Interacting as Equals: How Contact Can Promote Tolerance Among Opposing Partisans

Supplementary Materials

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S-1 Materials and Methods

S-1.1 Sample Recruitment

We recruited participants from within Netquest's survey panel in Mexico. Netquest, a private firm, has about 1.5 million panelists worldwide, and about 196,000 across Mexico. We issued invitations by e-mail, in batches of several hundreds, to connect at a pre-specified time and date to conduct the actual study (further details on the logistics are provided in section S-1.3). We screened out a very small fraction of panelists who reported not being registered to vote. We asked Netquest to make a special effort to recruit across the socioeconomic spectrum, since lower income deciles are under-represented in their pool of panlists.

The sample we recruited was slightly younger and more educated than the 2020 census population of adults, which is unsurprising for an online study (Table T-6).

S-1.2 Randomization Procedure

Our experimental design employs blocked cluster randomization. Clusters consist of pairs of participants with opposing partisan sympathies. Treatment is assigned at the pair level. We used blocking to improve statistical power.

We used information about participants gathered from a pre-treatment screening survey to create pairs and to organize them into blocks. To form pairs, we used information on participants' partisanship, gleaned from a survey question that asked which party the participant would vote for if the election for president were held today. If participants selected "MORENA," we deemed them pro-incumbent. If participants selected any other political party, we deemed them anti-incumbent. All pairs consisted of one pro- and one anti-incumbent individual thus defined.

In addition to party loyalties, we collected feeling thermometers toward ordinary people who sympathize with the three largest parties (PRI, PAN, and MORENA), towards the parties themselves, and towards past presidential candidates from the three major parties. Additionally, we elicited socioeconomic status by asking respondents to choose, from among five sets of images of house facades, kitchens, and bedrooms corresponding to different socioeconomic strata, the set of images that best represented their own homes (Figure F-7). We validate these measures and provide more details on the composition of pro- and anti-incumbent partisan sympathizers in section S-2.5 (Tables T-7, T-8, T-10).

The algorithm we used to create blocked partnerships is illustrated in Figure F-1. First, we divided participants into pro- and anti-incumbent partisan sympathizers based on the vote-choice question referenced above. Second, within these partisan groups, using an optimal Greedy algorithm, we selected four participants to form clusters of similar people by minimizing Malhanobis distance (computed using feeling thermometers toward people who identify with the three largest parties, feelings toward AMLO, and the picture-based measure of SES). We used the `blockTools` software to implement this step (Moore 2012). Third, we randomly assigned the sets of four similar partisan sympathizers to an analogous set of four cross-partisans. This creates a block. Fourth, within each block, we randomly assigned each participant to a cross-partisan partner, thus forming four pairs.[1] Within each block, we then randomly assigned pairs to experimental conditions (C, U, E_N, E_S). For pairs assigned to the U condition, we additionally randomly assigned participants to be either the Leader (U_L) or the Follower (U_F).

Randomization achieved balance. Table T-3 shows balance across treatment con-

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[1] We also did this for the control group, even though the control condition entailed no interaction between members of a pair.

ditions on blocking covariates as well as other important covariates measured prior to treatment. We also assess balance in the main sample, which includes only participants that completed the followup survey (fielded approximately 3 weeks after treatment). Table T-5 shows that although there is (negligible) differential attrition, the main sample is well balanced. Finally, we find similar results for the sample that completed the endline survey (fielded immediately after treatment, Table T-4).

S-1.3 Online Conversation Logistics

This section describes the procedure we employed to coordinate pair-wise online contact sessions.

The chat portion of the experiment took place on August 24-26, 2021 and August 30-September 1, 2021. On each of these six days, at a pre-specified time of day, participants followed a link that directed them to the study. They completed a baseline survey, were randomized to partners and to treatments as described above, completed the synchronous chat (except for those in pairs assigned to the no-contact control condition, who did not chat) and associated tasks, and took the endline survey, all within 40 minutes.

The day before each study day, we sent out an invitation email that included a link to a short screening survey to several hundred panelists. That survey alerted them to the fact that they might receive an invitation the next morning to join the study in the afternoon. We issued invitations only to those who stated that they were eligible to vote and available at the time of the study. We aimed to invite about one half MORENA supporters and one half supporters of other political parties, since anyone who logged on but could not be paired up could not participate in the study (recall that treatment assignment was conducted at the pair level). These dropped participants would still

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have spent time answering the baseline questionnaire and would have been paid a participation fee, wasting project resources.

The invitation email sent the day before the study that contained the link for the screening survey also included a link for the main study. Panelists were asked to log on at a specific time in the afternoon, to participate in the study. They were informed that they would not be able to participate if they logged on more than five minutes after the appointed time. Upon clicking on the link, participants were directed to the baseline survey, which was programmed on Qualtrics. At the start of the survey, participants were asked the questions that would later be used by our algorithm as blocking covariates, other that the vote choice question that we had asked the day before in the screening survey. Then, while participants completed the remainder of the baseline survey, we downloaded the blocking covariate data from Qualtrics to feed it to the algorithm that would implement our experimental design (i.e., blocking, pairing participants, and randomizing treatments). Simultaneously, we used this window of time to create online chatrooms for each pair. To do this, we utilized the Chatter software, which has an API that researchers can use to create users, create chatrooms with specific instructions (i.e., our treatments), and assign users to chatrooms .

Fewer than 3% of participants that logged on were dropped from the study because they did not complete the pairing questions that appeared toward the start of the baseline survey within 13 minutes of the appointed start time (i.e., eight minutes after the end of the five-minute grace period) or, in a very few cases, because they failed the simple attention check question in the baseline survey.

At the 15 minute mark after the appointed time, participants could advance to their pre-assigned chatroom with their pre-assigned partner (participants who completed the baseline before that moment or before their partner arrived were asked to wait so

that both members of a pair would begin the chat section of the study simultaneously).

Participants then chatted and completed the tasks outlined in the "Treatment Conditions" section (S-2.2) while a visible eight-minute timer counted down from the moment that both members of the pair entered the chatroom. When the timer ran out, participants could advance to the endline survey, also programmed on Qualtrics.

Approximately 3 weeks later, all participants who were assigned to a pair at baseline were invited to complete a followup survey. The followup survey was in the field during September 17-24, 2021, with 75% of participants completing the survey the day it was distributed. Therefore, a majority of participants completed the followup 2.5 to 3.5 weeks after treatment.

S-1.4 Balance

Balance checks for participants who completed the baseline, endline, and followup surveys, respectively, are presented in Tables T-3, T-4, and T-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 re-

ject, 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 (Table T-3), for those who completed the endline survey immediately following treatment (Table T-4), and for those who completed the followup survey three weeks after treatment T-5.

