

Interacting as equals reduces partisan polarization in Mexico

In the format provided by the
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Contents

S-1Materials and Methods	5
S-1.1 Balance	5
S-1.2 Attrition	5
S-1.3 Manipulation Checks	7
S-1.4 Main Results	8
S-1.5 Additional Analyses	10
S-1.6 Robustness tests	14
S-2Supplementary Text	16
S-2.1 Ethical Considerations	16
S-2.2 Treatment Conditions	17
S-2.3 Chat Instructions	18
S-2.4 Control Instructions	21
S-2.5 Validation of Picture-Based SES Measure	23
S-2.6 Validation of Pro- and Anti-Incumbent Categorization	28
S-2.7 Affective Polarization in Mexico	29
S-2.7.1 Feeling Thermometers	29
S-2.7.2 Partisan View of Character Traits	31
S-2.8 Analysis of Chat Content	33
S-2.9 Outcome Variables	35
S-2.9.1 Dictator Game	35
S-2.9.2 Future Meeting	36
S-2.9.3 Feeling Thermometers	37

S-3Figures **38**

S-4Tables **51**

List of Figures

1	Illustration of Block Cluster Design Algorithm	38
2	Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions for Equal Status . .	39
3	Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions for Unequal Status	40
4	Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions Overview	41
5	MORENA Party Logo	41
6	Non-MORENA Party Logos	41
7	Socioeconomic Status Pictures	42
8	MORENA Vote Share and Poverty by Municipality in 2018 and 2021 Federal Elections	43
9	Issue Preferences of MORENA Identifiers (PID) and AMLO Voter	44
10	Lee Bounds	45
11	Word cloud of chat contents	46
12	Robustness tests	47
13	Main analysis, excluding PT and PVEM (New Test 1)	48
14	Main analysis, excluding PT and PVEM and MC (New Test 2)	49
15	Main analysis, only including MORENA, PAN, and PRI (New Test 3) . .	50

List of Tables

1	Sample Sizes	51
2	Attrition	52
3	Balance on Pre-treatment Covariates for Baseline Respondents	54
4	Balance on Pre-treatment Covariates for Endline Respondents	56
5	Balance on Pre-treatment Covariates for Followup Respondents	58

6	Demographics of Sample, Compared to 2020 Census	60
7	Validating Picture-Based Measure of SES	61
8	Validating Vote Intention Measure of Pro- and Anti-Incumbent	62
9	SES, Education, and MORENA Support among Study Participants	63
10	: Participants' Party Preference	64
11	Immediate Effect of Contact - Endline	65
12	Recall Chat - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	66
13	Main Outcomes - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	67
14	SES Effect Heterogeneity - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	68
15	Feelings Towards Outparty - Followup (3 weeks after treatment)	69
16	Beliefs Towards the Outparty - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	70
17	Immediate Effects - Endline	71
18	Immediate Effect on Democracy - Endline	72
19	Other Pre-Registered Outcomes - Endline	73
20	Chat contents	74
21	Donations to In-group - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	75
22	SES Effect Heterogeneity - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	76
23	SES Effect Heterogeneity - Endline	77
24	SES Effect Heterogeneity - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)	78

S-1 Materials and Methods

S-1.1 Balance

Balance checks for participants who completed the baseline, endline, and followup surveys, respectively, are presented in Supplementary Tables 3, 4, and 5. These tables display coefficient estimates from regressions of pre-treatment covariates on treatment arm indicators, controlling for block fixed-effects and an indicator for being a MORENA supporter. While we cluster standard errors at the pair level when modeling our outcomes of interest, we do not cluster standard errors here because, due to random assignment to pairs, there is no reason to expect values of pre-treatment covariates of members of a pair to be related. Blocking covariates are in bold.

We check for balance on covariates that include participation and interest in politics, feelings about ordinary outparty sympathizers, feelings about the outparty and its politicians, and attitudes about economic inequality in Mexico. In almost all cases, average values of the blocking covariates in the different treatment conditions cannot be statistically distinguished from values in the no-contact control. We also fail to reject, for every covariate, the joint hypothesis test that $E = U$ at the 5 percent level. This result holds when considering balance for those who completed the baseline survey (Supplementary Table 3), for those who completed the endline survey immediately following treatment (Supplementary Table 4), and for those who completed the followup survey three weeks after treatment (Supplementary Table 5).

S-1.2 Attrition

We test whether participant attrition rates differs by treatment assignment. Our primary definition of attrition is whether participants answered the main outcome vari-

ables (i.e., the dictator game and the invitation to a future meeting with a group that would include outparty sympathizers). Columns 1 and 2 of Supplementary Table 2 assess whether an *individual* attrited according to this definition. Columns 3 and 4 use a second definition of attrition: the outcome variable indicates whether *either or both members of a pair* failed to answer the dictator game or the future meeting questions.

Models in this table display coefficients and standard errors from OLS regressions of the respective attrition definition on treatment assignment. The omitted category is the no-contact control arm (C) in Panel A. The regression coefficients in Column 1 of Panel A can be interpreted as the fraction of people in the equality (E) or inequality (U) condition that attrited above and beyond attrition in the control group (C). We find there is no differential attrition between individuals assigned to C versus U . We find there is differential attrition between individuals assigned to C vs E , but the difference is quantitatively small at 3.1 percentage points. To assess the effects of this small differential attrition on our main results, we implement Lee bounds (66), and we find that the main results in the paper hold under this robustness check (Figure 10).

Column 2 decomposes E into those whose SES was revealed (E_S) and those whose SES was not revealed (E_N) to their pair partner. It also decomposes U into those assigned to Leader status (U_L) and Follower status (U_F). We find similar results as in Column 1. Columns 3 and 4 are analogous to Columns 1 and 2, but the unit of observation is now the pair. We find similar results when assessing attrition at the pair level.

Because the paper largely focuses on comparing U versus E , Panel B directly assesses attrition for that comparison. In Panel B, we only include participants assigned to treatment conditions entailing contact (and thus omit all pairs assigned to the no-contact control C). In this panel, the omitted category is the unequal-status condition

(U). Columns 1-4 in Panel B show that there is no differential attrition across the E and U treatment conditions.

S-1.3 Manipulation Checks

As a manipulation check, we assess the degree to which participants internalized information about the partisan sympathies of their paired partner. To render partisan differences across members of the pair salient, we informed participants assigned to all contact conditions (E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F) about their paired partner's partisan sympathies and displayed party logos prior to chatting (Figures 3(a), 5, and 6).

Overall, 69% of participants assigned to chat correctly characterized their partner's partisanship. Across treatment arms, the corresponding numbers were 66%, 74%, and 70% in the E_N , E_S , and U conditions respectively (Supplementary Table 11). These percentages are statistically indistinguishable across treatment arms, as the F test for equality of all coefficients has a p-value of 0.67 in Column 2 of Supplementary Table 11.

We also assess whether the information about a partner's socioeconomic status (SES) provided in the E_S condition was internalized by those who had this information revealed to them. We find that 44% of participants in the E_S condition guessed their partner's picture-based SES category correctly when asked about it after chatting. (Recall, participants picked their SES at baseline from among five sets of photographs of homes corresponding to different income levels). In contrast, 37% and 34% in the E_N and U conditions guessed this information correctly (Supplementary Table 11). The proportion who guessed their partner's SES correctly was significantly greater in the E_S condition, compared to all other treatment arms, as shown in Column 4 of Supplementary Table 11. The p-value for a test of the null hypothesis that $E_S = U_L$ is 0.02; for

$E_S = U_F$ it is 0.01; and for $E_S = E_N$ it is 0.03.

S-1.4 Main Results

Columns 5 and 6 in Supplementary Table 13 displays regression results corresponding to Figure 2 in the article text. Columns 1 through 4 display the Tolerant-Behavior Index components separately and before standardizing. The outcome variable in columns 1 and 2 is the amount of cash points donated by the individual to an outparty sympathizer in the dictator game described in the article. The outcome variable in columns 3 and 4 is an indicator taking the value of 1 if the participant was willing to attend a future cross-partisan meeting, and 0 if she was not willing.

As explained in the article, both outcomes were incentivized. Only 80% of respondents expressed willingness to attend a future cross-partisan meeting, indicating that respondents considered it to be a costly behavior. The precise wording of these items, in English translation, is provided in section S-2.9 further below.

Column 1 in Supplementary Table 13 shows that equal-status contact has a much stronger effect on dictator-game donations to outparty sympathizers than unequal-status contact. The coefficient for equal-status contact is close to twice the size as that for unequal-status contact, and the former is statistically significantly different from no contact, while the latter is not.¹ As concerns the willingness to attend a cross-partisan meeting, equal-status contact has a positive effect while unequal-status contact does not, and the difference in the coefficients is statistically significant.

Columns 2 and 4 show that revelation of a paired partners' SES did not undermine the salutary effect of equal-status contact for either outcome variable (the effects of E_N

¹The difference between the coefficients for equal vs. unequal status contact is imprecisely estimated, suggesting insufficient statistical power for this test.

and E_S are very similar, and in neither case is it possible to reject the hypothesis that the effects of the E_N and E_S conditions are equal).

Columns 2 and 4 also test whether, within pairs assigned to U , effects differ for Leaders vs. Followers. In the pre-analysis plan we conjectured that Followers might resent their lower status and become less tolerant than Leaders (while Leaders' tolerance might improve as a result of contact). In contrast with our conjecture, we find no evidence that assignment to Leader vs. Follower moderated the effect of contact under unequal status: neither Leaders nor Followers displayed more tolerant behaviors than the no-contact control group C . Moreover, we cannot reject the hypothesis that assignment to Leader (U_L) had the same effect as assignment to Follower (U_F) for either outcome variable.

The interpretation of coefficients in columns 5 and 6 is similar to the above (it is provided in the body of the article when discussing Figure 2, and it is not repeated here).

Relationship to findings in Lowe (2021): Lowe (2021) studies intergroup contact in an Indian cricket league (17). He manipulates the payment scheme across teams (individual performance pay vs. equal pay for all team members). This manipulation differs from ours in two key respects. First, Lowe's test manipulates *both* equality (as individuals' payment differs in one condition) and incentives to cooperate—the manipulation's primary purpose (p.1817). Second, even as individual performance pay induces inequality in payment outcomes, it retains ex-ante equality of payment opportunities. Our design, in contrast, holds payment (and therefore cooperation incentives) constant for both pair members and only manipulates relative status (equal vs. unequal), providing a direct test of Allport's equal-status condition. One possible reason

why Lowe's and our complementary findings differ is that the kind of inequality induced by Lowe may be normatively justified, as it is earned, while ours is randomly assigned.

S-1.5 Additional Analyses

Preregistered analyses. Results for additional pre-registered analyses are shown in Supplementary Tables 13, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24. Supplementary Tables 13, 18, 19, and 21 show results for our first set of pre-registered hypotheses that equal-status contact would be more beneficial than no contact for the following outcomes: preference for democracy, willingness to be a poll worker, willingness to attend a future meeting, donating to an NGO, dictator game outcomes to the same and opposite party, generalized trust, and trust in fellow Mexicans. We find this is the case for the polarization-related outcomes that comprise our tolerant behavior index—donations to the outparty and willingness to attend a future meeting. These results are discussed throughout the manuscript and Supplementary Information. We also find that equal-status contact had no discernible effect on "democracy preferred," "majority vote," or "poll worker" outcomes, consistent with recent findings that intergroup contact amongst partisans does not affect support for democracy (21).² Equal-status contact, relative to no contact, also did not have a discernible effect on donations to an anti-corruption NGO, generalized trust, trust in a fellow Mexican, or donations to an ingroup member.

²These three items were measured only at endline (that is, immediately after treatment). For reasons of space, they were omitted from the followup. We used the following three survey items. First, "democracy preferred" asked: With which of the following sentences do you agree more? 1 democracy is preferable to any other form of government, 0 otherwise. Second, "majority vote" asked: How important do you think it is to live in a country where the rulers are elected by majority vote? takes the value of 1 if the respondent answered it is important or very important, 0 otherwise. Third, "poll worker" asked: If you were asked to be a poll worker in an election, how likely are you to accept? takes the value of 1 if the respondent answered it is likely or very likely, 0 otherwise.

Supplementary Tables 13, 18, 19, and 21 also show results for our second set of pre-registered hypotheses that equal-status contact would be more beneficial for these outcomes than unequal status contact. We again find support for this hypothesis for willingness to attend a future meeting and for our tolerant behavior index. The point estimate for equal-status contact is larger than the point estimate for unequal-status contact for donations to the outparty, but this difference does not reach statistical significance ($p=0.321$). Like with hypothesis 1, we do not find support for hypothesis 2 for democracy preferred, majority vote, poll worker, donations to an anti-corruption NGO, generalized trust, trusting a fellow Mexican, or donations to ingroup members.

Supplementary Tables 23 and 24 show results for our third set of pre-registered hypotheses that equal-status contact with revelation of one's partner's SES (Condition E_S), relative to equal-status contact *without* this revelation (Condition E_N), has differential effects when the individual has higher vs. lower socioeconomic status than that of her paired partner.³ Specifically, we hypothesized that E_S would have larger benefits than E_N for the higher SES partner and that E_S would have smaller benefits than E_N for the lower SES partner. Using the picture-based measure of SES, we created three indicator variables corresponding, respectively, to the situations where person i in pair p had lower, equal, or higher SES than person j in the same pair p . We estimated models interacting treatment with these three indicators for both the SES revelation condition (E_S) and the comparable condition without SES revelation (E_N).⁴ We find no support for these hypotheses.

³Note that having higher/equal/lower SES than one's paired partner is not a randomly assigned trait.

⁴We created this indicator for all pairs in all experimental conditions, including no-contact condition C . The regression controls for higher/equal/lower-SES category fixed effects.

Other Analyses. Columns 1 and 2 in Supplementary Table 15 show results for the outcome variable corresponding to the following question: How easy or difficult is it for you to understand why someone would vote for [PAN/PRI/MORENA]? where 1 is very hard and 5 is very easy. Columns 3 and 4 show results for the following question: Imagine for a moment that you are standing in line to pay an electricity bill, and you inadvertently hear that the person next to you sympathizes with the [PRI/PAN/MORENA]. A few minutes later, that person starts making small talk with you. How interested would you be in talking with him or her? where 1 is not interested at all and 5 is very interested. For these two questions, respondents who sympathized with MORENA were asked either about PRI or about PAN only (one of the two was chosen randomly), while respondents who sympathized with a party other than MORENA were asked about MORENA.

We find that, compared to the no-contact condition, contact under equal status increases a respondent's stated ability to understand why someone would vote for an outparty (column 1 in Supplementary Table 15). Equal-status contact also renders respondents more interested in talking with an outparty supporter (column 3).⁵

Columns 5 and 6 show results for the following 'feeling thermometer' question: On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties [PRI, PAN, MORENA]? Every respondent was asked to answer three versions of this question, respectively corresponding to each of the three major political parties—PRI, PAN, and MORENA. For supporters of PRI and PAN, we coded the outparty as their answer to the version of the question referring to MORENA. For supporters of MORENA, we coded the outparty as the average of their answers to the

⁵For both outcome variables, the effect of equal-status contact is substantively much larger in magnitude than that of unequal-status contact, but the differences are imprecisely estimated.

questions referring to PRI and PAN.

All forms of contact increased positive attitudes toward outparty supporters at end-line immediately after treatment, as measured using the feeling thermometer question referenced above (Column 3 in Supplementary Table 17). However, at followup three weeks after treatment, positive attitudes disappeared among participants assigned to equal-status contact and turned negative for those assigned to unequal-status contact (Columns 5 and 6 in Supplementary Table 15).

Supplementary Table 16 reports estimates of intent-to-treat effects on the following three items. Columns 1 and 2 refer to the outcome variable "perceived outparty intelligence," measured with the following question: In your experience, how smart is a typical person who votes for [PRI, PAN, MORENA]? where 1 is not at all intelligent and 5 is very intelligent. Columns 3 and 4 present results for "perceived outparty honesty," measured with the following question: How honest is a typical person who votes for [PRI, PAN, MORENA]? where 1 not at all honest and 5 is very honest. Finally, columns 5 and 6 report results for "perceived outparty values similarity," which is measured with the following question: How similar do you think your values are to those of a person who usually votes for [PRI, PAN, MORENA]? where 1 is not at all similar and 5 is very similar. For each of the three questions, we use responses associated with outparty supporters (i.e., MORENA for non-MORENA supporters and the mean of PAN and PRI for MORENA supporters). All items were measured at followup, approximately three weeks after treatment. We find no effect of either equal- or unequal-status contact on either "perceived outparty intelligence" or "perceived outparty honesty". Contact under equal status, however, increases "perceived outparty values similarity" relative to the no-contact control condition.

S-1.6 Robustness tests

We replicate our findings using three others measurement approaches. We use Figure 12 to guide the logic of our new tests.

Because we randomized treatment at the pair level, and we randomized partner assignments, the effects estimated for each new subsample below are still interpreted as causal effects within the given subsample.

All three robustness tests provided below yield virtually the same coefficient sizes and overall pattern as the test included in the paper. The main difference between them is the level of statistical noise stemming from variation in the sample size, as each test progressively drops more cases.

New Test 1 excludes study pairs if one member indicated that they would vote for the PT or PVEM. The PT was part of the MORENA coalition for both the 2018 presidential elections and the 2021 legislative elections that occurred shortly before our data collection. Note that we cannot recode PT and PVEM voters as pro-MORENA because we formed pairs with one MORENA voter and one voter for another party.

