Supporting Information (SI) Document, "Secession and Polarization: Evidence from Catalonia"

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Part A. Descriptive statistics and preferences

Table A.1. Descriptive statistics

Wave 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	%
Female	2,537					48.88%
Age	2,537	43.85	14.60	18	85	
Education_1	2,537					5.91%
Education_2	2,537					37.64%
Education 3	2,537					56.44%
Language Catalan	2,537					36.30%
Language Spanish	2,537					33.50%
Language Catalan&Spanish	2,537					25.70%
Household Size	2,537	2.79	1.16	1	9	
Income	2,537	2612.34	1370.42	0	5500	
Employed	2,537					65.94%
Catalan Identity	2,537	6.83	2.55	1	10	
Catalan Republic	2,537					44.42%
More Autonomy	2,537					35.55%
Status Quo	2,537					16.63%
Less Autonomy	2,537					3.39%

Wave 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	%
Female	1,721					47.30%
Age	1,721	46.53	14.40	18	86	
Education_1	1,676					5.07%
Education_2	1,676					37.77%
Education_3	1,676					57.16%
Language Catalan	1,676					37.77%
Language Spanish	1,676					32.58%
Language Catalan&Spanish	1,676					25.78%
Household Size	1,676	2.75	1.14	1	9	
Income	1,721	2545.58	1354.91	0	5,500	
Employed	1,721					93.43%
Catalan Identity	1,721	6.74	2.72	1	10	
Catalan Republic	1,721					46.54%
More Autonomy	1,721					33%
Status Quo	1,721					15.28%
Less Autonomy	1,721					5.17%
Support Immigration	1,721					55.20%

Table A. 2. Territorial preferences across survey waves

		Wave 2			
		Catalan Republic	More autonomy	SQ & less autonomy	Total
Wave 1	Catalan Republic	**720 (93.26)**	46 (5.96)	6 (0.78)	772 (100)
	More autonomy	59 (10.19)	**461 (79.62)**	59 (10.19)	579 (100)
	SQ & less autonomy	8 (2.46)	38 (11.69)	**279 (85.85)**	325 (100)
	Total	787 (46.96)	545 (32.52)	344 (20.53)	1676 (100)

Note: Pearson chi2(4) is 2.1e+03, with Pr= 0.000
Row percentages in brackets

Figure A.1. Distribution of territorial preferences, waves 1-2

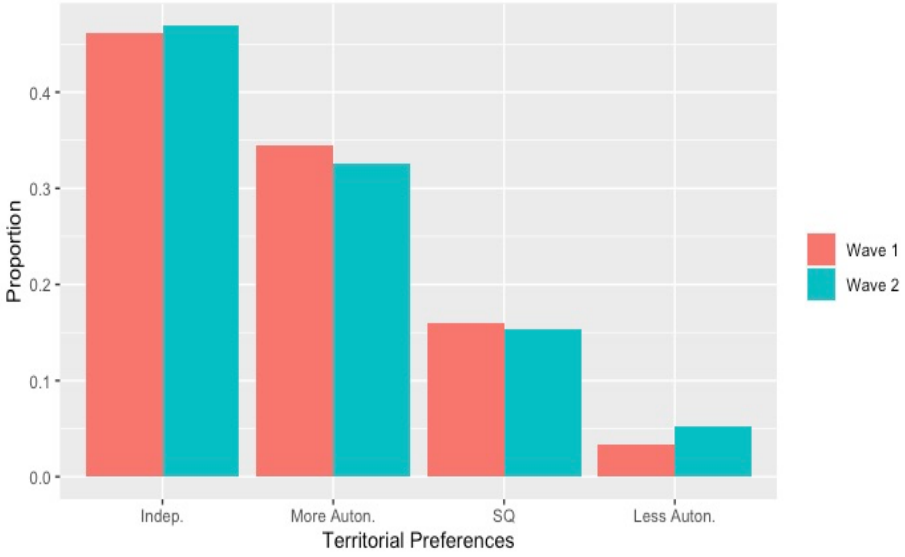


Figure A.2. Family origins and territorial preferences (with 95% confidence intervals), wave 1