S-1.5   Attrition

We test whether participant attrition rates differs by treatment assignment. Our primary definition of attrition is whether participants answered the main outcome variables (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 Table T-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, and we find that the main results in the paper hold under this robustness check (Figure F-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-1.6 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 F-3(a), F-5, and F-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 (Table T-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 Table T-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 (Table T-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 Table T-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-1.7 Estimation

Our main results are estimates of intent-to-treat (ITT) effects based on the following equation:

$$Y_{i,p(i),k(p)} = \alpha + \beta_E E_{i,p(i)} + \beta_U U_{i,p(i)} + \gamma X_{p(i)} + \theta_{k(i)} + \varepsilon_{i,p(i),k(p)}, \tag{1}$$

where i indexes individuals, p indexes the pair to which the individual belongs, and k indexes the block to which the pair p belongs (reflecting the block randomization). $Y_{i,p(i),k(p)}$ is the outcome variable of interest for individual i in block k (for instance the tolerant behavior index). $E_{p(i)}$ is an indicator for assignment of pair p to the equal-status condition, and $U_{p(i)}$ indicates assignment to unequal status. The control group $C_{p(i)}$ is the omitted category, therefore, average outcomes for the control group are captured by α.[2]

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[2]The no-contact control group C is dropped from the analysis when the dependent variable concerns the chat content, because participants assigned to C by design did not interact. In such instances the omitted category is specified in the table notes.

Block dummies $\theta_{k(i)}$ reflect the blocked randomization design. $X_{p(i)}$ is a matrix of pre-treatment covariates, included to increase statistical power. These covariates include the outcome variable $Y_{i,p(i),k(p)}$ measured at baseline and an indicator variable ($Morena_i$) that takes the value of 1 if individual i is a MORENA supporter.[3] Standard errors are robust and clustered at the pair level.

Coefficient β_E estimates the intent-to-treat effect of pair-level assignment to equal-status contact (E) compared to no contact (C). Similarly, β_U estimates the intent-to-treat effect of assignment to unequal-status contact (U) compared to no contact (C). While the effects of contact vs. no contact are of interest and constitute the focus of most of the relevant empirical literature, our primary focus is testing whether, *conditional on contact taking place*, contact under equal status is more effective than contact under unequal status. This requires testing β_E against β_U. We perform these hypotheses tests and report the p-values in the regression tables.

We run additional specifications to estimate the effects of the randomizations we performed within the E and U conditions. These specifications are represented by equation 2.

$$Y_{i,p(i),k(p)} = \alpha + \beta_{E_N} E_{Ni,p(i)} + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si,p(i)} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li,p(i)} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi,p(i)} + \gamma X_{p(i)} + \theta_{k(i)} + \varepsilon_{i,p(i),k(p)},$$
(2)

As explained in the body of the article, a random subset of pairs assigned to E were assigned to information-revelation about their partner's socioeconomic status (SES)

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[3]In some cases, the outcome variable was not measured at baseline and therefore was not included as a lagged control. These variables are: Guess Partisanship Correctly, Guess SES Correctly, Recall Chat, Dictator Game, Willingness to Attend Future Meeting, Tolerant Behavior Index, chat content variables, Understand Outparty Vote, Willingness to Talk with Outparty Sympathizer, Democracy Preferred, Majority Vote, Poll Worker, Donation to Anti-Corruption NGO, Trust People, and Trust a Fellow Mexican.

(E_S). In that condition, each individual in the pair learned which of the five sets of pictures (of house rooms and facades) was selected by their partner. In the rest of the individuals in pairs assigned to E (denoted E_N) were not provided with information about their partner's SES. Moreover, individuals within a pair assigned to U were respectively randomized into the roles Leader (U_L) or Follower (U_F). The variables $E_{Ni,p(i)}$, $E_{Si,p(i)}$, $U_{Li,p(i)}$ and $U_{Fi,p(i)}$ respectively indicate assignment of a pair to E_N and E_S, and assignment of an individual to U_L and U_F.

The effect of revealing real-world SES within a pair is estimated by comparing the coefficients β_{E_N} vs. β_{E_S}. The effect of being a Leader vs. a Follower (within a pair assigned to U) is obtained by comparing the coefficients β_{U_L} vs. β_{U_F}.[4]

S-1.8 Main Results

Columns 5 and 6 in Table T-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-2.8 further below.

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[4]Estimation uses robust standard errors clustered at the pair level. As before, for dependent variables that are not defined for the control group C, that group is not used in the analysis and a different omitted category is specified in the regression tables.

Column 1 in Table T-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.[5] 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 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).

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

Relationship to findings in Lowe (2021):   Lowe (2021) studies intergroup contact in an Indian cricket league. 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-1.9   Additional Pre-Registered Analyses

Results for additional pre-registered analyses are shown in Tables T-14, T-15, T-16, T-17, T-18, and T-19. All results described below refer to variables measured at followup approximately 3 weeks after treatment unless noted otherwise.

Heterogeneous treatment effects by relative SES.   Table T-14 explores whether equal-status contact with revelation of one's partner's SES has differential effects when the individual has higher vs. equal vs. lower than that of her paired partner.[6] 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

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

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).[7] Our findings are the same as in the analysis comparing E_S vs E_N that pools all relative-SES categories (Column 6 in Table T-13). Specifically, within each of the three categories (higher/equal/lower SES than one's paired partner), receiving information about a partner's SES vs. not receiving it made no difference to the effects ot equal-status contact.

Attitudes toward outparty sympathizers. Columns 1 and 2 in Table T-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 Table T-15). Equal-status contact also renders respondents more

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[7]We 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.

interested in talking with an outparty supporter (column 3).[8]

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 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 Table T-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 Table T-15).

Perceived traits of outparty sympathizers. Table T-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

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[8]For 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.

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.

Democracy-related variables. We assessed support for democracy using 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. These three items were measured only at endline (that is, immediately after treatment). For reasons of space, they were omitted from the followup.

Table T-18 reports intent-to-treat estimates. We find that equal-status contact significantly increased the willingness of participants to report democracy as their preferred form of government, in comparison with no contact (column 1). In contrast, equal status contact had no discernible effect on either "majority vote" or "poll worker,"

consistent with findings in (Santoro and Broockman 2022).

Additional pre-specified outcome variables   We included various additional outcome measures in the endline survey that immediately followed treatment. Results are displayed in Table T-19. We find no effect of contact under either equal or unequal status on self-reported willingness to (hypothetically) donate to an anti-corruption NGO, on generalized trust, nor on trust in a fellow Mexican.

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 Korus[9]. 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-2.8. 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-

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[9]For 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 F-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 F-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

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Figure F-5. Participants whose paired partner indicated they usually voted for a party *other than* MORENA saw this the set of logos in Figure F-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 F-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 <u>OTHER THAN</u> 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"]*)

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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 Table T-7, 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 F-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?

Education level	*Points assigned*
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?

Number of bathrooms	*Points assigned*
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?

Number of automobiles	Points assigned
0	0
1	22
2 or more	43

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

Internet service	Points assigned
No	0
Yes	32

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

Number of workers	Points assigned
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.amai.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.

Table T-8 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.

Table T-8 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 Table T-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, Table T-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   Analysis of Chat Content

Chat contents indicate that our treatments achieved their intended manipulations. Table T-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 (Mohammad and Turney 2010, 2013).[10] 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

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[10]Available at https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=syuzhet. Accessed of October 14, 2022.

