Supplementary Materials for: "**Conservatives and Liberals have Similar Physiological Responses to Threats**"

Contents

Supplementary Methods

Pre-registered replication

Confirmatory factor analysis: ideology dimensions. We conducted a confirmatory factor analysis to show that the items load highly on the designated latent ideology dimension. Supplementary Table 1 provides the standardized factor loadings for each item on its designated latent dimension, the value of the z-test, 95% confidence intervals and the exact p-value. The model fit is acceptable (CFI=.91, TLI=.89, RMSEA=.128 [95%CI=.12, .14], SRMR=.123) and each item indeed loads highly on the designated dimension.

Supplementary Table 1. *Pre-registered replication: Standardized Factor Loadings Social and Economic Conservatism (N=199)*

	Factor Loading	z-test	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social: Death penalty	0.406	7.211	0.295	0.516	0.000
Social: School prayer	0.814	26.772	0.755	0.874	0.000
Social: Biblical truth	0.748	21.939	0.681	0.814	0.000
Social: Gay Marriage	0.759	18.634	0.679	0.839	0.000
Social: Abortion	0.727	16.626	0.641	0.813	0.000
Social: Gun rights	0.528	9.471	0.419	0.638	0.000
Social: Military spending	0.555	11.207	0.458	0.651	0.000
Social: Deport immigrants	0.650	12.405	0.547	0.752	0.000
Social: Restrict visas	0.582	11.369	0.482	0.682	0.000
Social: Warrantless searches	0.551	10.492	0.448	0.654	0.000
Social: Patriotism	0.471	8.202	0.358	0.583	0.000
Social: Foreign aid	0.370	6.916	0.265	0.474	0.000
Econ: Bank regulations	0.448	8.112	0.339	0.556	0.000
Econ: Education spending	0.716	13.587	0.612	0.819	0.000
Econ: Environmental regulations	0.664	12.008	0.556	0.773	0.000
Econ: Reduce inequality	0.766	17.110	0.678	0.854	0.000
Econ: Government health care	0.752	17.789	0.669	0.835	0.000
Econ: Tax rich	0.650	14.309	0.561	0.739	0.000

Histogram of social and economic conservatism. The distributions of social conservatism and economic conservatism in the pre-registered replication are provided in Supplementary Figure 1 (social conservatism) and Supplementary Figure 2 (economic conservatism). Those for the pre-registered extensions are provided in Supplementary Figure 3 (social conservatism) and Supplementary Figure 4 (economic conservatism).

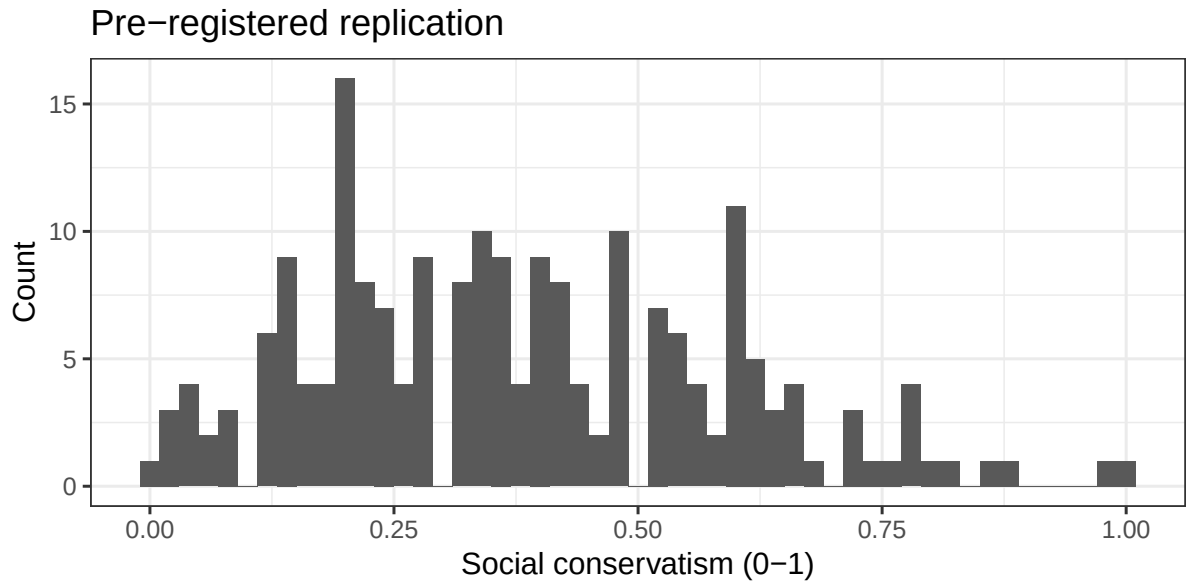
Supplementary Table 2. *Pre-registered replication: Affective stimuli*

#	Study	Arousal	Valence	IAPS #
	Threat			
1	Spider on face of a person			non-IAPS
2	Crowd fighting with a man			non-IAPS
3	Fighter Dog	6.79 (1.84)	3.55 (1.78)	1300
4	Person with a bloody face	5.92 (2.13)	2.54 (1.60)	3550
5	Gun pointing at the screen	6.93 (1.93)	2.44 (1.54)	6260
6	Twin Towers exploding	7.15 (1.84)	1.62 (1.20)	9940
	Disgust			
1	Man eating worms			non-IAPS
2	Human excrement in toilet			non-IAPS
3	A bloody wound			non-IAPS
4	Open wound with maggots			non-IAPS
5	Vomit			non-IAPS
6	Dog	6.14(2.31)	1.68(1.23)	9570
	Happy			
1	Baby seal	4.61(2.54)	8.19(1.53)	1440
2	Kitten	4.31(2.63)	8.21(1.21)	1460
3	Rabbit	3.33(2.36)	8.39(0.91)	1610
4	Puppies	5.31(2.54)	8.59(0.99)	1710
5	Baby	4.51(2.74)	8.17(1.46)	2070
	Excitement			
1	Sky Dive	7.57(1.42)	6.99(1.95)	5621
2	Ski Jump	7.35(1.86)	7.38(1.91)	8030
3	Sky Dive 2	7.27(2.08)	7.57(1.52)	8185
4	Bungee	6.99(2.35)	6.48(2.18)	8179
	Neutral			
1	Spoon	2.09(1.75	4.89(0.60)	7004
2	Basket	1.55(1.36)	4.95(1.43)	7010
3	Mug	2.66(1.82)	4.98(0.96)	7035
4	Lamp	1.72(1.26)	4.87(1.00)	7175
5	File cabinets	2.81(1.94)	4.45(1.36)	7224