New Test 1, shown in Figure 13, replicate the main analysis excluding all pairs where one of the members expressed that they would vote for either PT or PVEM. The findings are practically unchanged compared to those presented in the body of the paper. Three weeks after treatment, participants that experienced contact under conditions of equality scored higher on our index of tolerant behavior than those that experienced contact under inequality or the no-contact control. The findings in Figure 13 are also nearly the same as those in the paper for the subset of respondents that were informed of their pair-partner's socio-economic status.

New Test 2, shown in Figure 14, additionally excludes pairs of participants where one member of the pair indicated they would vote for the MC. We are reluctant to

exclude these voters because MC has never been part of the MORENA coalition. MC ran independently in the legislative portion of the 2018 general elections and in the 2021 legislative elections. Moreover, MC voters in our sample rate MORENA nearly as low as do some supporters of the PAN-PRI-PRD opposition coalition. Average feeling thermometer for MORENA is 7.7 among MORENA voters, 3.6 among MC voters (a test of equality is rejected with $p < .001$), and 3.5 among PRD voters (a test of equality between MC and PRD thermometers cannot be rejected, $p = 0.36$). Nevertheless, we show this test at the Referee's request. Figure 2 shows that point estimates are nearly identical to those shown in the paper, although some precision is lost because 27% of the sample is excluded.

New Test 3, shown in Figure 15, excludes all pairs except for those consisting of MORENA, PAN, and PRI voters. We present these findings with trepidation because this test excludes pairs where one member said they would vote for PRD, which was in coalition with PAN and PRI for both the 2018 and 2021 elections, and PANAL, which was in coalition with the PRI in the 2018 elections (Sánchez-Talanquer 2024).

Remarkably, even though this analysis excludes almost a third of our sample, all the coefficients associated with the main findings are very similar to those presented in the paper. The reduction in sample size substantially reduces statistical power and, in consequence, the estimates are noisier than those presented in the paper and those in New Tests 1 and 2.

S-2 Supplementary Text

S-2.1 Ethical Considerations

The study was approved prior to data collection by the The University of Texas at Austin institutional review board under exempt status (IRB ID: STUDY00001126), with the determination that “this protocol meets the criteria for exemption from IRB review under 45 CFR 46.104 (2)(i) Tests, surveys, interviews, or observation (nonidentifiable)(3)(i)(A) Benign behavioral interventions (non-identifiable).” The study also adheres to the American Political Science Association’s Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research.

Participants were compensated by NetQuest in “Korus,” which they can use to buy gifts, enter raffles, and/or make donations to NGOs. For instance, a ticket to the movies costs 95 Korus. A \$1,000 Pesos Amazon gift card costs 1,625 Korus⁶. All participants who completed the brief recruitment survey were paid 4 Korus. Participants who completed their randomly assigned task and post-treatment survey, which took between 25 and 45 minutes, were paid 100 Korus. Finally, participants who returned for the brief followup survey were paid 10 Korus.

Participants could also earn Korus in two other ways. First, they could earn Korus based on their chosen responses to some of the outcome measures, detailed in S-2.9. Second, they could earn Korus through the raffles associated with the tasks assigned to them. We conducted those raffles within one week of the followup survey.

To obtain participants’ informed and voluntary consent, all participants were provided with an information sheet prior to beginning the pre-treatment survey. We documented consent in the online environment by having participants check a box indi-

⁶For more information please refer to <https://www.nicequest.com/mx/categories/Sorteos/7a543253f3c85ddf>

cating "I consent" before they were able to proceed with participation in the study.

S-2.2 Treatment Conditions

Figure 3 shows an example of the Chatter user interface. Participants followed several screens that guided them through the tasks. The experimental manipulations are contained within these instructions. Figure 4 summarizes what was manipulated for each condition, and Section S-2.3 displays the instructions in English translation.

The equal or unequal status of the participants was primed throughout the tasks. Participants were informed of their status assignment repeatedly on screens 3-6, where the collaborative tasks were explained and performed. In the equal status condition, participants were told their responses would count equally toward qualifying for incentives. In the unequal status condition, participants were additionally given roles as the "Leader" or the "Follower" in their pair. They were asked to collaborate, but told that only the Leader's responses would count toward qualifying for incentives. See Section S-2.3 for the exact language. Finally, participants in the unequal status condition saw, next to every chat message, their paired partner's label of either "Leader" or "Follower". Participants in the equal status condition simply saw random characters as a label for their paired partner's screen name.

For all participants, we made it salient that they were interacting with an outparty supporter. For this study, the relevant divide was pro-MORENA or anti-MORENA. On screen 1, in every condition, participants saw the logo representing the party preferred by their paired partner with language stating "this person usually votes for MORENA" or "this person usually votes for a party other than MORENA". Participants whose paired partner indicated they usually voted for MORENA additionally saw the logo

in Figure 5. Participants whose paired partner indicated they usually voted for a party *other than* MORENA saw this the set of logos in Figure 6.

Finally, the only difference between the two equal status conditions (E_N and E_S) was whether or not the real-world socioeconomic status (SES) of the respondent's paired partner was revealed before the start of the chat interaction. In the SES revelation condition (E_S), participants saw the images that their partner chose as most representative of their home. The five rows of images in Figure 7 correspond to the lowest (5) to the highest (1) SES strata respondents chose from. In section S-2.5 we validate that this self-reported measure correlates with Netquest's SES categorization (itself based on self-reported information provided by panelists to Netquest).

S-2.3 Chat Instructions

The following is a translation into English, from the original Spanish, of the chat instructions. The annotations in italics indicate which instructions were viewed by participants in each experimental condition.

Screen 1

(*All contact conditions*) The following task will take 8 minutes. During the task, you will chat with another participant in the study.

(*All contact conditions*) The person who you will chat with is a Mexican citizen who usually **votes for [MORENA / a PARTY OTHER THAN MORENA]**.

(*party logo image*)

(*Equal status with SES revealed*) The other person chose the following images to represent their daily environment.

(*SES images*)

Screen 2

The following screens will look like this:

(To instruct the participant on how to use the chat app, we showed a screenshot of the Chatter user interface with following annotations:)

Instructions and tasks will appear in this area of the screen.

userG4S21: Messages from the other person will appear here

Your messages will appear here

Screen 3

(All contact conditions) First part: Mexicans' values

*(All contact conditions) In this part, you will chat with the other person about the **values in life** that are most important to Mexicans.*

*(Equal status) Your response or the other person's will **count equally** for use in a pamphlet about Mexicans' values.*

*(Equal status) If you can't agree, **we will choose either your response or the other person's response at random.** You can try to persuade each other.*

*(Unequal status, Leader) **You will be the Leader** and the other person will be the Follower. **We will only use the Leader's response** in a pamphlet about Mexicans' values, but you may listen to the Follower when choosing your response.*

*(Unequal status, Follower) **You will be the Follower** and the other person will be the Leader. **We will only use the Leader's response** in a pamphlet about Mexicans' values, but you can try to persuade the Leader.*

(All contact conditions) The pamphlet will be taught in university classes in Mexico and the United States.

Screen 4

*(Unequal status, Leader) **You are the LEADER***

*(Unequal status, Follower) **You are the FOLLOWER***

*(All contact conditions) Please **take 2-3 minutes** to chat about which of the following values are more important to Mexicans (not just to you):*

- "Having money and being successful at work" or
- "Having meaningful friendships"

*(All contact conditions) **Take this opportunity to get to know the other person by exchanging a few messages with them.** Write in the boxed area at the bottom of this screen.*

(All contact conditions) When you have finished chatting, choose your response: (dropdown menu: ["Having money and being successful at work" and "Having meaningful friendships"])

(Equal status) Your response and the other person's will count equally.

(Unequal status) We will only use the Leader's response.

(All contact conditions) Please coordinate with the other person to move to the next screen at the same time.

Screen 5

(All contact conditions) Second part: Trivia game

(All contact conditions) This part includes a trivia game. You and the other person are a team. The teams with **two or more correct answers** will be entered in a raffle for 500 Korus awarded to each member of the winning team.

(Equal status) Your responses and the other person's responses **will count equally**. If you can't agree, we will choose yours or the other person's responses at random.

(Unequal status) Only the Leader's responses will count for your team.

(All contact conditions) Press "next page" to start this task.

Screen 6

(All contact conditions) Please take the remaining time to chat with the other person and choose the best response to each of the questions below.

(Equal status) Your responses and the other person's responses **will count equally**. If you can't agree, we will choose yours or the other person's responses at random.

(Unequal status) Only the Leader's responses will count for your team.

(All contact conditions) Please chat! Write in the boxed area at the bottom of this screen.

1. How many times has Mexico's national soccer team reached the quarterfinals of the World Cup? (dropdown menu: [never, 1 time, 2 times, 3 times])
2. What is Luis Miguel's most-played song on YouTube? (dropdown menu: [Culpable o no, Cuando calienta el sol, La incondicional, Ahora te puedes marchar])

3. Which of the following things was not invented in Mexico? (*dropdown menu: [Tortilla machine, Color television, Japanese peanuts, McDonald's Happy Meal]*)

Screen 7

(*All contact conditions*) You have finished this part of the study.

(*All contact conditions*) Please **wait on this screen** until the timer at the bottom of the page reaches 0.

S-2.4 Control Instructions

Participants assigned to the control condition completed the same tasks alone, without interacting via chat.

Screen 1

The following exercise has two parts that will take 5 to 10 minutes.

Screen 2

First part: Mexicans' values

In this part, we ask you to think about the values in life that are most important to Mexicans.

Your responses will be used in a pamphlet about Mexicans' values. The pamphlet will be taught in university classes in Mexico and the United States.

Screen 3

Please **take a minute** to think about which of the following values are more important to Mexicans (not just to you):

- "Having money and being successful at work" or
- "Having meaningful friendships"

When you have finished thinking, choose your response: (*dropdown menu: ["Having money and being successful at work" and "Having meaningful friendships"]*)

Screen 4

Second part: Trivia game

This part includes a trivia game. Participants with **two or more correct answers** will be entered in a raffle for 500 Korus.

Press “next page” to start this task.

1. How many times has Mexico’s national soccer team reached the quarterfinals of the World Cup? (*dropdown menu: [never, 1 time, 2 times, 3 times]*)
2. What is Luis Miguel’s most-played song on YouTube? (*dropdown menu: [Culpable o no, Cuando calienta el sol, La incondicional, Ahora te puedes marchar]*)
3. Which of the following things was not invented in Mexico? (*dropdown menu: [Tortilla machine, Color television, Japanese peanuts, McDonald’s Happy Meal]*)

Screen 5

You have finished this part of the study. Click the arrow to advance to the next part.

S-2.5 Validation of Picture-Based SES Measure

In Supplementary Table S-4, we validate our picture-based measure of SES shown in Section S-2.2 by comparing it to the NSE measure of socio-economic status that is commonly used for market analysis and was provided to us by NetQuest. Picture Set categories are assigned numbers 1 through 5 and NSE categories run 1 through 7, with lower numbers indicating higher SES for both measures.

In both the design sample (prior to attrition) and the analysis sample, Picture Set choice is correlated with NSE. Participants choosing Picture Set 2 had an average NSE of 1.82 in the design sample and 1.77 in the analysis sample, indicating high SES on both measures. The mean NSE rises for participants choosing each subsequent Picture Set. Participants choosing Picture Set 5 (Figure 7) had an average NSE of 3.99 in the design sample and 4.03 in the analysis sample, indicating low SES on both measures.

NSE, or "socio-economic level" is collected by the Mexican Association of Marketing Research and Public Opinion Agencies (AMAI) and is routinely used for marketing purposes. NSE classifies Mexican households into seven categories (AB, C+, C, C-, D+, D, E). (We assign whole numbers to these categories where AB=1 and E=7.) AMAI categories households by assigning point values and summing them across the six questions below. The original questions, categories, and point values can be viewed at https://www.amai.org/descargas/CUESTIONARIO_AMAI_2022.pdf. We provide them here, translated into English:

1. What is the highest level of education completed by the head of household?

<i>Education level</i>	<i>Points assigned</i>
No formal education	0
Primary school incomplete	6
Primary school graduate	11
Secondary school incomplete	12
Secondary school graduate	18
Commerce studies	23
Vocational studies	23
High school incomplete	23
High school graduate	27
Undergraduate degree incomplete	36
Undergraduate degree	59
Professional education or master's degree	85
Doctorate	85

2. How many bathrooms with sink and toilet are there in your house?

<i>Number of bathrooms</i>	<i>Points assigned</i>
0	0
1	24
2 or more	47

3. How many cars or trucks are owned by members of your household, including SUVs, pickup trucks, vans, and flatbed trucks?

<i>Number of automobiles</i>	<i>Points assigned</i>
0	0
1	22
2 or more	43

4. Not counting cell phones, does this house have internet services?

<i>Internet service</i>	<i>Points assigned</i>
No	0
Yes	32

5. Counting everyone in the house at least 14 years, how many people in the household worked last month?

<i>Number of workers</i>	<i>Points assigned</i>
0	0
1	15
2	31
3	46
4 or more	61

6. In this house, how many rooms are used as bedrooms, not counting hallways and bathrooms?

Number of bedrooms	Points assigned
0	0
1	8
2	16
3	24
4 or more	32

Classification of household socio-economic level (NSE)

NSE	Points
A/B	202 or more
C+	168 to 201
C	141 to 167
C-	116 to 140
D+	95 to 115
D	48 to 94
E	0 to 47

NSE was last measured in 2020. More information is available at <https://www.amaio.org/NSE/index.php?queVeo=NSE2020>. AMAI provides the following descriptions of each NSE level that we translated into English, in order from most to least affluent:

A/B: The majority of heads of household in this category have a professional or graduate-level degree (80%). Seven of ten households (72.5%) have at least three bedrooms and 67% have at least two automobiles. Nearly all households have

internet (99%).

C+: 72% of heads of household in this category are high school graduates or have higher levels of education. 54% of the houses have at least three bedrooms, 30% have at least two automobiles, and 97% have internet. Slightly more than a third of the household budget is used to buy food (34%).

C: 82% of heads of household in this category are secondary school graduates or have higher levels of education. 40% of the houses have at least three bedrooms and 91% have internet. 37% of the household budget is used to buy food. 14% of households have at least two automobiles.

C-: 63% of heads of household in this category are secondary school graduates. 68% of the houses have two or more bedrooms. Eight or 10 houses (78%) have internet. About 40% of the household budget is used to buy food and 18% for transportation.

D+: 74% of heads of household in this category have some secondary school education. Eight of ten houses have at least two bedrooms and 55% have internet. 42% of the household budget is used to buy food.

D: 53% of heads of household in this category have some primary school education. 86% of houses have at least one bedroom. Only 14% have internet. Slightly less than half of the household budget is used to buy food (48%).

E: The majority of heads of household in this category have less than a primary school education. Seven of ten houses have just one bedroom and 83% do not have a complete bathroom. Household internet is very low (0.3%). More than

half of the household budget is used to buy food (52%) and just 1% is used for education.

S-2.6 Validation of Pro- and Anti-Incumbent Categorization

We categorized individual respondents as pro- vs. anti-incumbent on the basis of the following question: "If elections for President of Mexico were held today and you had to chose from the parties listed below, which party would you vote for?" We scored respondents as pro-incumbent if they selected MORENA, the party of the incumbent President Andrés Manuel López Obrador (AMLO), and as anti-incumbent if they selected any other party. We check the robustness of this measure by comparing it to other items in the baseline.

Supplementary Table S-4 shows the mean responses of pro- and anti-incumbent participants to four questions that tap feelings about the main political parties and toward AMLO. Each of these questions is scored from negative feelings (1) to positive feelings(10).

As expected, participants we deem pro-incumbent express very positive feelings toward AMLO and his MORENA party with mean scores between 7.83 and 7.91 in the analysis sample. Participants we deem anti-incumbent have cold feelings toward AMLO and MORENA with mean scores from 2.49 to 2.53 in the analysis sample. Also as expected, anti-incumbent participants express more positive feelings toward the opposition PRI and PAN parties at mean scores of 4.06 and 5.24, respectively, in the analysis sample, whereas pro-incumbent participants evidence more negative feelings toward them at means of 1.49 and 2.35, respectively. The score values and orderings remain very similar in the design sample, also shown in the table.

Supplementary Table S-4 also shows that the pro- and anti-incumbent categories

map onto socio-economic status. The picture-based SES measure runs 1 to 5 and the NSE-based SES measure runs 1 to 7, where lower scores indicate higher socio-economic status. As we expected, anti-incumbent participants register higher SES than pro-incumbent participants, and these differences are significant at $p < 0.01$ whether we use our picture-based measure of SES or NSE. The scores are again virtually the same in the analysis sample and design sample.

In Supplementary Table 10, we describe the party preferences of participants, as measured by the presidential vote choice question referenced above. By design, our sample is comprised of 50% participants who indicated they would vote for MORENA (i.e., pro-incumbent). Among the 50% that expressed anti-incumbent preferences, Supplementary Table 10 shows that 22% said they would vote for PAN, 11% would vote for PRI, 9% would vote for the Citizens' Movement (MC), and about 8% would vote for Mexican Green Party (PVEM), the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), the Workers' Party (PT), or the New Alliance Party (PANAL). The breakdown of party support is nearly identical in the design sample and the analysis sample.

S-2.7 Affective Polarization in Mexico

S-2.7.1 Feeling Thermometers

This section documents information about the degree of affective polarization in Mexico that we discuss in the article's introduction.

To measure affective polarization in a way that renders it comparable to findings from the United States (and thus provide helpful context for readers) we use feeling thermometer ratings. Data come from the 2021 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) survey for Mexico (57).

