

Supplementary Materials

Generalized or origin-specific outgroup prejudice?

The role of temporary and chronic pathogen avoidance motivation in intergroup relations

Table of contents

1. Pathogen priming stimuli	2
2. Check question	10
3. Immigrants scenarios and dependent measures	11
4. Effects of verbal versus visual prime materials.....	14
5. Table 1. Effects of prime and PDS on perceived threats in Study 1.....	15
6. Table 2. Effect of prime, PDS and GA on perceived threats in Study 2.....	15
7. Table 3. Binary logistic regression on immigrants decision in Study 2.....	16
8. Table 4. Effects of prime, origin, PDS and GA on perceived threats in Study 3...17	
9. Table 5. Binary logistic regression on immigrants decision in Study 3	18
10. Table 6. Effects of prime, origin and PDS on perceived threats in Study 4.....	19
11. Table 7. Binary logistic regression on immigrants decision in Study 4.....	20

Pathogen priming stimuli

Disgust essay vs. neutral essay (Only used in Study 1)

Disgust essay. Imagine that you're a student. It's the middle of the semester and most of your classes are going pretty well. However, you're not so sure about your biology class. It's the one class that you don't really enjoy. A couple weeks ago you had to dissect a pig preserved in a foul-smelling formaldehyde solution. Next week's assignment is volunteer work in the geriatric ward of a local hospital. You recall visiting your great-grandmother in the hospital, and remember how the sight and smell of all those elderly patients made you feel a bit queasy.

Arriving at the hospital, you immediately confront the same unpleasant stench you experienced years before. You grab your stomach and think about leaving. Just then, the volunteer coordinator greets you and brings you to an activity room. "Wait here for a moment," she says. You look around the room and see several old people. One is sitting in a chair in the corner slumped over. You're concerned at first, but then you realize you can hear him loudly wheezing as he breathes. Every once in a while he coughs and it sounds pretty bad.

Also, you notice a woman sitting at a table playing cards by herself. She is surrounded by what looks like used tissues and you keep staring at the tubes running into her wrists. You wince and try to look around for something else to focus on, but there's not much else. The walls are a dull yellow and look like they haven't been washed in a while. You can barely see out the only window in the room because it's so dirty. The air is thick and stale and you try not to breathe too deeply. Why does every hospital seem to smell like this?

Just then the volunteer coordinator comes back with a very elderly man shuffling along in a walker. His wrinkled hand reaches out to shake yours, and you notice he has very little muscle tone. You can't help staring at the liver spots on his hand, and the yellowness of his finger nails.

Your first task is to help him eat by spoon-feeding him. You take a seat at the table with the old woman playing cards and her used tissues. You take a look at the food you're supposed to feed him. It is mushy and colorless and the thought of having to eat such food makes you feel sick. You take a look at

the elderly man's aging body, which is obviously wasting away. He needs help because his arthritic hands are no longer strong enough to grasp a spoon. As you raise the first spoonful to his mouth, you feel a bit repulsed as the spoon rubs against one of his few remaining teeth. His poor muscle tone causes him to drool, and after every few spoonfuls, you need to wipe his chin. After one spoonful, he sneezes and your hand is covered with a fine spray of soup and saliva. You look around for a tissue to wipe it off, but there aren't any clean ones around. You tell the old man you'll be back in a minute and go to find a tissue or paper towel or anything to get the snot off your hand as soon as possible. On your way back to the table, you run into the volunteer coordinator. She must have noticed the look of disgust you were trying to suppress, and suggests you take a break. You go to the hospital cafeteria, happy to leave the smells and sights of the ward behind.

Although your stomach is still a bit queasy and all you can think of is the colorless mush you just saw, you are starving because you missed breakfast that morning. The food selection is limited, but you settle on a hamburger and a bowl of pudding. When you bite into the hamburger, however, the smell of the ward still lingers in your nose, so you push it aside after forcing down one mouthful. The pudding is blandly lukewarm and soupy, and when you spill some on your finger you are reminded of the old man sneezing onto that same hand. Your appetite completely disappears when you notice a human hair mixed in with your pudding. This whole experience has been sickening.

