Feeling within reason

How appraisals shape emotional responses to politics

Rebasso, I.

Publication date
2023

7 Appendices

Chapter 2 Appendix

Deviations from the Pre-Analysis Plan

This study was pre-registerd on the Open Science Framework at: https://osf.io/r2tcf/?view$_only = d3e4bb2c46064635b27679f603a9f41e$. We deviated from the pre-analysis plan in two ways. First, the appraisal checks included in the final surveyed differed slightly. We combined intentionality in one measure after the cause appraisal to improve survey flow. We further dropped four items on the predictability of consequences because their question wording was not clear and they had been dropped from the most recent vesion of the GEA (in Table 2 and 3 of the Pre-Analysis Plan these appraisals have the codes Consfelt, Consexp, Consearfu, and Cofarfu). Finally, we dropped an item on image compatibility (Consimag) because we argue that this appraisal is already captured by moral acceptability. These decisions were made after pre-registration, which has led to these small discrepancies with the pre-analysis plan. Moreover, in this paper, we primarily focused on the discussion of appraisal profiles and the computational models of the five emotion labels. We report the pre-registered multinomial logistic regression below.

Table A1: Correlation of Prototypes with Israel and Schönbrodt (2019) Prototypes.

Appraisal	Political	Nonpolitical
suddenness	0.82**	0.9***
familiarity	0.28	0.53
predictability	0.64*	0.69*
pleasantness	0.99***	0.99***
goal	0.48	0.36
chance	-0.3	0.67*
intention	-0.13	0.69*
urgency	0.41	0.33
coping	0.73**	0.9***
power	0.36	0.35
adjust	0.53	0.95***
goal.pos	0.82**	0.95***
moral	0.81**	0.93***
norm	0.9***	0.82***

Table A2: Prototypes used for input to nonpolitical model (M1).

	ANGER	ANXIETY	DESPAIR	GUILT/SHAME	JOY/PLEAS
pleasantness	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.87
suddenness	0.64	0.75	0.65	0.45	0.40
predictability	0.26	0.18	0.32	0.60	0.38
familiarity	0.39	0.26	0.30	0.10	0.40
goal	0.76	0.81	0.77	0.71	0.75
moral	0.26	0.38	0.34	0.25	0.86
norm	0.72	0.42	0.32	0.75	0.11
chance	0.15	0.48	0.49	0.25	0.30
ownbeh	0.20	0.28	0.18	0.62	0.65
othbeh	0.90	0.54	0.45	0.40	0.66
intention	0.73	0.40	0.29	0.46	0.75
goal.pos	0.11	0.26	0.12	0.17	0.83
goal.neg	0.73	0.69	0.78	0.83	0.08
unjust	0.75	0.54	0.57	0.29	0.09
coping	0.67	0.57	0.43	0.79	0.27
urgency	0.59	0.68	0.50	0.15	0.37
power	0.24	0.15	0.18	0.29	0.45
adjust	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.42	0.16

Prototypes for nonpolitical model (M1) and political model (M2)

Table A3: Prototypes used for input to political model (M2).

	ANGER	ANXIETY	DESPAIR	GUILT/SHAME	JOY/PLEAS
pleasantness	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.17	0.81
suddenness	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.62	0.37
predictability	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.45
familiarity	0.55	0.40	0.53	0.46	0.63
goal	0.61	0.76	0.75	0.60	0.69
moral	0.22	0.36	0.28	0.21	0.75
norm	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.70	0.23
chance	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.46	0.30
ownbeh	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.21	0.23
othbeh	0.83	0.76	0.84	0.80	0.76
intention	0.73	0.69	0.76	0.85	0.67
goal.pos	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.17	0.66
goal.neg	0.66	0.70	0.79	0.75	0.23
unjust	0.69	0.65	0.73	0.70	0.17
coping	0.70	0.66	0.72	0.79	0.37
urgency	0.44	0.43	0.51	0.62	0.32
power	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.42	0.19
adjust	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.19

Chapter 3 Appendix

Full Models Study 1

Table A4: Effects of certainty, control and responsibility manipulations on anger.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Vaccinations	Pooled
Intercept	-0.280+	-0.373*	-0.287+	-0.044	-0.375*	-0.266***
	(0.157)	(0.158)	(0.155)	(0.160)	(0.159)	(0.074)
Certainty	-0.032	0.013	0.039	0.088+	0.059	0.031
	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.021)
Control	0.039	0.078+	-0.054	-0.064	-0.009	-0.003
	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.021)
Responsibility	0.314***	0.325***	0.170***	0.041	0.216***	0.212***
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.021)
Age	-0.003+	0.001	-0.001	-0.004**	-0.006***	-0.003***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	0.088+	-0.009	0.034	-0.097+	0.029	0.005
	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.023)
HAVO/VWO	0.006	-0.012	-0.107	-0.120	0.198*	-0.004
	(0.094)	(0.095)	(0.094)	(0.096)	(0.094)	(0.043)
HBO	-0.033	-0.027	-0.003	-0.102	0.046	-0.021
	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.037)
MBO	-0.140+	0.040	0.006	-0.142+	0.129	-0.021
	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.037)
No degree	-0.091	0.220*	0.259**	-0.299**	0.199*	0.058
	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.042)
University	-0.161	-0.328	-0.457	-0.591	-0.202	-0.334+
	(0.410)	(0.412)	(0.407)	(0.413)	(0.408)	(0.184)
Ideology	0.038***	0.003	-0.044***	0.034**	0.001	0.007
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	-0.062	0.077	0.200	0.071	0.362**	0.121*
	(0.132)	(0.133)	(0.131)	(0.133)	(0.132)	(0.060)
COVID Fear	0.133	0.100	0.342**	0.268*	0.030	0.182***
	(0.116)	(0.117)	(0.116)	(0.117)	(0.116)	(0.052)
Num.Obs.	1822	1825	1820	1820	1822	9109
R2	0.045	0.037	0.053	0.028	0.050	0.021
F	4.729	4.414	5.650	5.579	5.922	
RMSE	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A5: Effect of anger appeal on anger.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Vaccinations	Pooled
Intercept	-0.145	-0.225	-0.236	-0.014	-0.298+	-0.178*
	(0.152)	(0.153)	(0.150)	(0.155)	(0.153)	(0.072)
Anger Appeal	0.209**	0.342***	0.152*	0.095	0.177*	0.187***
	(0.070)	(0.070)	(0.070)	(0.069)	(0.070)	(0.031)
Age	-0.003+	0.001	-0.001	-0.005**	-0.006***	-0.003***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	0.087+	-0.014	0.033	-0.097+	0.036	0.006
	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.023)
HAVO/VWO	-0.008	-0.001	-0.117	-0.134	0.201*	-0.008
	(0.094)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.042)
HBO	-0.052	-0.028	-0.001	-0.105	0.054	-0.023
	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.080)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.036)
MBO	-0.147+	0.042	0.004	-0.149+	0.135+	-0.022
	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.080)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.036)
No degree	-0.096	0.211*	0.256**	-0.316***	0.203*	0.052
	(0.093)	(0.093)	(0.092)	(0.093)	(0.092)	(0.042)
University	-0.107	-0.299	-0.410	-0.600	-0.213	-0.309+
	(0.412)	(0.413)	(0.406)	(0.411)	(0.408)	(0.184)
Ideology	0.039***	0.003	-0.042***	0.033**	0.001	0.007
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	-0.060	0.077	0.207	0.084	0.398**	0.137*
	(0.132)	(0.132)	(0.130)	(0.132)	(0.131)	(0.059)
COVID Fear	0.156	0.139	0.331**	0.261*	0.019	0.183***
	(0.116)	(0.116)	(0.115)	(0.116)	(0.115)	(0.052)
Num.Obs.	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	9205
R2	0.024	0.022	0.046	0.025	0.040	0.013
F	2.533	3.513	6.830	7.962	5.211	
RMSE	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A6: Effects of certainty, control and responsibility manipulations on anxiety.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Vaccinations	Pooled
Intercept	-0.358*	-0.257	-0.165	-0.108	-0.411**	-0.267***
	(0.147)	(0.158)	(0.156)	(0.159)	(0.159)	(0.073)
Certainty	0.014	0.012	0.046	0.138**	-0.028	0.032
	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.021)
Control	-0.086*	0.001	0.010	0.062	0.030	0.013
	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.021)
Responsibility	-0.219***	0.012	-0.152**	-0.020	-0.110*	-0.096***
	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.021)
Age	-0.002	0.002	0.003*	-0.001	0.001	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	0.011	-0.026	0.017	-0.050	0.021	-0.005
	(0.048)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.023)
HAVO/VWO	-0.128	0.072	-0.165+	0.090	-0.080	-0.042
	(0.088)	(0.094)	(0.095)	(0.095)	(0.095)	(0.042)
HBO	-0.095	0.007	-0.113	0.025	-0.113	-0.060+
	(0.076)	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.036)
MBO	-0.111	-0.156+	-0.079	0.040	-0.023	-0.072*
	(0.076)	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.036)
No degree	-0.138	-0.057	-0.122	0.197*	0.072	-0.012
	(0.087)	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.093)	(0.041)
University	0.195	0.527	0.434	0.890*	0.773+	0.549**
	(0.385)	(0.411)	(0.411)	(0.409)	(0.409)	(0.182)
Ideology	-0.004	-0.019+	-0.003	0.001	0.018+	-0.002
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	0.094	0.102	0.143	-0.064	0.144	0.092
	(0.124)	(0.132)	(0.133)	(0.132)	(0.132)	(0.059)
COVID Fear	1.745***	0.830***	0.558***	0.732***	0.768***	0.930***
	(0.109)	(0.116)	(0.117)	(0.116)	(0.116)	(0.052)
Num.Obs.	1822	1825	1820	1820	1822	9109
R2	0.152	0.040	0.032	0.042	0.040	0.042
F	14.316	4.098	3.497	3.699	3.993	
RMSE	0.92	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A7: Effect of anxiety appeal on anxiety.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Vaccinations	Pooled
Intercept	-0.483***	-0.251	-0.198	0.021	-0.446**	-0.273***
	(0.144)	(0.152)	(0.152)	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.071)
Anxiety Appeal	-0.004	0.025	-0.037	-0.096+	0.049	-0.015
	(0.051)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.024)
Age	-0.002	0.002	0.003+	-0.001	0.001	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	0.012	-0.029	0.022	-0.051	0.019	-0.006
	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.022)
HAVO/VWO	-0.138	0.076	-0.166+	0.071	-0.097	-0.052
	(0.089)	(0.094)	(0.094)	(0.094)	(0.094)	(0.042)
HBO	-0.107	0.012	-0.115	0.025	-0.113	-0.062+
	(0.077)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.036)
MBO	-0.130+	-0.150+	-0.076	0.025	-0.032	-0.077*
	(0.076)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.036)
No degree	-0.159+	-0.058	-0.128	0.180+	0.061	-0.021
	(0.088)	(0.092)	(0.093)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.041)
University	0.128	0.538	0.392	0.882*	0.815*	0.544**
	(0.387)	(0.409)	(0.411)	(0.408)	(0.409)	(0.182)
Ideology	-0.005	-0.019+	-0.004	0.001	0.016	-0.003
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	0.135	0.109	0.153	-0.052	0.149	0.105+
	(0.124)	(0.131)	(0.132)	(0.131)	(0.131)	(0.058)
COVID Fear	1.713***	0.820***	0.560***	0.717***	0.761***	0.919***
	(0.109)	(0.115)	(0.116)	(0.115)	(0.116)	(0.051)
Num.Obs.	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	9205
R2	0.136	0.039	0.026	0.038	0.036	0.039
F	14.112	4.614	3.301	3.798	4.052	
RMSE	0.93	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Full Models Study 2