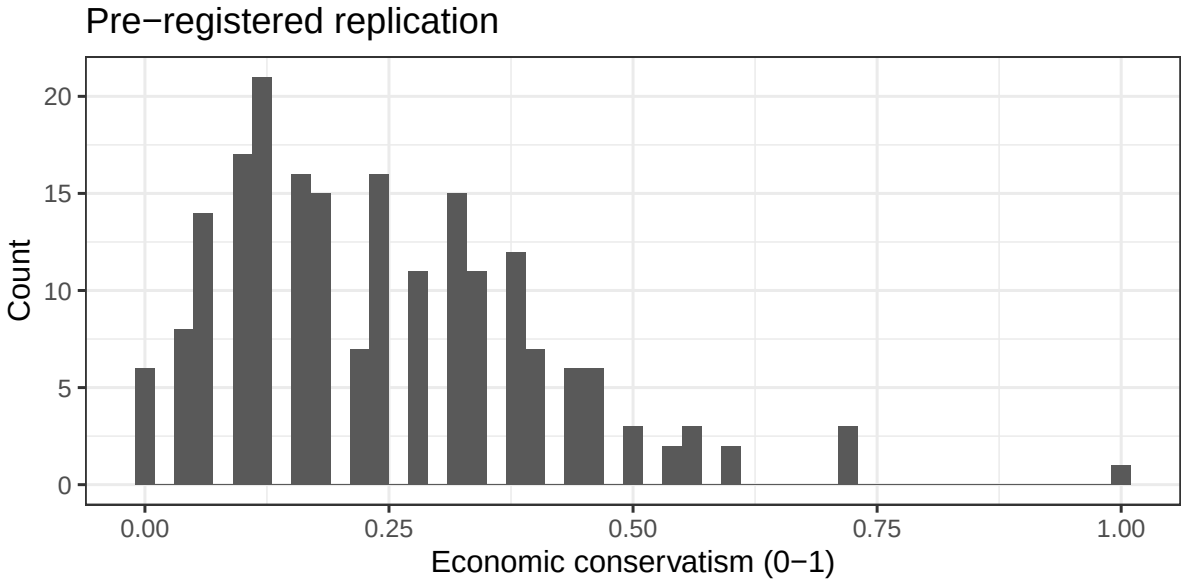
Note: Arousal and valence ratings taken from the IAPS-pictures database.
Arousal was scored from low (1) to high (9).
Valence was scored from negative (1) to positive (9).

Supplementary Table 3. *Direct Replication: Descriptive statistics physiological measures*

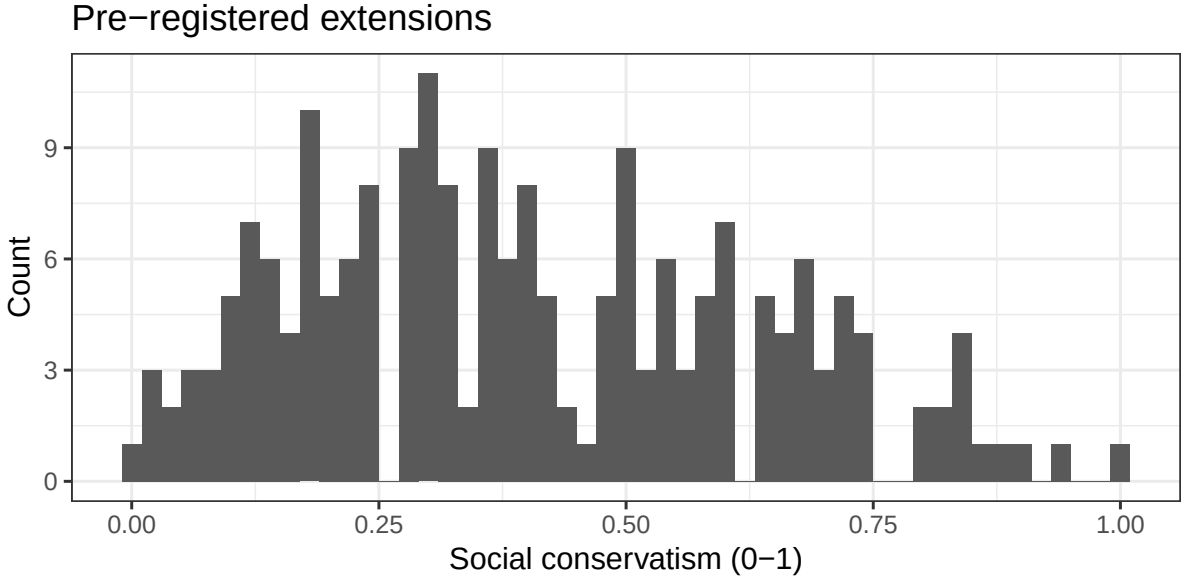
Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Oxley: Index	192	0.01	0.07	−0.07	−0.01	0.02	0.57
Oxley: Spider	193	0.03	0.14	−0.13	−0.01	0.03	1.73
Oxley: Wounded	193	0.01	0.16	−1.06	−0.02	0.01	1.61
Oxley: Maggots	194	−0.003	0.10	−1.00	−0.02	0.01	0.82
Threat: Index	192	0.01	0.06	−0.37	−0.01	0.02	0.44
Threat: Dog	194	0.01	0.07	−0.13	−0.02	0.02	0.57
Threat: Gun	193	0.01	0.24	−2.20	−0.02	0.02	2.28
Threat: 9-11	193	−0.002	0.22	−2.56	−0.02	0.01	1.40
Threat: Crowd beating man	193	−0.004	0.04	−0.11	−0.02	0.01	0.15
Disgust: Index	192	0.001	0.03	−0.05	−0.01	0.01	0.27
Disgust: Dead dog	193	0.01	0.13	−0.10	−0.02	0.01	1.60
Disgust: Toilet	194	−0.003	0.04	−0.13	−0.02	0.01	0.20
Disgust: Vomit	193	−0.002	0.05	−0.13	−0.03	0.004	0.27
Disgust: Worms	193	−0.01	0.05	−0.24	−0.03	0.01	0.15
Disgust: Wound	193	−0.002	0.05	−0.15	−0.02	0.01	0.48