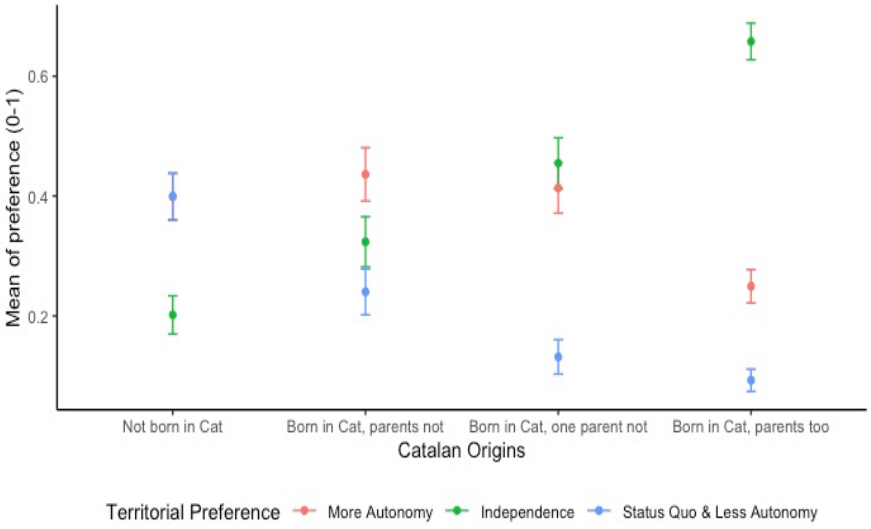
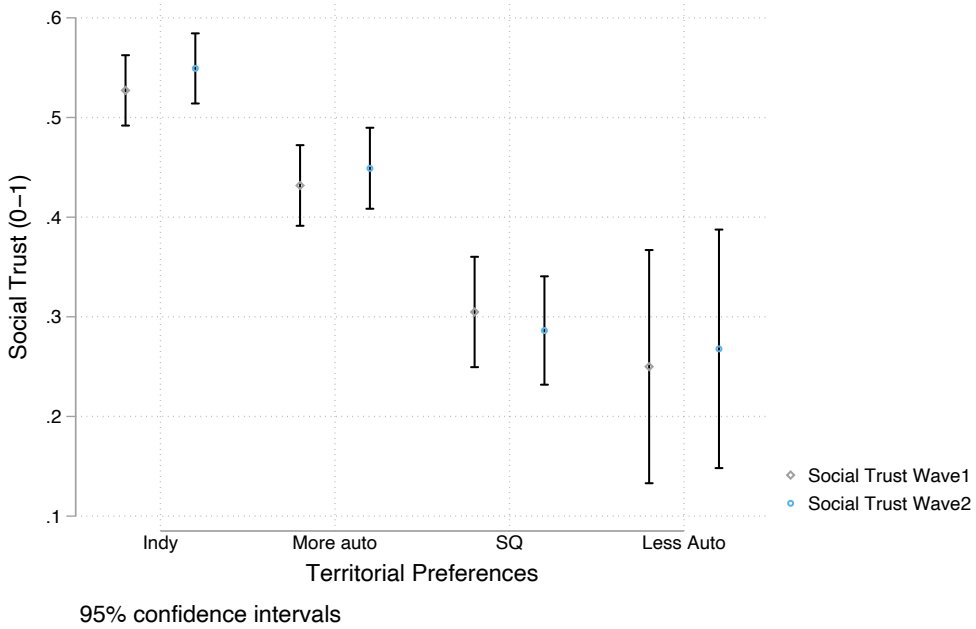
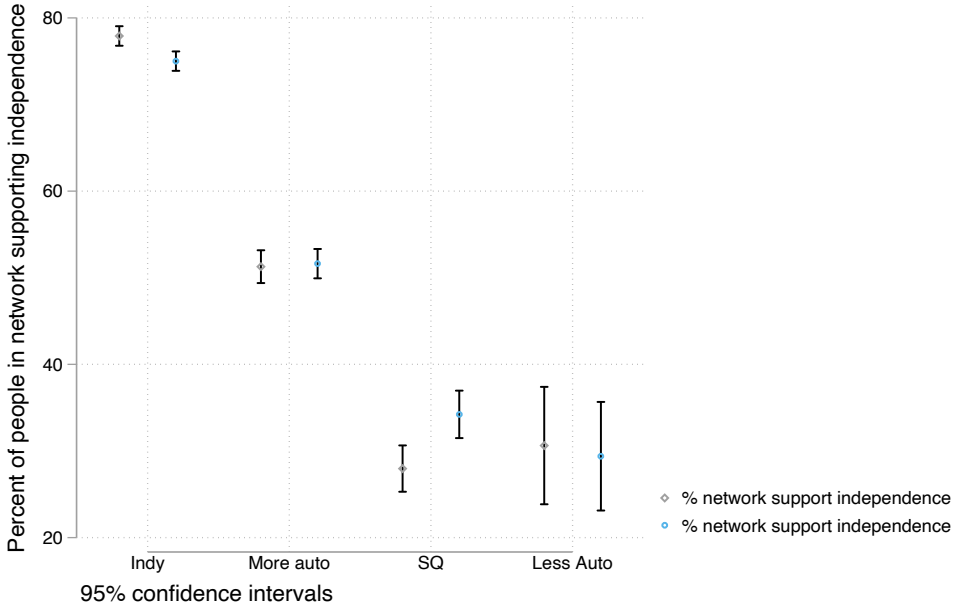


Figure A.3. Social trust by territorial preferences, waves 1-2



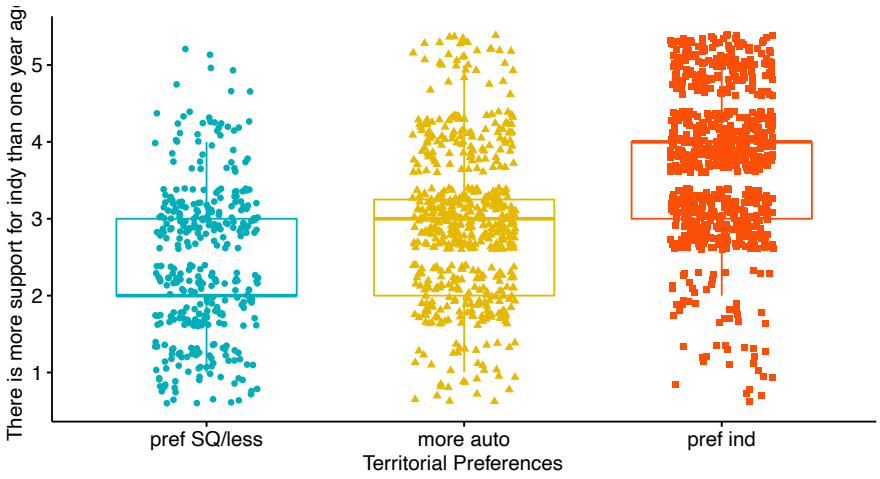
Note: Social trust is measured with a binary variable capturing responses to this question: "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that one should be careful when dealing with other people? One can trust most people (1); One must be careful when dealing with other people (0).