Feeling thermometer ratings of the relevant political parties were asked on a 0 to 10 scale using the following question:

Me gustaría saber lo que piensa acerca de cada uno de los partidos políticos en México. Después de leerle el nombre de cada partido, por favor califíquelo de acuerdo con la escala que aparece en esta tarjeta, en la que 0 significa que a usted NO LE GUSTA NADA y 10 significa que LE GUSTA MUCHO ese partido. Si le menciono algún partido del que usted no haya oido hablar o que no conozca lo suficiente, sólo dígalo. ¿Cómo calificaría al...?

[I would like to know what you think about each of the political parties in Mexico. After reading the name of each party, please rate it using the scale on this card where 0 means that you DO NOT LIKE THE PARTY AT ALL and 10 means that you LIKE THE PARTY A LOT. If I mention a party that you haven't heard of or you don't know well enough, go ahead and say so. How would you rate...?]

We code each respondent's inparty using the following questions:

Independientemente del partido por el que usted vota, ¿usted normalmente se considera panista, priísta, perredista, de Morena o de otro partido?

[Regardless of the party you vote for, do you consider yourself to be a Panista, Priísta, Perredista, Morenista, or from another party?]

If respondents said "none" in response to the question above, they were then asked the following:

Independientemente de por cuál partido votó en la elección pasada, en general, ¿se siente Usted cercano a algún partido político en particular? (Sí) ¿A cuál partido?

[Regardless of which party you voted for in the last election, in general, do you feel closer to any party in particular? (Yes) Which one?]

For PAN, PRI, or PRD identifiers, we coded MORENA as the outparty. For MORENA identifiers, we coded PAN, PRI, and PRD identifiers as the outparties. We excluded the 12.8% of respondents that identified with another party and the 7.5% that did not identify with any party. This approach aligns with the approach used in the American politics context, where scholars exclude pure Independents when calculating affective polarization using feeling thermometers.

We calculated affective polarization as the difference between inparty and outparty feeling thermometer ratings. If the outparty was PAN, PRI, and PRD, we used the mean feeling thermometer rating across all three parties.

Affective polarization in Mexico in 2021 was 5.2. A paired t-test shows this difference between inparty and outparty feeling thermometer ratings to be statistically significant ($p < .001$).

To measure affective polarization in the United States, we use inparty and outparty feeling thermometer ratings in the United States, from the 2020 American National Elections Study (58). We again calculate affective polarization as the difference between inparty and outparty feeling thermometer ratings. In 2020, affective polarization in the United States was 5.2, when expressed on a 10-point scale.

S-2.7.2 Partisan View of Character Traits

We further measured views of inparty and outparty character traits using data from the 2018 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) survey for Mexico (57). (These questions were not available in the 2021 CSES survey used above.)

For perceptions of dishonesty, intolerance, and lack of patriotism, we used the following question:

Con lo que usted sabe, entre las personas que simpatizan con el PRI, con el PAN o con Morena, ¿cuales son [más deshonestos / más intolerantes / menos patriotas]? Recuerde usted que le pregunto sobre los simpatizantes, no sobre los partidos.

Based on your experience, among people that sympathize with the PRI, PAN, or MORENA, which ones are the [most dishonest / most intolerant / least patriotic]? Remember that the question is about people who sympathize with the parties, not about the parties themselves.

For PAN and PRI identifiers, we coded MORENA as the outparty. For MORENA identifiers, we coded PAN and PRI as the outparties. Note that the 2018 CSES survey did not ask these questions about PRD sympathizers. We excluded the 6.3% of respondents that identified with another party, the 29% that did not identify with any party, and the 3.1% of respondents that did not answer the partisanship question.

Whereas just 4.2% of respondents indicated that sympathizers with their inparty are the most dishonest, 42.8% responded that outparty sympathizers are the most dishonest. A nearly identical pattern emerged for the other character traits. Just 4.2% said that sympathizers with their inparty are the most intolerant, whereas 45.3% responded that outparty sympathizers are the most intolerant. Finally, only 4.3% indicated that sympathizers with their inparty are the least patriotic, compared to 42.1% that said that outparty sympathizers are the least patriotic. Paired t-tests show all of these differences are statistically significant ($p < .001$).

To measure willingness to have a MORENA sympathizer live in their house, we

used the following question:

Dígame por favor, ¿usted aceptaría que las siguientes personas vivieran en su casa o no?

[Please tell me if you would allow the following people to live in your house or not?]

Whereas 79.8% of MORENA sympathizers said they would allow another MORENA sympathizer to live in their house, just 38.3% of sympathizers with the PAN, PRI, or PRD felt similarly. A paired t-test shows this difference is statistically significant ($p < .001$).

S-2.8 Analysis of Chat Content

Chat contents indicate that our treatments achieved their intended manipulations. Supplementary Table 20 shows our analyses. Note that the regressions include participants that were assigned to the contact conditions and drop those assigned to the no-contact control because they did not chat. Equal status with no SES revelation (E_N) is the omitted category.

First, we expect that the chats between participants assigned to equality will evidence greater feelings of trust and more positive feelings among members of the pair than the chats of those assigned to contact under inequality. We associate words to emotions using the syuzhet package in R (64; 65). One advantage of using this package is that the results can be compared to other corpora using the same measures.

Column 1 shows that the chats of participants assigned to inequality include fewer words associated with feelings of trust, such as "agree" and "understand", than those

assigned to equality. Column 2 finds the trust deficit is driven by assignment to be a Follower (U_F) in the unequal contact condition.

A similar pattern repeats for our other measures of chat content. Column 3 shows that unequal contact generated fewer words associated with positive feelings, such as "admire", "happy", and "joy", compared to equal contact, even though the difference falls short of statistical significance. This deficit was again driven by random assignment to be a Follower (Column 4).

Column 5 shows that, compared to equal status contact, pairs assigned to unequal contact exchanged an average of four fewer words overall, equivalent to 6% of the mean number of words used in chat ($p < .10$). Relative silence in the unequal contact condition is mainly driven by Followers who used, on average, 5.5 fewer words than those assigned to equal-status contact ($p < 0.05$) (Column 6).

Column 7 examines the number of words associated with agreement, including "yes", "I agree", "you are right", "OK", "same", and "exactly". Here, we hand-coded the chat contents and found 8.5% fewer agreement words exchanged among pairs in the inequality condition (U), compared to contact under equality (E_N). Column 8 indicates that Followers may again bear responsibility for this deficit, but the coefficient cannot be distinguished from zero.

Finally, for Column 10 we calculate the Herfindahl-Hirschman index of word-use inequality to compare the number of words used by each member of a pair in chats, this regression is done at pair level instead of individual. Consistent with the sentiment analyses above, assignment to inequality leads to greater word use by one member of the pair, whereas assignment to equal-status contact generates chats with a more similar word volume across participants.

S-2.9 Outcome Variables

Our main outcome of interest is the **Tolerant Behavior Index**, which we generate from responses to the Dictator Game and participants' willingness to attend a future 30-minute meeting with other study participants that will include outparty sympathizers. The wording and incentives associated with each question appear below.

To create the **Tolerant Behavior Index** we standardized the responses to each of the two component questions, created an additive index, and standardized the resulting value.

S-2.9.1 Dictator Game

The instructions for the Dictator Game, translated into English, were as follows:

Now you will have the chance to increase the Korus you earn.

Three participants will win **1000 Korus** through a raffle. These Korus will be paid in addition to the participation fee for finishing the survey questionnaire.

If you win, you can donate from 0 to all **1000 Korus** to another participant in the study who sympathizes with [MORENA, PAN, PRI]. You do not know them and you will not meet them.

How many Korus do you want to donate? You will keep the Korus you do not donate.

Each participant answered the Dictator Game question twice where the named party was a MORENA plus either PAN or PRI, presented in random order. The outparty was MORENA for participants that sympathized with a party other than MORENA

and either the PAN or the PRI if the participated sympathized with MORENA.

S-2.9.2 Future Meeting

We invited all participants at followup to attend a future meeting that would include people who sympathize with their preferred party as well as people who sympathize with the outparty.

We offered incentive for participation in the meeting. All those that attended the meeting would receive 150 Korus. A randomly selected subset of respondents were offered the 150 Korus plus entry into a raffle where they could win from 5 to 50 extra Korus. The raffle amount varied randomly in 4 Korus increments.

The question format appears below, translated into English. Elements in brackets were only shown to the random subset of participants that were offered extra Korus by raffle.

We are inviting participants like you to a virtual meeting online with 10 other people that **sympathize with various political parties including MORENA, PRI and PAN.**

The meeting will be about how to solve Mexico's biggest problems.

The meeting will last **30 minutes** and you will receive 150 Korus. [In addition, you will be entered in a raffle for an additional [5, 10..50] Korus.]

We will select 10 people at random to participate in the meeting.

[(Click here to open a new window with the terms and conditions of the raffle. Then return here to finish the survey.)]

Do you want to participate? [Yes/No]

S-2.9.3 Feeling Thermometers

We used feeling thermometers as blocking covariates.

On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is a very negative opinion and 10 is a very positive opinion, what is your opinion of **a regular citizen who normally votes for the following parties?**

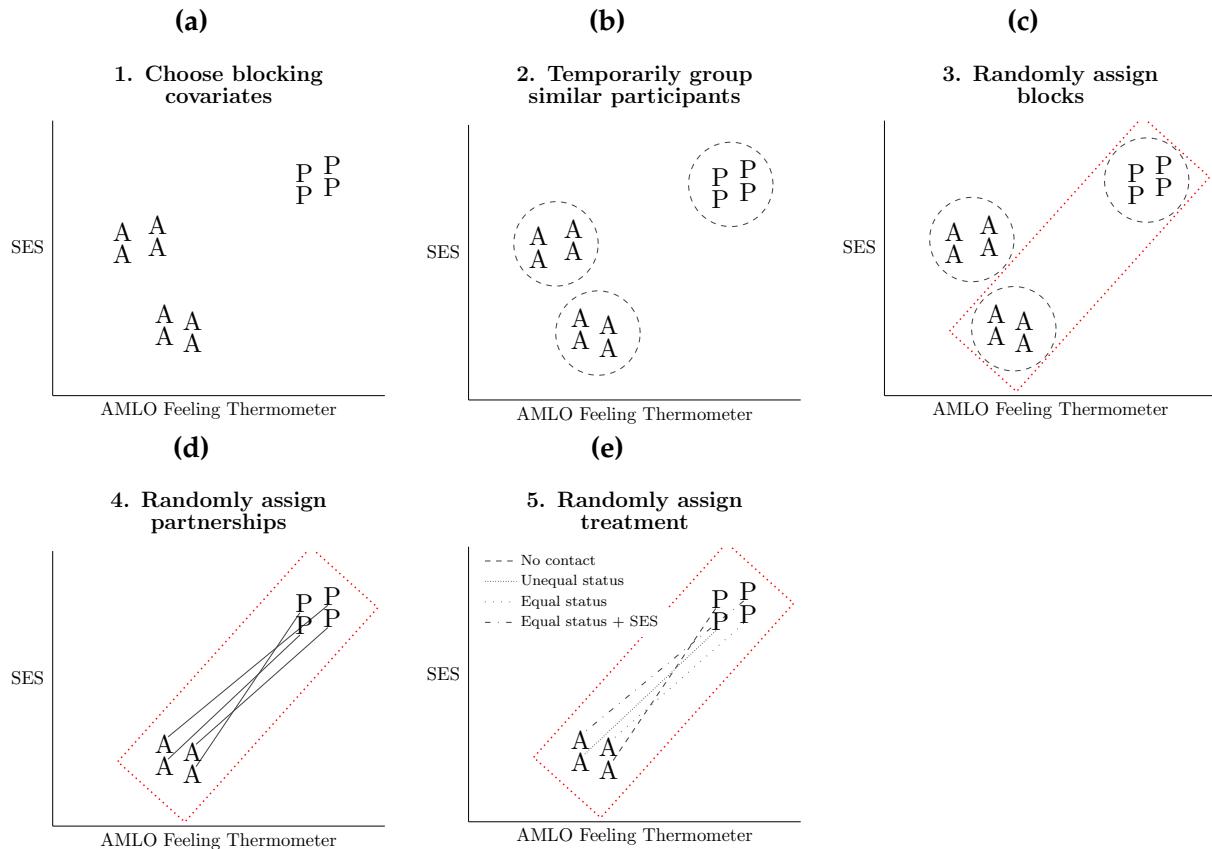
- PRI
- PAN
- MORENA

On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is a very negative opinion and 10 is a very positive opinion, what is your opinion of the following **Mexican politicians?**

- Andrés Manuel López Obrador
- Enrique Peña Nieto
- Ricardo Anaya

S-3 Figures

Supplementary Figure 1: Illustration of Block Cluster Design Algorithm



This figure uses two covariates to illustrate how blocked partnerships were formed and treatment was assigned.

Supplementary Figure 2: Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions for Equal Status

(a) 1. Introduction

El siguiente ejercicio tomará 8 minutos. Usted conversará por chat con otro/a participante del estudio.

La persona con quien usted se comunicará es un ciudadano mexicano que usualmente vota por **MORENA**.

morena
La esperanza de México

La otra persona eligió las siguientes imágenes para representar cómo es su ambiente cotidiano:

[Siguiente página](#)

(b) 2. Chatter Explanation

Las siguientes pantallas se verán así:

Chatter

Las instrucciones y ejercicios aparecerán en esta parte de la pantalla

userGAS21: Los mensajes de la otra persona aparecerán aquí

Lo que usted escriba aparecerá aquí

Escribir una respuesta...

Enviar

Tiempo restante: 0:00:09:12

[Siguiente página](#)

(c) 3. Task 1 Instructions

Primerá parte: Valores de los mexicanos

En esta parte, usted platicará con la otra persona para acordar cuáles son los **valores de vida** más importantes para los mexicanos.

Sus respuestas o las de la otra persona **contarán por igual** en la elaboración de un folleto sobre cómo somos los mexicanos.

En caso de no ponerse de acuerdo, **elegiremos ya sea sus respuestas o las de la otra persona por un volado**. Ustedes pueden tratar de persuadirse mutuamente.

El folleto se usará como material de clase para estudiantes universitarios en México y EUA.

[Siguiente página](#)

(d) 4. Task 1

Por favor **tómese 2-3 minutos** para hablar sobre cuál es el valor más importante para los mexicanos (no solamente para usted) entre:

- "Tener dinero y ser exitoso en el trabajo" o
- "Tener relaciones de amistad profundas"

Tómese esta oportunidad para conocer a la otra persona intercambiando varios mensajes entre ustedes. Escríban en el recuadro de más abajo en esta pantalla.

Al terminar de platicar elija su respuesta: [seleccionar respuesta](#)

Sus respuestas y las de la otra persona contarán por igual.

Por favor, coordíñese con la otra persona para avanzar a la siguiente página al mismo tiempo.

[Siguiente página](#)

(e) 5. Task 2 Instructions

Segunda parte: Concurso de preguntas de actualidad

Esta parte es un concurso de preguntas sobre temas de actualidad. Usted y la otra persona serán un equipo. Los equipos que tengan **dos o más preguntas correctas** entrarán a un sorteo de 500 Korus para cada miembro del equipo que gane.

Las respuestas de usted y de la otra persona **contarán por igual**. En caso de que sean diferentes, elegiremos una por un volado.

Pulse "siguiente página" para comenzar esta parte del ejercicio.

[Siguiente página](#)

(f) 6. Task 2

Por favor ocupen el tiempo restante para platicar con la otra persona y elegir la mejor respuesta a cada pregunta abajo.

Las respuestas de usted y de la otra persona **contarán por igual**. En caso de que sean diferentes, elegiremos una por un volado.

¡Por favor chateen! Escríban en el recuadro de más abajo en esta pantalla.

1. ¿Cuántas veces ha llegado la selección mexicana de fútbol a cuartos de final en un mundial? [seleccionar respuesta](#)

2. ¿Cuál es la canción más escuchada de Luis Miguel en YouTube? [seleccionar respuesta](#)

3. ¿Cuál de las siguientes cosas no fue inventada en México? [seleccionar respuesta](#)

[Siguiente página](#)

(g) 7. Final Screen

Chatter

Usted ha terminado esta etapa del estudio.

Por favor **espere en esta pantalla** hasta que el contador al pie de la página llegue al 0.

[Siguiente página](#)

This figure shows one example of the instructions and tasks participants worked through in the Chatter conversation software for the equal status experimental arm. Figure 4 outlines the elements of these instructions that varied depending on treatment assignment. Source of home photographs in panel (a): see reference 67 in the manuscript.

Supplementary Figure 3: Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions for Unequal Status

(a) 1. Introduction

(b) 2. Chatter Explanation

(c) 3. Task 1 Instructions

(d) 4. Task 1

(e) 5. Task 2 Instructions

(f) 6. Task 2

(g) 7. Final Screen

This figure shows one example of the instructions and tasks participants worked through in the Chatter conversation software for the unequal status experimental arm. Figure 4 outlines the elements of these instructions that varied depending on treatment assignment.

Supplementary Figure 4: Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions Overview

	Unequal status	Equal status	Equal status + SES revelation
<i>Screen name</i>	Leader/Follower		Random characters
1. Introduction	State partner's partisanship, show logos	+ Show partner's SES	
2. Chatter Explanation		Show graphic of chat software	
3. Task 1 Instructions	Prime unequal, L/F status		Prime equal
4. Task 1	Prime unequal		Prime equal
5. Task 2 Instructions	Prime unequal		Prime equal
6. Task 2	Prime unequal		Prime equal
7. Final Screen		Next steps	

This table highlights how we manipulated and repeatedly primed status equality/inequality throughout the experimental intervention. Participants in the control condition did not have a conversation with someone, but completed tasks on screens 3-6. See Sections S-2.3 for exact prompt in the control condition.