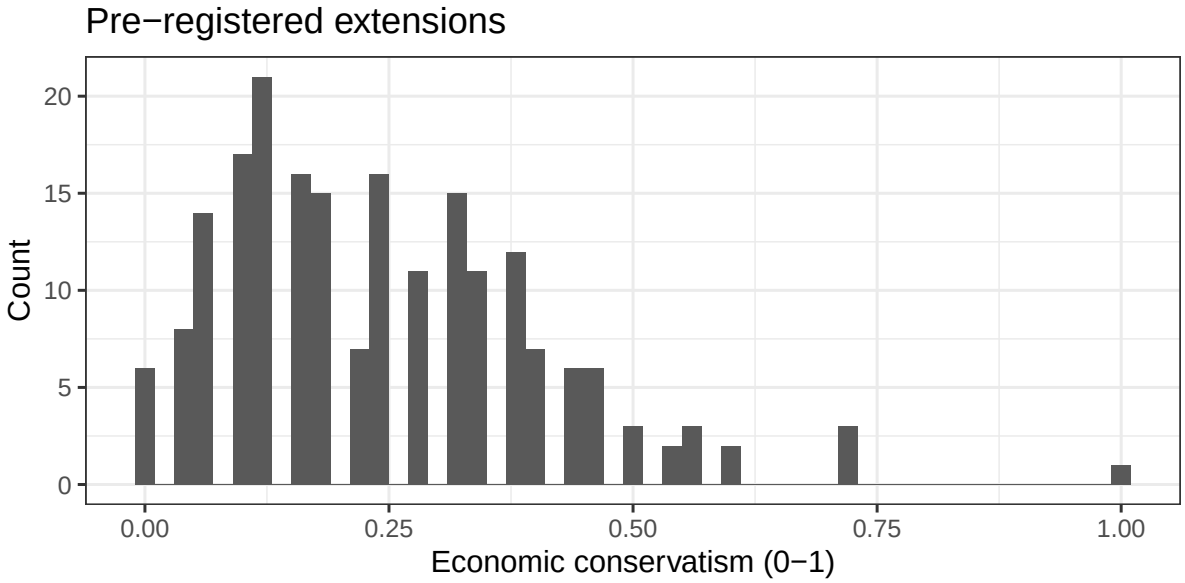
Supplementary Figure 1. Histogram of the distribution of social conservatism in the pre-registered replication. Distribution of social conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=202).



Supplementary Figure 2. Histogram of the distribution of economic conservatism in the pre-registered replication. Distribution of economic conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=202).



Supplementary Figure 3. Histogram of the distribution of social conservatism in the pre-registered extensions. Distribution of social conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=202).



Supplementary Figure 4. Histogram of the distribution of economic conservatism in the pre-registered extensions. Distribution of economic conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=202).

Conceptual replication U.S.

Difference between protocols. Aside from the measures described here, the three protocols also included some additional measures which are not used in this study and are not part of the replication files.

Protocol 1: Aside from the measures described here, the survey consisted of a battery asking about media preferences, a 20-item moral absolutism battery, a 16-item Need for Cognition inventory, a 26-item Need for Affect battery, an implicit association test, a media selection experiment and a cue-taking experiment.

Protocol 2: Aside from the measures described here, the survey consisted of a 20-item moral absolutism battery, a 16-item Need for Cognition inventory, a 20-item Need for Affect battery, a 16 item battery tapping into preferences for a variety of activities, a set of five political knowledge items (only answered by a subset of respondents), a news article with some attitude and knowledge questions about the article.

Protocol 3: Aside from the measures described here, the survey consisted of a 16-item Need for Cognition inventory, a 26-item Need for Affect battery, a 16 item battery tapping into conflict tendencies, items about news preferences, a set of framing experiments, 29 media diet questions, 8-items about police attitudes, 4 items tapping into pro-test attitudes, vote intention, some political knowledge items (among a subset of respondents).

Replication using different operationalization of ideology. Importantly, the results reported in the main text do not change once we rely only upon the six items that they all completed. If we create a social conservatism dimension out of these six items (M=.39, SD=.23, α=.71), we see a strong positive correlation with the social conservatism battery used in the main text (r=.95, t(349)=56.98, 95%CI=.94, .96, p<.001). Using this alternative dependent variable, we also find no evidence that threat sensitivity is associated with social conservatism (see Supplementary Table 4).

Affective stimuli. Supplementary Table 5 provides an overview of the affective stimuli included in our protocol. Supplementary Table 6 provides the descriptive statistics for the indices and individual images that have been reported in the paper. The descriptive statistics for the other images can be derived from the replication files.

Histogram of social and economic conservatism. The distributions of social conservatism and economic conservatism in the pre-registered replication are provided in Supplementary Figure 5 (social conservatism) and Supplementary Figure 6 (economic conservatism).

Supplementary Table 4. *Conceptual replication US: models using social conservatism items completed by all respondents*

	Dependent variable:			
	Social conservatism (6-items)			
Index	0.01			
	(-0.02,0.03)			
	$t = 0.60$			
	$p = 0.55$			
Dog		0.01		
		(-0.01,0.03)		
		$t = 0.70$		
		$p = 0.49$		
Snake			0.001	
			(-0.02,0.02)	
			$t = 0.10$	
			$p = 0.93$	
9-11				0.01
				(-0.02,0.03)
				$t = 0.60$
				$p = 0.56$
Female	−0.04	−0.04	−0.04	−0.04
	(-0.08,0.01)	(-0.08,0.01)	(-0.08,0.01)	(-0.08,0.01)
	$t = -1.45$	$t = -1.44$	$t = -1.47$	$t = -1.44$
	$p = 0.15$	$p = 0.16$	$p = 0.15$	$p = 0.15$
Other gender	−0.13	−0.13	−0.14	−0.13
	(-0.38,0.11)	(-0.38,0.11)	(-0.38,0.11)	(-0.38,0.11)
	$t = -1.08$	$t = -1.09$	$t = -1.09$	$t = -1.09$
	$p = 0.29$	$p = 0.28$	$p = 0.28$	$p = 0.28$
Income	−0.001	−0.001	−0.001	−0.001
	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)
	$t = -0.26$	$t = -0.31$	$t = -0.24$	$t = -0.22$
	$p = 0.80$	$p = 0.77$	$p = 0.81$	$p = 0.83$
Some college	−0.07	−0.07	−0.07	−0.07
	(-0.15,0.01)	(-0.15,0.003)	(-0.14,0.01)	(-0.15,0.004)
	$t = -1.73$	$t = -1.88$	$t = -1.70$	$t = -1.85$
	$p = 0.09$	$p = 0.07$	$p = 0.09$	$p = 0.07$
Currently college	−0.06	−0.06	−0.06	−0.06
	(-0.13,0.01)	(-0.13,0.01)	(-0.13,0.01)	(-0.13,0.01)
	$t = -1.79$	$t = -1.71$	$t = -1.79$	$t = -1.73$
	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.09$	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.09$
College graduate	−0.004	−0.005	−0.004	−0.01
	(-0.15,0.14)	(-0.15,0.14)	(-0.15,0.14)	(-0.15,0.14)
	$t = -0.06$	$t = -0.06$	$t = -0.05$	$t = -0.08$
	$p = 0.96$	$p = 0.95$	$p = 0.96$	$p = 0.94$
Post graduate	−0.11	−0.12	−0.13	−0.11
	(-0.28,0.06)	(-0.28,0.04)	(-0.29,0.04)	(-0.28,0.05)
	$t = -1.29$	$t = -1.43$	$t = -1.52$	$t = -1.31$
	$p = 0.20$	$p = 0.16$	$p = 0.13$	$p = 0.20$
Black	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11
	(0.05,0.18)	(0.05,0.18)	(0.05,0.18)	(0.05,0.17)
	$t = 3.64$	$t = 3.59$	$t = 3.64$	$t = 3.58$
	$p = 0.0004$	$p = 0.0004$	$p = 0.0004$	$p = 0.0004$
Lationo	−0.05	−0.06	−0.05	−0.07
	(-0.18,0.08)	(-0.19,0.06)	(-0.18,0.07)	(-0.19,0.06)
	$t = -0.79$	$t = -1.00$	$t = -0.81$	$t = -1.05$
	$p = 0.43$	$p = 0.32$	$p = 0.42$	$p = 0.30$
Asian	−0.01	−0.002	−0.01	−0.01
	(-0.08,0.06)	(-0.07,0.07)	(-0.08,0.06)	(-0.08,0.06)
	$t = -0.15$	$t = -0.06$	$t = -0.17$	$t = -0.15$
	$p = 0.89$	$p = 0.96$	$p = 0.87$	$p = 0.89$
Other	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.003
	(-0.10,0.11)	(-0.10,0.11)	(-0.10,0.11)	(-0.10,0.11)
	$t = 0.08$	$t = 0.04$	$t = 0.07$	$t = 0.06$
	$p = 0.94$	$p = 0.97$	$p = 0.95$	$p = 0.96$
Recruitment: Temp agency	−0.02	−0.02	−0.02	−0.02
	(-0.10,0.07)	(-0.10,0.07)	(-0.10,0.07)	(-0.10,0.07)
	$t = -0.39$	$t = -0.37$	$t = -0.40$	$t = -0.37$
	$p = 0.70$	$p = 0.72$	$p = 0.70$	$p = 0.71$
Study: Protocol 2	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
	(0.04,0.20)	(0.04,0.21)	(0.04,0.20)	(0.04,0.21)
	$t = 2.88$	$t = 2.93$	$t = 2.87$	$t = 2.93$
	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.004$
Study: Protocol 3	−0.01	−0.01	−0.01	−0.01
	(-0.09,0.06)	(-0.09,0.06)	(-0.09,0.06)	(-0.09,0.06)
	$t = -0.37$	$t = -0.39$	$t = -0.35$	$t = -0.40$
	$p = 0.72$	$p = 0.70$	$p = 0.73$	$p = 0.70$
Constant	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
	(0.31,0.47)	(0.31,0.47)	(0.31,0.47)	(0.31,0.47)
	$t = 9.55$	$t = 9.61$	$t = 9.55$	$t = 9.53$
	$p = 0.00$	$p = 0.00$	$p = 0.00$	$p = 0.00$
Observations	338	341	339	340
R^2	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21
Note:	Standardized OLS regression coefficients; * p<0.05			