Figure A.4. Percent of respondent's network supporting independence, waves 1 and 2



Note: Continuous variable (0-100) measured with the following question: "Thinking in terms of your friends and families (people sufficiently close to you so that you would stop to chat for at least a few seconds if you met them in the street). What percentage of them would you say support Catalan independence? (0% would mean none of them, 100% would mean all of them)". We observe that in September 2018 the proportion diminishes among pro-independence respondents while it increases among pro-SQ respondents.

Figure A.5. Self-perception of changes in support for independence in networks, Wave 2



Note: The dependent variable is measured with an ordinal variable capturing responses to this question: "Would you say that the overall proportion of the people in the group above (friends and family you interact with) who support or oppose independence is the same as one year ago, or is it different?
-There is now much less support for independence than there was one year ago (1)
-There is now somewhat less support for independence than there was one year ago (2)
-There is roughly the same amount of support for independence than there was one year ago (3)
-There is now somewhat more support for independence than there was one year ago (4)
-There is now much more support for independence than there was one year ago (5)
We can observe that pro-independence people tend to perceive that there has been an increase in support for independence (although in figure A.8 we find that they think that there is less support among the people in their networks).

Part B. Timeline of key political events in contemporary Catalonia

6 December 1978. A new Spanish Constitution is approved after transition to Democracy

18 December 1979. New Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia is Approved

18 June 2006: A new statute of Autonomy for Catalonia is ratified in a referendum in Catalonia.

July 2010: Spanish Constitutional Court ruling on the Catalan statute of Autonomy. First mass rally in favor of independence in the streets of Barcelona.

20 November 2011: Partido Popular wins the General Election and Mariano Rajoy becomes the Spanish Prime Minister.

11 September 2012: Massive rally in favor of independence during the National Day of Catalonia. Similar rallies occur annually thereafter.

9 November 2014: Non-binding referendum for the Independence of Catalonia (so called 9N) organized by the Catalan government and grassroots organizations. No violent incidents reported.

27 September 2015: Plebiscitary elections in Catalonia. The Together for the Yes (*Junts pel Sí*) coalition wins the majority of seats in the Catalan Parliament.

6-7 September 2017: A set of laws "of disconnection" are approved in the Catalan Parliament

1 October 2017: Self-determination referendum organized by the Catalan government and grassroots organizations. Spanish police violent crackdown of the referendum.

10 October 2017: Catalan premier Carles Puigdemont declares independence of Catalonia but immediately revokes this declaration.

27 October 2017: The Catalan Parliament declares independence of Catalonia and the Spanish senate approves the implementation of article 155 of the Spanish Constitution suspending the autonomy of the region.

21 December 2017: New regional elections in Catalonia, in which pro-independence political parties secure a Parliamentary majority.

1 June 2018: Motion of confidence that removes Mariano Rajoy and Pedro Sanchez becomes the Prime Minister of Spain.

February-June 2019: Trial of nine independence leaders in the Supreme Court of Spain

14 October 2019: Spain's Supreme Court sentences nine Catalan separatist leaders to prison terms of between nine and 13 years on charges of sedition. The ruling that triggered violent and nonviolent protests throughout Catalonia and a police response.

22 June 2021: The Spanish Government led by Pedro Sanchez pardons the nine separatist political and social leaders serving sentences.

September 2021: Catalan premier Pere Aragonès and Spanish prime minister Pedro Sánchez resume negotiation table between the Spanish and Catalan governments.

Part C. Estimation results, Wave 1

Table C.1: Correlates of territorial preferences, wave 1

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female	-0.025†	-0.028**	-0.14†	-0.26**
	(0.014)	(0.010)	(0.078)	(0.093)
Age category				
Age 35-44	-0.013	-0.024†	-0.061	-0.24†
	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.11)	(0.13)
Age 45-54	-0.049*	-0.069**	-0.25*	-0.62**
	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.11)	(0.13)
Age 55+	-0.0031	-0.056**	-0.013	-0.54**
	(0.019)	(0.014)	(0.10)	(0.13)
Inc quintile				
Quintile 2	0.049*	0.019	0.24*	0.16
	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Quintile 3	0.050*	0.013	0.27*	0.100
	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Quintile 4	0.032	0.0046	0.19	0.025
	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.13)	(0.15)
Quintile 5	0.037	0.017	0.17	0.16
	(0.024)	(0.017)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Unemployed	-0.0095	-0.012	-0.059	-0.035
	(0.027)	(0.020)	(0.15)	(0.18)
High Educ	0.015	0.016	0.093	0.13
	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.083)	(0.098)
Family origins				
R Cat/parents not	0.15**	-0.016	0.73**	-0.12
	(0.022)	(0.017)	(0.12)	(0.14)
R/1 parent Cat	0.26**	0.017	1.30**	0.14
	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.11)	(0.14)
R/2 parents Cat	0.38**	0.014	2.05**	0.072
	(0.019)	(0.015)	(0.11)	(0.14)
Catalan ID				
Cat ID 2nd quintile		0.12**		1.07**
		(0.031)		(0.27)
Cat ID 3rd quintile		0.29**		2.27**
		(0.022)		(0.22)
Cat ID 4th quintile		0.65**		4.67**
		(0.024)		(0.24)
Cat ID 5th quintile		0.84**		6.80**
		(0.024)		(0.27)
Constant	0.38**	0.13**		
	(0.025)	(0.024)		
cut1			-0.34*	1.18**
			(0.14)	(0.23)
cut2			1.51**	4.28**
			(0.14)	(0.25)
N	2519	2519	2519	2519
R^2	0.161	0.570		