When you return to the ward, things only get worse. You are asked to change the bandages on an elderly patient with a distended swelling on the upper thigh. As you remove the bandage, you are shocked to see a large open sore. You involuntarily pull your head back from the putrid stench and sight of puss. You are overwhelmed with nausea, as you taste the half-digested hamburger returning into your mouth. You close your eyes for a moment and take a short breath to collect yourself. You focus on finishing the job changing the bandages, but when you're done, you tell the volunteer coordinator that you have to leave. You can't stand being there any longer.

Neutral essay. Imagine that it's a typical Tuesday evening and you have just arrived home from work. Things have been pretty busy lately, and you've been getting stressed about everything you need to do. You have to go into the office early tomorrow morning to help your boss with some extra work, and you had to do the same thing three times last week. When you get home, you just want to sit down and relax, but you know there are a couple things you still have to do this evening.

You have to do laundry because you have no clean clothes to wear to work tomorrow. However, you are also out of laundry detergent. Since you forgot to pick some up on the way home, you will have to go back out to the store to get more. On top of that, your next-door neighbors are out of town, and you had agreed to take care of their pets and watch over their house while they're gone. You have to feed their cats every morning and evening as well as play with them so that they don't get too bored.

Before you do these errands, you decide you deserve a short break. You sit down on the couch and start flipping through the channels. After a few uninteresting shows, you stumble upon a rerun of one of your favorite comedies of all time. Your face lights up with excitement as you think about how funny the show is. You try to remember this particular episode and realize that it's one of your favorites. This is exactly what you need to help you relax!

Soon, all the stress of your week has melted away as you are completely lost in the show. This episode is even funnier than you remembered, and you are laughing so hard that you're almost in tears. Thirty minutes fly by, and you're a little sad when the episode ends. You begrudgingly get up to go over to your neighbors' house. Now it's time to return to the real world.

You are still chuckling to yourself about the show as you walk over to the kitchen counter and grab your keys and wallet. As you are about to leave, you remember that you need to get the keys for your neighbors' house as well. You usually leave them on the kitchen counter, where you leave your own keys, so that they don't get lost. You turn around and look at the counter but don't see the keys. "That's funny," you think to yourself. "I thought I left the keys there when I got back from feeding the cats this morning."

The keys are nowhere in sight. You feel your pockets, but there are no keys in there either. You try to think back to where you last saw the keys, but you can't exactly remember. You know you had them earlier. Maybe they're in another pocket somewhere? Getting desperate, you search through your laundry. You check the pockets on all the pants in your hamper. Then you turn the hamper upside-down and dump out all the clothes onto the floor to see if they had fallen in by accident. You find some pieces of paper and loose change, but no keys.

You run back to the kitchen and look around frantically. You open all the cupboards and drawers. You have no idea why the keys would be there, but you need to look somewhere. In fifteen minutes, your kitchen looks like a disaster area but still no keys!

You're feeling really frustrated at this point. You think back to when you last remember having the keys and try to retrace your steps. You clearly remember having them earlier, but you just don't know where you put them. You hope you didn't leave them somewhere. You really don't need another thing to worry about right now.