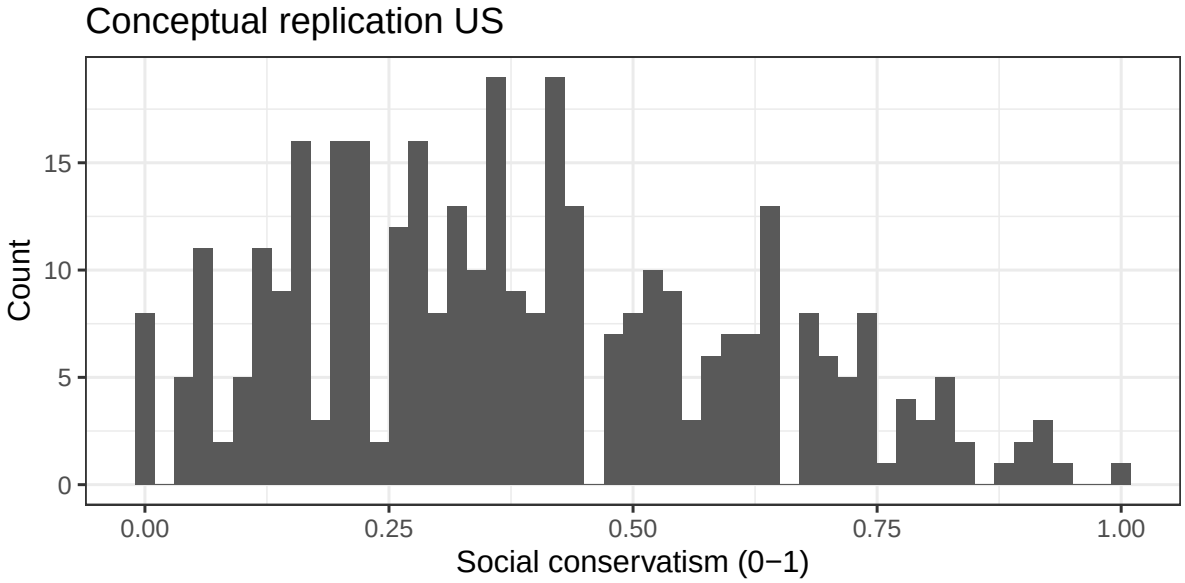
Supplementary Table 5. *Conceptual replication US: Affective stimuli*

#	Picture	Arousal	Valence	IAPS
	Threat			
1	9/11	7.15 (1.84)	1.62 (1.20)	9940
2	Dog	6.79 (1.84)	3.55 (1.78)	1300
3	Snake	6.87(1.68)	3.46(2.15)	1050
	Positive			
1	Puppies	5.41(2.34)	8.34(1.12)	1710
2	Sea	5.46(2.72)	8.03(1.18)	5825
3	Sky Dive	7.57(1.42)	6.99(1.95)	5621
4	Ski Jump	7.35(1.86)	7.38(1.91)	8030
	Sad			
1	Crying child	5.49(2.11)	1.78(1.14)	2800
2	Disabled Child	4.55(2.06)	2.74(1.56)	3300
3	Cemetery	4.06(2.25)	2.55(1.55)	9000
	Neutral			
1	Basket	1.76 (1.48)	4.94 (1.07)	7010