Standard errors in parentheses. Models 1-2 OLS estimation. Models 3-4 ordered logistic estimation.
† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table C.1 presents baseline correlates of territorial preferences from Wave 1. The dependent variable as noted in the main text (p. 19) is support for territorial preferences measured as follows: status quo or less autonomy, more autonomy, or independence. Columns 1-2 present OLS estimations where these territorial preferences are recoded 0-1 (0=status quo or less, .5=more autonomy, 1=independence). Columns 3-4 present ordered logistic estimations (with the highest category indicating independence). All models control for female gender, education (coded as at least some post-secondary schooling 1 and the rest 0), age category (18-34 as baseline, 35-44, 45-54, 55+), unemployment status, income quintile (Q1 as baseline), family origin. For family origin, we use binary indicators of the following categories: respondent and both parents born outside of Catalonia (baseline), respondent born in Catalonia and both parents outside ("R Cat/parents not"), respondent and one parent born in Catalonia ("R/1 parent Cat"), and both parents and respondent born in Catalonia ("R/2 parents Cat").

Models 2 and 4 consider the additional role of self-identified Catalan versus Spanish identity; this was assessed on a 1-10 scale with higher values indicating more Catalan self-identification. The table displays quintiles of this variable. Self-assessed Catalan identification is strongly correlated with greater autonomy and independence preferences. Once this variable is controlled for, family origin is no longer precisely estimated. We caution of course that self-professed identification might be the result of territorial preferences.

The ordered-logit models indicate intermediate Catalan identity (quintile 3) is strongly correlated with support for the intermediate autonomy option; with the other demographic variables at means the predicted probability of this option is .6 (that of independence support is .1 and that of the status quo is .3).

Table C.2. OLS Regression of conditional treatment effect of territorial views on affect towards hypothetical neighbors, Wave 1

	(1) Comfort Baseline (Reference: Anti-indy neighbors)	(2) Comfort Two groups (Reference: Anti-indy neighbors, respondent anti-indy)	(3) Comfort Three groups (Reference: Anti-indy neighbors, respondent pro-autonomy)
Pro-independence neighbors	11.1**	-16.6**	-0.05
	(1.78)	(2.00)	(2.32)
Independentist flag neighbors	11.6**	-17.3**	1.63
	(1.80)	(2.05)	(2.41)
Spanish flag neighbors	-5.54**	-2.77	-4.57†
	(1.82)	(2.04)	(2.39)
Pro-independence (PI)		-19.8**	-12.41**
		(2.17)	(2.26)
PI*Pro-independence neighbors		63.9**	47.33**
		(3.02)	(3.15)
PI*Independentist flag neighbors		63.01**	43.87**
		(3.04)	(3.20)
PI*Spanish flag neighbors		-6.39*	-4.73
		(3.07)	(3.22)
Support SQ (SQ)			21.63**
			(2.87)
SQ*Pro-independence neighbors			-47.8**
			(3.94)
SQ*Independentist flag neighbors			-51.4**
			(4.03)
SQ*Spanish flag neighbors			2.51
			(4.00)
Constant	56.1**	64.9**	57.7**
	(1.28)	(1.44)	(1.68)
N	2537	2537	2537
R^2	0.049	0.332	0.411

Standard errors in parentheses. N for each treatment group is: 621 (anti-independence), 664 (pro-independence), 633 (display Catalan flags), 619 (display Spanish flags)
† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table C2 presents regression models for wave 1 of the neighbor-comfort experiment; the main model of interest is (M3). The dependent variable is comfort towards (measured on a 0-100 scale) towards hypothetical neighbors, depending on the presence of flags or territorial views (see pg. 18-19 of main text). M1 considers just treatment assignment (whether the respondent assesses hypothetical pro-independence neighbors, independentist flag neighbors, and Spanish flag displaying neighbors, with the baseline group as anti-independence neighbors). Model 2 controls for treatment assignment and an interaction term of whether the respondent is pro-independence (PI) and each treatment. Model 3 controls for treatment assignment and an interaction term of treatment assignment and whether the respondent is pro-independence (PI) or pro-status quo (SQ). The baseline territorial preference in M3 is whether the respondent supports autonomy and the baseline group is anti-independentist neighbors.