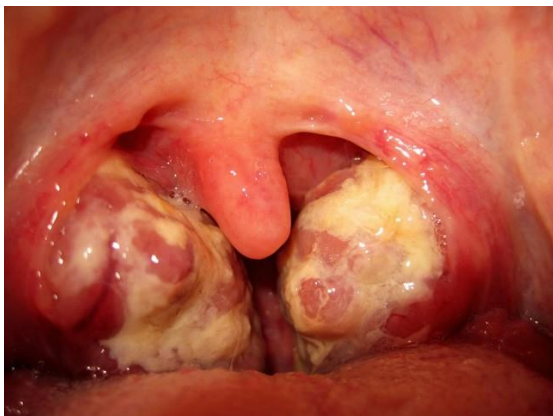
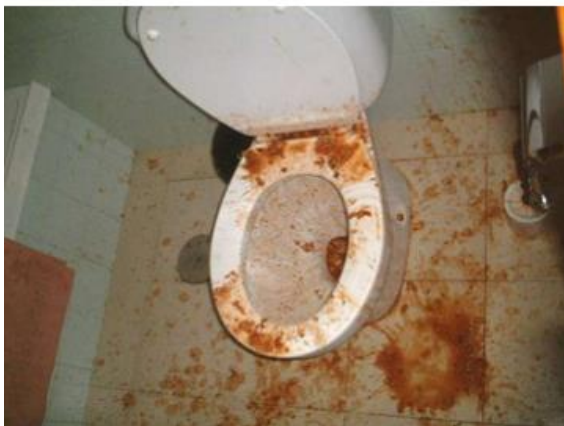
Maybe you dropped them this morning when you were walking from the car into your house. You run outside and search the driveway. You look in the grass, the bushes, underneath cars, but you see nothing. You think to yourself, "Did I really lose the neighbors' keys?" As you walk back inside the house in frustration, you feel as though you're ready to pull out your hair. The keys have disappeared. What should you do? Call your neighbors? They were so particular about everything, and you know they're probably going to be pretty mad.

Sighing, you look back to the counter where you thought you put the keys. To your astonishment, there they are. The keys are on the counter! How could you have missed them? You can't believe it. You run over to the counter and grab the keys. You won't have to call your neighbors after all.

You take a few moments to calm yourself after the hectic search for the keys. Now that you have finally found the neighbor's keys, you open the front door and are ready to complete your errands.

Disgust picture set vs. neutral picture set (Used in Study 1, 2, 3 and 4)

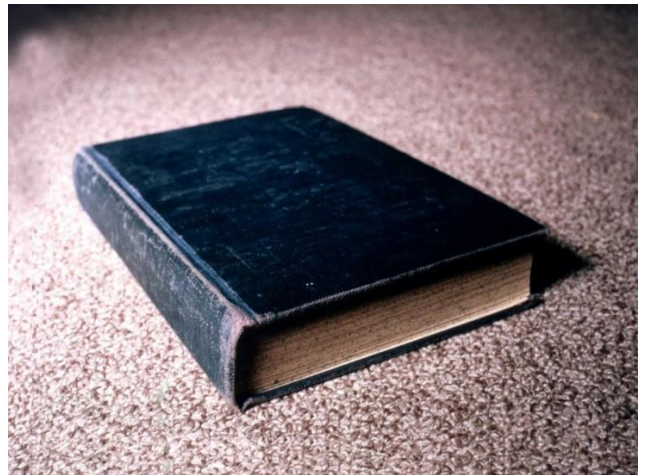
Disgust picture set. The disgust picture set contains of 10 pictures, 7 of them are disgust pictures and 3 of them are neutral pictures.





Neutral picture set. The neutral picture set contains of 10 neutral pictures, four of those are the same with the neutral pictures used in the disgust picture set.





Check question (Study 1)

You read about a group of 100 immigrants earlier. Were these immigrants men or women.

1 – men.

2 – women.

What were the materials used in the memory test?

1 – a story about volunteer work in a hospital.

2 – a story about Tuesday evening at home.

3 – a set of pictures which contain bodily sores and foot .

4 – a set of pictures which contain book and iron.

Check question (Studies 2 and 3)

You read about a group of 100 immigrants earlier. Were these immigrants men or women.

1 – men.

2 – women.

Which of the following types of pictures did you see in the memory test?

1 – a set of pictures which contained a foot and a toilet.

2 – a set of pictures which contained a book and an iron.