Table A8: Effects of certainty, control and responsibility manipulations on anger.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Antibiotics	Pooled
Intercept	0.485*	-0.221	0.020	-0.109	-0.490**	-0.080
	(0.193)	(0.193)	(0.196)	(0.194)	(0.189)	(0.090)
Certainty	0.003	0.115*	0.056	0.054	0.164**	0.082**
	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Control	-0.017	-0.033	-0.102+	-0.087	-0.040	-0.056*
	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Responsibility	0.001	0.243***	0.026	0.070	0.124*	0.099***
	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Age	-0.006**	-0.001	0.000	-0.003	0.001	-0.002*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	-0.006	0.055	0.002	-0.018	0.018	0.010
	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.026)
HAVO/VWO	-0.062	0.058	0.116	-0.118	0.118	0.018
	(0.111)	(0.111)	(0.111)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.049)
HBO	-0.156+	0.033	0.076	-0.091	0.096	-0.005
	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.041)
MBO	-0.182*	0.063	0.051	-0.148	-0.005	-0.043
	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.041)
No degree	-0.308**	-0.046	0.035	-0.243*	0.074	-0.094+
	(0.113)	(0.113)	(0.113)	(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.050)
University	-0.479	1.315*	-0.475	1.025*	1.612**	0.607**
	(0.510)	(0.510)	(0.512)	(0.508)	(0.509)	(0.228)
Ideology	0.015	-0.019	-0.044***	0.022+	0.000	-0.004
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	-0.250	0.150	0.218	0.245	0.195	0.124+
	(0.165)	(0.165)	(0.166)	(0.164)	(0.164)	(0.074)
Num.Obs.	1284	1282	1284	1286	1288	6424
R2	0.020	0.029	0.019	0.029	0.030	0.011
F	2.948	2.070	3.109	2.193	2.025	
RMSE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A9: Effect of anger appeal on anger.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Antibiotics	Pooled
Intercept	0.454*	-0.082	-0.011	-0.094	-0.391*	-0.031
	(0.182)	(0.184)	(0.184)	(0.184)	(0.182)	(0.085)
Anger Appeal	0.111	0.189*	0.011	-0.004	0.142+	0.091*
	(0.086)	(0.087)	(0.080)	(0.085)	(0.084)	(0.038)
Age	-0.006**	-0.001	0.000	-0.004+	0.001	-0.002*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	-0.013	0.048	-0.001	-0.028	0.007	0.002
	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.026)
HAVO/VWO	-0.054	0.047	0.105	-0.116	0.127	0.016
	(0.107)	(0.108)	(0.108)	(0.107)	(0.107)	(0.048)
HBO	-0.141	0.027	0.080	-0.095	0.090	-0.008
	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.040)
MBO	-0.165+	0.072	0.061	-0.152+	0.012	-0.037
	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.040)
No degree	-0.287**	-0.030	0.046	-0.246*	0.096	-0.085+
	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.049)
University	-0.439	1.370**	-0.423	1.025*	1.598**	0.640**
	(0.503)	(0.506)	(0.505)	(0.503)	(0.505)	(0.226)
Ideology	0.015	-0.017	-0.041***	0.024*	0.002	-0.003
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	-0.222	0.180	0.240	0.270+	0.214	0.145*
	(0.160)	(0.161)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.072)
Num.Obs.	1323	1323	1323	1323	1323	6615
R2	0.021	0.015	0.015	0.024	0.020	0.007
F	3.087	0.982	3.068	2.049	1.383	
RMSE	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A10: Effects of certainty, control and responsibility manipulations on anxiety.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Antibiotics	Pooled
Certainty	-0.108+	0.019	0.069	-0.033	0.018	-0.009
	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Control	-0.019	0.017	0.024	0.001	-0.064	-0.008
	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Responsibility	-0.190***	-0.116*	-0.070	-0.070	-0.076	-0.105***
	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Age	0.007***	0.000	0.004+	0.000	0.003	0.003**
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	0.041	0.005	0.092	0.081	0.047	0.050+
	(0.059)	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.026)
HAVO/VWO	0.037	-0.082	-0.007	0.114	-0.089	-0.001
	(0.109)	(0.111)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.049)
HBO	-0.016	-0.057	0.010	0.026	0.065	0.003
	(0.090)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.041)
MBO	-0.078	-0.220*	-0.025	0.001	-0.041	-0.068+
	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.091)	(0.041)
No degree	-0.066	-0.206+	0.008	0.058	-0.152	-0.062
	(0.111)	(0.113)	(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.050)
University	0.841+	-0.740	0.816	-0.640	-0.150	-0.023
	(0.502)	(0.511)	(0.507)	(0.510)	(0.510)	(0.227)
Ideology	-0.020+	-0.008	-0.016	-0.012	-0.024*	-0.015**
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	0.218	0.254	0.472**	0.222	0.323*	0.299***
	(0.162)	(0.165)	(0.164)	(0.165)	(0.164)	(0.073)
Num.Obs.	1284	1282	1284	1286	1288	6424
R2	0.040	0.015	0.026	0.015	0.016	0.010
F	3.423	11.385	2.077	9.821	1.209	
RMSE	0.98	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A11: Effect of anxiety appeal on anxiety.

	COVID-19	Painkillers	Pesticides	Refugees	Antibiotics	Pooled
Anxiety Appeal	0.139*	0.014	-0.034	0.033	0.082	0.049+
	(0.066)	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.064)	(0.065)	(0.029)
Age	0.006**	-0.001	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.002*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Gender(W)	0.024	-0.008	0.089	0.070	0.026	0.037
	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.026)
HAVO/VWO	0.057	-0.066	0.000	0.123	-0.084	0.008
	(0.107)	(0.108)	(0.107)	(0.108)	(0.108)	(0.048)
HBO	0.013	-0.054	0.019	0.030	0.062	0.011
	(0.088)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.040)
MBO	-0.050	-0.213*	-0.018	0.005	-0.029	-0.060
	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.040)
No degree	-0.030	-0.185+	0.023	0.073	-0.136	-0.046
	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.049)
University	0.849+	-0.751	0.869+	-0.595	-0.167	0.001
	(0.502)	(0.507)	(0.503)	(0.505)	(0.507)	(0.226)
Ideology	-0.016	-0.006	-0.013	-0.010	-0.023+	-0.013*
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.005)
Pol. Soph.	0.272+	0.256	0.472**	0.231	0.347*	0.317***
	(0.160)	(0.161)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.072)
Num.Obs.	1323	1323	1323	1323	1323	6615
R2	0.027	0.010	0.024	0.015	0.013	0.007
F	2.579	11.499	2.195	22.628	1.126	
RMSE	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust	Clust: ID

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001. Results for the five experimental rounds and the pooled sample. We control for issue and ordering fixed effects (not shown here).