Table C.3. OLS Regression of stereotypes of individuals with policy views and associated language groups, on conditional treatment effect of territorial views, Wave 1

	(1) Net stereotype score Baseline (Reference: evaluate Spanish speaker)	(2) Net stereotype score Two groups (Reference: evaluate Spanish speaker, anti-indy)	(3) Net stereotype score Three groups (Reference: evaluate Spanish speaker, pro-autonomy)
Evaluate pro-independence	-0.030*	-0.27**	-0.16**
	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.021)
Evaluate anti-independence	-0.19**	-0.14**	-0.19**
	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.022)
Evaluate Catalan speaker	0.078**	-0.064**	0.018
	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.021)
Pro-independence (PI)		-0.13**	-0.10**
		(0.019)	(0.020)
PI*Evaluate pro-independence		0.56**	0.44**
		(0.027)	(0.029)
PI*Evaluate anti-independence		-0.11**	-0.055†
		(0.027)	(0.029)
PI*Evaluate Catalan speaker		0.33**	0.24**
		(0.027)	(0.029)
Support SQ (SQ)			0.084**
			(0.026)
SQ* Evaluate pro-independence			-0.31**
			(0.036)
SQ* Evaluate anti-independence			0.13**
			(0.037)
SQ* Evaluate Catalan speaker			-0.23**
			(0.036)
Constant	0.63**	0.69**	0.66**
	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.015)
N	2537	2537	2537
R^2	0.111	0.324	0.372

Standard errors in parentheses. N for each treatment group is: 623 (pro-independence), 647 (anti-independence), 618 (speak Catalan), 649 (speak Spanish)

† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table C.3 presents the regression models of territorial preferences and group-stereotyping; M3 is the main model of interest. The dependent variable is net positive stereotyping (measured on a 0-1 scale) towards individuals with specified territorial views or languages (see pg. 23 of main text). M1 considers just treatment assignment (whether the respondent has net positive stereotypes of Spanish-speaking individuals as the baseline group, pro-independence individuals, individuals who are anti-independence, and Catalan-speaking individuals). Model 2 controls for treatment assignment and an interaction term of whether the respondent is pro-independence (PI) and each treatment (a binary codification of individual territorial preferences). Model 3 controls for treatment assignment and an interaction term of whether the respondent is pro-independence (PI) or pro-status quo (SQ). The baseline territorial preference in M3 is whether the respondent supports autonomy (thus a trichotomous coding of territorial views), and the baseline group of evaluation is those who speak Spanish at home.

Part D: Estimation results, Wave 2

Table D1: OLS Regression of conditional treatment effect of territorial views on affect towards hypothetical neighbors, Wave 2 (weighted results)

	(1) comfort	(2) comfort	(3) comfort
Pro-independence neighbors	15.4**	8.60**	9.38**
	(2.17)	(3.09)	(3.14)
Independentist flag neighbors	15.4**	8.55**	9.85**
	(2.21)	(3.24)	(3.26)
Spanish flag neighbors	-6.61**	-1.81	-1.06
	(2.09)	(3.11)	(3.15)
Pro-independence (PI)		-11.0**	-10.5**
		(2.95)	(3.00)
PI*Pro-independence neighbors		39.6**	38.9**
		(3.80)	(3.87)
PI*Independentist flag neighbors		40.4**	39.0**
		(3.90)	(3.93)
PI*Spanish flag neighbors		-8.21*	-8.70*
		(4.12)	(4.19)
Support SQ (SQ)		20.4**	20.2**
		(4.02)	(4.06)
SQ*Pro-independence neighbors		-54.6**	-54.5**
		(5.32)	(5.37)
SQ*Ind flag neighbors		-58.3**	-59.9**
		(5.42)	(5.47)
SQ*Spanish flag neighbors		-6.61	-7.23
		(5.80)	(5.82)
Female			2.06†
			(1.22)
Secondary educ			0.054
			(3.26)
Post-secondary			0.27
			(3.27)
Unemployed			1.05
			(2.45)
Income decile			0.39
			(0.25)
Born in Cat, parents not			-1.28
			(2.10)
R/1 parent born in Cat			-2.83
			(1.98)
R/2 parents born in Cat			-1.19
			(1.80)
_cons	52.9**	54.2**	51.7**
	(1.46)	(2.22)	(4.10)
N	1710	1710	1665
R^2	0.085	0.449	0.456

Standard errors in parentheses. Main reference category for columns 1=”anti-independence neighbors” treatment. Main reference categories for columns 2-3=”anti-independence neighbor” treatment category and “support autonomy” respondents. Reference categories for column 3 demographic variables are: male, primary-education only, employed, not born in Catalonia.

† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table D1 above presents the regression models of the neighbor-treatments for wave 2. The dependent variable is affect (measured on a 0-100 scale) towards hypothetical neighbors, depending on the presence of flags or territorial views, with demographic weights (wave 2, September 2018). M1 considers just treatment assignment (whether the respondent assesses hypothetical pro-independence neighbors, independentist flag neighbors, and Spanish flag displaying neighbors, with the baseline group as anti-independence neighbors). Model 2 controls for treatment assignment and an interaction term of whether the respondent is pro-independence (PI) or pro-status quo (SQ); the baseline territorial preference in M2 is whether the respondent supports autonomy. This is the trichotomous coding of territorial preferences. M3 adds controls of baseline demographic variables.