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-2.8   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-2.8.1   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 out-party 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-2.8.2 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 the 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-2.8.3 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**?
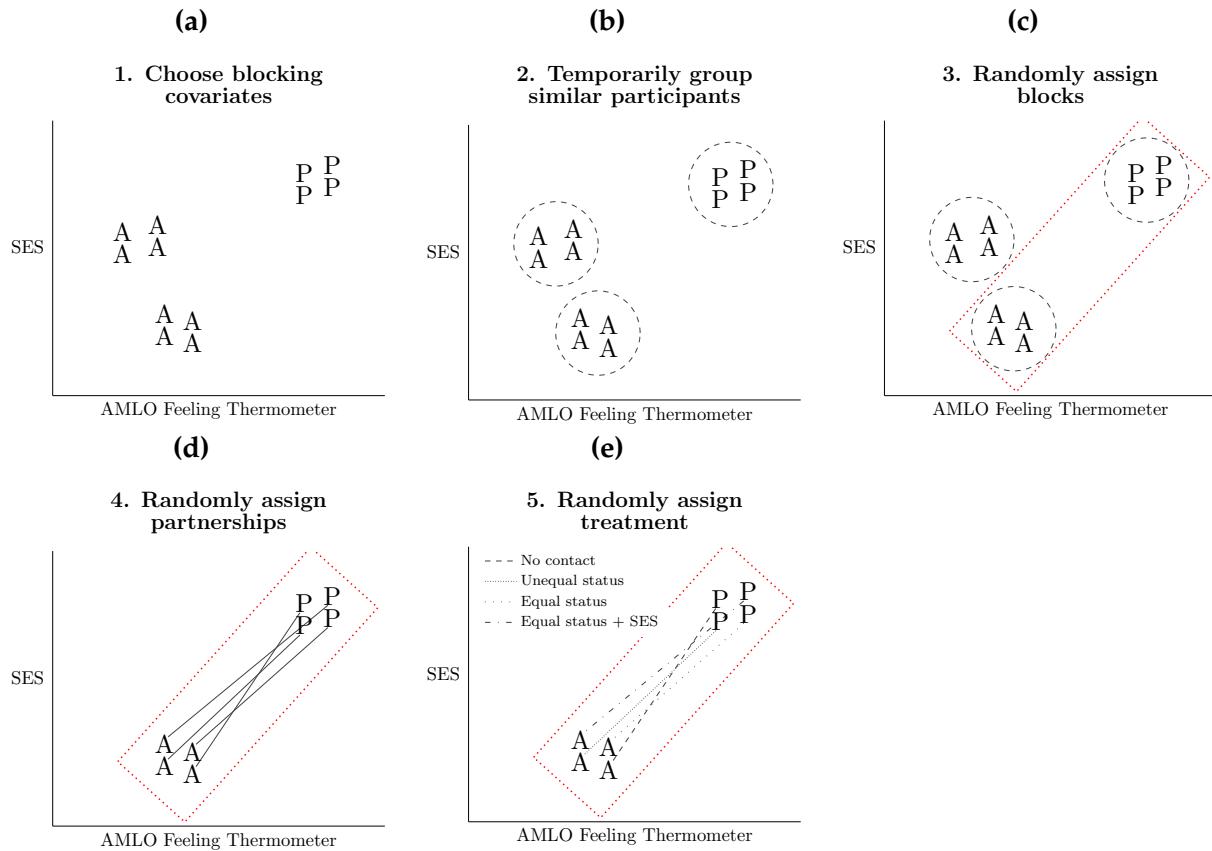
- PRI

- 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

Figure F-1: Illustration of Block Cluster Design Algorithm

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

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

(a) 1. Introduction

Chatter ☰

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

Chatter ☰

Las siguientes pantallas se verán así:

Chatter ☰

Las instrucciones y ejercicios aparecerán en esta parte de la pantalla

userG4S21: Los mensajes de la otra persona aparecerán aquí
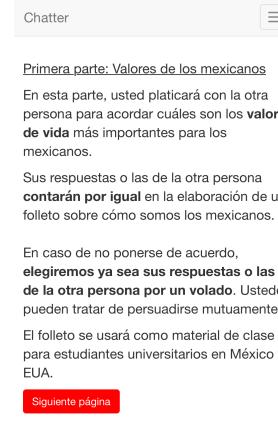
Lo que usted escriba aparecerá aquí

Escribir una respuesta...

Enviar   Tiempo restante: 0:00:09:12

Siguiente página

(c) 3. Task 1 Instructions

Chatter ☰

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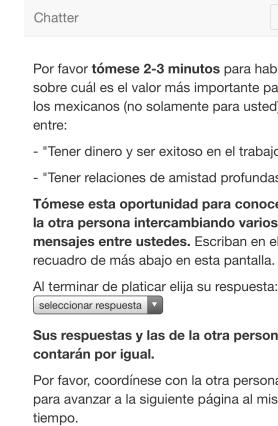
Sus respuestas o las de la otra persona **contarán por igual** en la elaboración de un folleto sobre cómo somos los mexicanos.

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

Chatter ☰

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. Escriban 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, coordínese 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.
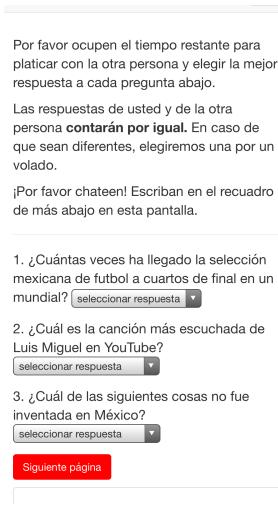
Pulse "siguiente página" para comenzar esta parte del ejercicio.

Siguiente página

Escribir una respuesta...

Enviar

(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! Escriban en el recuadro de más abajo en esta pantalla.
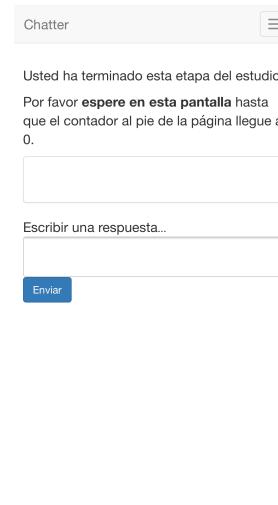
1. ¿Cuántas veces ha llegado la selección mexicana de futbol a cuartos de final en un mundial? seleccionar respuesta ▾

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.

Escribir una respuesta...

Enviar

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 F-4 outlines the elements of these instructions that varied depending on treatment assignment.

Figure F-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 F-4 outlines the elements of these instructions that varied depending on treatment assignment.