Table A12: Relationship between anger, anxiety, message appraisals and subjective (self-reported) appraisals of certainty.

	Emotions	Treatments	Emotions + Treatm.	All Controls
Intercept	0.788***	0.783***	0.783***	0.660***
	(0.006)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.049)
Anger	0.013*		0.013*	0.012*
	(0.005)		(0.005)	(0.005)
Anxiety	0.009		0.009	0.007
	(0.006)		(0.006)	(0.006)
Certainty		0.006	0.006	0.004
		(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Control		-0.007	-0.007	-0.008
		(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Responsibility		0.013	0.012	0.007
		(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Subj. Control				-0.037
				(0.025)
Subj. Responsibility				0.123***
				(0.022)
Trait Anger				-0.008
				(0.008)
Trait Anxiety				-0.010
				(0.007)
Age				0.001**
				(0.000)
Gender(W)				0.016
				(0.012)
HAVO/VWO/HBS				0.037+
				(0.022)
HBO				0.030
				(0.018)
MBO				0.027
				(0.018)
No degree				0.051*
				(0.022)
University				0.012
				(0.100)
Ideology				-0.005+
				(0.002)
Pol. Soph.				0.130***
				(0.033)
Num.Obs.	1253	1253	1253	1246
R2	0.006	0.001	0.007	0.089
F	3.803	0.605	1.865	5.463
RMSE	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001.

Table A13: Relationship between anger, anxiety, message appraisals and subjective (self-reported) appraisals of control

	Emotions	Treatments	Emotions + Treatm.	All Controls
Intercept	0.450***	0.424***	0.424***	0.452***
	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.058)
Anger	0.011+		0.011+	0.012+
	(0.006)		(0.006)	(0.006)
Anxiety	-0.007		-0.007	-0.005
	(0.006)		(0.006)	(0.006)
Certainty		0.018	0.018	0.015
		(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Control		0.029*	0.029*	0.023+
		(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Responsibility		0.006	0.004	0.003
		(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Subj. Certainty				-0.048
				(0.032)
Subj. Responsibility				-0.019
				(0.025)
Trait Anger				0.014
				(0.009)
Trait Anxiety				-0.009
				(0.008)
Age				0.000
				(0.000)
Gender(W)				0.023+
				(0.014)
HAVO/VWO/HBS				0.036
				(0.025)
HBO				0.016
				(0.021)
MBO				0.041+
				(0.021)
No degree				0.042+
				(0.026)
University				-0.092
				(0.114)
Ideology				-0.011***
				(0.003)
Pol. Soph.				0.088*
				(0.038)
Num.Obs.	1255	1255	1255	1246
R2	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.062
F	2.453	2.329	2.374	3.654
RMSE	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A14: Relationship between anger, anxiety, message appraisals and subjective (self-reported) appraisals of responsibility.

	Emotions	Treatments	Emotions + Treatm.	All Controls
Intercept	0.564***	0.551***	0.551***	0.377***
	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.068)
Anger	0.029***		0.028***	0.026***
	(0.007)		(0.007)	(0.007)
Anxiety	0.006		0.006	0.005
	(0.007)		(0.007)	(0.007)
Certainty		0.006	0.006	0.010
		(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Control		-0.004	-0.004	-0.001
		(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Responsibility		0.029+	0.027+	0.027+
		(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Subj. Certainty				0.211***
				(0.037)
Subj. Control				-0.025
				(0.033)
Trait Anger				0.004
				(0.010)
Trait Anxiety				-0.014
				(0.010)
Age				0.001*
				(0.001)
Gender(W)				-0.027+
				(0.016)
HAVO/VWO/HBS				-0.049+
				(0.029)
HBO				-0.045+
				(0.024)
MBO				-0.068**
				(0.024)
No degree				-0.036
				(0.029)
University				-0.082
				(0.131)
Ideology				0.000
				(0.003)
Pol. Soph.				0.125**
				(0.044)
Num.Obs.	1256	1256	1256	1246
R2	0.013	0.003	0.016	0.082
F	8.312	1.288	3.988	
RMSE	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26

Notes: + p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001.

Stimulus Material Study 1

Full Stimuli

Table A15 to A19 show the manipulations per issue. Recall that each statement is preceded by a title and a base sentence and introduced by a question. These questions are "What are the consequences?" for certainty, "Is this preventable?" for human control, and "Who is responsible?" for responsibility.

Table A15 shows the manipulations for the issue *coronavirus*. Statements are preceded by the title "Coronavirus in the Netherlands." and the base sentence "Since the outbreak, more than 40,000 infections have been confirmed and more than 5,000 people have died from the virus."

Table A15: Manipulations – Coronavirus-19 Study 1

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	The coronavirus will certainly stay with us for a long time. Government experts foresee several new outbreaks before the virus is defeated.	Even government experts don't know how long the coronavirus will stay with us. It is uncertain how the number of infections will develop before the virus is defeated.
Control	For example, by forcing people to stay indoors as much as possible and keep them 1.5 meters apart, the Dutch government has control over the spread of the virus.	The corona virus does not stop at the border. Because every country has different rules and people continue to travel, the Dutch government has no control over the spread of the virus.
Responsibility	The government's late, lax and uninformed response has allowed the virus to spread at unprecedented speed and many people have unnecessarily fallen ill or even died.	In a pandemic, no one is responsible for spreading or containing the virus. Everyone depends on each other.

Table A16 shows the manipulations for the issue *painkillers*. The title is "Increase in painkiller addiction in the Netherlands.", the base sentence states: "A recent government report shows a sharp increase in addiction to painkillers in the Netherlands."

Table A16: Manipulations – Painkillers Study 1

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	The increase in the prescription of strong painkillers has directly contributed to a rise in hospitalizations and deaths.	It is still unclear whether the increase in prescription painkillers has to do with the rise in hospitalizations and deaths.
Control	Hundreds of deaths could have been prevented if the public had been better informed about the risks of painkillers.	Difficult, because these highly addictive painkillers are increasingly being prescribed and an increasingly elderly population will need medical attention more often.
Responsibility	It is clear that the pharmaceutical industry, which continues to lobby for these pain killers, is responsible.	It is difficult to say, but it is clear that painkiller addiction is a major problem for our healthcare.

Table A17 shows the manipulations for the issue *pesticides*. The title is "Too many pesticides in the Dutch rivers.", the base sentence is "A recent study shows that the Dutch rivers contain high concentrations of pesticides."

Table A17: Manipulations – Pesticides Study 1

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	Experts warn that these pesticides in our rivers are a threat to public health and nature.	Experts have no idea what the consequences for public health or nature will be.
Control	Much stricter regulations for the use of pesticides are necessary, especially in a country with an intensive agricultural sector.	Much stricter regulations for the use of pesticides are necessary. However, this is difficult in a country so heavily dependent on agriculture.
Responsibility	Most pesticides come from large-scale farms that oppose any form of regulation.	Pesticides are the main source of water pollution, which is why the KWR, the knowledge institute for drinking water, calls for immediate action to protect Dutch drinking water.

Table A18 shows the manipulations for the issue *refugees*. The title is "Syrians fleeing again" and the base sentence "The Syrian army has resumed the offensive against the rebels."

Table A18: Manipulations – Refugees Study 1

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	It is inevitable that large groups of refugees will once again migrate to a poorly prepared Europe.	It is unclear whether refugees will migrate to Europe this time.
Control	The next crisis can be prevented if EU countries agree on an action plan.	As always, we have no control over how the situation will develop.
Responsibility	Ultimately, the international community has done nothing to solve the situation of Syrian refugees.	Ultimately, it is very difficult to decide who is responsible for Syrian refugees.

Table A19 shows the manipulations for the issue *vaccinations*. The title is "Vaccination rates are decreasing further.", the base sentence "Recent health reports show a drastic reduction in the number of vaccinations."

Table A19: Manipulations – Vaccinations Study 1

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	According to experts, this has led to a doubling of measles and polio cases in the past year.	According to experts, it is still unclear whether this is related to the increased number of measles and polio cases in the past year.
Control	An epidemic is easy to prevent as long as people are vaccinated, this is important when people travel. Diseases from abroad can be imported.	Preventing an epidemic is becoming increasingly difficult because people travel a lot and contract diseases abroad.
Responsibility	Responsible are the reckless parents who do not vaccinate their children.	The worldwide decline in vaccinations is a problem for everyone. Everyone depends on each other.