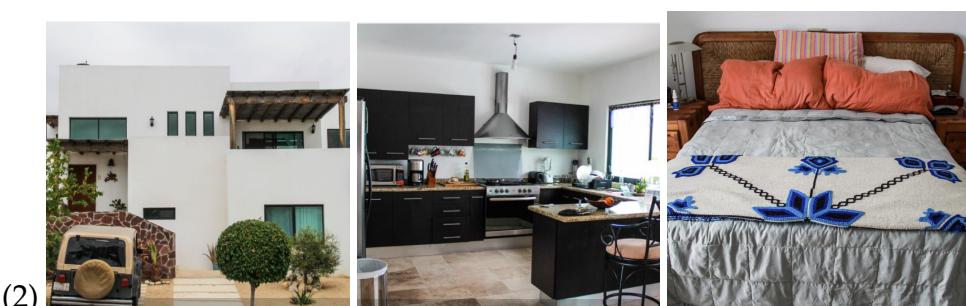
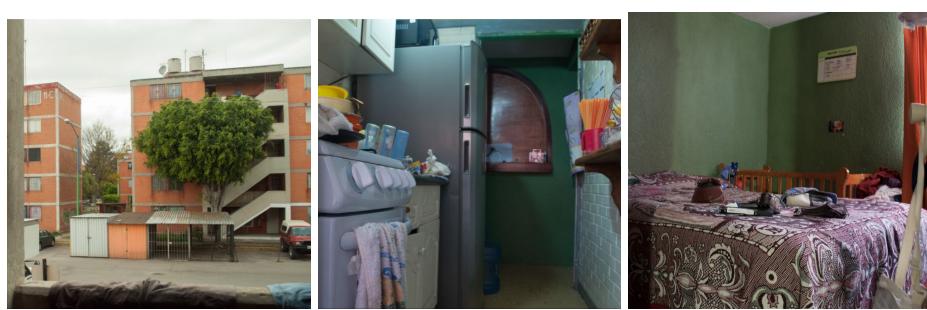
Supplementary Figure 5: MORENA Party Logo



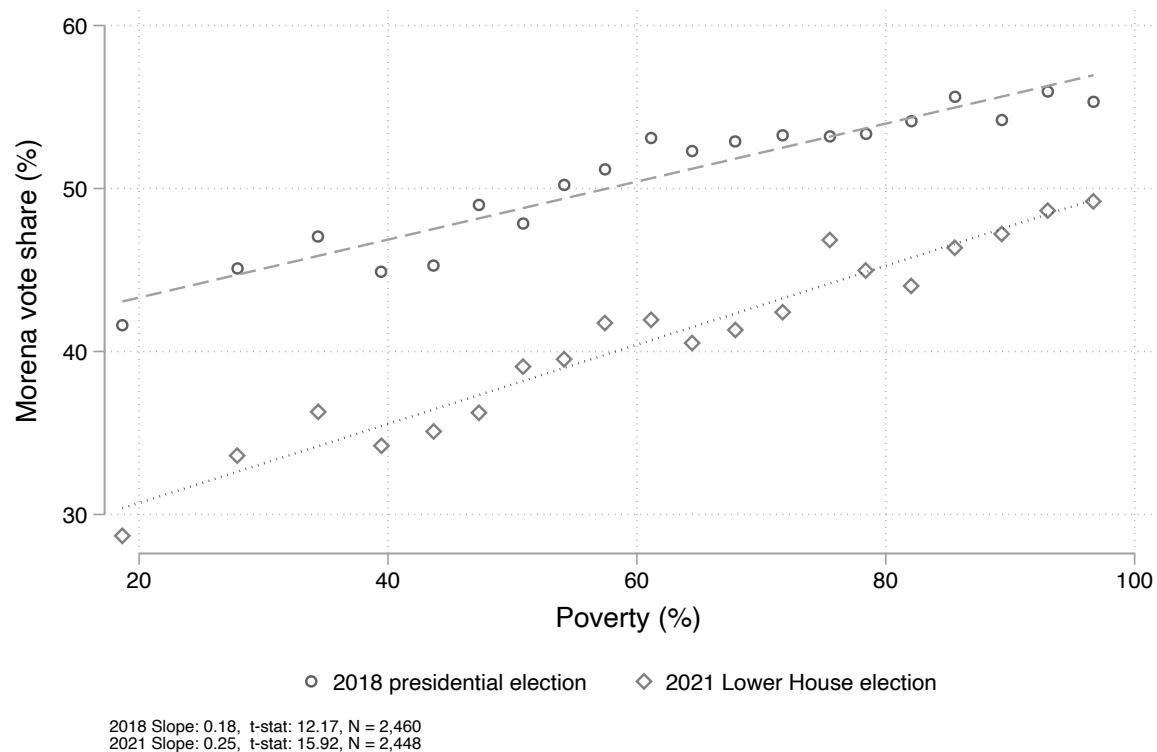
Supplementary Figure 6: Non-MORENA Party Logos



Supplementary Figure 7: Socioeconomic Status Pictures

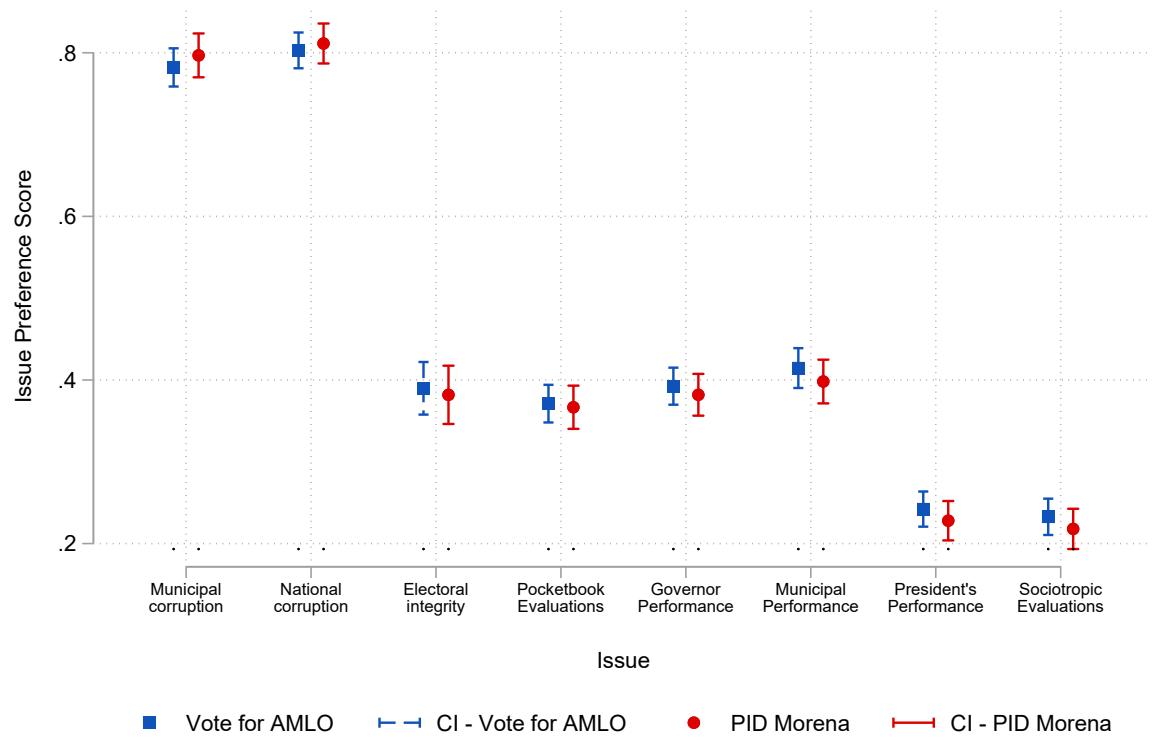


Supplementary Figure 8: MORENA Vote Share and Poverty by Municipality in 2018 and 2021 Federal Elections



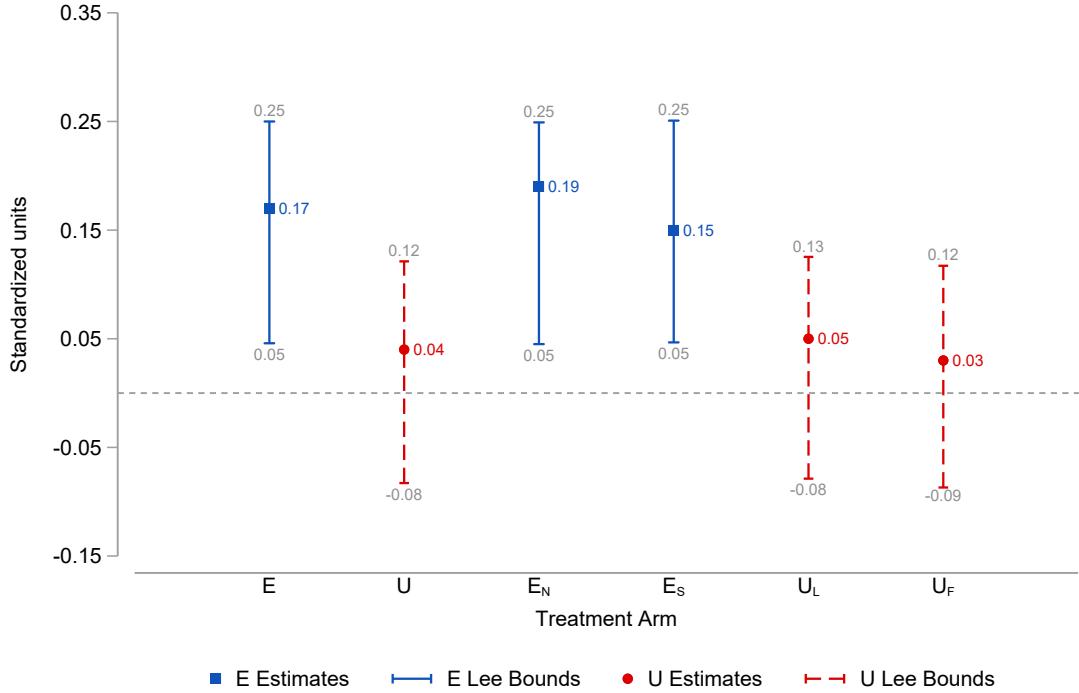
Notes: This figure plots the relationship between MORENA vote share and poverty at the municipal level, using a binned-scatterplot for the 2018 Presidential election and the 2021 Lower House election. Electoral data come from the National Electoral Institute (INE) (59; 60). Data on the percent of people living in poverty comes from the Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL) (61).

Supplementary Figure 9: Issue Preferences of MORENA Identifiers (PID) and AMLO Voter



Notes: Blue squares represent the mean issue preference score estimates for AMLO supporters. Blue dashed lines represent 95% confidence intervals—Mean $+$ / $- (\Phi^{-1}(0.975) \times \text{Standard Error of Mean})$ —for these estimates. Red circles represent the mean issue preference score estimates for people who identify with MORENA. Red solid lines represent 95% confidence intervals—Mean $+$ / $- (\Phi^{-1}(0.975) \times \text{Standard Error of Mean})$ —for these estimates. Here Φ^{-1} denotes the inverse of the normal cumulative distribution function. The sample sizes for estimates and confidence intervals in blue are, from left to right: $N_1 = 446, N_2 = 448, N_3 = 472, N_4 = 477, N_5 = 467, N_6 = 471, N_7 = 478, N_8 = 477$. The sample sizes for estimates and confidence intervals in red are, from left to right: $N_1 = 344, N_2 = 353, N_3 = 371, N_4 = 375, N_5 = 362, N_6 = 368, N_7 = 374, N_8 = 374$. Municipal/National corruption: In your opinion, out of 10 government employees in [municipality name/federal government], how many are corrupt? (0-10); Electoral integrity: Can one trust electoral results announced by the electoral authority? (A lot, somewhat, little, not at all); Pocketbook/Sociotropic: during the last year, would you say that [your personal/the country's] economic situation has... (improved a lot, improved somewhat, stayed the same, worsened somewhat, worsened a lot); Governor/Municipal President/President performance: speaking about the situation in [state name/municipality name/current government], would you say the current [Governor's/Municipal President's/President Enrique Peña Nieto's] job performance is... (very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, very bad). Data from the Mexico 2018 Elections and Quality of Democracy Survey (63).

Supplementary Figure 10: Lee Bounds



This figure presents Lee-bounds (66) estimates for our main outcome, the Tolerant Behavior Index at followup presented in Figure 2 of the main text. The blue squares and red circles show the point estimates of the treatment effects for the E and U groups, respectively. The blue solid bars denote Lee bounds with a 95% confidence level for the E group treatment effect estimates and the red dashed bars denote Lee bounds with a 95% confidence level for the U group treatment effect estimates. The sample size for the estimate of the effect of treatment arm k is denoted by N_k with $k \in \{E, U, E_N, E_S, U_L, U_F\}$ and these are $N_E = 1834, N_U = 1260, N_{E_N} = 1226, N_{E_S} = 1248, N_{U_L} = 897$ and $N_{U_F} = 897$. We denote the sample size for the Lee Bounds estimates of treatment arm k by N_k^L and these are $N_E^L = 2068, N_U^L = 1401, N_{E_N}^L = 1383, N_{E_S}^L = 1393, N_{U_L}^L = 1055$ and $N_{U_F}^L = 1054$. Point estimates are computed estimating the following equation by Ordinary Least Squares: $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \gamma VoteMORENA_i + \varepsilon_i$. For the four rightmost point estimates we estimate an analogous regression equation but decompose E into E_S and E_N & we decompose U into U_L and U_F .

Supplementary Figure 11: Word cloud of chat contents



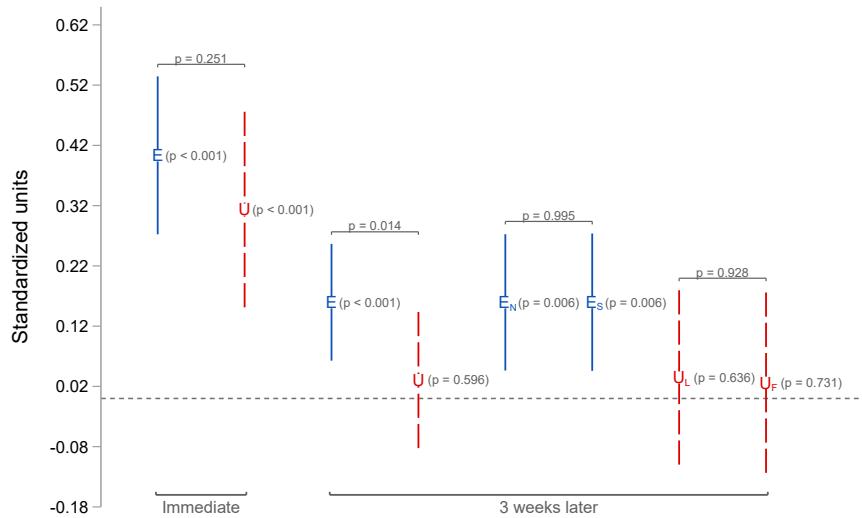
This figure represents the most common words used in the chats by the participants. The larger the font size of the word, the more frequently it was mentioned. We used 6521 messages sent by participants for this wordcloud.

Supplementary Figure 12: Robustness tests

	2018 presidential	2021 legislative	Main results	New Test 1	New Test 2	New Test 3
MORENA	+	+	+	+	+	+
PT	+	+	-	omitted	omitted	omitted
PVEM	-	+	-	omitted	omitted	omitted
MC	-	-	-	-	omitted	omitted
PANAL	-	-	-	-	-	omitted
PRD	-	-	-	-	-	omitted
PAN	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRI	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of observations			2,454	2,258	1,796	1,648

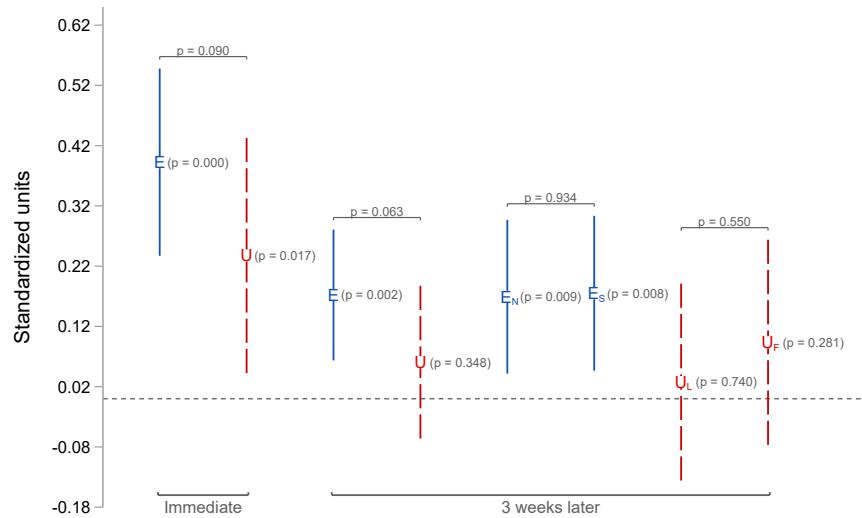
Note: + indicates part of MORENA's coalition; - indicates not part of MORENA's coalition; "omitted" indicates that pairs containing voters for the indicated party were excluded from the analysis sample. The number of observations refers to the followup survey.