Figure F-4: Chatter User Interface and Conversation Instructions Overview

	Unequal status	Equal status	Equal status + SES revelation
Screen name	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 tables 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.
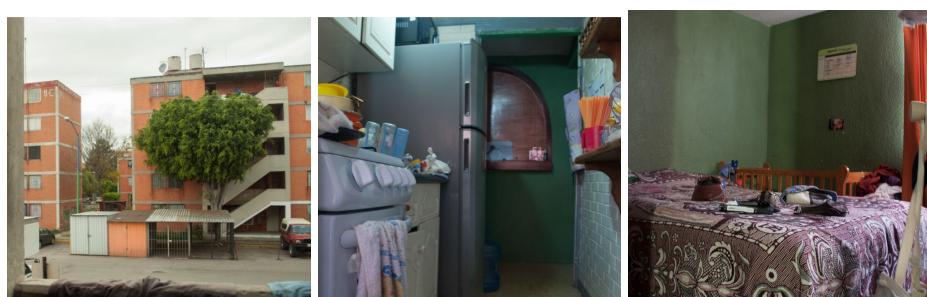
Figure F-5: MORENA Party Logo
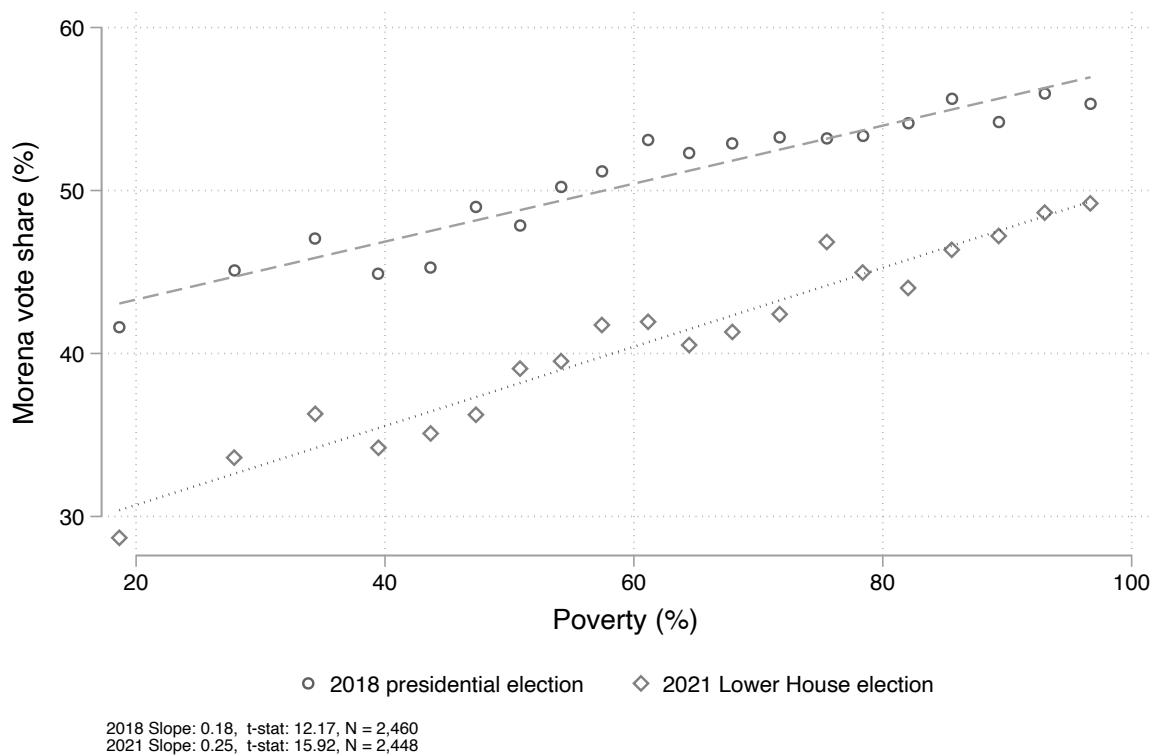
Figure F-6: Non-MORENA Party Logos

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Figure F-7: Socioeconomic Status Pictures

(5)

(4)

(3)

(2)

(1)
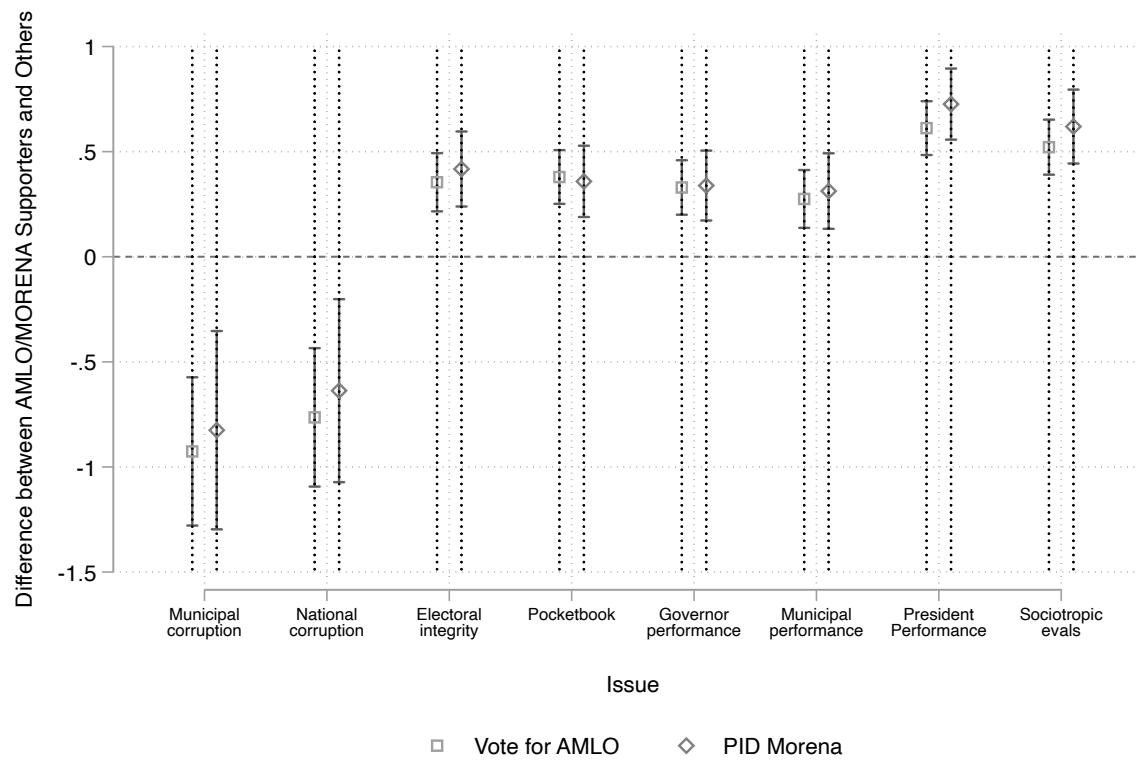
Figure F-8: MORENA Vote Share and Poverty by Municipality in 2018 and 2021
Federal Elections