Stimulus Material Study 2

Full Stimuli

Table A20 to A24 show the manipulations per issue in the second and third Study. Recall that each statement is preceded by a title and a base sentence.

Table A20 shows the manipulations for the issue *antibiotics*. Statements are preceded by the title "Concentration of antibiotics in drinking water too high" and the base sentence "A recent study shows that drinking water in the Netherlands contains concentrations of antibiotics that are too high".

Table A20: Manipulations - Antibiotics Study 2

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	This has led to an alarming increase in drug-resistant microbes, which leads to up to 700,000 deaths on a global level every year.	It is unclear what the consequences are of this concentration of antibiotics. Some have suggested that antibiotics cause some health issues, or lead to drug resistant microbes.
Control	You can support legislation that reduces the use of antibiotics in humans and animals and regulates the disposal of antibiotics. Most Dutch people are in favor of this.	Many antibiotics are used to keep people and animals healthy. Reducing the use is therefore difficult. But most Dutch are not in favor of this.
Responsibility	Livestock farming uses antibiotics on a large scale. Livestock farmers are resisting attempts to regulate antibiotics.	Regulating the use of antibiotics in livestock farming has so far been difficult. There must be regulation, otherwise antibiotics will remain in the drinking water.

Table A21 shows the manipulations for the issue *COVID-19*. Statements are preceded by the title "Coronavirus in the Netherlands" and the base sentence "Since the outbreak, more than 1.4 million infections have been confirmed and about 17,000 people have died from the virus".

Table A21: Manipulations - COVID-19 Study 2

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	Covid will not dissapear overnight, it will become part of our lives. Moreover, the economic, mental and health consequences of covid will stay with us for a long time.	Will Covid become part of our lives? Moreover, how long will we feel the economic, mental and health consequences of this crisis?
Control	New variants of the virus emerge unexpectedly. But everyone now knows what to do: keep your distance, face masks, stay at home and vaccinate.	We cannot contain new variants. After all, we have no control over the evolution of viruses.
Responsibility	The government's late, lax and uninformed response has allowed the virus to spread at an unprecedented rate and many people have become unnecessarily ill or even died.	In a pandemic, no one person is responsible for spreading or containing the virus. Everyone is dependent on each other. The last year has shown how difficult this can be.

Table A22 shows the manipulations for the issue *painkillers*. Statements are preceded by the title "Increase in painkiller addiction in the Netherlands" and the base sentence "A recent government report shows a strong increase in addiction to painkillers in the Netherlands". .

Table A22: Manipulations - Painkillers Study 2

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	The increase in the prescription of strong painkillers has directly contributed to an increase in hospital admissions and deaths.	It is still unclear whether the increase in the prescription of painkillers is related to the increase in hospital admissions and deaths.
Control	Donate to information campaigns about the risks of painkillers or sign a petition for stricter regulation of these strong drugs. These initiatives can save hundreds of people every year.	People like you and me can't do much about this. You can sign petitions for stricter regulations or donate to information campaigns. But this has not helped in the past.
Responsibility	The pharmaceutical industry has lobbied heavily for these painkillers. That is why they are used more and more. Even in cases where other treatments are possible.	It is difficult to say who is responsible. But it is clear that addiction to painkillers is a major problem for our healthcare system that can no longer be ignored.

Table A23 shows the manipulations for the issue *pesticides*. Statements are preceded by the title "Too many pesticides in Dutch rivers" and the base sentence " A recent study shows that Dutch rivers contain high concentrations of pesticides".

Table A23: Manipulations - Pesticides Study 2

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	Experts warn that these pesticides in our rivers pose a threat to public health and nature.	Experts have no idea yet what the consequences will be for public health or nature.
Control	With stricter regulation we can combat the pollution of our rivers. Many Dutch people consider pollution a problem and support stricter regulation.	It is a natural disaster that is difficult to control. Even with stricter regulation it becomes difficult to prevent pesticide pollution. Also, few people recognize the problem.
Responsibility	Environmental organizations have repeatedly demanded an immediate ban on pesticides. Nevertheless, the EU decided in 2017 to continue to allow the use of pesticides.	Environmental organizations have repeatedly demanded an immediate ban on pesticides. But it is unclear who is responsible for this.

Table A24 shows the manipulations for the issue *refugees*. Statements are preceded by the title "Migrants are fleeing again" and the base sentence "The Syrian army has resumed its offensive against the rebels".

Table A24: Manipulations - Refugees Study 2

Dimension	High	Low
Certainty	It is inevitable that large groups of refugees will once again move towards a poorly prepared Europe.	It is unclear how many refugees will move to an unprepared Europe this time.
Control	Ordinary citizens, like you and me, can support initiatives and participate in campaigns and demonstrations about this issue. Many people already do this.	Ordinary citizens, like you and me, can do little to make their voices heard. Many have already given up.
Responsibility	Ultimately, the EU Member States have done nothing for the past 5 years to solve this important problem.	The conflict and situation of the refugees is incredibly complex. It is unclear who is responsible.

Chapter 4 Appendix

Table A25: Hypothesis 1a. Political Sophistication increases levels of self-reported emotions.

	Anger S1	Anxiety S1	Anger S2	Anxiety S2
Pol. Sophistication	0.028*	0.036*	0.016	0.057***
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Responsbility Manipulation	0.212***	-0.095***	0.100***	-0.104***
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Certainty Manipulation	0.031	0.034	0.082**	-0.009
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Control Manipulation	-0.003	0.013	-0.056*	-0.009
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Age	-0.003***	0.002**		
	(0.001)	(0.001)		
Gender(female)	0.011	0.033	0.005	0.053*
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.026)
Education (HAVO,VWO)	-0.012	-0.091*	0.018	0.004
	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.050)	(0.049)
Education (MBO)	-0.022	-0.074*	0.008	0.022
	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Education (HBO)	-0.022	-0.087*	-0.022	-0.053
	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Education (University)	0.057	-0.033	-0.070	-0.040
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.051)	(0.051)
Education (None)	-0.327+	0.585**	0.572*	-0.028
	(0.184)	(0.185)	(0.228)	(0.227)
Age 24-34			-0.138*	-0.069
			(0.054)	(0.054)
Age 34-44			-0.133*	0.008
			(0.056)	(0.056)
Age 44-54			-0.171***	-0.045
			(0.051)	(0.050)
Age 54-64			-0.094+	0.010
			(0.050)	(0.050)
Age over 65			-0.159**	0.111*
			(0.048)	(0.048)
Ideology	0.007	0.001	-0.004	-0.014**
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Num.Obs.	9109	9109	6424	6424
R2	0.019	0.007	0.013	0.012
F	8.924	3.247	3.406	3.198
RMSE	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.00

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A26: Hypothesis 1b. Effect of manipulated appraisals on anger and anxiety by levels of political sophistication.

	Anger	Anxiety
Pol. Sophistication	0.028	0.051*
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Responsbility Manipulation	0.165***	-0.100***
	(0.016)	(0.016)
Certainty Manipulation	0.051**	0.017
	(0.016)	(0.016)
Control Manipulation	-0.025	0.005
	(0.016)	(0.016)
Sophistication * Certainty Manipulation	-0.002	0.008
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Sophistication * Control Manipulation	-0.028	-0.008
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Sophistication * Responsibility Manipulation	0.025	-0.006
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Age	-0.002***	0.002***
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Gender(female)	0.007	0.040*
	(0.017)	(0.017)
Education (HAVO,VWO,HBS)	0.000	-0.052
	(0.032)	(0.032)
Education (MBO)	-0.015	-0.040
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Education (HBO)	-0.031	-0.075**
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Education (University)	0.002	-0.038
	(0.032)	(0.032)
Education (None)	0.058	0.352*
	(0.143)	(0.143)
Ideology	0.002	-0.006+
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Num.Obs.	15533	15533
R2	0.013	0.007
F	8.278	4.159
RMSE	1.00	1.00

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A27: Hypothesis 2. Effect of manipulated appraisals on anger and anxiety by levels of political sophistication (categorical).

	Anger	Anxiety
Responsbility Manipulation	0.154***	-0.075**
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Certainty Manipulation	0.036	0.002
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Control Manipulation	-0.047+	0.009
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Low Sophistication	-0.055	-0.061
	(0.038)	(0.038)
High Sophistication	0.008	0.043
	(0.042)	(0.042)
Certainty x Low Sophistication	0.020	0.011
	(0.038)	(0.038)
Certainty x High Sophistication	0.025	0.040
	(0.041)	(0.041)
Control x Low Sophistication	0.053	0.005
	(0.038)	(0.038)
Control x High Sophistication	0.003	-0.024
	(0.041)	(0.041)
Responsibility x Low Sophistication	0.001	-0.024
	(0.038)	(0.038)
Responsibility x High Sophistication	0.038	-0.057
	(0.041)	(0.041)
Age	-0.002***	0.002***
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Gender(female)	0.009	0.040*
	(0.017)	(0.017)
Education (HAVO,VWO,HBS)	0.000	-0.051
	(0.032)	(0.032)
Education (MBO)	-0.014	-0.038
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Education (HBO)	-0.030	-0.073**
	(0.027)	(0.027)
Education (University)	0.002	-0.035
	(0.032)	(0.032)
Education (None)	0.055	0.358*
	(0.144)	(0.143)
Ideology	0.002	-0.006
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Num.Obs.	15533	15533
R2	0.013	0.007
F	7.245	3.742
RMSE	1.00	1.00
Std.Errors	Clust: ID	Clust: ID

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A28: Hypothesis 2b. Relationship between political sophistication and naming a (correct) responsible actor.