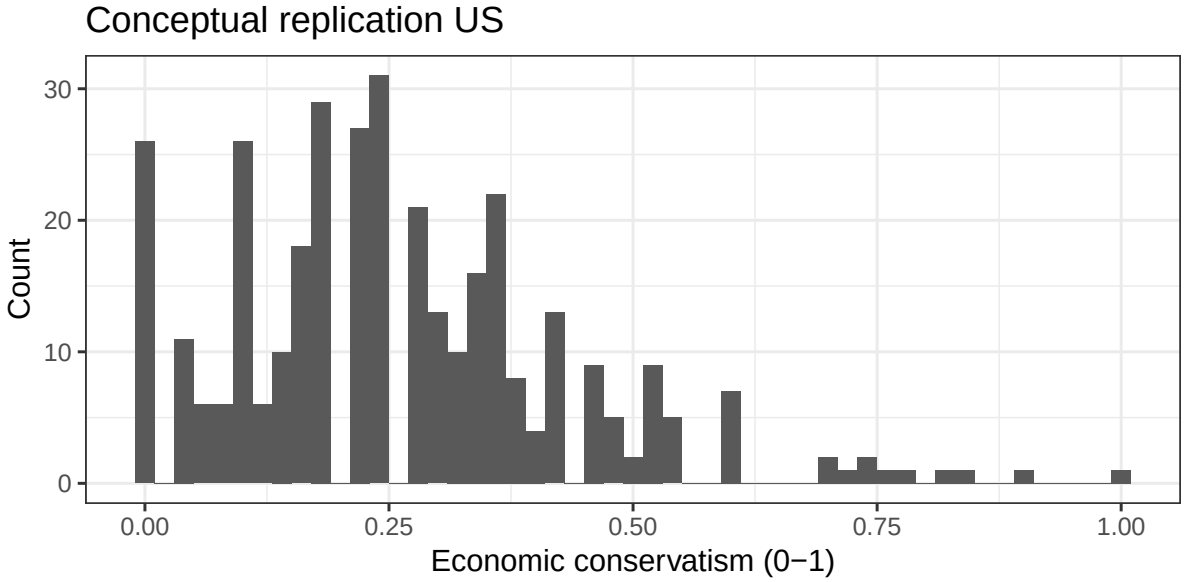
Note: Arousal and valence ratings taken from the IAPS-pictures database.
Arousal was scored from low (1) to high (9).
Valence was scored from negative (1) to positive (9).

Supplementary Table 6. *US Conceptual replication: Descriptive statistics physiological measures*

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Index	341	0.01	0.25	−2.58	−0.02	0.03	3.36
Dog	344	0.03	0.33	−1.69	−0.03	0.04	4.86
Snake	342	0.04	0.70	−2.51	−0.03	0.03	12.29
9-11	343	−0.04	0.38	−4.97	−0.03	0.02	0.45



Supplementary Figure 5. Histogram of the distribution of social conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US. Distribution of social conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=351).



Supplementary Figure 6. Histogram of the distribution of economic conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US. Distribution of economic conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=351).

Conceptual replication the Netherlands

Item wording social conservatism. (SPI 1) People live according to traditional values (1) or people adjust their values to fit changing circumstances (2); (SPI 2) Behavioral expectations are based on an external code (1) or Behavioral expectations are allowed to evolve over the decades (2); (SPI 3) Our leaders stick to their beliefs regardless (1) or Our leaders change positions whenever situations change (2); (SPI 4) People realize the world is dangerous (1) or People assume all those in far away places are kindly (2); (SPI 5) We take care of our own people first (1) or We realize that people everywhere deserve our help (2); (SPI 6) Those who break the rules are punished (1) or Those who break the rules are forgiven (2); (SPI 7) Every member contributes (1) or More fortunate members sacrifice to help others (2); (SPI 8) People are rewarded according to merit (1) or People are rewarded according to need (2); (SPI 9) People take primary responsibility for their welfare (1) or People join together to help others (2); (SPI 10) People are proud they belong to the best society there is (1); People realize that no society is better than any other (2); (SPI 11) Our leaders are obeyed (1) or Our leaders are questioned (2); (SPI 12) Our leaders call the shots (1) or Our leaders are forced to listen to others (2); (SPI 13) People recognize the unavoidable flaws of human nature (1) or People recognize that humans can be changed in positive ways (2); (SPI 14) Our leaders compromise with their opponents in order to get things done (1) or Our leaders adhere to their principles no matter what (2).

Affective stimuli. Supplementary Table 7 provides the affective stimuli used in this study. Supplementary Table 8 provides the descriptive statistics of the images used in the study.

Histogram of social and economic conservatism. The distributions of social conservatism and economic conservatism in the pre-registered replication are provided in Supple-

Supplementary Table 7. *Affective stimuli in the conceptual replications in the Netherlands*

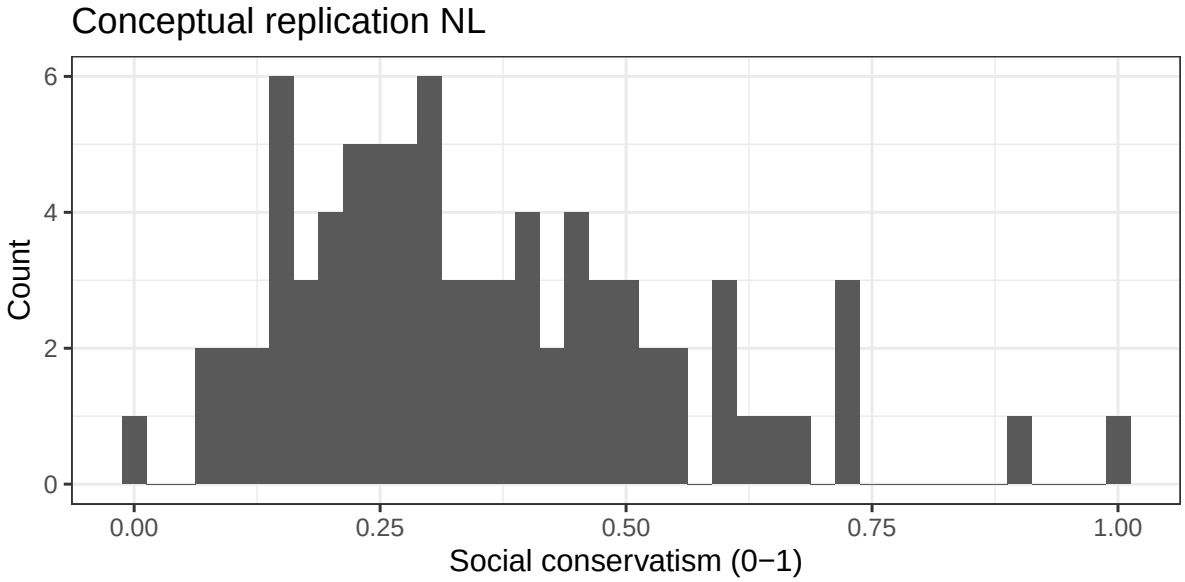
#	Picture	Arousal	Valence	IAPS
	Threat			
1	Dog	6.79 (1.84)	3.55 (1.78)	1300
2	Snake	6.87(1.68)	3.46(2.15)	1050
3	Gun pointing at the screen	6.93 (1.93)	2.44 (1.54)	6260
4	Herding dog	6.00 (1.78)	4.21 (1.78)	1302
	Neutral			
1	Basket	1.76 (1.48)	4.94 (1.07)	7010
2	Spoon	2.00 (1.66)	5.04 (0.60)	7004

Note: Arousal and valence ratings taken from the IAPS-pictures database.
Arousal was scored from low (1) to high (9).
Valence was scored from negative (1) to positive (9).