2018 Slope: 0.18, t-stat: 12.17, N = 2,460
2021 Slope: 0.25, t-stat: 15.92, N = 2,448
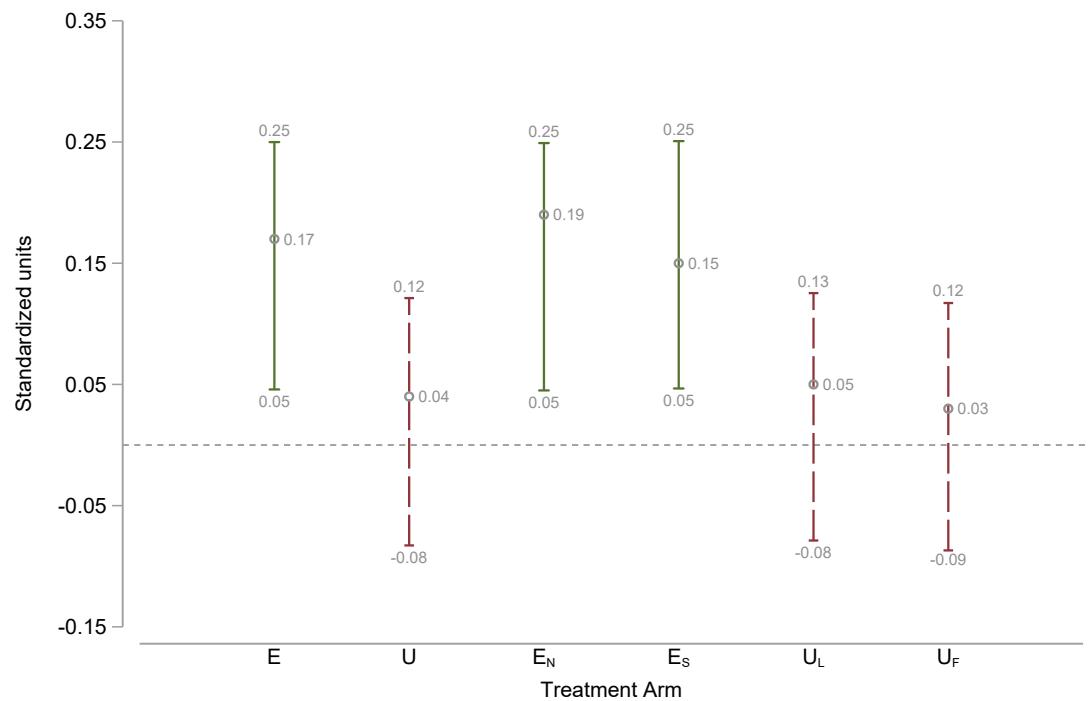
Notes: This figure plots the relationship between MORENA vote share and poverty at the municipal level, using a binned-scatter-plot for the 2018 Presidential election and the 2021 Lower House election. Electoral data come from the National Electoral Institute (INE). Data on the percent of people living in poverty comes from the Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL)

Figure F-9: Issue Preference Differences between MORENA vs. non-MORENA Supporters Identified by Vote Choice vs. Partisan Identity (PID)

Notes: N=879-956 for vote choice classification; N=566-619 for party identification classification. 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 (Greene et al. 2018).

Figure F-10: Lee Bounds

This figure presents Lee-bounds (Lee 2009) estimates for our main outcome, the Tolerant Behavior Index at followup presented in Figure 2 of the main text. The dots show the point estimates of the treatment effects. The bars denote Lee bounds with a 95% confidence level.

Figure F-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.

S-4 Tables

Table T-1: Sample Sizes

	Invited		Baseline		Endline		Follow Up	
	Individual	Full Partnership	Individual	Full Partnership	Individual	Full Partnership	Individual	Full Partnership
E_N	780	780	754	728	528	400	675	586
E_S	780	780	752	724	494	352	685	608
U	780	780	750	722	504	372	693	620
C	780	780	759	738	699	626	708	640
Total	3120	3120	3015	2912	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.

Table T-2: Attrition

	Attrition Individual		Attrition Pair	
Panel A: Control as the omitted group				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
E	0.031**		0.047*	
	(0.013)		(0.025)	
U	0.013		0.018	
	(0.015)		(0.029)	
E_S		0.022		0.028
		(0.016)		(0.029)
E_N		0.040**		0.066**
		(0.016)		(0.030)
U_L		0.010		-0.002
		(0.019)		(0.034)
U_F		0.016		0.041
		(0.019)		(0.038)
Observations	3,015	3,015	1,456	1,456
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
F-test p-values				
All equal to 0	0.0602	0.151	0.157	0.194
All equal	0.201	0.422	0.260	0.283
$E_S = E_N$		0.287		0.227
$E_S = U_L$		0.542		0.384
$E_S = U_F$		0.761		0.746
$E_N = U_L$		0.128		0.056
$E_N = U_F$		0.228		0.525
$U_L = U_F$		0.789		0.312
Control Mean.	0.091	0.091	0.176	0.176
Control SD.	0.288	0.288	0.381	0.381

Panel B: Contact-only conditions; unequal-status (U) is the omitted group

	Attrition Individual		Attrition Pair	
E	0.018		0.029	
	(0.014)		(0.026)	
E_S		0.009		0.011
		(0.016)		(0.030)
E_N		0.027		0.048
		(0.017)		(0.031)
Observations	2,256	2,256	1,087	1,087
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
F-test p-values				
All equal to 0		0.252		0.268
All equal		0.279		0.227
U Mean.	0.104	0.104	0.194	0.194
U SD.	0.305	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. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [11]

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

	N	C (mean)	E		U		E = U (p value)	E_N = E_S (p value)	U_L = U_F (p value)
			E_N	E_S	U_L	U_F			
			(difference in means estimates)						
Self-reported SES (picture choice)	3015	3.06	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.97	0.99	0.69
		(0.85)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)			
AMLO feeling thermometer	3015	5.22	-0.11	0.00	0.07	-0.24*	0.70	0.29	0.03
		(3.61)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.13)			
PAN partisan feeling thermometer	3015	4.32	0.04	-0.04	0.19	-0.20	0.93	0.44	0.01
		(2.81)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.13)			
PRI partisan feeling thermometer	3015	3.26	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.73	1.00	0.27
		(2.79)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.13)			
MORENA partisan feeling thermometer	3015	5.32	-0.07	0.01	0.04	-0.07	0.87	0.45	0.40
		(3.23)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)			
Sex (female)	3015	0.44	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.75	1.00	0.86
		(0.50)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)			
Age (years)	3015	34.90	-0.45	-0.75	0.33	-1.09	0.67	0.61	0.10
		(11.64)	(0.61)	(0.59)	(0.76)	(0.74)			
Completed high school	3015	0.93	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.49	0.67
		(0.26)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)			
SES reported by panel provider	3015	2.71	-0.05	0.03	-0.06	-0.05	0.44	0.27	0.95
		(1.42)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)			
Political interest	3015	1.94	0.02	-0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.82	0.25	0.15
		(0.76)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)			
Voted in 2018	3015	1.17	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.77	0.48	0.39
		(0.40)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)			
Outparty partisan feeling thermometer	3015	2.73	0.04	-0.02	0.10	-0.09	0.98	0.52	0.17
		(2.35)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)			
Outparty party feeling thermometer	3015	2.33	-0.15	-0.11	-0.16	-0.28**	0.32	0.70	0.42
		(2.41)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.13)			
Outparty intelligence	3015	2.31	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.09*	0.40	0.77	0.09
		(0.97)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)			
Outparty honesty	3015	2.40	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.15**	0.14	0.41	0.05
		(1.00)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)			
Outparty similar values	3015	2.29	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.14**	0.24	0.52	0.12
		(1.08)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)			
Rich care	3015	1.58	0.02	0.02	0.11*	0.02	0.30	0.95	0.22
		(0.96)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)			
Government supports the poor	3015	3.84	-0.05	0.10	-0.04	0.00	0.46	0.03	0.70
		(1.40)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)			

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. Robust standard errors shown in parenthesis. *p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01. *Backreferenced:* [7,10,10]