	Actor Named	Odds Ratio	Correct Actor	Odds Ratio
Pol. Sophistication	0.302**	1.353**	0.307**	1.359**
	(0.092)	(0.125)	(0.109)	(0.148)
Responsbility Manipulation	0.238+	1.269+	0.218	1.243
	(0.136)	(0.172)	(0.153)	(0.191)
Certainty Manipulation	-0.194	0.823	0.112	1.119
	(0.136)	(0.112)	(0.154)	(0.173)
Control Manipulation	-0.019	0.982	-0.315*	0.730*
	(0.136)	(0.133)	(0.155)	(0.113)
Age	0.010*	1.010*	0.025***	1.026***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Gender(female)	0.001	1.001	0.545***	1.725***
	(0.142)	(0.142)	(0.165)	(0.285)
Education (HAVO,VWO,HBS)	0.005	1.005	0.453	1.573
	(0.258)	(0.259)	(0.308)	(0.485)
Education (MBO)	0.347	1.414	0.006	1.006
	(0.221)	(0.313)	(0.261)	(0.262)
Education (HBO)	0.051	1.052	0.448+	1.565+
	(0.216)	(0.227)	(0.255)	(0.399)
Education (University)	0.031	1.032	0.348	1.416
	(0.263)	(0.271)	(0.315)	(0.446)
Education (None)	-0.004	0.996	0.813	2.255
	(1.182)	(1.177)	(1.352)	(3.050)
Ideology	0.003	1.003	-0.012	0.988
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.033)	(0.033)
Issue Covid-19	-0.405+	0.667+	1.161***	3.192***
	(0.207)	(0.138)	(0.244)	(0.778)
Issue Refugees	0.121	1.128	-0.373	0.689
	(0.220)	(0.248)	(0.271)	(0.186)
Issue Pesticides	0.092	1.096	0.122	1.130
	(0.214)	(0.235)	(0.249)	(0.282)
Issue Painkillers	0.078	1.081	0.743**	2.102**
	(0.221)	(0.239)	(0.242)	(0.509)
Num.Obs.	1268	1268	970	970
AIC	1381.4	1381.4	1067.0	1067.0
BIC	1468.9	1468.9	1149.9	1149.9
Log.Lik.	-673.713	-673.713	-516.490	-516.490
RMSE	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A29: Hypothesis 2b. Relationship between political sophistication and naming a (correct) responsible actor in high responsibility treatment.

	Actor Named	Odds Ratio	Correct Actor	Odds Ratio
Pol. Sophistication	0.265+	1.303+	0.169	1.184
	(0.137)	(0.178)	(0.152)	(0.180)
Certainty Manipulation	-0.164	0.848	-0.065	0.937
	(0.206)	(0.175)	(0.219)	(0.206)
Control Manipulation	-0.133	0.876	-0.433+	0.649+
	(0.207)	(0.181)	(0.221)	(0.143)
Age	0.015*	1.016*	0.035***	1.036***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Gender(female)	0.082	1.085	0.403+	1.496+
	(0.212)	(0.230)	(0.233)	(0.349)
Education (HAVO,VWO)	0.267	1.305	0.944*	2.570*
	(0.385)	(0.503)	(0.453)	(1.165)
Education (MBO)	0.664+	1.943+	0.292	1.339
	(0.342)	(0.665)	(0.391)	(0.523)
Education (HBO)	0.225	1.253	0.884*	2.420*
	(0.322)	(0.403)	(0.385)	(0.931)
Education (University)	0.716+	2.046+	0.790+	2.203+
	(0.417)	(0.853)	(0.459)	(1.011)
Education (None)	-0.482	0.617	1.242	3.463
	(1.257)	(0.776)	(1.468)	(5.084)
Ideology	0.018	1.018	-0.077	0.926
	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.047)	(0.044)
Issue Covid-19	-0.272	0.761	1.359***	3.892***
	(0.320)	(0.244)	(0.359)	(1.396)
Issue Refugees	0.281	1.325	0.198	1.219
	(0.347)	(0.459)	(0.380)	(0.463)
Issue Pesticides	-0.001	0.999	0.470	1.600
	(0.323)	(0.322)	(0.364)	(0.583)
Issue Painkillers	-0.084	0.919	1.056**	2.875**
	(0.326)	(0.299)	(0.354)	(1.019)
Num.Obs.	605	605	476	476
AIC	640.2	640.2	548.8	548.8
BIC	710.6	710.6	615.4	615.4
Log.Lik.	-304.080	-304.080	-258.391	-258.391
F	1.210	1.210	2.994	2.994
RMSE	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.43

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A30: Hypothesis 2b. Relationship between political sophistication and naming a (correct) responsible actor in low responsibility treatment.

	Actor Named	Odds Ratio	Correct Actor	Odds Ratio
Pol. Sophistication	0.351**	1.420**	0.501**	1.650**
	(0.128)	(0.181)	(0.162)	(0.267)
Certainty Manipulation	-0.276	0.759	0.302	1.353
	(0.185)	(0.141)	(0.225)	(0.304)
Control Manipulation	0.081	1.084	-0.281	0.755
	(0.183)	(0.198)	(0.224)	(0.169)
Age	0.006	1.006	0.016+	1.017+
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Gender(female)	-0.020	0.980	0.775**	2.171**
	(0.194)	(0.191)	(0.244)	(0.529)
Education (HAVO,VWO)	-0.137	0.872	0.014	1.014
	(0.352)	(0.307)	(0.436)	(0.443)
Education (MBO)	0.141	1.151	-0.167	0.846
	(0.294)	(0.338)	(0.358)	(0.303)
Education (HBO)	-0.041	0.960	0.094	1.099
	(0.293)	(0.281)	(0.350)	(0.384)
Education (University)	-0.459	0.632	0.020	1.020
	(0.351)	(0.222)	(0.457)	(0.467)
Ideology	-0.015	0.985	0.055	1.057
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.049)	(0.052)
Issue Covid-19	-0.463+	0.629+	1.037**	2.820**
	(0.276)	(0.174)	(0.339)	(0.955)
Issue Refugees	0.089	1.093	-1.023*	0.359*
	(0.289)	(0.316)	(0.412)	(0.148)
Issue Pesticides	0.250	1.284	-0.228	0.796
	(0.292)	(0.375)	(0.352)	(0.280)
Issue Painkillers	0.243	1.275	0.458	1.581
	(0.304)	(0.388)	(0.340)	(0.537)
Num.Obs.	663	663	494	494
AIC	760.8	760.8	530.1	530.1
BIC	832.7	832.7	597.3	597.3
Log.Lik.	-364.400	-364.400	-249.043	-249.043
RMSE	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.41

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001

Table A31: Hypothesis 3a and 3b. Relationship between self-reported appraisals and emotions.

	Anger	Anxiety
Pol. Sophistication	0.002	-0.048
	(0.042)	(0.040)
Responsbility Manipulation	0.100+	-0.114+
	(0.061)	(0.058)
Certainty Manipulation	-0.031	0.051
	(0.061)	(0.059)
Control Manipulation	-0.006	-0.002
	(0.061)	(0.058)
Certainty Self-Appraisal	0.054+	0.029
	(0.031)	(0.030)
Control Self-Appraisal	0.069*	-0.034
	(0.031)	(0.030)
Responsibility Self-Appraisal	0.112***	0.003
	(0.031)	(0.030)
Age	-0.002	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Gender(female)	0.036	0.014
	(0.064)	(0.061)
Education (HAVO,VWO,HBS)	0.165	0.137
	(0.118)	(0.114)
Education (MBO)	0.044	0.090
	(0.099)	(0.095)
Education (HBO)	0.106	-0.092
	(0.099)	(0.095)
Education (University)	0.015	0.016
	(0.121)	(0.116)
Education (None)	-0.337	0.299
	(0.539)	(0.518)
Ideology	0.024+	-0.015
	(0.013)	(0.013)
Num.Obs.	1246	1246
R2	0.028	0.021
RMSE	1.05	1.01

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001
Issue effects are omitted from this table.

Table A32: Hypothesis 3c. Relationship between self-reported appraisals and emotions moderated by political sophistication.

