist or anti-populist) and one of these three [Treatment condition] possibilities:

- Biden treatment condition: Biden supports this statement. Do you support or oppose this statement?
- Trump treatment condition: Trump supports this statement. Do you support or oppose this statement?
- Control condition: Do you support or oppose this statement?

Please indicate whether or not you support or oppose the following statement.

[Message]

[Treatment condition]

☐ Support

☐ Oppose

☐ Don't know

H.2 Attention and Factual Manipulation Checks

Attention checks were asked immediately before the treatment question. They asked the respondents to select a specific alternative and add a text, such as the day of the week or enter the name of a month. Another attention check was added among the nine populist attitudes questions. It asked the respondents to select "Neither agree nor disagree" on that line. The order of these populist attitudes questions and the attention check included in the list was randomized.

Finally, immediately after the respondents answered the treatment question and the populist attitude ones, they answered the following factual manipulation check (FMC):

The researchers conducting this survey need to check if you are paying attention to the questions. To show that you are paying attention, please answer the following question.

A few moments ago, we gave you a statement, and there were only three possible answers for you to select: "Support," "Oppose," and "Don't know." What was the statement about? Select ALL that applies below.

- ☐ The statement said that the government should listen to specialists and make compromises to do what is best for the country, even if it goes against the people's will.
- ☐ The statement said that the people know what is good for this country, and the President should do whatever it takes to be the people's voice.
- ☐ It was said that Biden supports the statement
- ☐ It was said that Trump supports the statement
- ☐ Something else (specify) (with a box for open answer)

Cases that failed the attention or the FMC were excluded from the analysis.