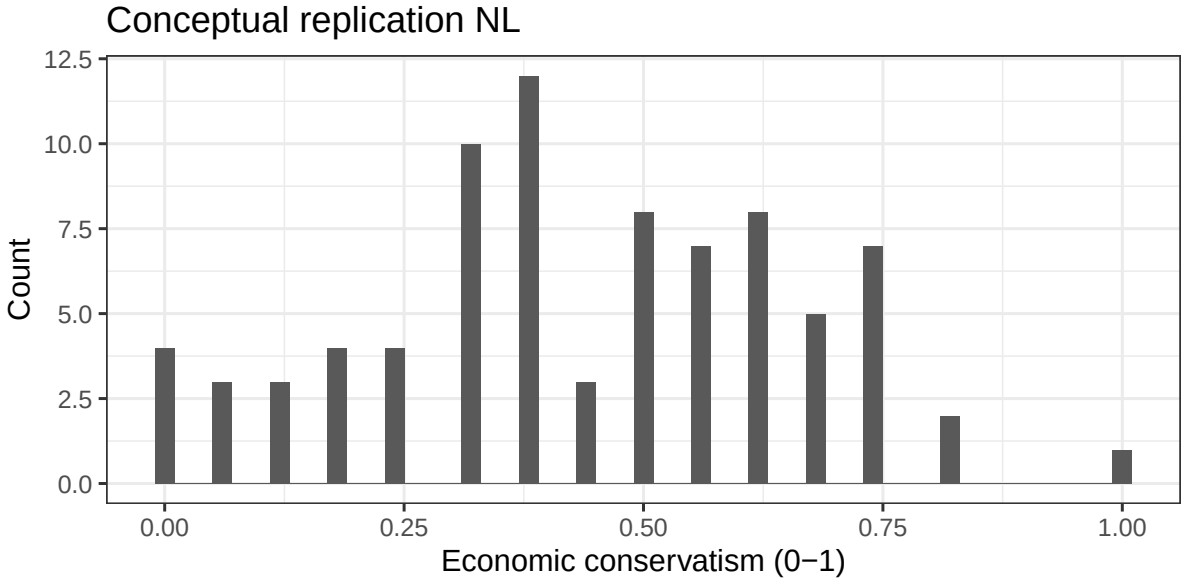
Supplementary Table 8. *NL Conceptual replication: Descriptive statistics physiological measures*

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Index	70	−0.003	0.02	−0.05	−0.01	0.01	0.05
Dog	70	−0.003	0.02	−0.05	−0.02	0.01	0.07
Snake	70	0.003	0.04	−0.07	−0.01	0.01	0.30
Gun	70	−0.01	0.03	−0.09	−0.02	0.01	0.05
Herding dog	70	−0.01	0.03	−0.07	−0.02	0.01	0.12

mentary Figure 7 (social conservatism) and Supplementary Figure 8 (economic conservatism).



Supplementary Figure 7. Histogram of the distribution of social conservatism in the conceptual replication in the Netherlands. Distribution of social conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=81).



Supplementary Figure 8. Histogram of the distribution of economic conservatism in the conceptual replication in the Netherlands. Distribution of economic conservatism from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value on the ideology dimension on the x-axis and the frequency (count) on the y-axis (N=81).

Supplementary Results

Results belonging to Fig.1 of the main text

We provide tables with the full results of the correlation tests (correlation coefficient, 95% confidence interval, t-statistic, degrees of freedom (df) and exact p-value) belonging to Fig. 1 in the main text. We provide the results per panel of Fig.1, see Supplementary Table 9, Supplementary Table 10, Supplementary Table 11, Supplementary Table 12 and Supplementary Table 13

Supplementary Table 9. *Figure 1 Panel A: tests statistics belonging to the correlation matrix of the Pre-registered replication Oxley et al.*

	r	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	t	df	p-value
Spider-Wounded	-0.04	-0.18	0.10	-0.54	191	0.590
Spider-Maggots	-0.04	-0.18	0.10	-0.57	191	0.570
Wounded-Maggots	-0.30	-0.42	-0.16	-4.26	191	0.000

Supplementary Table 10. *Figure 1 Panel B: test statistics belonging to the correlation matrix of the Pre-registered Threat Sensitivity analyses*

	r	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	t	df	p-value
Spider-Wounded	-0.04	-0.18	0.10	-0.54	191	0.590
Spider-Gun	0.02	-0.12	0.16	0.32	191	0.752
Spider-Dog	0.58	0.48	0.67	9.81	191	0.000
Spider-Crowd	-0.04	-0.18	0.11	-0.48	191	0.630
Spider-9-11	-0.04	-0.18	0.11	-0.51	191	0.610
Wounded-Gun	-0.31	-0.44	-0.18	-4.57	191	0.000
Wounded-Dog	-0.14	-0.27	0.00	-1.92	191	0.057
Wounded-Crowd	0.05	-0.10	0.19	0.64	191	0.523
Wounded-9-11	-0.83	-0.87	-0.78	-20.49	191	0.000
Gun-Dog	0.01	-0.13	0.15	0.15	191	0.882
Gun-Crowd	0.03	-0.12	0.17	0.37	191	0.714
Gun-9-11	0.30	0.16	0.42	4.33	191	0.000
Dog-Crowd	-0.09	-0.23	0.05	-1.29	191	0.200
Dog-9-11	0.13	-0.01	0.27	1.85	191	0.066
Crowd-9-11	0.01	-0.13	0.15	0.18	191	0.854

Supplementary Table 11. *Figure 1 Panel C: test statistics belonging to the correlation matrix of the Pre-registered Disgust Sensitivity analyses*

	r	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	t	df	p-value
Maggots-Toilet	0.01	-0.13	0.15	0.16	191	0.870
Maggots-Wound	0.04	-0.11	0.18	0.50	191	0.619
Maggots-Dead dog	0.06	-0.08	0.20	0.88	191	0.381
Maggots-Vomit	0.13	-0.01	0.27	1.88	191	0.062
Maggots-Worms	0.15	0.01	0.28	2.06	191	0.040
Toilet-Wound	-0.11	-0.25	0.03	-1.51	191	0.133
Toilet-Dead dog	0.04	-0.11	0.18	0.50	191	0.615
Toilet-Vomit	-0.03	-0.17	0.12	-0.37	191	0.715
Toilet-Worms	-0.17	-0.30	-0.02	-2.32	191	0.022
Wound-Dead dog	-0.00	-0.14	0.14	-0.00	191	0.998
Wound-Vomit	-0.02	-0.16	0.12	-0.27	191	0.786
Wound-Worms	-0.06	-0.20	0.08	-0.84	191	0.400
Dead dog-Vomit	0.04	-0.10	0.18	0.58	191	0.561
Dead dog-Worms	0.02	-0.12	0.16	0.24	191	0.810
Vomit-Worms	0.12	-0.02	0.26	1.71	191	0.089