	Anger	Anxiety
Pol. Sophistication	0.005	-0.051
	(0.042)	(0.040)
Responsbility Manipulation	0.102+	-0.116*
	(0.061)	(0.058)
Certainty Manipulation	-0.028	0.050
	(0.061)	(0.058)
Control Manipulation	-0.003	0.002
	(0.061)	(0.059)
Certainty Self-Appraisal	0.057+	0.030
	(0.031)	(0.030)
Control Self-Appraisal	0.070*	-0.039
	(0.031)	(0.030)
Responsibility Self-Appraisal	0.112***	0.004
	(0.031)	(0.030)
Sophistication * Certainty	0.068+	-0.037
	(0.039)	(0.037)
Sophistication * Control	0.002	0.066+
	(0.040)	(0.038)
Sophistication * Responsibility	-0.033	-0.019
	(0.042)	(0.040)
Age	-0.002	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)
Gender(female)	0.040	0.008
	(0.064)	(0.061)
Education (HAVO,VWO,HBS)	0.174	0.144
	(0.119)	(0.114)
Education (MBO)	0.060	0.095
	(0.099)	(0.095)
Education (HBO)	0.119	-0.089
	(0.099)	(0.095)
Education (University)	0.015	0.012
	(0.121)	(0.116)
Education (None)	-0.355	0.264
	(0.539)	(0.518)
Ideology	0.024+	-0.015
	(0.013)	(0.013)
Num.Obs.	1246	1246
R2	0.031	0.025
RMSE	1.05	1.01

Notes: p <0.1, * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001
Issue effects are omitted from this table.

Chapter 5 Appendix

Hypothesis 1: ANES 2012 - 2020

Table A34: ANES 2016. Effects of political knowledge and interest on anger, anxiety, pride, hope, and disgust.

	Hope	Fear	Pride	Anger	Disgust
Interest	0.226***	−0.030+	0.220***	−0.008	−0.060***
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Knowledge	0.002	−0.072***	0.022	−0.052***	−0.035*
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Policy Differences	−0.749***	0.853***	−0.690***	0.875***	0.955***
	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Age	0.002*	0.002+	0.0008	−0.0006	0.0001
	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0009)
Gender (W)	0.007	0.113***	0.049+	0.147***	0.087**
	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.025)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Race (White)	0.004	0.053	0.002	0.018	0.022
	(0.031)	(0.035)	(0.030)	(0.033)	(0.033)
Education (College)	0.069	−0.047	0.069+	0.015	0.032
	(0.044)	(0.050)	(0.042)	(0.047)	(0.047)
Education (Doctorate)	−0.165+	0.033	−0.010	0.030	−0.056
	(0.090)	(0.102)	(0.086)	(0.096)	(0.096)
Education (Professional)	−0.088	0.054	−0.087	0.159	0.032
	(0.091)	(0.103)	(0.087)	(0.097)	(0.097)
Education (Less than HS)	0.077	−0.042	0.110+	0.062	0.046
	(0.061)	(0.069)	(0.058)	(0.065)	(0.065)
Education (MA)	0.034	−0.009	−0.002	0.002	0.008
	(0.047)	(0.053)	(0.045)	(0.050)	(0.050)
Education (College, no degr.)	0.036	−0.016	0.003	0.055	0.038
	(0.039)	(0.045)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Income	−0.002	0.00004	−0.004*	0.001	−0.0002
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Ideology	0.009	0.016	0.008	0.010	0.015
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)
PID Strength	−0.010	−0.012	−0.026***	−0.006	0.003
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Num.Obs.	7504	7498	7503	7500	7503
R2	0.322	0.320	0.311	0.355	0.402
RMSE	1.11	1.26	1.06	1.19	1.18
Std.Errors	Clust: ID	Clust: ID	Clust: ID	Clust: ID	Clust: ID

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

Table A33: ANES 2012. Effects of political knowledge and interest on anger, anxiety, pride and hope.

	Hope	Fear	Pride	Anger
Interest	0.260***	0.091***	0.274***	0.124***
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Knowledge	0.020	−0.016	−0.004	−0.030*
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Efficacy	0.111***	0.008	0.117***	0.017
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Policy Differences	−0.723***	0.633***	−0.644***	0.721***
	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Age	−0.0002	0.002***	0.001	0.0001
	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)
Gender (W)	0.162***	0.072***	0.200***	0.072***
	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Race (White)	−0.146***	0.087***	−0.220***	0.078**
	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.024)
Education (College)	0.047	0.119**	−0.002	0.053
	(0.040)	(0.038)	(0.040)	(0.039)
Education (Doctorate)	0.075	0.110	0.037	0.104
	(0.087)	(0.084)	(0.088)	(0.084)
Education (Professional)	0.013	0.065	−0.020	0.114
	(0.089)	(0.086)	(0.090)	(0.087)
Education (MA)	0.027	0.014	−0.002	0.044
	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.041)
Education (Other)	−0.003	0.081+	−0.006	0.103*
	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.045)	(0.043)
Education (College, no degr.)	0.034	0.044	−0.009	0.041
	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.033)
Income	0.003+	−0.001	0.003+	−0.0008
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Ideology	0.019*	−0.003	0.015	−0.025**
	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.009)
PID Strength	−0.011+	0.014*	−0.050***	0.016*
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.006)
Candidate Party (R)	−0.584***	0.070***	−0.797***	0.054**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Num.Obs.	10076	10075	10055	10080
R2	0.366	0.293	0.364	0.344
RMSE	1.07	1.03	1.08	1.04
Std.Errors	Clust: ID	Clust: ID	Clust: ID	Clust: ID

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

Table A35: ANES 2020. Effects of political knowledge and interest on anger, anxiety, pride and hope.

	Hope	Fear	Anger	Pride
Interest	0.038**	0.207***	0.264***	0.015
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.011)
Knowledge	−0.004	−0.015	0.004	−0.007
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Age	0.0007	−0.001	−0.002**	0.002**
	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)
Gender (W)	−0.099***	0.256***	0.137***	−0.048*
	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.021)
Race (White)	−0.084**	0.057*	0.033	0.003
	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.025)
Education (College)	0.095+	−0.110*	−0.039	0.042
	(0.052)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.043)
Education (Professional/PhD)	0.027	0.031	−0.013	−0.002
	(0.060)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.050)
Education (Academic)	−0.009	−0.061	0.069	−0.033
	(0.056)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.047)
Education (High School)	0.061	−0.050	−0.018	0.068*
	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.034)
Education (Less than HS)	0.134*	−0.081	−0.050	0.116*
	(0.066)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.055)
Education (College, no degr.)	0.095*	−0.018	0.018	0.050
	(0.037)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.031)
Income	−0.002	0.00008	0.002	−0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Ideology	0.0001	−0.0005	−0.001**	0.0002
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
PID Strength	0.226***	−0.199***	−0.166***	0.230***
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Num.Obs.	7162	7165	7165	7159
R2	0.199	0.240	0.208	0.271
RMSE	1.04	0.95	0.95	0.87
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

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

Hypothesis 3: ANES 2020

Table A36: ANES 2020. Effects of political knowledge and confidence on anger, anxiety, pride and hope.

	Hope	Fear	Anger	Pride
Confidence	−0.004	0.157***	0.217***	−0.034**
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Knowledge	−0.001	0.003	0.020	−0.004
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Age	0.001+	0.002**	0.002*	0.002**
	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)
Gender (W)	−0.100***	0.239***	0.115***	−0.059**
	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.023)
Race (White)	−0.088**	0.062*	0.030	0.0003
	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.026)
Education (College)	0.072	−0.073	−0.015	0.034
	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.046)
Education (Professional/PhD)	0.056	0.016	−0.044	0.025
	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.052)
Education (Academic)	−0.025	−0.062	0.057	−0.056
	(0.059)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.049)
Education (High School)	0.057	−0.048	−0.016	0.066+
	(0.044)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.037)
Education (Less than HS)	0.036	−0.052	0.019	0.049
	(0.072)	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.060)
Education (College, no degr.)	0.074+	−0.001	0.027	0.029
	(0.039)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.033)
Income	−0.002	−0.0008	0.00004	−0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Ideology	−0.0002	−0.0008*	−0.002***	−0.00001
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
PID Strength	0.227***	−0.193***	−0.155***	0.227***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Num.Obs.	6283	6286	6286	6285
R2	0.204	0.235	0.200	0.278
RMSE	1.03	0.95	0.95	0.86
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

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

Table A37: ANES 2020. Effects of political knowledge, confidence, and interest on anger, anxiety, pride and hope.