Table D2: OLS Regression of stereotypes of individuals with policy views and associated language groups, on conditional treatment effect of territorial views, Wave 2 (weighted results)

	(1) Net stereotype score	(2) Net stereotype score	(3) Net stereotype score
Evaluate pro-independence	-0.073**	-0.20**	-0.20**
	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Evaluate anti-independence	-0.20**	-0.20**	-0.20**
	(0.019)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Evaluate Catalan speaker	0.033*	-0.0099	-0.011
	(0.016)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Pro-independence (PI)		-0.099**	-0.097**
		(0.024)	(0.025)
PI*Evaluate pro-independence		0.46**	0.46**
		(0.036)	(0.036)
PI*Evaluate anti-independence		-0.048	-0.050
		(0.039)	(0.039)
PI*Evaluate Catalan speaker		0.19**	0.19**
		(0.035)	(0.035)
Support SQ (SQ)		0.11**	0.10**
		(0.030)	(0.030)
SQ* Evaluate pro-independence		-0.35**	-0.35**
		(0.044)	(0.044)
SQ* Evaluate anti-independence		0.13**	0.13**
		(0.046)	(0.046)
SQ* Evaluate Catalan speaker		-0.24**	-0.24**
		(0.044)	(0.044)
female			0.025*
			(0.012)
Secondary educ			0.054
			(3.26)
Post-secondary			0.27
			(3.27)
Unemployed			0.014
			(0.026)
Income decile			0.0041†
			(0.0022)
Born in Cat, parents not			0.0015
			(0.018)
Born in Cat, 1 parent also			0.000078
			(0.018)
Born in Cat, 2 parents also			-0.010
			(0.017)
_cons	0.64**	0.67**	0.62**
	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.037)
N	1665	1665	1665
R^2	0.096	0.376	0.380

Standard errors in parentheses. Main reference category for columns 1= "evaluate Spanish speakers" treatment. Main reference categories for columns 2-3= "evaluate Spanish speakers" treatment category and "support autonomy" respondents. Reference categories for column 3 demographic variables are: male, primary-education only, employed, not born in Catalonia. Sample sizes for 405 for evaluating pro-independence individuals; 433 for evaluating anti-independence individuals; 410 for evaluating Catalan-speaking individuals; 428 for evaluating Spanish speaking individuals.

† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table D2 above presents OLS regression results where the dependent variable is the change in net positive stereotyping (measured on a 0-1 scale) towards individuals with specified territorial views or languages (the treatment groups are whether the respondent evaluates stereotypes of Spanish-speaking individuals, pro-independence individuals, individuals who are anti-independence, and Catalan-speaking individuals; see pg. 18-19 of the main text). M1 considers just treatment assignment. Model 2 controls for treatment assignment and an interaction term of whether the respondent is pro-independence (PI) or pro-status quo (SQ); the baseline territorial preference in M2 is whether the respondent supports autonomy. This is the trichotomous coding of territorial preferences. M3 adds controls of baseline demographic variables.

Part E. Results with Alternative Stereotype Measure

Table E1: Stereotype results by condensed net-stereotype measure

	(1) – W1 Net stereotype (NS) score	(2) – W1 NS score	(3) – W1 NS score (4)	(4) – W1 NS score (4)	(5) – W2 NS score	(6) – W2 NS score	(7) – W2 NS score (4)	(8) – W2 NS score (4)
Eval pro-ind ppl	-0.030*	-0.16**	-0.021	-0.14**	-0.073**	-0.20**	-0.069**	-0.20**
	(0.015)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.020)	(0.031)
Eval anti-ind ppl	-0.19**	-0.19**	-0.17**	-0.16**	-0.20**	-0.20**	-0.19**	-0.20**
	(0.015)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.030)	(0.020)	(0.033)
Eval Cat speaker	0.078**	0.018	0.086**	0.039†	0.033*	-0.0099	0.036†	-0.0084
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.016)	(0.026)	(0.020)	(0.027)
Pro-ind (PI)		-0.10**		-0.080**		-0.099**		-0.086**
		(0.020)		(0.022)		(0.024)		(0.025)
PI*Eval pro-ind		0.44**		0.42**		0.46**		0.45**
		(0.029)		(0.032)		(0.036)		(0.039)
PI*Eval anti-ind		-0.054†		-0.080*		-0.048		-0.085*
		(0.029)		(0.031)		(0.039)		(0.042)
PI*Eval Cat speaker		0.25**		0.22**		0.19**		0.17**
		(0.029)		(0.032)		(0.035)		(0.036)
Support SQ (SQ)		0.084**		0.080**		0.11**		0.098**
		(0.026)		(0.028)		(0.030)		(0.033)
SQ*Eval pro-ind		-0.30**		-0.32**		-0.35**		-0.34**
		(0.036)		(0.039)		(0.044)		(0.048)
SQ*Eval anti-ind		0.14**		0.15**		0.13**		0.17**
		(0.037)		(0.040)		(0.046)		(0.051)
SQ*Eval Cat speak		-0.23**		-0.23**		-0.24**		-0.23**
		(0.036)		(0.040)		(0.044)		(0.047)
_cons	0.63**	0.66**	0.61**	0.63**	0.64**	0.67**	0.62**	0.65**
	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.014)	(0.018)
N	2537	2537	2537	2537	1665	1665	1665	1665
R^2	0.112	0.373	0.093	0.331	0.096	0.376	0.082	0.350

Standard errors in parentheses. W1 = Wave 1; W2 = Wave 2. Estimation procedure same as in Tables SI.C3 and SI.D2. Columns 3,4,7,8 present results with condensed stereotype measure (four adjectives of randomly assigned individuals as reliable, prejudiced, honest, selfish, as opposed to six). † $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table E1 presents the same results as that of C3 and D2, only columns 3,4,7,8 show the results measuring differences in stereotyping of individuals, considering a subset of four distinct adjectives (reliable, prejudiced, honest, selfish). The baseline categories are "pro-autonomy" preference and the experimental group of evaluation of Spanish speakers. The coefficients of interest are the interaction term between territorial preference and treatment assignment. The table indicates similar point estimates of these coefficients.