Supplementary Figure 13: Main analysis, excluding PT and PVEM (New Test 1)



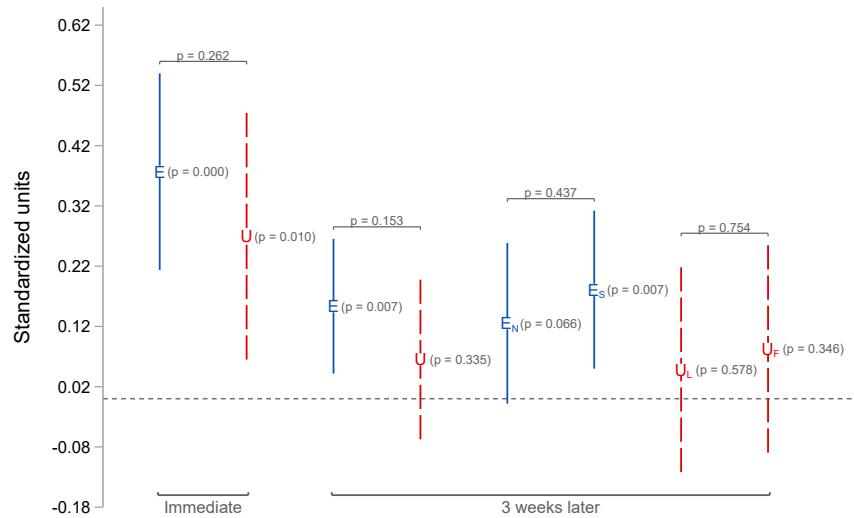
This figure shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the β parameters in the following equation:
 $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \gamma V o t e M O R E N A_i + \varepsilon_i$ using data from the endline survey (denoted by the "Immediate" label and gray line) and from the follow-up survey (denoted by the "3 weeks later" label and gray line). We drop all pairs of individuals in which at least one of the persons in the pair stated they supported either PT or PVEM in the baseline survey. The point estimate for β_E is shown as a blue E and the point estimate for β_U is shown as a red U . The blue solid line represents the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of β_E while the red dashed line represents the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of β_U . The figure also shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the β parameters in the following equation:
 $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_{E_N} E_{N_i} + \beta_{E_S} E_{S_i} + \beta_{U_L} U_{L_i} + \beta_{U_F} U_{F_i} + \gamma V o t e M O R E N A_i + \varepsilon_i$ using data from the follow-up survey. Point estimates for β_{E_N} and β_{E_S} are shown as a blue E_N and a blue E_S , respectively. The blue solid lines along these point estimates represent each coefficient's 95% confidence interval. Point estimates for U_L and U_F are shown as a red U_L and a red U_F , respectively. The red dashed lines along these point estimates denote each coefficient's 95% confidence interval. The sample size for point estimates and confidence intervals using the endline survey is $N = 1412$. For the point estimates and confidence intervals using the follow-up survey the sample size is $N = 2258$. We estimate all parameters shown in the figure using Ordinary Least Squares. The $(p = \#)$ shown in gray to the right of point estimates denote the p-value of the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis that $\beta_a = 0$ for treatment arms $a \in \{E, U, E_N, E_S, U_L, U_F\}$. The $p = \#$ shown in gray above a gray solid line denote the p-value of the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis that both point estimates below the gray line are equal.

Supplementary Figure 14: Main analysis, excluding PT and PVEM and MC (New Test 2)



This figure shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the β parameters in the following equation:
 $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \gamma V oteMORENA_i + \varepsilon_i$ using data from the endline survey (denoted by the "Immediate" label and gray line) and from the follow-up survey (denoted by the "3 weeks later" label and gray line). We drop all pairs of individuals in which at least one of the persons in the pair stated they supported either PT, PVEM or MC in the baseline survey. The point estimate for β_E is shown as a blue E and the point estimate for β_U is shown as a red U . The blue solid line represents the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of β_E while the red dashed line represents the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of β_U . The figure also shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the β parameters in the following equation:
 $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_{E_N} E_{N,i} + \beta_{E_S} E_{S,i} + \beta_{U_L} U_{L,i} + \beta_{U_F} U_{F,i} + \gamma V oteMORENA_i + \varepsilon_i$ using data from the follow-up survey. Point estimates for β_{E_N} and β_{E_S} are shown as a blue E_N and a blue E_S , respectively. The blue solid lines along these point estimates represent each coefficient's 95% confidence interval. Point estimates for U_L and U_F are shown as a red U_L and a red U_F , respectively. The red dashed lines along these point estimates denote each coefficient's 95% confidence interval. The sample size for point estimates and confidence intervals using the endline survey is $N = 1152$. For the point estimates and confidence intervals using the follow-up survey the sample size is $N = 1796$. We estimate all parameters shown in the figure using Ordinary Least Squares. The $(p = \#)$ shown in gray to the right of point estimates denote the p-value of the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis that $\beta_a = 0$ for treatment arms $a \in \{E, U, E_N, E_S, U_L, U_F\}$. The $p = \#$ shown in gray above a gray solid line denote the p-value of the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis that both point estimates below the gray line are equal.

Supplementary Figure 15: Main analysis, only including MORENA, PAN, and PRI
(New Test 3)



This figure shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the β parameters in the following equation:
 $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \gamma V oteMORENA_i + \varepsilon_i$ using data from the endline survey (denoted by the "Immediate" label and gray line) and from the follow-up survey (denoted by the "3 weeks later" label and gray line). We only keep pairs of individuals in which both persons in the pair stated they supported either MORENA, PAN or PRI in the baseline survey. The point estimate for β_E is shown as a blue E and the point estimate for β_U is shown as a red U . The blue solid line represents the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of β_E while the red dashed line represents the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of β_U . The figure also shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the β parameters in the following equation:
 $Y_i = \alpha + \beta_{E_N} E_{N,i} + \beta_{E_S} E_{S,i} + \beta_{U_L} U_{L,i} + \beta_{U_F} U_{F,i} + \gamma V oteMORENA_i + \varepsilon_i$ using data from the follow-up survey. Point estimates for β_{E_N} and β_{E_S} are shown as a blue E_N and a blue E_S , respectively. The blue solid lines along these point estimates represent each coefficient's 95% confidence interval. Point estimates for U_L and U_F are shown as a red U_L and a red U_F , respectively. The red dashed lines along these point estimates denote each coefficient's 95% confidence interval. The sample size for point estimates and confidence intervals using the endline survey is $N = 1060$. For the point estimates and confidence intervals using the follow-up survey the sample size is $N = 1648$. We estimate all parameters shown in the figure using Ordinary Least Squares. The $(p = \#)$ shown in gray to the right of point estimates denote the p-value of the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis that $\beta_a = 0$ for treatment arms $a \in \{E, U, E_N, E_S, U_L, U_F\}$. The $p = \#$ shown in gray above a gray solid line denote the p-value of the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis that both point estimates below the gray line are equal.

S-4 Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Sample Sizes

	Invited Individual	Baseline Individual	Endline Individual	Endline Full Partnership	Follow-up Individual	Follow-up Full Partnership
E_N	780	754	528	400	675	586
E_S	780	752	494	352	685	608
U	780	750	504	372	693	620
C	780	759	699	626	708	640
Total	3120	3015	2225	1750	2761	2454

Notes: This table presents the sample sizes for participants that finished the baseline, endline and followup surveys. The columns labeled "Individual" show the number of participants that completed the surveys. The columns labeled "Full Partnership" show the number of pairs of participants that completed the surveys. Sample sizes for specific analyses will vary because some outcome variables exhibit missing data.

Supplementary Table 2: Attrition

		Attrition Individual		Attrition Pair	
Panel A: Control as the omitted group		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>E</i>		0.031 [0.005,0.058] <i>p</i> = 0.020		0.047 [-0.002,0.096] <i>p</i> = 0.062	
<i>U</i>		0.013 [-0.017,0.043] <i>p</i> = 0.392		0.018 [-0.039,0.074] <i>p</i> = 0.537	
<i>E_S</i>			0.022 [-0.009,0.053] <i>p</i> = 0.160		0.028 [-0.029,0.085] <i>p</i> = 0.331
<i>E_N</i>			0.040 [0.009,0.072] <i>p</i> = 0.012		0.066 [0.007,0.124] <i>p</i> = 0.029
<i>U_L</i>			0.010 [-0.026,0.047] <i>p</i> = 0.586		-0.002 [-0.068,0.064] <i>p</i> = 0.958
<i>U_F</i>			0.016 [-0.021,0.053] <i>p</i> = 0.399		0.041 [-0.033,0.115] <i>p</i> = 0.280
Observations	3015	3015	1456	1456	
R-squared	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	
Block FE	No	No	No	No	
Standard errors	Cluster at pair	Cluster at pair	Robust	Robust	
	<i>F-test p-values</i>				
All equal to 0	0.060	0.151	.157	0.194	
All equal	0.201	0.422	.26	0.283	
<i>E_S</i> = <i>E_N</i>		0.287		0.227	
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.542		0.384	
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.761		0.746	
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.128		0.056	
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.228		0.525	
<i>U_L</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.789		0.312	
Control Mean	0.091	0.091	.176	.176	
Control SD	0.288	0.288	.381	.381	
Panel B: Contact-only conditions ; unequal-status (<i>U</i>) is the omitted group					
<i>E</i>		0.018 [-0.010,0.046] <i>p</i> = 0.201		0.029 [-0.022,0.080] <i>p</i> = 0.260	
<i>E_S</i>			0.009 [-0.023,0.041] <i>p</i> = 0.583		0.011 [-0.048,0.069] <i>p</i> = 0.724
<i>E_N</i>			0.027 [-0.006,0.060] <i>p</i> = 0.103		0.048 [-0.012,0.108] <i>p</i> = 0.119
Observations	2256	2256	1087	1087	
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	
Block FE	No	No	No	No	
Standard errors	Cluster at pair	Cluster at pair	Robust	Robust	
	<i>F-test p-values</i>				
All equal to 0		0.257		.268	
All equal		0.287		0.227	

<i>U</i> Mean	0.104	0.104	0.194	0.194
<i>U</i> SD	0.305		0.396	0.396

Notes: Attrition Individual is an indicator variable that takes the value 1 if the participant did not answer the dictator game question and/or the willingness to meet with outpartisans question in the followup survey. Attrition Pair is an indicator variable that takes the value of 1 if at least one member of the pair did not answer the dictator game and/or outpartisans future meeting questions in the followup survey. Columns 1 and 3 of Panel A estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \varepsilon_i$, where Y_{ik} is the attrition variable of interest, E and U are treatment dummies (the omitted category is the control group C), and ε_i is the error term. Columns 2 and 4 of Panel A decompose the treatment assignment conditions into E_S , E_N , U_L , and U_F estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \varepsilon_i$. Columns 1 and 2 cluster standard errors at the pair level. Columns 3 and 4 present robust standard errors. Panel B is analogous to the previous panel but the treatment condition U is the omitted category and the control group C is dropped from the analysis. For each treatment arm, entries show the regression coefficient, the 95% confidence interval and the p-value associated to the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to 0. For the p-values shown in the *F-test p-values* sections we show the p-values associated to the two-sided F-test for the null hypothesis specified in the left-most column of that section.

Backreferenced: [5]

Supplementary Table 3: Balance on Pre-treatment Covariates for Baseline Respondents

	N	C (mean)	E E_N	E E_S (difference in means estimates)	U U_L	U U_F	E = U (p value)	$E_N = E_S$ (p value)	$U_L = U_F$ (p value)
Self-reported SES (picture choice)	3015	3.06 [1.39,4.72]	0.00 [-.07,.06]	-.01 [-.07,.06]	0.00 [-.08,.09]	-.02 [-1,.07]	.967	.986	.691
AMLO feeling thermometer	3015	5.22 [-1.85,12.3]	.11 [-.31,.09]	0.00 [-.2,.2]	.07 [-.18,.31]	.24 [-.5,.01]	.703	.290	.034
PAN partisan feeling thermometer	3015	4.32 [-1.19, 9.83]	.04 [-.16,.24]	-.04 [-.24,.17]	.19 [-.05,.43]	-.2 [-.45,.05]	.933	.442	.005
PRI partisan feeling thermometer	3015	3.26 [-2.21,8.73]	.11 [-.1,.33]	.11 [-.1,.33]	-.09 [-.09,.43]	0.00 [-.27,.26]	.729	.998	.270
MORENA partisan feeling thermometer	3015	5.32 [-1.02,11.65]	-.07 [-.25,.12]	.01 [-.18,.19]	.04 [-.19,.27]	-.07 [-.31,.16]	.870	.454	.396
Sex(female)	3015	.44 [-.54,1.41]	.02 [-.03,.07]	.02 [-.03,.07]	.03 [-.03,.09]	.03 [-.03,.09]	.752	.996	.862
Age(years)	3015	34.9 [12.08,57.72]	-.45 [-1.64,.74]	.45 [-1.91,4]	-.75 [-1.15,1.81]	.33 [-2.53,.36]	.667	.614	.103
Completed high school	3015	.93 [.42,1.43]	-.01 [-.04,.01]	0.00 [-.03,.02]	0.00 [-.03,.03]	0.00 [-.03,.04]	.426	.488	.673
SES reported by panel provider	3015	2.71 [-.07,5.49]	-.05 [-.18,.09]	.03 [-.11,.16]	-.06 [-.22,.1]	-.05 [-.22,.11]	.443	.266	.947
Political interest	3015	1.94 [.46,3.42]	.02 [-.06,.09]	-.03 [-.1,.05]	-.05 [-.14,.04]	.03 [-.06,.12]	.822	.247	.148
Voted in 2018	3015	1.17 [.38,1.96]	0.00 [-.04,.04]	-.01 [-.05,.03]	.01 [-.04,.06]	-.01 [-.06,.03]	.765	.482	.387
Outparty partisan feeling thermometer	3015	2.73 [-1.87,7.34]	.04 [-.15,.23]	-.02 [-.22,.18]	.1 [-.13,.34]	-.09 [-.32,.15]	.978	.520	.169
Outparty party feeling thermometer	3015	2.33 [-2.39,7.05]	-.15 [-.36,.06]	-.11 [-.32,.1]	-.16 [-.41,.1]	-.28 [-.52,.03]	.320	.699	.420
Outparty intelligence	3015	2.31 [.41, 4.21]	-.01 [-.1,.08]	0.00 [-.09,.1]	.02 [-.09,.13]	-.09 [-.19,.02]	.399	.770	.086
Outparty honesty	3015	2.4 [.44,4.37]	-.04 [-.13,.06]	0.00 [-.09,.1]	-.01 [-.13,.11]	-.15 [-.26,.03]	.141	.411	.047
Outparty similar values	3015	2.29 [.17,4.4]	-.05 [-.15,.05]	-.01 [-.12,.09]	-.03 [-.15,.1]	-.14 [-.26,.02]	.242	.519	.117
Rich care	3015	1.58 [-.29,3.46]	.02 [-.07,.12]	.02 [-.07,.11]	.11 [-.01,.23]	.02 [-.09,.14]	.300	.951	.215
Government supports the poor	3015	3.84 [1.1,6.57]	-.05 [-.19,.09]	.1 [-.04,.23]	-.04 [-.22,.13]	0.00 [-.17,.16]	.459	.032	.695

Notes: This table presents the balance on pre-treatment covariates at baseline. Covariates in bold are blocking covariates. We regress the covariate variable against the experimental treatment arms and an indicator variable that takes the value of 1 if the participant is a MORENA supporter. Each row corresponds to a different regression. All regressions control for block fixed effects. Variables are self-reported answers to the following questions. Self-reported SES (picture choice): We will show you photos of 5 different homes, ordered from the most affluent to the most humble. Please choose the group of photos that most closely resembles your home. AMLO feeling thermometer: on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion of the following Mexican politicians? Andrés Manuel López Obrador. Party Sympathizers Feeling Thermometers: on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties? PAN, PRI, MORENA. Sex: What is your gender? 1 if female, 0 otherwise. Age: How old are you? Completed high school: What is the highest level of education you completed? 1 if finished high school, 0 otherwise. SES reported by Netquest (NSE): Administrative data ranging from 1 (richest) to 6 (poorest). Political interest: How interested are you in politics? from 1 not very interested to 4 very interested. Voted in 2018: In July 2018 there were presidential elections. There are always people who do not have time to vote and others who are not interested. Did you vote or did you not vote in the 2018 presidential elections? 1 if voted, 2 otherwise. For the following variables, outparty is

scored as MORENA if the individual is not a MORENA supporter and the mean for PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. Outparty Sympathizers Feeling Thermometer: On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties? PRI, PAN, MORENA. Outparty party feeling thermometer: On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about the following political parties? PRI, PAN, MORENA. Outparty intelligence: In your view, how smart is a typical person who votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all intelligent to 5 very intelligent. Outparty honesty: How honest is a typical person who votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all honest to 5 very honest. Outparty similar values: How similar do you think your values are to those of a person who usually votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all similar to 5 very similar. Rich care: How much do you think the rich care about the living conditions of the poor in our country? from 1 not at all to 5 very much. Government supports the poor: How much do you think the government should support low-income people in our country? from 1 not at all to 4 a lot. For each treatment arm, entries show the regression coefficient, the 95% confidence interval and the p-value associated to the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to 0. For the last 3 columns of the table we show the p-value associated to two-sided t-tests for the null hypothesis that $E = U$, $E_N = E_S$ and $U_L = U_F$. Backreferenced: [5,5]

Supplementary Table 4: Balance on Pre-treatment Covariates for Endline Respondents