	Hope	Fear	Anger	Pride
Interest	0.046**	0.166***	0.202***	0.030*
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Confidence	−0.018	0.108***	0.158***	−0.044***
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Knowledge	−0.006	−0.017	−0.005	−0.007
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Efficacy	0.024+	0.057***	0.058***	0.028*
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Age	0.0006	−0.0007	−0.002*	0.001*
	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)
Gender (W)	−0.092***	0.260***	0.140***	−0.054*
	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.023)
Race (White)	−0.084**	0.073*	0.041	0.004
	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.026)
Education (College)	0.065	−0.093+	−0.039	0.028
	(0.055)	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.046)
Education (Professional/PhD)	0.058	0.020	−0.039	0.028
	(0.062)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.052)
Education (Academic)	−0.023	−0.054	0.066	−0.055
	(0.059)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.049)
Education (High School)	0.060	−0.035	0.001	0.067+
	(0.044)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.037)
Education (Less than HS)	0.040	−0.022	0.057	0.047
	(0.072)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.061)
Education (College, no degr.)	0.073+	−0.003	0.025	0.028
	(0.039)	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.033)
Income	−0.002	−0.0002	0.0007	−0.002
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Ideology	−0.000009	−0.0002	−0.0009*	0.00008
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)
PID Strength	0.226***	−0.193***	−0.155***	0.226***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Num.Obs.	6279	6282	6282	6281
R2	0.205	0.255	0.231	0.279
RMSE	1.03	0.94	0.93	0.86
Std.Errors	Robust	Robust	Robust	Robust

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

Hypotheses 1 - 3 Study 1

Table A38: Study 1. Effects of knowledge and political interest on self-reported anger, anxiety, enthusiasm, and hope.

	Anger	Fear	Enthusiasm	Hope
Knowledge	0.005	−0.094***	−0.118***	−0.109***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Interest	0.232***	0.181***	0.294***	0.233***
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.023)
Ideology	0.092***	0.093***	0.040+	0.071**
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Gender (W)	0.017	0.137**	−0.238***	−0.187***
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.046)
Age	0.002	−0.006***	−0.007***	−0.003+
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education (Basisschool)	0.390	0.084	0.275	0.049
	(0.348)	(0.349)	(0.335)	(0.344)
Education (HAVE/VWO)	0.178	0.058	0.149	−0.072
	(0.287)	(0.287)	(0.276)	(0.283)
Education (HBO)	0.168	−0.016	0.251	0.033
	(0.284)	(0.284)	(0.273)	(0.280)
Education (MBO)	0.198	0.060	0.126	−0.090
	(0.283)	(0.283)	(0.272)	(0.280)
Education (VMBO)	0.238	0.170	0.138	−0.017
	(0.286)	(0.286)	(0.275)	(0.282)
Education (WO)	0.223	−0.081	0.239	0.134
	(0.289)	(0.289)	(0.278)	(0.285)
Num.Obs.	1977	1985	1982	1979
R2	0.066	0.068	0.138	0.093
F	12.569	13.003	28.673	18.355
RMSE	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.95

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

Table A39: Study 1. Effects of knowledge and confidence-in-knowledge on self-reported anger, anxiety, enthusiasm, and hope.

	Anger	Fear	Enthusiasm	Hope
Knowledge	0.016	−0.082***	−0.101***	−0.090***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Confidence	0.181***	0.125***	0.189***	0.118***
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Ideology	0.108***	0.106***	0.060**	0.089***
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Gender (W)	−0.005	0.113*	−0.278***	−0.234***
	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.047)
Age	0.001	−0.006***	−0.007***	−0.003*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Education (Basisschool)	0.401	0.075	0.179	0.034
	(0.355)	(0.355)	(0.347)	(0.354)
Education (HAVE/VWO)	0.260	0.120	0.249	0.0008
	(0.290)	(0.290)	(0.283)	(0.289)
Education (HBO)	0.227	0.029	0.329	0.092
	(0.287)	(0.287)	(0.280)	(0.286)
Education (MBO)	0.245	0.089	0.175	−0.066
	(0.286)	(0.286)	(0.279)	(0.285)
Education (VMBO)	0.298	0.210	0.197	0.016
	(0.289)	(0.289)	(0.282)	(0.288)
Education (WO)	0.289	−0.029	0.328	0.206
	(0.292)	(0.291)	(0.285)	(0.291)
Num.Obs.	1972	1980	1977	1974
R2	0.047	0.052	0.092	0.057
F	8.743	9.773	18.113	10.844
RMSE	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.97

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

Table A40: Study 1. Effects of knowledge, confidence-in-knowledge, political interest and internal political efficacy on self-reported anger, anxiety, enthusiasm, and hope.

	Anger	Fear	Enthusiasm	Hope
Knowledge	0.009	−0.089***	−0.114***	−0.102***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Efficacy	0.137***	0.068*	0.141***	0.151***
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)
Interest	0.161***	0.156***	0.251***	0.222***
	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.030)	(0.031)
Confidence	−0.008	−0.017	−0.061+	−0.116***
	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Ideology	0.080***	0.089***	0.026	0.057*
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Gender (W)	0.025	0.140**	−0.222***	−0.181***
	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.045)	(0.046)
Age	0.002	−0.006***	−0.006***	−0.002
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education (Basisschool)	0.385	0.055	0.165	−0.0007
	(0.352)	(0.354)	(0.339)	(0.348)
Education (HAVE/VWO)	0.163	0.040	0.107	−0.127
	(0.285)	(0.287)	(0.275)	(0.282)
Education (HBO)	0.123	−0.035	0.200	−0.029
	(0.282)	(0.284)	(0.272)	(0.279)
Education (MBO)	0.183	0.049	0.092	−0.143
	(0.281)	(0.283)	(0.271)	(0.278)
Education (VMBO)	0.231	0.156	0.100	−0.080
	(0.284)	(0.286)	(0.274)	(0.281)
Education (WO)	0.180	−0.114	0.181	0.068
	(0.287)	(0.289)	(0.277)	(0.284)
Num.Obs.	1949	1956	1953	1951
R2	0.079	0.071	0.148	0.107
F	12.682	11.399	25.986	
RMSE	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.95

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

Hypotheses 1 - 3 Study 2

Table A41: Study 2. Effects of knowledge and political interest on self-reported anger, anxiety, hope and pride.

	Anger	Fear	Hope	Pride
Knowledge	0.029	0.035	−0.022	−0.033
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Interest	0.153***	0.123***	0.072*	0.057+
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Ideology	−0.090*	−0.109*	0.106*	0.135**
	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Gender (W)	0.236***	0.437***	−0.143*	−0.165**
	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.057)
Age	−0.003	−0.007***	0.003+	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Education (College/Graduate)	−0.200*	−0.101	0.213**	0.202**
	(0.078)	(0.076)	(0.077)	(0.077)
Education (Secondary)	0.060	0.042	−0.071	−0.135*
	(0.063)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.063)
Education (Primary)	0.192	0.226	0.156	0.087
	(0.175)	(0.173)	(0.175)	(0.176)
Education (No formal)	1.331	1.873+	−0.540	−1.049
	(0.982)	(0.967)	(0.981)	(0.984)
Num.Obs.	1243	1249	1249	1248
R2	0.051	0.079	0.052	0.044
F	6.001	9.606	6.204	5.208
RMSE	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98

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

Table A42: Study 2. Effects of knowledge and confidence-in-knowledge on self-reported anger, anxiety, hope and pride.

	Anger	Fear	Hope	Pride
Knowledge	0.024	0.035	−0.017	−0.029
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Confidence	0.168***	0.105***	0.029	0.015
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Ideology	−0.087+	−0.111*	0.102*	0.131**
	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Gender (W)	0.267***	0.446***	−0.153**	−0.176**
	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Age	−0.002	−0.006**	0.004*	0.004*
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Education (College/Graduate)	−0.207**	−0.106	0.211**	0.202**
	(0.077)	(0.076)	(0.077)	(0.077)
Education (Secondary)	0.055	0.035	−0.077	−0.139*
	(0.063)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.063)
Education (Primary)	0.185	0.209	0.137	0.071
	(0.175)	(0.173)	(0.175)	(0.176)
Education (No formal)	1.310	1.833+	−0.587	−1.089
	(0.980)	(0.970)	(0.982)	(0.984)
Num.Obs.	1244	1250	1250	1249
R2	0.055	0.074	0.049	0.042
F	6.529	9.048	5.769	4.921
RMSE	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.98

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

Table A43: Study 2. Effects of knowledge, confidence-in-knowledge, political interest and internal political efficacy on self-reported anger, anxiety, hope and pride.