Check question (Study 4)

Which of the following types of pictures did you see in the memory test?

1 – a set of pictures which contained a foot and a toilet.

2 – a set of pictures which contained a book and an iron.

Immigrants scenarios and dependent measures (Studies 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Immigrants scenarios (Studies 1 and 2). Participants were randomly assigned to one of two following scenarios:

- a) Imagine a group of 100 men who were born and raised in a foreign country, where life is difficult. These men are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because of the difficult conditions in their home country, they want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

- b) Imagine a group of 100 women who were born and raised in a foreign country, where life is difficult. These women are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because of the difficult conditions in their home country, they want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

Immigrants scenarios (Study 3). Participants were randomly assigned to one of four following scenarios:

- a) Imagine a group of 100 men who were born and raised in a foreign country, and who have never been to the United States. These men are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because conditions are harsh in their home country, these 100 men want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

- b) Imagine a group of 100 men who were born and raised in the West African nation of Liberia, and who have never been to the United States. These men are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because conditions are harsh in their home country due to infectious diseases (including Ebola, Malaria, Dengue fever, and the Zika virus), these 100 men want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

- c) Imagine a group of 100 women who were born and raised in a foreign country, and who have never been to the United States. These women are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because conditions are harsh in their home country, these 100 women want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

- d) Imagine a group of 100 women who were born and raised in the West African nation of Liberia, and who have never been to the United States. These women are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because conditions are harsh in their home country due to infectious diseases (including Ebola, Malaria, Dengue fever, and the Zika virus), these 100 women want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

Immigrants scenarios (Study 4). Participants were randomly assigned to one of two following scenarios:

- a) Imagine a group of 100 people who were born and raised in a foreign country, and who have never been to the United States. These individuals are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because conditions are harsh in their home country, these 100 individuals want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

- b) Imagine a group of 100 people who were born and raised in a foreign country, and who have never been to the United States. These individuals are all between 20 and 24 years old. Because conditions are harsh in their home country due to infectious diseases (including recent outbreaks of Ebola, Malaria, Dengue fever, and the Zika virus), these 100 individuals want to immigrate to the United States. If they are allowed to immigrate, they will live in your community.

Please think carefully about this scenario for a moment, and think about how you would feel toward this situation. After you have thought about it for a moment, click the button to continue.

Dependent measures (Studies 1, 2, 3 and 4). Questions 3-6 were presented in a random order.

1. How comfortable you would feel if these 100 individuals were allowed to immigrate to your community?

Very uncomfortable Very comfortable
 | -0- | -10- | -20- | -30- | -40- | -50- | -60- | -70- | -80- | -90- | -100- |

2. If the decision were up to you, would you allow these 100 individuals to immigrate to your community?

1 – yes 2 – no

3. Imagine that this group of 100 individuals was allowed to immigrate to your community. How likely is it that this group would threaten the *physical safety* of citizens in your community (e.g., because of physical violence, assault, or homicide) ?

Not at all likely
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very likely

4. Imagine that this group of 100 individuals was allowed to immigrate to your community. How likely is it that this group would threaten the *health* of citizens in your community (e.g., because of infectious disease) ?

Not at all likely
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very likely

5. Imagine that this group of 100 individuals was allowed to immigrate to your community. How likely is it that this group would threaten the *economic interests* of citizens in your community (e.g., because of the taking of job opportunities) ?

Not at all likely
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very likely

6. Imagine that this group of 100 individuals was allowed to immigrate to your community. How likely is it that this group would have a *positive* impact on your community?

Not at all likely
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very likely

Effects of verbal and visual prime materials (Study 1)

Firstly, AVONA showed no effects of material type (verbal vs. visual) on perceived threats and the positive effect, all p 's $> .10$. Analyses also showed that material type did not moderate the effect of prime on health threat perceptions, $F(1, 464) = 2.06, p = .151, \eta_p^2 = .004$.