Part F. Additional results regarding over-time changes

Table F1. Differences between waves in key moderator (territorial views) and outcomes

Treatment assignment	Mean change All	Mean change Pro-indy	Mean change Pro-SQ	Mean change Pro-auto
Independence position	0.02			
Pro-cat indy neighbors	-2.3	-0.6	-3.9	-1
Cat flag neighbors	-0.3	-1.6	-5.8	2.7
Anti-indy neighbors	1.4	1.6	3.2	1
Span flag neighbors	-2.7	1.2	-9.1	-2.8
Pro-indy trait evaluation	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0
Anti-indy trait evaluation	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.04
Cat language speaker evaluation	-0.04	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03
Span language speaker evaluation	0.004	0.02	0	0

Note: Table F1 reports the difference across territorial position (scaled 0-1), and the differences in the dependent variables between wave 1 (December 2017) and wave 2 (September 2018). It reports first difference of dependent variable outcomes by treatment group. Column 1 considers all respondents in both waves. Columns 2-4 consider changes in the dependent variable by the respondent's territorial position, for those respondents who did not change territorial position (conditioning on individuals who had no change in independence position across sample (85% of sample). All variables are scaled 0-1 except for neighbor assessments, which are scaled 0-100.

Table F2. Change in the feeling thermometer towards hypothetical neighbors between the two waves

	(1) Treatment: Pro-independence neighbor	(2) Treatment: Anti-independence neighbor	(3) Treatment: Catalan independentist flag	(4) Treatment: Spanish national flag
Pro-independence	-0.89	2.40	2.25	3.16
	(2.68)	(3.21)	(2.46)	(3.12)
Pro-SQ	-4.30	-1.67	0.26	-6.26
	(3.21)	(4.01)	(3.03)	(3.89)
Constant	1.05	-3.82	0.28	-2.96
	(2.07)	(2.49)	(1.87)	(2.39)
N	422	421	424	398
R^2	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.002

Standard errors in parentheses
† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table F2 above presents OLS regression results where the dependent variable is the difference in affect (measured on a 0-100 scale) towards hypothetical neighbors, across the two waves. Each model presents the results within each treatment group, which remained constant across both waves (whether the respondent assesses hypothetical pro-independence neighbors, independentist flag neighbors, Spanish flag displaying neighbors, anti-independence neighbors). We present the coefficient of the respondent's territorial views, with the baseline as being pro-autonomy.

Table F3. Change in people's evaluation towards groups between the two waves

	(1) Evaluate pro-independence people	(2) Evaluate anti-independence people	(3) Evaluate Catalan speaking people	(4) Evaluate Spanish speaking people
Pro-independence	-0.038	-0.027	-0.0031	0.030
	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Pro-SQ	-0.024	-0.042	0.012	0.013
	(0.032)	(0.045)	(0.033)	(0.034)
Constant	2.2e-10	0.031	-0.037^{+}	-0.013
	(0.020)	(0.029)	(0.019)	(0.020)
N	400	432	407	426
R^2	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.003

Standard errors in parentheses
$^{+}$ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table F3 presents OLS regression results where the dependent variable is the change in net positive stereotyping (measured on a 0-1 scale) towards individuals with specified territorial views or languages (the treatment groups are whether the respondent evaluates stereotypes of Spanish-speaking individuals, pro-independence individuals, individuals who are anti-independence, and Catalan-speaking individuals; see pg. 18-19 of the main text). Each model presents the results within each treatment group, which remained constant across both waves. We present the coefficient of the respondent's territorial views, with the baseline as being pro-autonomy. The table indicates that relative to pro-autonomy individuals, pro-independence respondents very slightly reduced their positive stereotyping of pro-independence individuals. There were no other precisely estimated changes in affect across the treatment groups.

Part G. Randomization checks

Table G.1. Treatment assignment, neighbors' experiment (Wave 1)

	(1) Anti-indy neighbors	(2) Pro-indy neighbors	(3) Catalan flags	(4) Spanish flags
Support auto	0.024	0.12	-0.15	0.0088
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Support SQ	-0.097	0.069	-0.067	0.093
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Female	0.14	-0.20*	0.063	0.00011
	(0.094)	(0.092)	(0.093)	(0.094)
Unemployed	-0.095	-0.11	0.063	0.14
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Decile	-0.0024	-0.028	0.012	0.019
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Education	0.014	-0.011	0.048	-0.052
	(0.081)	(0.079)	(0.081)	(0.081)
Constant	-1.20**	-0.82**	-1.25**	-1.14**
	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.22)
N	2519	2519	2519	2519

Standard errors in parentheses. This table displays logistic regressions indicating successful random assignment into the "neighbors" experiment (Wave 1). The dependent variable in each column is assignment into a distinct treatment group.
† $p < 0.1$ * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Table G.2. Treatment assignment, stereotypes experiment (Wave 1)

	(1) Pro-indy	(2) Anti-indy	(3) Speak Catalan	(4) Speak Spanish
Support auto	0.021	-0.17†	0.098	0.060
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.10)
Support SQ	0.16	-0.17	0.16	-0.15
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Female	-0.14	0.019	0.082	0.037
	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.093)
Unemployed	0.20	0.13	-0.27	-0.087
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.18)
Decile	0.0072	-0.0064	0.0079	-0.0082
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Education	-0.093	0.090	-0.023	0.024
	(0.080)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.080)
Constant	-0.91**	-1.18**	-1.21**	-1.09**
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
N	2519	2519	2519	2519