	Anger	Fear	Hope	Pride
Knowledge	0.022	0.033	−0.021	−0.032
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Efficacy	0.067+	0.005	0.113**	0.093*
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Interest	0.047	0.096*	0.091*	0.084+
	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Confidence	0.093+	0.032	−0.113*	−0.109*
	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.049)
Ideology	−0.082+	−0.107*	0.111*	0.139**
	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Gender (W)	0.264***	0.439***	−0.160**	−0.181**
	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.057)	(0.058)
Age	−0.003	−0.007***	0.004+	0.003+
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Education (College/Graduate)	−0.203**	−0.100	0.215**	0.204**
	(0.077)	(0.076)	(0.077)	(0.077)
Education (Secondary)	0.068	0.040	−0.063	−0.128*
	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.063)
Education (Primary)	0.197	0.226	0.151	0.082
	(0.175)	(0.173)	(0.175)	(0.175)
Education (No formal)	1.228	1.865+	−0.727	−1.201
	(0.981)	(0.970)	(0.980)	(0.984)
Num.Obs.	1242	1248	1248	1247
R2	0.060	0.078	0.060	0.050
F	6.003	8.050	6.093	5.030
RMSE	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97

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

Experimental Manipulation Study 1

Table A44: Study 1: Question Difficulty Manipulations (translated from Dutch)

Easy	Difficult
Who is currently the party leader of the SP? a. Lilian Marijnissen b. Jan Marijnissen c. Wopke Hoekstra d. Geer Wilders	Who is currently the party leader of the SP? (Open Ended)
Who is currently the party leader of the PvdA? a. Attje Kuiken b. Lilian Marijnissen c. Lilian Ploumen d. Pieter Heerma	Who is currently the party leader of the PvdA? (Open Ended)
Which party currently has the most seats in the Second Chamber (Tweede Kamer)? a. D66 b. VVD c. PVV d. CDA	Which party currently has the **second most** [emphasized in survey] seats in the Second Chamber (Tweede Kamer)? a. D66 b. VVD c. PVV d. CDA
Which four parties are part of the current government? (select 4) a. VVD b. D66 c. CDA d. CU e. PVV f. SP g. PvdA h. Groenlinks i. Volt j. BBB	Which parties are part of the current government? (Open Ended)
Who is the current vice president of the United States? a. Hilary Clinton b. Kamala Harris c. Ron Klain d. Nancy Pelosi	Who was the vice president of the United States during Barack Obama's first term? a. Hilary Clinton b. Kamala Harris c. Joe Biden d. Nancy Pelosi
Who is the current president of the European Commission? a. Ursula von der Leyen b. Christine Lagarde c. Ban Ki Moon	Who is the current president of the European Commission? (Open ended)
Who is the current chancellor of Germany? a. Angela Merkel b. Olaf Scholz c. Robert Habeck d. Christian Lindner	Who is the current vice-chancellor of Germany? a. Annalena Baerbock b. Olaf Scholz c. Robert Habeck d. Christian Lindner
Which year did women get the right to vote in the Netherlands? a. 1885 b. 1919 c. 1945	Which year did women get the right to vote in the Netherlands? (Open ended)

Experimental Manipulation Study 2

Table A45: Study 2: Question Difficulty Manipulations

Easy	Difficult
What job or political office did Kamala Harris hold before she was the Vice President? a. Speaker of the House b. Vice President c. Senator d. Governor	What job or political office did Kamala Harris hold before she was the Vice President? (Open Ended)
After the midterm elections past week, who will have the majority in the next U.S. House of Representatives, which will be sworn in in January 2023? a. Democratic Party b. Republican Party	How many seats did the Republican party gain in the U.S. House of Representatives in the midterm elections? [enter number]
Which of these people was never Prime Minister of England? a. Theresa May b. Boris Johnson c. Angela Merkel	Who is the current Prime Minister of England? a. Theresa May b. **Rishi Sunak** c. Liz Truss d. Boris Johnson
What is the government position or office that John Roberts currently holds? a. US Senator b. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court c. Speaker of the House	What is the name of the current Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? (Open ended)
Nancy Pelosi will soon step down from her role as... a. Vice President b. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court c. Speaker of the House Democrats	Nancy Pelosi will soon step down as leader of the House Democrats. Who will replace her as Speaker of the House Democrats? a. Hakeem Jeffries b. Steny Hoyer c. Pete Aguilar d. Sheila Jackson Lee
How many Justices does the Supreme Court have? a. 3 b. 6 c. 9	Off the top of your head, how many Justices of the Supreme Court can you name? Please write down as many of their names as you can remember. (Open ended)
Off the top of your head, can you name a woman member of the U.S. Congress, either the House of Representatives or the Senate? (Open Ended)	Off the top of your head, can you name three women member of the U.S. Congress, either the House of Representatives or the Senate? (3 Open Ended Text Boxes)
Of the current members serving on the U.S. Supreme Court, do you happen to know how many are women? a. None b. 1 c. 4	Of the current members serving on the U.S. Supreme Court, do you happen to know how many are women? (Open Ended)

Hypothesis 4: Study 1

Table A46: Study 1. Effects of confidence manipulation and pre-treatment confidence on post-treatment confidence.

	Treatment	Treatm. + Confididence
Treatment Easy	0.176***	0.187***
	(0.041)	(0.032)
Confidence		0.611***
		(0.017)
Ideology	0.085***	0.076***
	(0.021)	(0.016)
Gender (W)	−0.527***	−0.276***
	(0.043)	(0.034)
Age	0.006***	0.004***
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education (Basisschool)	−0.248	0.119
	(0.327)	(0.254)
Education (HAVE/VWO)	0.538*	0.607**
	(0.271)	(0.209)
Education (HBO)	0.651*	0.619**
	(0.268)	(0.207)
Education (MBO)	0.240	0.404+
	(0.267)	(0.206)
Education (VMBO)	0.123	0.402+
	(0.270)	(0.208)
Education (WO)	0.832**	0.735***
	(0.272)	(0.210)
Num.Obs.	1983	1978
R2	0.164	0.504
F	38.802	181.721
RMSE	0.91	0.70

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

Hypothesis 4: Study 2

Table A47: Study 2. Effects of confidence manipulation and pre-treatment confidence on post-treatment confidence.

	Treatment	Treatm. + Confididence
Treatment Easy	0.228***	0.299***
	(0.052)	(0.033)
Confidence (Pre-Tr)		0.759***
		(0.017)
Ideology	−0.110***	−0.016
	(0.027)	(0.017)
Gender (W)	−0.433***	−0.098**
	(0.053)	(0.034)
Age	0.015***	0.005***
	(0.002)	(0.001)
Education (College/Graduate)	0.096	0.061
	(0.073)	(0.046)
Education (Secondary)	−0.210***	−0.124***
	(0.060)	(0.037)
Education (Primary)	−0.773***	−0.427***
	(0.164)	(0.104)
Education (No formal)	−0.773	−0.124
	(0.657)	(0.413)
Num.Obs.	1255	1255
R2	0.149	0.664
F	27.243	273.057
RMSE	0.92	0.58

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

Hypothesis 5: Study 1

Table A48: Study 1. Effects of confidence manipulation and pre-treatment confidence on self-reported levels of anger, anxiety, enthusiasm, and hope.

	Anger	Anxiety	Enthusiasm	Hope
Treatment Easy	0.078+	0.075+	0.001	0.018
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.042)	(0.043)
Knowledge	0.004	−0.093***	−0.117***	−0.105***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Interest	0.194***	0.168***	0.290***	0.262***
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.030)
Confidence	0.058+	0.018	0.004	−0.049+
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.030)
Ideology	0.093***	0.093***	0.039+	0.070**
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Gender (W)	0.028	0.142**	−0.235***	−0.194***
	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.045)	(0.046)
Age	0.002	−0.006***	−0.007***	−0.003+
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Education (Basisschool)	0.436	0.107	0.194	0.053
	(0.352)	(0.352)	(0.339)	(0.347)
Education (HAVE/VWO)	0.206	0.074	0.151	−0.084
	(0.287)	(0.287)	(0.276)	(0.283)
Education (HBO)	0.192	−0.000006	0.253	0.027
	(0.284)	(0.285)	(0.273)	(0.281)
Education (MBO)	0.227	0.075	0.126	−0.106
	(0.283)	(0.284)	(0.273)	(0.280)
Education (VMBO)	0.277	0.193	0.140	−0.032
	(0.286)	(0.287)	(0.275)	(0.283)
Education (WO)	0.242	−0.068	0.240	0.129
	(0.289)	(0.289)	(0.278)	(0.285)
Num.Obs.	1972	1980	1977	1974
R2	0.068	0.068	0.137	0.094
F	11.068	11.064	23.914	15.609
RMSE	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.95

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

Hypothesis 5: Study 2

Table A49: Study 2. Effects of confidence manipulation and pre-treatment confidence on self-reported levels of anger, anxiety, pride, and hope.

	Anger	Anxiety	Hope	Pride
Treatment Easy	0.103+	0.031	−0.027	−0.011
	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.056)
Knowledge	0.022	0.033	−0.023	−0.037
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Interest	0.059	0.096*	0.116*	0.105*
	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Confidence (Pre-Tr)	0.133**	0.044	−0.054	−0.061
	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Ideology	0.013	−0.058*	−0.064*	0.040
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.028)
Gender (W)	0.263***	0.450***	−0.151**	−0.180**
	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Age	−0.003	−0.007***	0.003+	0.003+
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Education (College/Graduate)	−0.202**	−0.100	0.217**	0.210**
	(0.077)	(0.076)	(0.078)	(0.077)
Education (Secondary)	0.059	0.044	−0.079	−0.143*
	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.064)	(0.064)
Education (Primary)	0.240	0.240	0.091	0.064
	(0.175)	(0.173)	(0.177)	(0.176)
Education (No formal)	1.293	1.856+	−0.386	−0.975
	(0.981)	(0.969)	(0.990)	(0.985)
Num.Obs.	1243	1249	1249	1248
R2	0.054	0.077	0.035	0.043
F	5.892	8.559	3.765	4.584
RMSE	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.98

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