Next, for the continuous measure of immigrants attitudes, a significant interaction between prime and material type showed that participants who were exposure to visual pathogen priming material ($M = 62.55, SD = 29.56$) were less comfortable with immigrants than participants with verbal pathogen priming material ($M = 70.62, SD = 23.85$), $F(1, 464) = 5.126, p = .024, \eta_p^2 = .011$. However, the effect disappeared after controlling for social and economic political attitudes and SDO as covariates, $F(1, 461) = 3.042, p = .082, \eta_p^2 = .007$.

Last, there was no significant effect of material type on binary immigration decision, $B = .540, \chi^2(1) = 3.119, \exp(\beta) = 1.717, p = .077$.

Table 1. Effects of prime and PDS on perceived threats in Study 1.

	Violence threat				Health threat				Economic threat				Positive effect			
	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (464)	<i>p</i>	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (464)	<i>p</i>	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (464)	<i>p</i>	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (464)	<i>p</i>
Prime	-0,11	-0,04	-0,84	0,402	-0,32	-0,11	-2,40	0,017	-0,06	-0,02	-0,38	0,703	-0,04	-0,01	-0,28	0,782
PDS	0,17	0,14	3,11	0,002	0,24	0,19	4,29	<0,001	0,20	0,14	2,96	0,003	-0,11	-0,10	-2,09	0,037
Prime×PDS	-0,43	-0,18	-3,98	<0,001	-0,32	-0,13	-2,87	0,004	-0,39	-0,14	-2,98	0,003	0,09	0,04	0,83	0,405

Table 2. Effect of prime, PDS and GA on perceived threats in Study 2.

	Violence threat				Health threat				Economic threat				Positive effect			
	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (435)	<i>p</i>	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (435)	<i>p</i>	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (435)	<i>p</i>	<i>B</i>	β	<i>t</i> (435)	<i>p</i>
Prime	-0,26	-0,09	-1,94	0,053	-0,37	-0,12	-2,65	0,008	-0,25	-0,07	-1,48	0,138	-0,04	-0,01	-0,27	0,785
PDS	0,22	0,19	4,00	<0,001	0,35	0,28	6,03	<0,001	0,28	0,19	4,03	<0,001	-0,17	-0,14	-2,94	0,003
Prime×PDS	-0,07	-0,03	-0,59	0,558	-0,04	-0,02	-0,38	0,707	0,07	0,02	0,52	0,606	0,02	0,01	0,17	0,867
Prime	-0,24	-0,08	-1,76	0,080	-0,34	-0,11	-2,38	0,018	-0,23	-0,07	-1,38	0,170	-0,07	-0,02	-0,50	0,620
GA	0,18	0,15	3,23	0,001	0,27	0,21	4,45	<0,001	0,18	0,12	2,54	0,011	-0,18	-0,15	-3,15	0,002
Prime×GA	0,05	0,02	0,47	0,640	-0,02	-0,01	-0,13	0,897	0,02	0,01	0,13	0,901	0,08	0,03	0,67	0,501

Table 3. Binary logistic regression on immigrants decision in Study 2.

	Model 1			Model 2		
	B	Wald	OR	B	Wald	OR
(Constant)	1,122	98,467	3,070	3,940	63,216	51,434
PDS	-0,260	6,721*	0,771	-0,113	0,748	0,893
Prime	0,272	1,459	1,313	0,330	1,791	1,391
PDS × Prime	-0,165	0,682	0,848	-0,227	1,057	0,797
SDO				-0,033	29,843***	0,967
SDS				-0,181	3,247	0,835
Social political attitude				-0,142	1,765	0,868
Economic political attitude				-0,089	0,702	0,915
(Constant)	1,218	59,076	3,380	4,091	66,463	59,806
GA	-0,205	2,290	0,815	-0,003	<0,001	0,997
Prime	0,195	0,743	0,823	-0,258	1,081	0,773
GA × Prime	-0,074	0,149	0,928	-0,155	0,504	0,857
SDO				-0,033	28,904***	0,968
SDS				-0,192	4,560*	0,825
Social political attitude				-0,151	1,980	0,860
Economic political attitude				-0,081	0,583	0,922

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 4. Effects of prime, origin, PDS and GA on perceived threats in Study 3.