	N	C (mean)	E _N	E E _S (difference in means estimates)	U U _L estimates)	U _F	E=U (p-value)	E _N = E _S (p-value)	U _L = U _F (p-value)
Self-reported SES (picture choice)	1750	3.04 [1.41, 4.68]	0 [-.09, .1]	0 [-.1, .1]	.01 [-.11,.14]	-.01 [-.13,.11]	.953	.901	.788
AMLO feeling thermometer	1750	5.16 [-2.07,12.4]	p = .931 -.14	p = .953 -.12	p = .829 0	p = .921 .29	.909	.928	.173
PAN partisan feeling thermometer	1750	4.35 [-1.22, 9.91]	p = .353 .06	p = .414 .01	p = .995 .26	p = .121 .11	.794	.79	.076
PRI partisan feeling thermometer	1750	3.32 [-2.17,8.8]	p = .703 .13	p = .949 .11	p = .156 .16	p = .548 .04	.693	.899	.363
MORENA partisanfeeling thermometer	1750	5.3 [-1.12,11.71]	p = .402 .07	p = .509 .04	p = .411 .02	p = .829 .07	.921	.851	.821
Sex(female)	1750	.44 [-.53,1.42]	p = .588 .05	p = .765 .02	p = .896 .03	p = .698 .07	.666	.517	.422
Age(years)	1750	34.89 [12.17,57.61]	p = .157 -1.25	p = .538 -1.01	p = .473 -1.9	p = .101 .199	.344	.804	.938
Completed high school	1750	.93 [.43,1.43]	p = .153 -.03	p = .243 .01	p = .067 0	p = .069 .02	.206	.09	.377
SES reported by panel provider	1750	2.73 [-.07, 5.54]	p = .128 .02	p = .751 -.03	p = .947 .01	p = .349 0	.96	.693	.947
Political interest	1750	1.92 [.44,3.4]	p = .855 -.06	p = .785 0	p = .962 .03	p = .977 .1	.553	.307	.412
Voted in 2018	1750	1.17 [.38, 1.97]	p = .224 -.02	p = .995 .01	p = .632 .03	p = .147 .01	.236	.373	.586
Outparty partisan feeling thermometer	1750	2.7 [-1.94,7.34]	p = .551 -.08	p = .639 -.07	p = .387 .15	p = .616 .09	.427	.363	.749
Outparty party feeling thermometer	1750	2.26 [-2.43,6.94]	p = .518 -.09	p = .128 -.23	p = .359 .17	p = .492 .12	.924	.419	.827
Outparty intelligence	1750	2.29 [.39, 4.2]	p = .789 -.02	p = .737 .02	p = .534 .05	p = .924 .01	.975	.946	.522
Outparty honesty	1750	2.37 [.41,4.32]	p = .533 -.04	p = .585 .04	p = .956 0	p = .174 .12	.408	.325	.259
Outparty similar values	1750	2.26 [14.4,37]	p = .849 -.12	p = .813 -.02	p = .615 .05	p = .105 .15	.192	.713	.316
Rich care	1750	1.6 [-28,3.49]	p = .714 -.02	p = .284 .07	p = .519 .05	p = .796 .05	.369	.206	.747
Government supports the poor	1750	3.84 [11.6,5.6]	p = .577 -.06	p = .351 .1	p = .165 .18	p = .831 .03	.242	.197	.291

Notes: This table presents the balance on pre-treatment covariates at baseline for individuals that completed the endline survey. Covariates in bold are blocking covariates. We regress the covariate variable against the experimental treatment arms and an indicator variable that takes the value 1 if the participant is a MORENA supporter. Each row reports a different regression. All regressions control for block fixed effects. Variables are self-reported answers to the following questions. Self-reported SES (picture choice): We will show you photos of 5 different homes, ordered from the most affluent to the most humble. Please choose the group of photos that most closely resembles your home. AMLO feeling thermometer: on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion of the following Mexican politicians? Andrés Manuel López Obrador. Party Sympathizers Feeling Thermometers: on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties? PAN, PRI, MORENA. Sex: What is your gender? 1 if female, 0 otherwise. Age: How old are you? Completed high school: What is the highest level of education you completed? 1 if finished high school, 0 otherwise. SES reported by Netquest (NSE): Administrative data ranging from 1 (richest) to 6 (poorest). Political interest: How interested are you in politics? from 1 not very interested to 4 very interested. Voted in 2018: In July 2018 there were presidential elections. There are always people who do not have time to vote and others who are not interested. Did you vote or did you not vote in the 2018 presidential elections? 1 if

voted 2 otherwise. For the following variables, outparty is scored as MORENA if the individual is not a MORENA supporter and the mean for PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. Outparty Sympathizers Feeling Thermometer: On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties? PRI, PAN, MORENA. Outparty party feeling thermometer: On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about the following political parties? PRI, PAN, MORENA. Outparty intelligence: In your view, how smart is a typical person who votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all intelligent to 5 very intelligent. Outparty honesty: How honest is a typical person who votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all honest to 5 very honest. Outparty similar values: How similar do you think your values are to those of a person who usually votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all similar to 5 very similar. Rich care: How much do you think the rich care about the living conditions of the poor in our country? from 1 not at all to 5 very much. Government supports the poor: How much do you think the government should support low-income people in our country? from 1 not at all to 4 a lot. For each treatment arm, entries show the regression coefficient, the 95% confidence interval and the p-value associated to the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to 0. For the last 3 columns of the table we show the p-value associated to two-sided t-tests for the null hypothesis that $E = U$, $E_N = E_S$ and $U_L = U_F$. Backreferenced: [5,5]

Supplementary Table 5: Balance on Pre-treatment Covariates for Followup Respondents

	N	C (mean)	E _N	E E _S (difference in means estimates)	U U _L	U _F	E=U (p-value)	E _N = E _S (p-value)	U _L = U _F (p-value)
Self-reported SES (picture choice)	2761	3.06 [1.38,4.73]	-.01 [-.08,.06]	-.02 [-.09,.05]	.02 [-.07,.1]	-.03 [-.12,.06]	.801	.695	.36
AMLO feeling thermometer	2761	5.26 [-1.79,12.31]	.07 [-.28,.14]	.553 [-.27,.16]	.694 [-.12,.38]	.499 [-.58,-.05]	.757	.894	.003
PAN partisan feeling thermometer	2761	4.3 [-1.22,9.82]	.1 [-.12,.31]	.613 [-.22,.22]	.3 [-.03,.47]	.019 [-.14,.12]	.899	.431	.016
PRI partisan feeling thermometer	2761	3.24 [-2.28,6.7]	.13 [-.09,.35]	.922 [-.15,.3]	.082 [-.06,.49]	.289 [-.3,25]	.939	.657	.145
MORENA partisan feeling thermometer	2761	5.35 [-.97,11.68]	-.06 [-.25,.13]	.49 [-.24,.15]	.12 [-.11,.35]	.124 [-.19,.05]	.875	.842	.928
Sex(female)	2761	.44 [-.53,1.41]	.03 [-.02,.08]	.622 [-.03,.08]	.305 [-.03,.1]	.124 [-.03,.1]	.829	.797	.974
Age(years)	2761	35.39 [12.41,58.37]	.19 [-1.44,1.06]	.82 [-2.06,.42]	.27 [-1.26,1.8]	.97 [-.24,.55]	.769	.329	.171
Completed high school	2761	.93 [.42,1.44]	-.02 [-.04,.01]	.195 [-.03,.02]	.731 [-.03,.03]	.212 [-.02,.04]	.233	.348	.564
SES reported by panel provider	2761	2.7 [-.11,5.51]	.06 [-.2,.09]	.843 [-.15,.13]	.983 [-.28,.06]	.522 [-.24,.11]	.383	.502	.634
Political interest	2761	1.94 [.45,3.42]	0 [-.08,.08]	.899 [-.1,.05]	.203 [-.14,.05]	.476 [-.04,.15]	.644	.503	.094
Voted in 2018	2740	1.17 [.38,1.95]	-.01 [-.05,.03]	.511 [-.05,.03]	.375 [-.04,.06]	.289 [-.06,.04]	.421	.959	.52
Outparty partisan feeling thermometer	2761	2.74 [.186,7.34]	.04 [-.16,.24]	.513 [-.26,.15]	.759 [-.07,.42]	.759 [-.36,.13]	.368	.049	
Outparty party feeling thermometer	2744	2.34 [-2.37,7.05]	-.14 [-.36,.08]	.588 [-.39,.05]	.169 [-.13,.14]	.363 [-.56,-.03]	.535	.81	.296
Outparty intelligence	2755	2.31 [.42,4.21]	-.01 [-.1,.09]	.136 [-.12,.08]	.343 [-.09,.15]	.026 [-.09,.15]	.664	.815	.068
Outparty honesty	2753	2.39 [.44,4.35]	-.03 [-.13,.08]	.692 [-.11,.09]	.627 [-.13,.12]	.102 [-.17,.05]	.113	.738	.019
Outparty similar values	2753	2.29 [.16,4.42]	-.03 [-.13,.08]	.884 [-.16,.06]	.962 [-.15,.12]	.005 [-.15,.02]	.356	.68	.096
Rich care	2750	1.59 [-3.3,4.8]	.04 [-.06,.14]	.612 [-.08,.12]	.788 [-.02,.23]	.024 [-.11,.13]	.561	.664	.214
Government supports the poor	2747	3.83 [1.09,6.58]	-.06 [-.21,.09]	.424 [-.07,.22]	.697 [-.01,.17]	.864 [-.02,.19]	.895	.073	.955

Notes: This table presents the balance on pre-treatment covariates at baseline for the followup survey respondents. Specifically, in this table we present balance for participants that responded the dictator game and outpartisans future meeting questions in the followup survey. Covariates in bold are blocking covariates. We regress the covariate variable against the experimental treatment arms and an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if the participant is a MORENA supporter. Each row is a different regression. All regressions control for block fixed effects. Variables are self-reported answers to the following questions. Self-reported SES (picture choice): We will show you photos of 5 different homes, ordered from the most affluent to the most humble. Please choose the group of photos that most closely resembles your home. AMLO feeling thermometer: on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion of the following Mexican politicians? Andrés Manuel López Obrador. Party Sympathizers Feeling Thermometers: on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties? PAN, PRI, MORENA. Sex: What is your gender? 1 if female, 0 otherwise. Age: How old are you? Completed high school: What is the highest level of education you completed? 1 if finished high school, 0 otherwise. SES reported by Netquest (NSE): Administrative data ranging from 1 (richest) to 6 (poorest). Political interest: How interested are you in politics? from 1 not very interested to 4 very interested. Voted in 2018: In July 2018 there were presidential elections. There

are always people who do not have time to vote and others who are not interested. Did you vote or did you not vote in the 2018 presidential elections? 1 if voted 2 otherwise. For the following variables, outparty is scored as MORENA if the individual is not a MORENA supporter and the mean for PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. Outparty Sympathizers Feeling Thermometer: On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about a typical citizen who normally votes for the following parties? PRI, PAN, MORENA. Outparty party feeling thermometer: On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means a very negative opinion and 10 means a very positive opinion, what is your opinion about the following political parties? PRI, PAN, MORENA. Outparty intelligence: In your view, how smart is a typical person who votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all intelligent to 5 very intelligent. Outparty honesty: How honest is a typical person who votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all honest to 5 very honest. Outparty similar values: How similar do you think your values are to those of a person who usually votes for PRI, PAN, MORENA? from 1 not at all similar to 5 very similar. Rich care: How much do you think the rich care about the living conditions of the poor in our country? from 1 not at all to 5 very much. Government supports the poor: How much do you think the government should support low-income people in our country? from 1 not at all to 4 a lot. Number of observations less than 2454 indicate missing values. For each treatment arm, entries show the regression coefficient, the 95% confidence interval and the p-value associated to the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to 0. For the last 3 columns of the table we show the p-value associated to two-sided t-tests for the null hypothesis that $E = U$, $E_N = E_S$ and $U_L = U_F$. Backreferenced: [5,5]

Supplementary Table 6: Demographics of Sample, Compared to 2020 Census

	N	Analysis Sample (at follow up)	2020 Census
Age 18 - 29	3120	0.41	0.28
Age 30 - 39	3120	0.30	0.21
Age 40 - 49	3120	0.17	0.19
Age 50 - 59	3120	0.08	0.15
Age 60 - 69	3120	0.04	0.10
Age +70	3120	0.01	0.08
Educ. Elementary	3079	0.01	0.22
Educ. Middle school	3079	0.07	0.26
Educ. High shcool	3079	0.19	0.20
Educ. Technician	3079	0.11	0.03
Educ. University	3079	0.39	0.18
Educ. Graduate	3079	0.08	0.02
Male	3120	0.45	0.48

Notes: Entries are proportions of the sample and 2020 Census in each of the demographic categories listed (62).

Supplementary Table 7: Validating Picture-Based Measure of SES

	Design Sample					Analysis Sample (at follow up)				
	Mean	SD	95% Lower	95% Upper	N	Mean	SD	95% Lower	95% Upper	N
1 (Highest SES)	2.42	1.59	-.691	5.53	31	2.24	1.54	-.769	5.249	25
2	1.82	1.05	-.244	3.885	762	1.77	1	-.192	3.731	620
3	2.72	1.33	.103	5.332	1522	2.69	1.33	.091	5.292	1196
4	3.39	1.37	.701	6.073	597	3.34	1.36	.685	6.004	453
5 (Lowest SES)	3.99	1.27	1.501	6.48	208	4.03	1.3	1.483	6.58	160

Notes: Entries show the mean NSE for participants choosing each Picture Set, as well standard deviations, 95% confidence interval for the mean and frequencies.

Backreferenced: [23]

Supplementary Table 8: Validating Vote Intention Measure of Pro- and Anti-Incumbent

		Design Sample					Analysis Sample				
		N	Mean	SD	95% Lower	95% Upper	N	Mean	SD	95% Lower	95% Upper
AMLO Feeling Thermometer	Pro	1559	7.92	2.01	3.98	11.87	1226	7.91	2.04	3.9	11.91
	Anti	1561	2.46	2.69	-2.8	7.73	1228	2.49	2.69	-2.77	7.76
MORENA Feeling Thermometer	Pro	1545	7.83	1.94	4.02	11.63	1216	7.83	1.96	3.99	11.66
	Anti	1552	2.5	2.64	-2.67	7.67	1221	2.53	2.64	-2.65	7.71
PRI Feeling Thermometer	Pro	1545	1.53	2.11	-2.6	5.66	1216	1.49	2.08	-2.59	5.56
	Anti	1552	4.05	2.89	-1.62	9.71	1221	4.06	2.93	-1.69	9.8
PAN Feeling Thermometer	Pro	1545	2.39	2.36	-2.25	7.02	1216	2.35	2.35	-2.26	6.96
	Anti	1552	5.24	2.82	-.3	10.77	1221	5.25	2.86	-.35	10.86
Picture-based SES	Pro	1559	3.17	.85	1.51	4.83	1226	3.15	.83	1.52	4.79
	Anti	1561	2.95	.86	1.27	4.63	1228	2.93	.87	1.23	4.63
NSE	Pro	1559	2.93	1.42	.14	5.72	1226	2.89	1.42	.11	5.67
	Anti	1561	2.49	1.38	-.23	5.2	1228	2.43	1.37	-.25	5.12

Note: Descriptive statistics for pre-treatment covariates by sympathy for the incumbent, incumbent's party, and opposition parties. All difference-in-means tests by party and incumbent sympathy are statistically significant.
Backreferenced: [28,28]

Supplementary Table 9: SES, Education, and MORENA Support among Study Participants

	<i>I</i> (MORENA supporter) (1)	<i>I</i> (MORENA supporter) (2)	AMLO thermometer (3)	AMLO thermometer (4)
<i>SES: From highest to lowest</i>				
2	0.04 [-0.252,0.337] <i>p</i> =0.775		-0.92 [-3.120,1.285] <i>p</i> =0.414	
3	0.35 [0.051,0.646] <i>p</i> =0.022		1.32 [-0.886,3.529] <i>p</i> =0.240	
4	0.42 [0.117,0.728] <i>p</i> =0.007		1.60 [-0.664,3.869] <i>p</i> =0.166	
5	0.40 [0.077,0.715] <i>p</i> =0.015		2.14 [-0.199,4.471] <i>p</i> =0.073	
<i>Education</i>				
Middle School		0.40 [0.080,0.713] <i>p</i> =0.014		1.87 [-0.317,4.049] <i>p</i> =0.094
High School		0.29 [-0.017,0.600] <i>p</i> =0.064		1.02 [-1.151,3.194] <i>p</i> =0.357
Technical Degree		0.19 [-0.118,0.505] <i>p</i> =0.223		0.59 [-1.597,2.785] <i>p</i> =0.595
Incomplete Undergraduate		0.23 [-0.076,0.535] <i>p</i> =0.141		0.26 [-1.903,2.427] <i>p</i> =0.812
Complete Undergraduate		0.12 [-0.181,0.427] <i>p</i> =0.428		-0.23 [-2.383,1.920] <i>p</i> =0.833
Graduate		0.05 [-0.267,0.362] <i>p</i> =0.768		-0.91 [-3.139,1.315] <i>p</i> =0.422
Observations	2454	2416	2454	2416
R-squared	0.05	0.03	0.22	0.21
Control Mean	0.50	0.50	5.20	5.20
Control SD	0.50	0.50	3.61	3.61

Notes: Columns 1 and 2 present estimates for *I*(MORENA supporter) which is a dummy that takes the value of one if the participant reported they would vote for MORENA if the elections were held that weekend at baseline. Columns 3 and 4 present estimates for AMLO thermometer reports on the answer to the following baseline survey question: On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means a very bad opinion and 10 means a very good opinion, what is your opinion about the following Mexican politicians? Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador. SES ranges from 1 (highest; omitted category) to 5 (lowest), and it is based on the set of pictures selected by the participant. Education is self-reported educational attainment from the baseline survey, elementary school is the omitted category. All specifications include block fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. Entries show the regression coefficient, 95% confidence intervals in brackets and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance test. *Backreferenced:*

Supplementary Table 10: Participants' Party Preference

	Design Sample	Analysis Sample (at follow up)
MORENA	50.0%	50.0%
Non-MORENA		
PAN	22.3%	22.5%
PRI	11.2%	11.1%
MC	9.4%	9.4%
PVEM	2.5%	2.4%
PRD	1.9%	1.9%
PT	1.7%	1.6%
PANAL	1.0%	1.1%
Observations	3120	2454

Note: Participants are categorized as pro- or anti-MORENA based on their responses to the following question: "If the election for the president of the country was held today and you had to vote for a party in the following list, which party would you vote for?" All registered parties were listed. If participants chose MORENA, they were classified as a pro-MORENA. If they chose any other party, they were classified as anti-MORENA.