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

	N	C (mean)	E E_N	E_S	U U_L	U_F	$E = U$ (p value)	$E_N = E_S$ (p value)	$U_L = U_F$ (p value)
				(difference in means estimates)					
Self-reported SES (picture choice)	2225	3.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.87	0.76	0.64
		(0.83)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)			
AMLO feeling thermometer	2225	5.22	-0.16	-0.05	0.05	-0.26*	0.96	0.39	0.10
		(3.63)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.15)			
PAN partisan feeling thermometer	2225	4.33	0.13	0.04	0.14	-0.17	0.35	0.45	0.08
		(2.80)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.15)			
PRI partisan feeling thermometer	2225	3.25	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.75	0.82	0.58
		(2.76)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.16)			
MORENA partisan feeling thermometer	2225	5.34	-0.09	-0.06	0.01	-0.08	0.68	0.84	0.58
		(3.24)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.14)			
Sex (female)	2225	0.44	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.51	0.83	0.54
		(0.50)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)			
Age (years)	2225	34.92	-1.03	-0.77	-1.08	-1.82**	0.40	0.73	0.49
		(11.73)	(0.71)	(0.69)	(0.91)	(0.89)			
Completed high school	2225	0.93	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.45	0.05	0.29
		(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)			
SES reported by panel provider	2225	2.69	0.00	-0.04	0.07	0.00	0.49	0.68	0.56
		(1.43)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.10)			
Political interest	2225	1.93	0.00	-0.05	-0.03	0.09*	0.22	0.28	0.08
		(0.76)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)			
Voted in 2018	2225	1.17	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.45	0.66	0.11
		(0.40)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)			
Outparty partisan feeling thermometer	2225	2.76	0.08	-0.09	0.07	-0.02	0.82	0.19	0.58
		(2.36)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)			
Outparty party feeling thermometer	2225	2.35	-0.20*	-0.18	-0.16	-0.22	0.96	0.87	0.73
		(2.42)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.15)			
Outparty intelligence	2225	2.32	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.09	0.56	0.76	0.26
		(0.98)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)			
Outparty honesty	2225	2.41	-0.09	-0.03	-0.03	-0.15**	0.47	0.34	0.16
		(1.00)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)			
Outparty similar values	2225	2.29	-0.03	-0.03	-0.08	-0.15*	0.16	0.98	0.43
		(1.09)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.07)			
Rich care	2225	1.59	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.76	0.46	0.44
		(0.96)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)			
Government supports the poor	2225	3.82	-0.02	0.09	-0.14	0.02	0.22	0.20	0.22
		(1.40)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.10)			

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. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [7,10,10]

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

	N	C (mean)	E		U		E = U (p value)	$E_N = E_S$ (p value)	$U_L = U_F$ (p value)
			E_N	E_S	U_L	U_F			
			(difference in means estimates)						
Self-reported SES (picture choice)	2454	3.04	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.03	0.88	0.50	0.36
		(0.85)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)			
AMLO feeling thermometer	2454	5.25	-0.01	-0.07	0.19	-0.34**	0.71	0.65	0.00
		(3.59)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)			
PAN partisan feeling thermometer	2454	4.32	0.05	-0.04	0.20	-0.14	0.79	0.45	0.04
		(2.84)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.15)			
PRI partisan feeling thermometer	2454	3.23	0.12	0.04	0.22	-0.01	0.86	0.53	0.18
		(2.79)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.15)			
MORENA partisan feeling thermometer	2454	5.33	0.00	-0.03	0.19	-0.22	0.99	0.74	0.01
		(3.21)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.13)			
Sex (female)	2454	0.45	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.49	0.24	0.67
		(0.50)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)			
Age (years)	2454	35.50	-0.49	-0.93	0.19	-0.68	0.43	0.53	0.36
		(11.73)	(0.70)	(0.69)	(0.84)	(0.83)			
Completed high school	2454	0.93	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.24	0.32	0.59
		(0.26)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)			
SES reported by panel provider	2454	2.67	-0.04	0.03	-0.08	-0.05	0.38	0.37	0.74
		(1.41)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)			
Political interest	2454	1.93	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	0.05	0.48	0.94	0.09
		(0.75)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)			
Voted in 2018	2434	1.17	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.62	0.88
		(0.41)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)			
Outparty partisan feeling thermometer	2454	2.74	0.04	-0.12	0.21	-0.12	0.38	0.17	0.03
		(2.34)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.14)			
Outparty party feeling thermometer	2437	2.34	-0.14	-0.17	-0.12	-0.31**	0.56	0.78	0.25
		(2.40)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.14)			
Outparty intelligence	2448	2.31	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.10	0.64	0.71	0.11
		(0.96)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)			
Outparty honesty	2446	2.36	-0.01	0.05	0.03	-0.15**	0.14	0.33	0.02
		(0.98)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)			
Outparty similar values	2446	2.29	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.17**	0.17	0.76	0.07
		(1.10)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)			
Rich care	2443	1.60	0.02	0.03	0.09	-0.01	0.71	0.78	0.21
		(0.96)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)			
Government supports the poor	2440	3.81	-0.09	0.08	-0.01	0.01	1.00	0.06	0.85
		(1.40)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.09)			

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. Robust standard errors are reported in parenthesis. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [7,10,10]

Table T-6: Demographics of Sample, Compared to 2020 Census

	N	Analysis Sample	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.
Backreferenced: [6]

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Table T-7: Validating Picture-Based Measure of SES

Picture Set	Design Sample			Analysis Sample		
	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
1 (Highest SES)	2.42	1.59	31	2.24	1.54	25
2	1.82	1.05	762	1.77	1.00	620
3	2.72	1.33	1,522	2.69	1.33	1,196
4	3.39	1.37	597	3.34	1.36	453
5 (Lowest SES)	3.99	1.27	208	4.03	1.30	160

Notes: Entries show the mean NSE for participants choosing each Picture Set, as well standard deviations and frequencies.
Backreferenced: [6,29]

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

		Design Sample		Analysis Sample	
		Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
AMLO Feeling Thermometer	Pro	7.92	2.01	7.91	2.04
	Anti	2.46	2.69	2.49	2.69
Morena Feeling Thermometer	Pro	7.83	1.94	7.83	1.96
	Anti	2.50	2.64	2.53	2.64
PRI Feeling Thermometer	Pro	1.53	2.11	1.49	2.08
	Anti	4.05	2.89	4.06	2.93
PAN Feeling Thermometer	Pro	2.39	2.36	2.35	2.35
	Anti	5.24	2.82	5.25	2.86
Picture-Based SES	Pro	3.17	0.85	3.15	0.83
	Anti	2.95	0.86	2.93	0.87
NSE	Pro	2.93	1.42	2.89	1.42
	Anti	2.49	1.38	2.43	1.37

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: [6,34,34]

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

	I(Morena supporter)		AMLO thermometer	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SES: from highest to lowest				
2	0.04		-0.92	
	(0.15)		(1.12)	
3	0.35**		1.32	
	(0.15)		(1.13)	
4	0.42***		1.60	
	(0.16)		(1.16)	
5	0.40**		2.14*	
	(0.16)		(1.19)	
Education				
Middle School		0.40**		1.87*
		(0.16)		(1.11)
High school		0.29*		1.02
		(0.16)		(1.11)
Technical Degree		0.19		0.59
		(0.16)		(1.12)
Incomplete Undergraduate		0.23		0.26
		(0.16)		(1.10)
Complete Undergraduate		0.12		-0.23
		(0.16)		(1.10)
Graduate		0.05		-0.91
		(0.16)		(1.14)
Observations	2,454	2,416	2,454	2,416
R-squared	0.046	0.030	0.224	0.211
Mean dep. var.	0.500	0.500	5.197	5.197
SD dep. var.	0.500	0.500	3.608	3.608

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 cateogry) 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. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:*

Table T-10: : Participants' Party Preference

	Design Sample	Analysis Sample
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: [6,35,35]