	Violence threat				Health threat				Economic threat				Positive effect			
	B	β	$t(437)$	p	B	β	$t(437)$	p	B	β	$t(437)$	p	B	β	$t(437)$	p
Prime	0,01	0,002	0,36	0,971	-0,12	-0,03	-0,78	0,439	0,01	0,004	0,08	0,933	0,29	0,1	2,05	0,041
Origin	-0,07	-0,02	-0,47	0,640	-1,12	-0,32	-7,42	<0,001	0,18	0,05	1,12	0,264	0,35	0,11	2,46	0,014
PDS	0,30	0,22	4,73	<0,001	0,39	0,26	5,86	<0,001	0,42	0,28	6,02	<0,001	-0,22	-0,17	-3,55	<0,001
Prime×PDS	-0,16	-0,06	-1,27	0,205	-0,04	-0,01	-0,32	0,753	-0,32	-0,10	-2,26	0,025	-0,04	-0,01	-0,29	0,770
Prime×Origin	0,09	0,01	0,30	0,765	-0,20	-0,03	-0,65	0,517	0,17	0,02	0,51	0,605	0,04	0,01	0,15	0,882
Origin×PDS	-0,12	-0,05	-0,97	0,332	-0,21	-0,07	-1,61	0,108	-0,24	-0,08	-1,69	0,092	0,25	0,09	1,96	0,050
Prime×Origin×PDS	-0,08	-0,01	-0,31	0,760	-0,12	-0,02	-0,45	0,657	-0,35	-0,06	-1,26	0,208	0,21	0,04	0,86	0,391
Prime	0,01	0,002	0,04	0,971	-0,11	-0,03	-0,73	0,464	0,04	0,01	0,27	0,791	0,28	0,09	1,91	0,057
Origin	0,001	<0,001	0,01	0,996	-1,03	-0,29	-6,71	<0,001	0,27	0,08	1,60	0,111	0,31	0,10	2,10	0,036
GA	0,28	0,20	4,27	<0,001	0,41	0,27	6,11	<0,001	0,34	0,22	4,63	<0,001	-0,25	-0,18	-3,87	<0,001
Prime×GA	-0,07	-0,03	-0,55	0,585	-0,11	-0,04	-0,79	0,429	-0,07	-0,02	-0,49	0,625	-0,03	-0,01	-0,25	0,4802
Prime×Origin	-0,05	-0,01	-0,15	0,879	-0,40	-0,06	-1,31	0,190	<0,001	<0,001	-0,001	0,999	0,15	0,02	0,51	0,610
Origin×GA	0,08	0,03	0,58	0,564	-0,01	-0,003	-0,06	0,954	-0,06	-0,02	-0,37	0,708	0,17	0,06	1,35	0,177
Prime×Origin×GA	-0,05	-0,01	-0,20	0,843	-0,19	-0,03	-0,70	0,484	0,13	0,02	0,46	0,649	0,19	0,04	0,76	0,448

Table 5. Binary logistic regression on immigrants decision in Study 3.