Standard errors in parentheses. This table displays logistic regressions indicating random assignment into the "stereotypes" experiment (Wave 1). The dependent variable in each column is assignment into a distinct treatment group.
† $p < 0.1$ * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Table G.3. Treatment assignment, neighbors' experiment (Wave 2)

	(1) Anti-indy neighbors	(2) Pro-indy neighbors	(3) Catalan flags	(4) Spanish flags
Support auto	-0.055	-0.036	0.069	0.022
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Support SQ	-0.13	0.12	0.029	-0.027
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Female	0.11	-0.039	0.035	-0.11
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Unemployed	0.093	0.023	0.032	-0.16
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Decile	0.0063	-0.0075	0.034	-0.035
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Education	-0.043	0.053	-0.050	0.042
	(0.099)	(0.100)	(0.099)	(0.10)
Constant	-1.02**	-1.17**	-1.17**	-1.03**
	(0.27)	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.28)
N	1665	1665	1665	1665

Standard errors in parentheses. This table displays logistic regressions indicating successful random assignment into the "neighbors" experiment (Wave 2). The dependent variable in each column is assignment into a distinct treatment group.

† $p < 0.1$ * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Table G.4. Treatment assignment, stereotypes experiment (Wave 2)

	(1) Pro-indy	(2) Anti-indy	(3) Speak Catalan	(4) Speak Spanish
main				
Support auto	0.14	-0.24	0.16	-0.050
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Support SQ	0.23	0.00085	-0.073	-0.15
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Female	-0.21	-0.041	0.13	0.12
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Unemployed	0.087	0.045	-0.17	0.025
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.23)
Decile	0.0076	0.0066	-0.028	0.013
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Education	-0.037	-0.034	0.13	-0.056
	(0.10)	(0.098)	(0.10)	(0.098)
Constant	-1.09**	-0.91**	-1.41**	-1.01**
	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.28)	(0.27)
N	1676	1676	1676	1676

Standard errors in parentheses. This table displays logistic regressions indicating successful random assignment into the "stereotypes" experiment (Wave 2). The dependent variable in each column is assignment into a distinct treatment group.

† $p < 0.1$ * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Part H. Benchmark tests, Wave 2

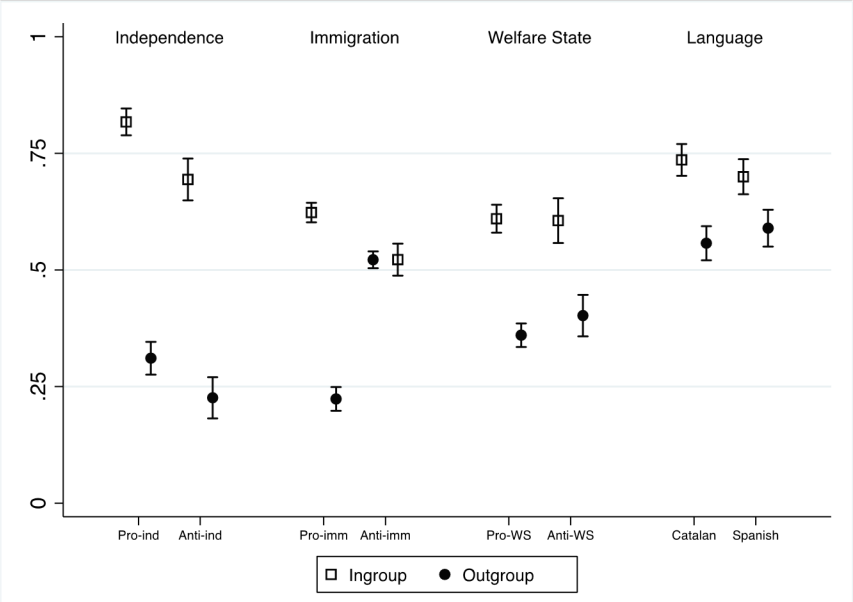
Table H1. Stereotype evaluations by treatment effects, other policy areas (wave 2)

	(1) Immigration	(2) Welfare State
Support immigration	-0.30**	
	(0.018)	
Treatment (pro-immigration)	-0.00032	
	(0.019)	
Treatment * Support Imm	0.40**	
	(0.026)	
Support welfare state		-0.25**
		(0.028)
Treatment (pro-welfare state)		-0.20**
		(0.034)
Treatment * Support WS		0.45**
		(0.039)
Constant	0.52**	0.61**
	(0.013)	(0.025)
N	893	828
R2	.19	.24

Standard errors in parentheses
† $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Note: Table H1 displays OLS regression results from Wave 2, for stereotype evaluations of individuals with policy views (pro or anti) for the issues of immigration and the welfare state, Models 1 and 2, respectively (these stereotype evaluations are scaled 0-1, with higher values indicating greater net positive evaluations). These coefficients are used to generate Figure H1. M1 includes both treatment assignment of being asked to evaluate a pro-immigration individual, if the respondent supports immigration, and the interaction term. M2 does the same but for the welfare state.

Figure H.1. Evaluation of personality traits, by policy preferences (2 groups), Wave 2



Note: "Ingroup" refers to respondent evaluation of hypothetical individual with the same policy preferences or language, with anti-independence individuals coded as supporting the status quo or less. "Outgroup" refers to respondent evaluation of hypothetical individual with the opposing policy preferences or different language.