Table T-11: Immediate Effect of Contact - Endline

| | Guess partisanship right | | Guess SES right | |
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
E_S	0.08	0.08	0.07**	0.07**
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)
U	0.04		-0.03	
	(0.05)		(0.03)	
U_L		0.06		-0.02
		(0.06)		(0.04)
U_F		0.02		-0.03
		(0.06)		(0.04)
Observations	760	760	1,288	1,288
R-squared	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F-tests p-values				
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. 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 and 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 *F*-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [12,12,12,12]

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

	Recall Chat	
	(1)	(2)
E	0.78***	
	(0.02)	
U	0.78***	
	(0.03)	
E_N		0.77***
		(0.02)
E_S		0.79***
		(0.03)
U_L		0.77***
		(0.03)
U_F		0.78***
		(0.03)
Observations	1,545	1,545
R-squared	0.65	0.65
Wave	Followup	Followup
Block FE	Yes	Yes
F-tests p-values		
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	0.09	0.09
Control SD	(0.29)	(0.29)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. 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 and 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$.
Backreferenced:

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

	Donations to Outparty		Willingness to attend meeting		Tolerant behavior index	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E	24.11***		0.05***		0.17***	
	(9.34)		(0.02)		(0.05)	
U	14.03		-0.01		0.04	
	(10.94)		(0.02)		(0.05)	
E_N		22.10**		0.06***		0.19***
		(11.02)		(0.02)		(0.05)
E_S		26.04**		0.03		0.15***
		(10.97)		(0.02)		(0.05)
U_L		15.77		-0.00		0.05
		(14.36)		(0.03)		(0.07)
U_F		12.35		-0.01		0.03
		(14.28)		(0.03)		(0.07)
Observations	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454
R-squared	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
Wave	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			F-tests p-values			
All equal to 0	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
All equal	0.32	0.77	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06
$E_N = E_S$		0.73		0.12		0.44
$U_L = U_F$		0.85		0.83		0.79
$E_N = U_L$		0.67		0.01		0.06
$E_N = U_F$		0.52		0.01		0.03
$E_S = U_L$		0.49		0.20		0.18
$E_S = U_F$		0.36		0.12		0.10
Control Mean	170.50	170.50	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00
Control SD	(200.30)	(200.30)	(0.40)	(0.40)	(1.00)	(1.00)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. 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 and 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-2.8. 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 *F*-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$.
Backreferenced: [15,15,17]

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

	Tolerant behavior Index (1)
$E_S \times 1(Higher\ SES)$	0.23**
	(0.09)
$E_S \times 1(Equal\ SES)$	0.09
	(0.09)
$E_S \times 1(Lower\ SES)$	0.11
	(0.09)
$E_N \times 1(Higher\ SES)$	0.36***
	(0.09)
$E_N \times 1(Equal\ SES)$	0.07
	(0.09)
$E_N \times 1(Lower\ SES)$	0.15*
	(0.09)
U	0.04
	(0.05)
Observations	2,454
R-squared	0.18
Wave	Followup
Block FE	Yes
F-tests p-values	
All equal to 0	0.00
All equal	0.04
$E_S \times 1(Higher\ SES) = E_N \times 1(Higher\ SES)$	0.17
$E_S \times 1(Equal\ SES) = E_N \times 1(Equal\ SES)$	0.82
$E_S \times 1(Lower\ SES) = E_N \times 1(Lower\ SES)$	0.68
Mean dep. var.	0.00
SD dep. var.	(1.00)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. Column 1 examined SES heterogeneity by estimating $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{HE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Higher\ SES_i) + \beta_{EE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Equal\ SES_i) + \beta_{LE_N} E_{Ni} \times 1(Lower\ SES_i) + \beta_{HE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Higher\ SES_i) + \beta_{EE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Equal\ SES_i) + \beta_{LE_S} E_{Si} \times 1(Lower\ SES_i) + \beta_U U_i + \gamma_H 1(Higher\ SES_i) + \gamma_L 1(Lower\ SES_i) + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$ 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 and 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 $E_S \times 1(Higher\ SES)$, $E_S \times 1(Equal\ SES)$, and $E_S \times 1(Lower\ SES)$. Analogous for the E_N treatment condition and real-world SES interaction. $E_S \times 1(Higher\ SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a higher SES than their pair partner. $E_S \times 1(Equal\ SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has SES equal to their pair partner. And, $E_S \times 1(Lower\ SES)$ takes on the value 1 if the participant is in the E_S treatment arm and has a lower SES than their pair partner. $E_N \times 1(Higher\ SES)$, $E_N \times 1(Equal\ SES)$, and $E_N \times 1(Lower\ SES)$ have an analogous interpretation for the E_N treatment condition. We also control for the individual SES status dummies captured by the $1(Higher\ SES)$ and $1(Lower\ SES)$ 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-2.8 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [17,17]

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

	Understand vote Outparty		Talk Outparty		Outparty partisans thermometer	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E	0.09*		0.10**		-0.08	
	(0.05)		(0.05)		(0.09)	
U	0.04		0.03		-0.23**	
	(0.06)		(0.06)		(0.10)	
E_N		0.11*		0.06		-0.12
		(0.06)		(0.06)		(0.10)
E_S		0.08		0.13**		-0.04
		(0.06)		(0.06)		(0.10)
U_L		0.07		0.04		-0.30**
		(0.08)		(0.08)		(0.14)
U_F		0.02		0.01		-0.15
		(0.08)		(0.08)		(0.13)
Observations	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454
R-squared	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.48	0.48
Wave	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F-tests p-values						
All equal to 0	0.23	0.50	0.11	0.24	0.08	0.19
All equal	0.36	0.75	0.17	0.38	0.10	0.28
$E_N = E_S$		0.66		0.28		0.44
$U_L = U_F$		0.62		0.82		0.37
$E_N = U_L$		0.66		0.74		0.18
$E_N = U_F$		0.29		0.54		0.83
$E_S = U_L$		0.93		0.24		0.06
$E_S = U_F$		0.47		0.14		0.41
Control Mean	2.91	2.91	2.62	2.62	3.19	3.19
Control SD	(1.25)	(1.25)	(1.17)	(1.17)	(2.52)	(2.52)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. 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 and 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-1.9 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [17,18,18,19]

Table T-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	0.02		0.02		0.08**	
	(0.04)		(0.04)		(0.04)	
U	0.04		0.04		0.07	
	(0.04)		(0.04)		(0.05)	
E_N		0.01		0.03		0.08*
		(0.04)		(0.04)		(0.05)
E_S		0.03		0.00		0.08*
		(0.04)		(0.04)		(0.05)
U_L		0.03		0.01		0.05
		(0.05)		(0.06)		(0.06)
U_F		0.06		0.08		0.10
		(0.05)		(0.06)		(0.06)
Observations	2,447	2,447	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445
R-squared	0.451	0.451	0.455	0.456	0.434	0.434
Wave	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup	Followup
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F-tests p-values						
All equal to 0	0.51	0.78	0.57	0.64	0.11	0.29
All equal	0.47	0.81	0.43	0.58	0.83	0.91
$E_N = E_S$		0.58		0.59		0.95
$U_L = U_F$		0.75		0.32		0.48
$E_N = U_L$		0.63		0.74		0.52
$E_N = U_F$		0.37		0.35		0.77
$E_S = U_L$		0.97		0.93		0.56
$E_S = U_F$		0.65		0.17		0.73
Control Mean	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.32	2.32
Control SD	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.04)	(1.04)	(1.10)	(1.10)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. 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 and 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-1.9 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 *F*-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [17,19]