	Model 1			Model 2		
	B	Wald	exp(β)	B	Wald	exp(β)
(Constant)	0,883	18,298	2,418	4,376	67,949	79,483
PDS	-0,262	2,081	0,770	-0,320	2,000	0,726
Origin	-0,442	2,290	0,643	-0,790	5,252*	0,454
Prime	0,138	0,212	1,148	0,139	0,158	1,149
Origin \times Prime	-0,138	0,110	0,871	-0,078	0,026	0,925
PDS \times Origin	-0,164	0,390	0,849	0,034	0,012	1,035
PDS \times Prime	-0,031	0,013	0,969	0,220	0,441	1,246
PDS \times Origin \times Prime	-0,037	0,010	0,963	-0,405	0,783	0,667
SDO				-0,048	44,046***	0,953
SDS				-0,188	3,431	0,829
Social political attitude				-0,321	9,655**	0,725
Economic political attitude				0,095	0,958	1,100
(Constant)	0,880	17,991	2,410	4,407	70,324	82,028
GA	-0,331	3,084	0,718	-0,318	1,693	0,728
Origin	-0,415	1,953	0,660	-0,767	4,782*	0,464
Prime	0,078	0,067	1,082	0,110	0,098	1,116
Origin \times Prime	-0,054	0,016	0,947	-0,086	0,030	0,918
GA \times Origin	-0,333	1,417	0,717	-0,234	0,472	0,791
GA \times Prime	-0,235	0,653	0,791	-0,022	0,004	0,978
GA \times Origin \times Prime	0,572	2,114	1,772	0,376	0,642	1,457
SDO				-0,045	39,634***	0,956
SDS				-0,227	5,951*	0,797
Social political attitude				-0,327	10,053**	0,721
Economic political attitude				0,092	0,927	1,097

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 6. Effects of prime, origin and PDS on perceived threats in Study 4.

	Violence threat				Health threat				Economic threat				Positive effect			
	B	β	$t(489)$	p	B	β	$t(489)$	p	B	β	$t(489)$	p	B	β	$t(489)$	p
Prime	-0,07	-0,02	0,50	0,620	-0,03	-0,01	-0,19	0,848	-0,004	-0,001	-0,02	0,981	0,03	0,01	0,22	0,827
Origin	0,04	0,01	0,26	0,794	-1,09	-0,31	-7,26	<0,001	0,19	0,05	1,19	0,235	0,24	0,08	1,69	0,091
PDS	0,11	0,08	1,83	0,068	0,24	0,16	3,89	<0,001	0,16	0,11	2,49	0,013	-0,16	-0,12	-2,77	0,006
Prime×PDS	-0,08	-0,03	-0,68	0,497	0,04	0,02	0,36	0,723	0,09	0,03	0,71	0,480	0,06	0,02	0,50	0,617
Prime×Origin	0,29	0,05	1,00	0,317	0,05	0,01	0,17	0,868	-0,15	-0,02	-0,49	0,628	0,19	0,03	0,67	0,503
Origin×PDS	0,11	0,004	0,09	0,926	-0,32	-0,11	-2,56	0,011	-0,04	-0,01	-0,31	0,758	0,26	0,10	2,18	0,030
Prime×Origin×PDS	-0,18	-0,03	-0,74	-0,46	-0,28	-0,05	-1,11	0,268	-0,09	-0,02	-0,36	0,721	0,07	0,01	0,28	0,782

Table 7. Binary logistic regression on immigrants decision in Study 4.

	Model 1			Model 2		
	B	Wald	OR	B	Wald	OR
(Constant)	0,087	20,459	2,397	3,122	49,531	22,683
PDS	0,040	0,057	1,041	0,040	0,040	1,041
Origin	-0,473	3,041	0,623	-0,302	0,973	0,740
Prime	-0,068	0,060	0,934	-0,100	0,104	0,905
Origin × Prime	-0,023	0,003	0,978	-0,119	0,075	0,888
PDS × Origin	-0,323	1,968	0,724	-0,465	2,824	0,628
PDS × Prime	-0,145	0,371	0,865	-0,227	0,671	0,797
PDS × Origin × Prime	0,041	0,016	1,041	0,253	0,441	1,288
SDO				-0,028	20,671***	0,973
SDS				0,114	1,754	1,121
Social political attitude				-0,213	5,142*	0,808
Economic political attitude				-0,222	6,120*	0,801

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$