Supplementary Table 12. *Figure 1 Panel D: test statistics belonging to the correlation matrix of the US Conceptual replication*

	r	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	t	df	p-value
Snake-Dog	0.77	0.72	0.81	22.34	340	0.000
Snake-9-11	-0.59	-0.65	-0.51	-13.39	340	0.000
Dog-9-11	-0.19	-0.29	-0.09	-3.60	340	0.000

Supplementary Table 13. *Figure 1 Panel E: test statistics belonging to the correlation matrix of the NL onceptual replication*

	r	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	t	df	p-value
Snake-Dog	0.08	-0.16	0.31	0.63	69	0.533
Snake-Herdingdog	0.23	-0.01	0.44	1.91	69	0.061
Snake-Gun	-0.19	-0.40	0.05	-1.58	69	0.120
Dog-Herdingdog	0.05	-0.18	0.28	0.44	69	0.665
Dog-Gun	0.14	-0.09	0.37	1.20	69	0.235
Herdingdog-Gun	0.25	0.01	0.46	2.12	69	0.038

Regression results belonging to Fig. 2 in the main text

We provide tables with all regression results (standardized coefficient, 95% confidence interval, t-statistic and exact p-value) belonging to Fig. 2 in the main text. Model fit statistics can be derived from the replication files.

- **Figure 2 row 1:** Supplementary Table 14 provides the coefficients belonging to direct replication of social conservatism and Supplementary Table 15 provides coefficients belonging to direct replication of economic conservatism.
- **Figure 2 row 2:** Supplementary Table 16 provides the coefficients belonging to the association between the index of threat sensitivity and social conservatism as well as economic conservatism. Supplementary Table 17 provides coefficients belonging to the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity and it's association with social conservatism. Supplementary Table 18 provides coefficients belonging to the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity and it's association with economic conservatism.
- **Figure 2 row 3:** Supplementary Table 19 provides the coefficients belonging to the association between the index of threat sensitivity and social conservatism as well as economic conservatism. Supplementary Table 20 provides coefficients belonging to the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity and it's association with social conservatism. Supplementary Table 21 provides coefficients belonging to the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity and it's association with economic conservatism.
- **Figure 2 row 4:** Supplementary Table 22 provides the results belonging to associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US. Supplementary Table 23 provides the results belonging to the associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US.
- **Figure 2 row 5:** Supplementary Table 24 provides the results belonging to associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US. Supplementary Table 25 provides the results belonging to the associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US.
- **Figure 2 row 6:** See Supplementary Table 26 provides the results belonging to the pooled results.

Supplementary Table 14. *Figure 2 (row 1): Direct replication Oxley et al. Social Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Index	0.007			
	(-0.022,0.036)			
	$t = 0.497$			
	$p = 0.620$			
Spider		−0.006		
		(-0.035,0.024)		
		$t = -0.369$		
		$p = 0.713$		
Wounded man			0.004	
			(-0.024,0.033)	
			$t = 0.307$	
			$p = 0.759$	
Maggots				0.020
				(-0.009,0.049)
				$t = 1.374$
				$p = 0.172$
Age	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004
	(0.001,0.008)	(0.001,0.008)	(0.001,0.008)	(0.001,0.008)
	$t = 2.453$	$t = 2.313$	$t = 2.461$	$t = 2.453$
	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.022$	$p = 0.015$	$p = 0.016$
Female	−0.056	−0.055	−0.054	−0.059
	(-0.119,0.007)	(-0.119,0.008)	(-0.116,0.009)	(-0.122,0.003)
	$t = -1.735$	$t = -1.714$	$t = -1.680$	$t = -1.856$
	$p = 0.085$	$p = 0.089$	$p = 0.095$	$p = 0.066$
Other gender	−0.243	−0.248	−0.242	−0.246
	(-0.426,-0.060)	(-0.430,-0.065)	(-0.424,-0.060)	(-0.427,-0.065)
	$t = -2.597$	$t = -2.656$	$t = -2.609$	$t = -2.665$
	$p = 0.011$	$p = 0.009$	$p = 0.010$	$p = 0.009$
Income	−0.008	−0.008	−0.009	−0.007
	(-0.020,0.004)	(-0.020,0.004)	(-0.020,0.003)	(-0.019,0.005)
	$t = -1.296$	$t = -1.347$	$t = -1.417$	$t = -1.205$
	$p = 0.197$	$p = 0.180$	$p = 0.159$	$p = 0.230$
Some college	−0.022	−0.025	−0.022	−0.025
	(-0.135,0.091)	(-0.137,0.088)	(-0.135,0.091)	(-0.137,0.086)
	$t = -0.388$	$t = -0.429$	$t = -0.382$	$t = -0.444$
	$p = 0.699$	$p = 0.669$	$p = 0.703$	$p = 0.658$
Currently college	−0.071	−0.071	−0.072	−0.065
	(-0.167,0.026)	(-0.167,0.026)	(-0.168,0.025)	(-0.161,0.032)
	$t = -1.430$	$t = -1.427$	$t = -1.452$	$t = -1.314$
	$p = 0.155$	$p = 0.156$	$p = 0.149$	$p = 0.191$
College graduate	−0.144	−0.143	−0.142	−0.143
	(-0.265,-0.023)	(-0.264,-0.022)	(-0.263,-0.022)	(-0.263,-0.023)
	$t = -2.334$	$t = -2.314$	$t = -2.312$	$t = -2.336$
	$p = 0.021$	$p = 0.022$	$p = 0.022$	$p = 0.021$
Post graduate	−0.209	−0.201	−0.206	−0.199
	(-0.337,-0.081)	(-0.331,-0.071)	(-0.332,-0.079)	(-0.326,-0.073)
	$t = -3.207$	$t = -3.030$	$t = -3.177$	$t = -3.084$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.003$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.003$
Study: first eight	−0.038	−0.040	−0.038	−0.038
	(-0.179,0.103)	(-0.181,0.101)	(-0.178,0.103)	(-0.177,0.102)
	$t = -0.526$	$t = -0.558$	$t = -0.528$	$t = -0.531$
	$p = 0.600$	$p = 0.578$	$p = 0.598$	$p = 0.597$
Study: Event	0.003	0.008	0.008	−0.006
	(-0.096,0.102)	(-0.092,0.108)	(-0.091,0.107)	(-0.106,0.093)
	$t = 0.062$	$t = 0.163$	$t = 0.161$	$t = -0.125$
	$p = 0.951$	$p = 0.871$	$p = 0.873$	$p = 0.901$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.047	0.045	0.044	0.049
	(-0.086,0.180)	(-0.088,0.178)	(-0.089,0.177)	(-0.083,0.181)
	$t = 0.693$	$t = 0.662$	$t = 0.653$	$t = 0.731$
	$p = 0.490$	$p = 0.509$	$p = 0.515$	$p = 0.466$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.034	0.039	0.033	0.045
	(-0.042,0.110)	(-0.037,0.116)	(-0.041,0.107)	(-0.030,0.121)
	$t = 0.883$	$t = 1.007$	$t = 0.879$	$t = 1.183$
	$p = 0.379$	$p = 0.316$	$p = 0.381$	$p = 0.239$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.129	0.132	0.128	0.140
	(0.001,0.258)	(0.003,0.261)	(-0.00003,0.256)	(0.012,0.269)
	$t = 1.971$	$t = 2.011$	$t = 1.960$	$t = 2.143$
	$p = 0.051$	$p = 0.046$	$p = 0.052$	$p = 0.034$
Scl below 2	0.021	0.024	0.019	0.021
	(-0.062,0.104)	(-0.059,0.106)	(-0.062,0.100)	(-0.059,0.101)
	$t = 0.493$	$t = 0.559$	$t = 0.456$	$t = 0.524$
	$p = 0.623$	$p = 0.578$	$p = 0.649$	$p = 0.601$
Constant	0.407	0.411	0.409	0.401
	(0.258,0.555)	(0.264,0.559)	(0.262,0.557)	(0.254,0.548)
	$t = 5.383$	$t = 5.464$	$t = 5.454$	$t = 5.347$
	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$
Observations	191	191	192	192
R^2	0.222	0.222	0.221	0.229