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Table T-17: Immediate Effects - Endline

	Tolerant behavior index		Outparty partisans thermometer	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
E	0.42***		0.26***	
	(0.06)		(0.09)	
U	0.33***		0.22*	
	(0.07)		(0.13)	
E_N		0.39***		0.27**
		(0.07)		(0.11)
E_S		0.46***		0.24**
		(0.07)		(0.12)
U_L		0.34***		0.21
		(0.09)		(0.17)
U_F		0.32***		0.24
		(0.10)		(0.16)
Observations	1,550	1,550	1,750	1,750
R-squared	0.27	0.27	0.56	0.56
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		F-tests p-values		
All equal to 0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09
All equal	0.20	0.44	0.81	0.99
$E_N = E_S$		0.35		0.83
$U_L = U_F$		0.86		0.86
$E_N = U_L$		0.64		0.72
$E_N = U_F$		0.53		0.88
$E_S = U_L$		0.22		0.86
$E_S = U_F$		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. 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-2.8 for the exact procedure and underlying questions) and Outparty Sympathizers Feeling Thermometer (see the sections on S-2.8.3 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [17,19]

Table T-18: Immediate Effect on Democracy - Endline

	Democracy preferred		Majority vote		Poll worker	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E	0.04*		0.01		-0.00	
	(0.02)		(0.01)		(0.02)	
U	0.02		-0.01		0.01	
	(0.03)		(0.01)		(0.03)	
E_N		0.04		0.00		-0.02
		(0.03)		(0.01)		(0.03)
E_S		0.04		0.01		0.02
		(0.03)		(0.01)		(0.03)
U_L		0.03		0.00		0.05
		(0.03)		(0.01)		(0.03)
U_F		0.01		-0.01		-0.03
		(0.04)		(0.02)		(0.04)
Observations	1,651	1,651	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
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
			F-tests p-values			
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. 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-1.9 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 *F*-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [17,20]

Table T-19: Other Pre-Registered Outcomes - Endline

	Donations to anti-corruption NGO		Trust people		Trust a fellow Mexican	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E	0.20		0.01		0.03	
	(1.80)		(0.02)		(0.04)	
U	-2.84		0.04		0.05	
	(2.20)		(0.03)		(0.05)	
E_N		-2.92		-0.02		-0.07
		(2.13)		(0.03)		(0.04)
E_S		3.81*		0.04		0.13***
		(2.28)		(0.03)		(0.04)
U_L		-2.06		0.04		0.05
		(2.90)		(0.04)		(0.06)
U_F		-3.48		0.04		0.05
		(2.90)		(0.04)		(0.06)
Observations	1,659	1,659	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
R-squared	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.18	0.19
Wave	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline	Endline
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F-tests p-values						
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
$E_N = E_S$		0.01		0.09		0.00
$U_L = U_F$		0.71		0.91		0.99
$E_N = U_L$		0.78		0.15		0.07
$E_N = U_F$		0.86		0.21		0.08
$E_S = U_L$		0.07		0.95		0.22
$E_S = U_F$		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. 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 *F*-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:* [17,20]

Table T-20: Chat Contents

	Feelings of trust		Positive feelings		Number of words		Agreement words		Agreement words over total words	HH Index of words
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
E_S	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05	-1.61	-1.61	0.05	0.05	0.002	56.31
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(2.33)	(2.33)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.002)	(77.19)
U	-0.28*		-0.28		-3.69*		-0.22*		0.001	198.06**
	(0.17)		(0.21)		(2.11)		(0.13)		(0.002)	(78.94)
U_L		-0.14		-0.11		-1.92		-0.18		
		(0.19)		(0.26)		(2.48)		(0.15)		
U_F		-0.42**		-0.44*		-5.47**		-0.26		
		(0.19)		(0.25)		(2.37)		(0.16)		
Observations	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	918
R-squared	0.25	0.251	0.27	0.27	0.317	0.318	0.267	0.267	0.316	0.39
Wave	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat	Chat
Block FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			F-tests p-values							
All equal to 0	0.17	0.11	0.39	0.30	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.21	0.70	0.04
All equal	0.12	0.09	0.30	0.25	0.35	0.20	0.06	0.15	0.93	0.08
$E_S = U_L$		0.53		0.82		0.90		0.14		
$E_S = U_F$		0.03		0.12		0.12		0.06		
$U_L = U_F$		0.14		0.21		0.14		0.62		
E_N Mean	3.60	3.60	5.02	5.02	55.41	55.41	2.58	2.58	0.024	5596.00
E_N SD	(2.62)	(2.62)	(3.44)	(3.44)	(35.81)	(35.81)	(2.10)	(2.10)	(0.02)	(831.20)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. Columns 1, 3, 5, and 7 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 is the omitted group). $Morena_i$ is and 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 $Y_{ik} = \beta + \beta_{E_S} E_{Si} + \beta_{U_L} U_{Li} + \beta_{U_F} U_{Fi} + \beta_M Morena_i + \gamma_k + \varepsilon_i$. Specifications mirror the equation above but treatment status U is separated into Leader U_L and Follower U_F. Column 10 estimates 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-2.7. 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_S vs. U or E_N 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. Backreferenced: [35]

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

	Donations to in-group	
	(1)	(2)
E	11.67	
	(10.98)	
U	1.79	
	(12.36)	
E_N		5.40
		(13.21)
E_S		17.65
		(12.73)
U_L		13.53
		(15.49)
U_F		-9.76
		(15.61)
Observations	2,454	2,454
R-squared	0.182	0.183
Wave	Followup	Followup
Block FE	Yes	Yes
F-tests p-values		
All equal to 0	0.51	0.45
All equal	0.39	0.38
$E_N = E_S$		0.37
$U_L = U_F$		0.22
$E_N = U_L$		0.62
$E_N = U_F$		0.37
$E_S = U_L$		0.80
$E_S = U_F$		0.09
Control Mean	258.80	258.80
Control SD	(234.10)	(234.10)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:*

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

	Tolerant behavior Index (1)
$E_S \times 1(Equal\ SES)$	0.09
	(0.09)
$E_S \times 1(Different\ SES)$	0.17***
	(0.06)
$E_N \times 1(Equal\ SES)$	0.07
	(0.09)
$E_N \times 1(Different\ SES)$	0.26***
	(0.06)
U	0.04
	(0.05)
Observations	2,454
R-squared	0.176
Wave	Followup
Block FE	Yes
F-tests p-values	
All equal to 0	0.00
All equal	0.04
$E_S \times 1(Equal\ SES) = E_N \times 1(Equal\ SES)$	0.82
$E_S \times 1(Different\ SES) = E_N \times 1(Different\ SES)$	0.19
Control Mean	0.00
Control SD	(1.00)

Notes: This table presents OLS estimates for the experimental arms. 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 and 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. The dependent variable is based on the Tolerant Behavior Index (see the "Outcome Measurement and Survey Items" section S-2.8 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 F-test. *$p < .1$; **$p < .05$; ***$p < .01$. *Backreferenced:*

References