Backreferenced: [29,29]

Supplementary Table 11: Immediate Effect of Contact - Endline

	Guess partisanship right		Guess SES right	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
E_S	0.08 [-0.023,0.179] $p = 0.132$	0.08 [-0.024,0.179] $p = 0.132$	0.07 [0.012,0.133] $p = 0.020$	0.07 [0.012,0.133] $p = 0.020$
U	0.04 [-0.060,0.137] $p = 0.439$		-0.03 [-0.085,0.031] $p = 0.359$	
U_L		0.06 [-0.063,0.176] $p = 0.355$		-0.02 [-0.100,0.054] $p = 0.565$
U_F		0.02 [-0.105,0.147] $p = 0.742$		-0.03 [-0.113,0.050] $p = 0.447$
Observations	760	760	1288	1288
R-squared	0.39	0.40	0.35	0.35
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>F-test p-values</i>				
All equal to 0	0.32	0.47	0.00	0.01
All equal	0.44	0.67	0.00	0.00
$E_S = U_L$		0.73		0.02
$E_S = U_F$		0.37		0.01
$U_L = U_F$		0.64		0.87
E_N Mean	0.66	0.66	0.37	0.37
E_N SD	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated with the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to zero. Columns 1 and 3 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k E_{Si} and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (with E_N as the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2 and 4 decompose the U treatment arm estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the previous equation but with treatment status U separated into Leader U_L and Follower U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at endline. Dependent variables are based on the following survey questions: Guess Partisanship Correctly: What political party would you say the person you just interacted with sympathizes with? 1 if the guess is correct, 0 otherwise. Guess SES Correctly: what income level would you say the person you just interacted with has? 1 if the guess is correct, 0 otherwise. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the *p*-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test.

Backreferenced: [7,7,7]

Supplementary Table 12: Recall Chat - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	Recall Chat	
	(1)	(2)
E	0.78 [0.739,0.821] $p = 0.000$	
U	0.78 [0.728,0.829] $p = 0.000$	
E_N		0.77 [0.727,0.822] $p = 0.000$
E_S		0.79 [0.736,0.835] $p = 0.000$
U_L		0.77 [0.711,0.836] $p = 0.000$
U_F		0.78 [0.721,0.848] $p = 0.000$
Observations	1545	1545
R-squared	0.65	0.65
Wave	Follow-up	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes	Yes
<i>F-test p-values</i>		
All equal to 0	0.00	0.00
All equal	0.95	0.97
$E_N = E_S$		0.68
$U_L = U_F$		0.77
$E_N = U_L$		0.96
$E_N = U_F$		0.78
$E_S = U_L$		0.71
$E_S = U_F$		0.97
Control Mean	0.10	0.10
Control SD	0.29	0.29

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated with the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to zero. Column 1 estimates $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , and E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes the value of one if individual i is a MORENA supporter. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Column 2 decomposes the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the previous equation but separated treatment status E and U into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at followup. Recall chat is based on the following survey question: Do you remember participating in a study with questions like these about a week ago? (Yes) In that study, did you talk with someone else through chat? 1 if the participant recalls having chatted, 0 if otherwise. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test.

Backreferenced:

Supplementary Table 13: Main Outcomes - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	Donations to Outparty (1)	Willingness to attend meeting (3)	Tolerant behavior index (5)
	Donations to Outparty (2)	Willingness to attend meeting (4)	Tolerant behavior index (6)
<i>E</i>	24.11 [5.784,42.445] <i>p</i> = 0.010	0.05 [0.012,0.083] <i>p</i> = 0.009	0.17 [0.078,0.259] <i>p</i> = 0.000
<i>U</i>	14.03 [-7.430,35.489] <i>p</i> = 0.200	-0.01 [-0.047,0.035] <i>p</i> = 0.782	0.04 [-0.067,0.145] <i>p</i> = 0.468
<i>E_N</i>	22.10 [0.477,43.714] <i>p</i> = 0.045	0.06 [0.023,0.105] <i>p</i> = 0.002	0.19 [0.085,0.297] <i>p</i> = 0.000
<i>E_S</i>	26.04 [4.524,47.554] <i>p</i> = 0.018	0.03 [-0.010,0.073] <i>p</i> = 0.136	0.15 [0.041,0.253] <i>p</i> = 0.006
<i>U_L</i>	15.77 [-12.400,43.938] <i>p</i> = 0.272	-0.00 [-0.054,0.049] <i>p</i> = 0.926	0.05 [-0.086,0.188] <i>p</i> = 0.464
<i>U_F</i>	12.35 [-15.663,40.358] <i>p</i> = 0.387	-0.01 [-0.062,0.043] <i>p</i> = 0.719	0.03 [-0.112,0.165] <i>p</i> = 0.708
Observations	2454	2454	2454
R-squared	0.16	0.16	0.18
Wave	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
		<i>F-test p-values</i>	
All equal to 0	0.036	0.148	0.003
All equal	0.321	0.768	0.003
<i>E_N</i> = <i>E_S</i>		0.733	0.116
<i>U_L</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.853	0.827
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.673	0.013
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.516	0.006
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.489	0.197
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.355	0.120
Control Mean	170.47	170.47	0.80
Control SD	200.28	200.28	0.40

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated with the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to zero. Columns 1, 3, and 5 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k and E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable and ε_i is the error term. Columns 2, 4, and 6 decompose the E and U treatment arms, estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the previous equation but treatment status E and U are separated into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . Outparty is defined as MORENA if the individual is not a MORENA supporter and as the average scores for the relevant questions pertaining to PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. Dependent variables are based on the following survey questions: Donations to outparty and Willingness to attend cross-partisan meeting (see the "Dictator Game" and "Future Meeting" sections above for exact text). The Tolerant Behavior Index is constructed by standardizing and adding responses to the Dictator Game and Future Meeting questions and standardizing the resulting sum. For details, see the "Outcome Measurement and Survey Items" section S-2.9. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test.

Backreferenced: [8,8]

Supplementary Table 14: SES Effect Heterogeneity - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	Tolerant behavior Index (1)
$E_S \times 1(\text{Higher SES})$	0.23 [0.046,0.405] $p = 0.014$
$E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$	0.09 [-0.078,0.267] $p = 0.284$
$E_S \times 1(\text{Lower SES})$	0.11 [-0.074,0.291] $p = 0.242$
$E_N \times 1(\text{Higher SES})$	0.36 [0.188,0.538] $p = 0.000$
$E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$	0.07 [-0.109,0.251] $p = 0.437$
$E_N \times 1(\text{Lower SES})$	0.15 [-0.026,0.328] $p = 0.094$
U	0.04 [-0.063,0.148] $p = 0.428$
Observations	2454
R-squared	0.18
Wave	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes
<i>F-test p-values</i>	
All equal to 0	0.00
All equal	0.04
$E_S \times 1(\text{Higher SES}) = E_N \times 1(\text{Higher SES})$	0.17
$E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES}) = E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$	0.82
$E_S \times 1(\text{Lower SES}) = E_N \times 1(\text{Lower SES})$	0.68
Mean dep. var.	0.00
SD dep. var.	1.00

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated with the two-sided t-test for the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to zero. Column 1 examined SES heterogeneity by estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{HE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(\text{Higher SES}_i) + \beta_{EE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(\text{Equal SES}_i) + \beta_{LE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(\text{Lower SES}_i) + \beta_{HE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(\text{Higher SES}_i) + \beta_{EE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(\text{Equal SES}_i) + \beta_{LE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(\text{Lower SES}_i) + \beta_U U_i + \gamma_H 1(\text{Higher SES}_i) + \gamma_L 1(\text{Lower SES}_i) + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , and U_i refer to the Unequal treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. This specification decomposes socio-economic status by interacting the E_S and E_N treatment conditions with real-world SES captured by $E_S \times 1(\text{Higher SES})$, $E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$, and $E_S \times 1(\text{Lower SES})$. Analogous for the E_N treatment condition and real-world SES interaction. $E_S \times 1(\text{Higher SES})$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a higher SES than their pair partner. $E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has SES equal to their pair partner. And, $E_S \times 1(\text{Lower SES})$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a lower SES than their pair partner. $E_N \times 1(\text{Higher SES})$, $E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$, and $E_N \times 1(\text{Lower SES})$ have an analogous interpretation for the E_N treatment condition. We also control for the individual SES status dummies captured by the $1(\text{Higher SES})$ and $1(\text{Lower SES})$ variables, equal SES is the omitted category. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. The dependent variable is based on the Tolerant Behavior Index (see the "Outcome Measurement and Survey Items" section S-2.9 for the exact procedure and underlying questions). Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided F-test. Backreferenced:

Supplementary Table 15: Feelings Towards Outparty - Followup (3 weeks after treatment)

	Understand vote Outparty (1)	Talk Outparty (2)	Talk Outparty (3)	Outparty partisan thermometer (4)	Outparty partisan thermometer (5)	Outparty partisan thermometer (6)
E	0.092 [-∞, 0.181] $p = 0.047$		0.098 [-∞, 0.180] $p = 0.025$		-0.076 [-0.221, ∞] $p = 0.195$	
U	0.045 [-∞, 0.143] $p = 0.227$		0.026 [-∞, 0.122] $p = 0.328$		-0.226 [-0.394, ∞] $p = 0.013$	
E_N		0.106 [-∞, 0.182] $p = 0.109$		0.064 [-∞, 0.226] $p = 0.013$		-0.118 [-0.204, ∞] $p = 0.363$
E_S		0.078 [-∞, 0.211] $p = 0.048$		0.130 [-∞, 0.161] $p = 0.139$		-0.036 [-0.287, ∞] $p = 0.127$
U_L		0.071 [-∞, 0.200] $p = 0.185$		0.038 [-∞, 0.164] $p = 0.311$		-0.304 [-0.530, ∞] $p = 0.013$
U_F		0.018 [-∞, 0.152] $p = 0.411$		0.015 [-∞, 0.142] $p = 0.424$		-0.147 [-0.362, ∞] $p = 0.131$
Observations	2454	2454	2454	2454	2454	2454
R-squared	0.165	0.166	0.172	0.173	0.483	0.483
Wave	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<i>F-test p-values</i>					
All equal to 0	0.232	0.500	0.114	0.236	0.079	0.186
All equal	0.360	0.745	0.172	0.381	0.101	0.275
$E_N = E_S$		0.664		0.283		0.435
$U_L = U_F$		0.664		0.283		0.435
$E_N = U_L$		0.658		0.742		0.180
$E_N = U_F$		0.287		0.536		0.827
$E_S = U_L$		0.925		0.240		0.056
$E_S = U_F$		0.465		0.144		0.407
Control Mean	2.906	2.906	2.620	2.620	3.194	3.194
Control SD	1.246	1.246	1.174	1.174	2.518	2.518

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% one-sided confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the one sided null. Columns 1, 3, and 5 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B(Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2, 4, and 6 decompose the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B(Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status E and U are separated into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at followup. Outparty is defined as MORENA if the individual would vote for a party other than MORENA supporter and the mean of responses to the relevant questions about PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. The dependent variables are answers to the following survey questions: Understand Outparty Vote, Talk with Outparty Partisan, and Outparty Sympathizer Feeling Thermometer (see the subsection Feelings Toward Outparty Partisans on S-1.5 above for the exact wording). Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided F-test. Backreferenced: [11,12,13]

Supplementary Table 16: Beliefs Towards the Outparty - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	Outparty Intelligence (1)	Outparty Intelligence (2)	Outparty Honesty (3)	Outparty Honesty (4)	Outparty Similar Values (5)	Outparty Similar Values (6)
E	0.019 [-∞,0.077] $p = 0.290$		0.016 [-∞,0.076] $p = 0.337$		0.082 [-∞,0.148] $p = 0.020$	
U	0.044 [-∞,0.107] $p = 0.125$		0.045 [-∞,0.115] $p = 0.147$		0.074 [-∞,0.150] $p = 0.056$	
E_N		0.007 [-∞,0.099] $p = 0.227$		0.028 [-∞,0.075] $p = 0.467$		0.084 [-∞,0.156] $p = 0.039$
E_S		0.031 [-∞,0.074] $p = 0.430$		0.004 [-∞,0.099] $p = 0.258$		0.081 [-∞,0.161] $p = 0.037$
U_L		0.033 [-∞,0.121] $p = 0.266$		0.009 [-∞,0.103] $p = 0.438$		0.045 [-∞,0.144] $p = 0.227$
U_F		0.055 [-∞,0.140] $p = 0.141$		0.081 [-∞,0.171] $p = 0.072$		0.102 [-∞,0.206] $p = 0.052$
Observations	2447	2447	2445	2445	2445	2445
R-squared	0.451	0.451	0.455	0.456	0.434	0.434
Wave	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			<i>F-test p-values</i>			
All equal to 0	0.512	0.778	0.565	0.642	0.106	0.291
All equal	0.468	0.809	0.434	0.581	0.834	0.906
$E_N = E_S$		0.578		0.589		0.947
$U_L = U_F$		0.578		0.589		0.947
$E_N = U_L$		0.630		0.743		0.524
$E_N = U_F$		0.365		0.347		0.774
$E_S = U_L$		0.968		0.926		0.559
$E_S = U_F$		0.645		0.165		0.734
Control Mean	2.447	2.447	2.448	2.448	2.316	2.316
Control SD	0.997	0.997	1.039	1.039	1.103	1.103

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% one-sided confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the one-sided null. Columns 1, 3, and 5 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2, 4, and 6 decompose the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status E and U are broken down into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at followup. Outparty is defined as MORENA if the individual would vote for a party other than MORENA supporter and the mean of responses to the relevant questions about PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. The dependent variables are answers to the following survey questions: Outparty Intelligence and Outparty Similar Values (see the subsection of Outparty Intelligence, Honesty, and Value Similarity on S-1.5 above for the exact wording). Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the *p*-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test. Backreferenced: [13]

Supplementary Table 17: Immediate Effects - Endline

	Tolerant behavior index		Outparty partisans thermometer	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>E</i>	0.42 [0.306,0.536]		0.26 [0.071,0.440]	
	0.000		0.007	
<i>U</i>	0.33 [0.183,0.475]		0.22 [-0.023,0.472]	
	0.000		0.075	
<i>E_N</i>		0.39 [0.246,0.524]		0.27 [0.051,0.487]
		0.000		0.015
<i>E_S</i>		0.46 [0.322,0.599]		0.24 [0.000,0.479]
		0.000		0.050
<i>U_L</i>		0.34 [0.159,0.521]		0.21 [-0.133,0.544]
		0.000		0.234
<i>U_F</i>		0.32 [0.127,0.511]		0.24 [-0.067,0.553]
		0.001		0.124
Observations	1550	1550	1750	1750
R-squared	0.27	0.27	0.56	0.56
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>F-test p-values</i>				
All equal to 0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09
All equal	0.20	0.44	0.81	0.99
<i>E_N</i> = <i>E_S</i>		0.34		0.83
<i>U_L</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.86		0.86
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.64		0.72
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.53		0.88
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.22		0.86
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.17		0.98
Control Mean	0.00	0.00	2.96	2.96
Control SD	1.00	1.00	2.51	2.51

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance t-test. Columns 1 and 3 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , and E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2 and 4 decompose the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status E and U are broken down into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at Endline. Outparty is defined as MORENA if the individual would vote for a party other than MORENA supporter and the mean of responses to the relevant questions about PAN and PRI if the individual is a MORENA supporter. The dependent variable is based on the Tolerant Behavior Index (see the "Outcome Measurement and Survey Items" section S-2.9 for the exact procedure and underlying questions) and Outparty Sympathizers Feeling Thermometer (see the sections on S-2.9.3 above for the exact wording). Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test. Backreferenced: [13]

Supplementary Table 18: Immediate Effect on Democracy - Endline

	Democracy preferred (1)	Democracy preferred (2)	Majority vote (3)	Majority vote (4)	Poll worker (5)	Poll worker (6)
E	0.04 [-0.000,0.083] $p = 0.052$		0.01 [-0.011,0.022] $p = 0.499$		-0.00 [-0.046,0.037] 0.844	
U	0.02 [-0.030,0.076] $p = 0.399$		-0.01 [-0.027,0.015] $p = 0.579$		0.01 [-0.039,0.065] $p = 0.621$	
E_N		0.04 [-0.010,0.091] $p = 0.118$		0.00 [-0.016,0.019] $p = 0.864$		-0.02 [-0.074,0.028] $p = 0.379$
E_S		0.04 [-0.011,0.094] $p = 0.117$		0.01 [-0.012,0.033] $p = 0.368$		0.02 [-0.036,0.070] $p = 0.536$
U_L		0.03 [-0.036,0.100] $p = 0.359$		0.00 [-0.021,0.026] $p = 0.845$		0.05 [-0.013,0.123] $p = 0.114$
U_F		0.01 [-0.056,0.084] $p = 0.695$		-0.01 [-0.045,0.017] $p = 0.377$		-0.03 [-0.101,0.045] $p = 0.455$
Observations	1651	1651	1750	1750	1750	1750
R-squared	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			<i>F-test p-values</i>			
All equal to 0	0.15	0.41	0.54	0.74	0.80	0.29
All equal	0.51	0.90	0.28	0.58	0.51	0.17
$E_N = E_S$		0.97		0.46		0.21
$U_L = U_F$		0.69		0.37		0.09
$E_N = U_L$		0.82		0.95		0.04
$E_N = U_F$		0.50		0.35		0.90
$E_S = U_L$		0.80		0.55		0.32
$E_S = U_F$		0.48		0.17		0.27
Control Mean	0.80	0.80	0.97	0.97	0.79	0.79
Control SD	0.40	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.41	0.41

