Can Exposure to Atypical Non-Extremist Out-Group Platforms Reduce Partisan Animosity?

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    - What is the causal mechanism between beliefs about others and partisan animosity?

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  - Potential implications for media representation of diversity

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    - **H1**: Exposure $\rightarrow$ less affective polarization and partisan animosity
    - **H2**: Exposure $\rightarrow$ less confidence and higher cognitive effort when evaluating issue positions into social categories

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    - **Outcomes**: Partisan animosity, affective polarization, perceived beliefs about out-group

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1. Out-group Attitudes:
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   - Joy-of-destruction game: Money allocation
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4. **Cognitive Load**: Asking them to remember a 5-digit number in mind before treatment

Follow-up Research - 2

- **Goal**: Long terms effects of Exposure:

    - Recruitment for a two-week experiment

    - daily exposure to non-stereotypical and non-extremist outgroup YouTube videos

Appendix

According to Dimensions of Polarization in Turkey (2020)

- High social distance:
    - 75% did not want their child to marry outgroup members
    - 72% did not want to do business with outgroup members
    - 67% did not want their children to play with the children of outgroup members
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  - To the supporters of their party: patriotic (87%), working to the benefit of the country (86%), honorable (85%), open-minded (84%), smart (83%), and generous (80%),
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- Widespread political intolerance
  - 34% objected to outgroup members undertaking political roles
  - 48% gave consent to phone tapping of the outgroup members

  ▶ Go-Back