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance t-test. Columns 1, 3, and 5 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2, 4, and 6 decompose the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status E and U are separated into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at endline. Dependent variables are based on the following survey questions: Democracy Preferred, Majority Vote, and Poll Worker (see the subsection Democracy related variables on S-1.5 above for the exact wording). Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided F-test. Backreferenced:

Supplementary Table 19: Other Pre-Registered Outcomes - Endline

	Donations to anti-corruption NGO		Trust people		Trust a fellow Mexican	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>E</i>	0.20 [-3.322,3.730] <i>p</i> = 0.910		0.01 [-0.040,0.056] <i>p</i> = 0.736		0.03 [-0.043,0.096] <i>p</i> = 0.453	
<i>U</i>	-2.84 [-7.162,1.473] <i>p</i> = 0.196		0.04 [-0.017,0.096] <i>p</i> = 0.170		0.05 [-0.045,0.140] <i>p</i> = 0.315	
<i>E_N</i>		-2.92 [-7.091,1.251] <i>p</i> = 0.170		-0.02 [-0.077,0.037] <i>p</i> = 0.489		-0.07 [-0.151,0.016] <i>p</i> = 0.111
<i>E_S</i>		3.81 [-0.667,8.289] <i>p</i> = 0.095		0.04 [-0.022,0.102] <i>p</i> = 0.202		0.13 [0.047,0.218] <i>p</i> = 0.002
<i>U_L</i>		-2.06 [-7.750,3.624] <i>p</i> = 0.477		0.04 [-0.035,0.122] <i>p</i> = 0.281		0.05 [-0.071,0.172] <i>p</i> = 0.417
<i>U_F</i>		-3.48 [-9.169,2.204] <i>p</i> = 0.230		0.04 [-0.044,0.118] <i>p</i> = 0.371		0.05 [-0.071,0.169] <i>p</i> = 0.424
Observations	1659	1659	1750	1750	1750	1750
R-squared	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.19
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>F-test p-value</i>						
All equal to 0	0.34	0.06	0.38	0.31	0.56	0.00
All equal	0.16	0.03	0.30	0.26	0.65	0.00
<i>E_N</i> = <i>E_S</i>		0.01		0.09		0.00
<i>U_L</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.71		0.91		0.98
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.78		0.15		0.07
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.86		0.20		0.08
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.07		0.95		0.22
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.02		0.94		0.21
Control Mean	44.03	44.03	0.32	0.32	3.12	3.12
Control SD	32.64	32.64	0.47	0.47	0.66	0.66

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance t-test. Columns 1, 3, and 5 estimate $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2, 4, and 6 decompose the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B (Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status E and U are broken down into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at endline. Dependent variables are based on the following survey questions: Donations to Anti-Corruption NGO: If we gave you 100 Korus and you had the opportunity to donate some or all of those Korus to an NGO called Mexicans Against Corruption and Impunity, how many Korus would you donate? This organization is dedicated to fighting corruption. It has also been criticized by President López Obrador. This variable takes values from 0 to 100. Trust People: In general, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful when dealing with others? Takes the value of 1 if the respondent answered that most people can be trusted, 0 otherwise. Trust Fellow Mexicans: How much do you trust other Mexicans? from 1 not at all to 4 very much. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F-test*. * $p < .1$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$. Backreferenced.

Supplementary Table 20: Chat contents

	Feelings of trust (1)	Positive feelings (2)	Number of words (5)	Agreement words (7)	Agreement words over total words (9)	HH Index of words (10)
U	-0.272 [-0.508,∞] $p = 0.058$	-0.253 [-0.561,∞] $p = 0.176$	-2.902 [-5.896,∞] $p = 0.112$	-0.247 [-0.440,∞] $p = 0.036$	0.001 [-∞,0.004] $p = 0.814$	170.344 [-∞,286.017] $p = 0.016$
U_L	-0.133 [-0.418,∞] $p = 0.442$	-0.085 [-0.474,∞] $p = 0.720$	-1.130 [-4.800,∞] $p = 0.612$	-0.209 [-0.434,∞] $p = 0.128$		
U_F	-0.411 [-0.689,∞] $p = 0.016$	-0.421 [-0.790,∞] $p = 0.060$	-4.675 [-8.153,∞] $p = 0.028$	-0.284 [-0.523,∞] $p = 0.050$		
Observations	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	918
R-squared	0.250	0.251	0.270	0.317	0.318	0.315
Wave	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>F-test p-values</i>						
All equal to 0	0.051	0.165	0.080	0.105		
All equal	0.136	0.211	0.136	0.627		
$E = U$ (one-sided)	0.029	0.029	0.088	0.056	0.018	0.407
$E = U_L$ (one-sided)	0.221		0.360		0.306	0.064
$E = U_F$ (one-sided)	0.008		0.030		0.014	0.025
Control Mean	3.598	3.598	5.028	5.028	54.979	2.585
Control SD	2.676	2.676	3.595	3.595	36.323	2.425

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental treatment unequal status arm as well as 95% one-sided confidence intervals and p-values associated to the two-tailed significance test. Columns 1, 3, 5, and 7 show estimates of $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M MORENA_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , U_i refers to the treatment status of individual i (with E being the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Columns 2, 4, 6, and 8 decompose the U treatment arm estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status U is separated into Leader U_L and Follower U_F . Column 10 shows estimates of the same specification as in columns 1, 3, 5, and 7 but at the conversation (pair) level, rather than the individual level. Feelings of Trust and Positive Feelings measure a lexicon of words related to trust and positive feelings, respectively, using the syuzhet R package, which is further described in S-2.8. Number of Words measures the number of words in chat sent by each participant. Agreement Words measures the number of occurrences of agreement expressions such as "yes", "I agree", "you're right", "OK", "same", and "exactly". Column 9 normalizes agreement words by the total number of words exchanged. When normalizing, one cannot reject equality of coefficients for E vs. U . Finally, column 10 HH Index of Words is the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index of inequality in the number of words used in chat by each member of a pair. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test in the first two rows of the section and one-sided *F*-tests in the rest of the rows —labeled "(one-sided)". Backreferenced: [33]

Supplementary Table 21: Donations to In-group - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	Donations to in-group	
	(1)	(2)
<i>E</i>	11.67 [-9.876,33.225] <i>p</i> = 0.288	
<i>U</i>	1.79 [-22.446,26.036] <i>p</i> = 0.885	
<i>E_N</i>		5.40 [-20.510,31.318] <i>p</i> = 0.683
<i>E_S</i>		17.65 [-7.321,42.624] <i>p</i> = 0.166
<i>U_L</i>		13.53 [-16.866,43.927] <i>p</i> = 0.383
<i>U_F</i>		-9.76 [-40.393,20.870] <i>p</i> = 0.532
Observations	2454	2454
R-squared	0.18	0.18
Wave	Follow-up	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes	Yes
<i>F-test p-values</i>		
All equal to 0	0.51	0.45
All equal	0.39	0.38
<i>E_N</i> = <i>E_S</i>		0.37
<i>U_L</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.22
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.62
<i>E_N</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.37
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_L</i>		0.80
<i>E_S</i> = <i>U_F</i>		0.09
Control Mean	258.75	258.75
Control SD	234.07	234.07

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance test. Columns 1 estimates $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_E E_i + \beta_U U_i + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B(Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , E_i and U_i refer to the treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. $Y_{ik} at Baseline$ controls for the baseline value of the dependent variable. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Column 2 decomposes the E and U treatment arms estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_B(Y_{ik} at Baseline) + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status E and U are broken down into E_N , E_S , U_L , and U_F . The sample for each specification is complete pairs at followup. Donations to in-group captures the amount of Korus that the participants were willing to donate to the in-group in the dictator game. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the *p*-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F*-test. Backreferenced:

Supplementary Table 22: SES Effect Heterogeneity - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	Tolerant behavior index (1)
$E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$	0.09 [-0.078,0.267] $p = 0.284$
$E_S \times 1(\text{Different SES})$	0.17 [0.042,0.292] $p = 0.009$
$E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$	0.07 [-0.109,0.251] $p = 0.437$
$E_N \times 1(\text{Different SES})$	0.26 [0.133,0.382] $p = 0.000$
U	0.04 [-0.063,0.148] $p = 0.428$
Observations	2454
R-squared	0.18
Wave	Follow-up
Block FE	Yes
<i>F-test p-value</i>	
All equal to 0	0.00
All equal	0.04
$E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES}) = E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$	0.82
$E_S \times 1(\text{Different SES}) = E_N \times 1(\text{Different SES})$	0.19
Control Mean	0.00
Control SD	1.00

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance test. Column 1 examined SES heterogeneity by estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{EE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(\text{Equal SES}_i) + \beta_{DE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(\text{Different SES}_i) + \beta_{EE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(\text{Equal SES}_i) + \beta_{DE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(\text{Different SES}_i) + \beta_U U_i + \gamma_D 1(\text{Different SES}_i) + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , and U_i refer to the Unequal treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. This specification decomposes socio-economic status by interacting the E_S and E_N treatment conditions with real-world SES captured by $E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$ and $E_S \times 1(\text{Different SES})$. Analogous for the E_N treatment condition and real-world SES interaction. $E_S \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has SES equal to their pair partner. And, $E_S \times 1(\text{Different SES})$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a different SES than their pair partner. $E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$, $E_N \times 1(\text{Equal SES})$, and $E_N \times 1(\text{Different SES})$ have an analogous interpretation for the E_N treatment condition. We also control for the individual SES status dummies captured by the $1(\text{Different SES})$, equal SES is the omitted category. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. The dependent variable is based on the Tolerant Behavior Index (see the "Outcome Measurement and Survey Items" section S-2.9 for the exact procedure and underlying questions). Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The *F-tests p-values* section of this table presents the p-values for the respective coefficient equivalence two-sided *F-test*. Backreferenced:

Supplementary Table 23: SES Effect Heterogeneity - Endline

	(1) Democracy Preferred	(2) Poll Worker	(3) Donation to Anticorruption NGO	(4) Trust People	(5) Trust Fellow Mexican
$E_S \times 1(HigherSES)$	0.03 [-0.055, 0.113]	0.01 [-0.091, 0.102]	0.02 [-0.056, 0.095]	0.08 [-0.036, 0.186]	0.22 [0.063, 0.371]
$E_S \times 1(EqualSES)$	0.503 [0.038, 0.136]	0.908 [-0.123, 0.075]	0.617 [-0.047, 0.084]	0.184 [-0.116, 0.105]	0.006 [0.034, 0.256]
$E_S \times 1(LowerSES)$	0.05 0.270 [-0.047, 0.143]	-0.02 0.635 [-0.019, 0.153]	0.02 0.585 [-0.065, 0.086]	-0.01 0.921 [-0.074, 0.144]	0.11 0.133 [-0.083, 0.219]
$E_N \times 1(HigherSES)$	0.05 0.323 [-0.067, 0.101]	0.07 0.127 [-0.049, 0.128]	0.01 0.791 [-0.050, 0.097]	0.03 0.532 [-0.060, 0.150]	0.07 0.377 [-0.052, 0.241]
$E_N \times 1(EqualSES)$	0.323 0.03 [-0.066, 0.126]	0.127 -0.06 [-0.156, 0.031]	0.791 -0.04 [-0.103, 0.030]	0.532 0.01 [-0.093, 0.114]	0.377 -0.13 [-0.278, 0.018]
$E_N \times 1(LowerSES)$	0.07 0.07 [-0.016, 0.157]	-0.05 -0.05 [-0.137, 0.037]	-0.02 -0.02 [-0.091, 0.056]	-0.10 -0.10 [-0.202, -0.004]	-0.17 -0.17 [-0.321, -0.022]
U	0.02 [-0.031, 0.076]	0.01 0.602 [-0.038, 0.065]	0.03 0.145 [-0.011, 0.075]	0.04 0.155 [-0.015, 0.096]	0.05 0.291 [-0.043, 0.143]
Observations	1,651	1,750	1,659	1,750	1,750
R-squared	0.222	0.236	0.232	0.232	0.197
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
H3: $E_S \times 1(Higher SES) > E_N \times 1(Higher SES)$	0.41	0.72	0.54	0.32	0.09
H3: $E_S \times 1(Lower SES) < E_N \times 1(Lower SES)$	0.34	0.99	0.73	0.99	0.99
Mean dep. var.	0.80	0.79	0.88	0.32	3.12
SD dep. var.	0.40	0.41	0.33	0.47	0.66

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance test. Column 1 examined SES heterogeneity by estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{EE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Equal SES_i) + \beta_{DE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Different SES_i) + \beta_{EE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Equal SES_i) + \beta_{DE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Different SES_i) + \beta_U U_i + \gamma_D 1(Different SES_i) + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , and U_i refer to the Unequal treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. This specification decomposes socio-economic status by interacting the E_S and E_N treatment conditions with real-world SES captured by $E_S \times 1(Equal SES)$ and $E_S \times 1(Different SES)$. Analogous for the E_N treatment condition and real-world SES interaction. $E_S \times 1(Equal SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has SES equal to their pair partner. And, $E_S \times 1(Different SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a different SES than their pair partner. $E_N \times 1(Equal SES)$, $E_N \times 1(Equal SES)$, and $E_N \times 1(Different SES)$ have an analogous interpretation for the E_N treatment condition. We also control for the individual SES status dummies captured by the $1(Different SES)$, equal SES is the omitted category. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The numbers in rows starting with H3 are p-values associated to the one-tailed t-test for the hypothesis specified after H3: Backreferenced:

Supplementary Table 24: SES Effect Heterogeneity - Followup (3-weeks after treatment)

	(1) Attend Meeting	(2) Donation to Outgroup	(3) Donation to Ingroup
$E_S \times 1(HigherSES)$	0.11 [0.029,0.183]	52.71 [1.323,104.095]	10.24 [-43.742,64.228]
$E_S \times 1(EqualSES)$	0.007 [-0.081,0.080]	0.044 [27.652,64.271]	0.710 [-40.135,68.219]
$E_S \times 1(LowerSES)$	-0.00 0.991 0.07 [-0.022,0.155]	18.31 0.434 47.60 [-4.146,99.351]	14.04 0.611 13.57 [-42.420,69.558]
$E_N \times 1(HigherSES)$	0.143 0.12 0.008 [-0.014,0.130]	0.071 54.40 0.030 [-82.059,19.325]	0.634 26.25 0.346 [-73.756,39.163]
$E_N \times 1(EqualSES)$	0.143 0.12 0.008 [-0.014,0.130]	0.071 54.40 0.030 [-82.059,19.325]	0.634 26.25 0.346 [-73.756,39.163]
$E_N \times 1(LowerSES)$	0.115 0.12 0.001 [-0.041,0.062]	0.225 22.36 0.368 [-26.342,71.069]	0.548 6.17 0.822 [-47.766,60.099]
U	0.001 0.01 0.683	0.225 15.10 0.259	0.822 -5.73 0.712
Observations	1,567	1,567	1,567
R-squared	0.252	0.269	0.277
Wave	Followup		
Block FE	Yes	Followup	Followup
H3: $E_S \times 1(Higher SES) > E_N \times 1(Higher SES)$	0.58	0.52	0.68
H3: $E_S \times 1(Lower SES) < E_N \times 1(Lower SES)$	0.10	0.79	0.59
Mean dep. var.	0.81	170.68	256.72
SD dep. var.	0.39	201.25	231.17

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms as well as 95% confidence intervals and the p-value associated to the two-sided significance test. Column 1 examined SES heterogeneity by estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{EE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Equal SES_i) + \beta_{DE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Different SES_i) + \beta_{EE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Equal SES_i) + \beta_{DE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Different SES_i) + \beta_U U_i + \gamma_D 1(Different SES_i) + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ where Y_{ik} is the variable of interest for individual i in block k , and U_i refer to the Unequal treatment status of individual i (control is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is an indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter. This specification decomposes socio-economic status by interacting the E_S and E_N treatment conditions with real-world SES captured by $E_S \times 1(Equal SES)$ and $E_S \times 1(Different SES)$. Analogous for the E_N treatment condition and real-world SES interaction. $E_S \times 1(Equal SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has SES equal to their pair partner. And, $E_S \times 1(Different SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a different SES than their pair partner. $E_N \times 1(Equal SES)$, $E_N \times 1(Different SES)$, and $E_N \times 1(Different SES)$ have an analogous interpretation for the E_N treatment condition. We also control for the individual SES status dummies captured by the $1(Different SES)$, equal SES is the omitted category. γ_k controls for block k fixed effects. ε_i is the error term. Standard errors are clustered at the pair level. The numbers in rows starting with H3 are p-values associated to the one-tailed t-test for the hypothesis specified after H3: Backreferenced:

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