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 15. *Figure 2 (row 1): Direct replication Oxley et al. Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Index	0.007			
	(-0.016,0.031)			
	$t = 0.626$			
	$p = 0.532$			
Spider		−0.010		
		(-0.033,0.014)		
		$t = -0.788$		
		$p = 0.432$		
Wounded man			0.011	
			(-0.012,0.034)	
			$t = 0.921$	
			$p = 0.359$	
Maggots				0.007
				(-0.016,0.031)
				$t = 0.610$
				$p = 0.543$
Age	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002
	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)
	$t = -1.184$	$t = -1.398$	$t = -1.331$	$t = -1.333$
	$p = 0.238$	$p = 0.164$	$p = 0.185$	$p = 0.185$
Female	−0.047	−0.046	−0.047	−0.050
	(-0.098,0.004)	(-0.097,0.006)	(-0.097,0.004)	(-0.101,0.001)
	$t = -1.792$	$t = -1.749$	$t = -1.809$	$t = -1.921$
	$p = 0.075$	$p = 0.083$	$p = 0.073$	$p = 0.057$
Other gender	−0.188	−0.193	−0.190	−0.194
	(-0.336,-0.039)	(-0.341,-0.045)	(-0.337,-0.042)	(-0.341,-0.047)
	$t = -2.476$	$t = -2.559$	$t = -2.523$	$t = -2.582$
	$p = 0.015$	$p = 0.012$	$p = 0.013$	$p = 0.011$
Income	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
	(-0.008,0.012)	(-0.008,0.011)	(-0.007,0.012)	(-0.007,0.012)
	$t = 0.434$	$t = 0.341$	$t = 0.456$	$t = 0.543$
	$p = 0.666$	$p = 0.734$	$p = 0.650$	$p = 0.588$
Some college	−0.040	−0.042	−0.038	−0.044
	(-0.132,0.051)	(-0.133,0.049)	(-0.130,0.053)	(-0.135,0.047)
	$t = -0.864$	$t = -0.910$	$t = -0.816$	$t = -0.947$
	$p = 0.389$	$p = 0.364$	$p = 0.416$	$p = 0.345$
Currently college	−0.081	−0.080	−0.080	−0.078
	(-0.159,-0.002)	(-0.158,-0.002)	(-0.159,-0.002)	(-0.157,0.0003)
	$t = -2.012$	$t = -1.998$	$t = -2.017$	$t = -1.953$
	$p = 0.046$	$p = 0.048$	$p = 0.046$	$p = 0.053$
College graduate	−0.085	−0.083	−0.085	−0.086
	(-0.183,0.013)	(-0.181,0.015)	(-0.182,0.013)	(-0.184,0.011)
	$t = -1.699$	$t = -1.659$	$t = -1.702$	$t = -1.732$
	$p = 0.092$	$p = 0.099$	$p = 0.091$	$p = 0.086$
Post graduate	−0.182	−0.170	−0.178	−0.176
	(-0.285,-0.078)	(-0.275,-0.065)	(-0.281,-0.076)	(-0.279,-0.073)
	$t = -3.445$	$t = -3.169$	$t = -3.405$	$t = -3.354$
	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$
Study: first eight	0.042	0.039	0.040	0.039
	(-0.073,0.156)	(-0.075,0.153)	(-0.073,0.154)	(-0.075,0.153)
	$t = 0.713$	$t = 0.670$	$t = 0.695$	$t = 0.675$
	$p = 0.478$	$p = 0.504$	$p = 0.488$	$p = 0.501$
Study: Event	0.051	0.058	0.058	0.048
	(-0.029,0.131)	(-0.023,0.139)	(-0.023,0.138)	(-0.033,0.129)
	$t = 1.242$	$t = 1.410$	$t = 1.407$	$t = 1.160$
	$p = 0.217$	$p = 0.161$	$p = 0.162$	$p = 0.248$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.060	0.057	0.058	0.062
	(-0.048,0.168)	(-0.051,0.165)	(-0.050,0.165)	(-0.045,0.170)
	$t = 1.094$	$t = 1.031$	$t = 1.053$	$t = 1.135$
	$p = 0.276$	$p = 0.304$	$p = 0.294$	$p = 0.258$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.028	0.035	0.031	0.037
	(-0.033,0.090)	(-0.027,0.097)	(-0.029,0.091)	(-0.025,0.098)
	$t = 0.899$	$t = 1.113$	$t = 1.004$	$t = 1.169$
	$p = 0.371$	$p = 0.268$	$p = 0.317$	$p = 0.245$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.097	0.101	0.098	0.104
	(-0.007,0.201)	(-0.003,0.206)	(-0.005,0.202)	(-0.001,0.208)
	$t = 1.830$	$t = 1.906$	$t = 1.859$	$t = 1.947$
	$p = 0.069$	$p = 0.059$	$p = 0.065$	$p = 0.054$
Scl below 2	−0.020	−0.018	−0.018	−0.015
	(-0.088,0.047)	(-0.085,0.049)	(-0.083,0.047)	(-0.080,0.051)
	$t = -0.589$	$t = -0.530$	$t = -0.545$	$t = -0.437$
	$p = 0.557$	$p = 0.598$	$p = 0.587$	$p = 0.663$
Constant	0.373	0.379	0.375	0.373
	(0.253,0.493)	(0.259,0.498)	(0.256,0.494)	(0.253,0.493)
	$t = 6.089$	$t = 6.211$	$t = 6.175$	$t = 6.113$
	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$
Observations	191	191	192	192
R^2	0.163	0.164	0.167	0.164

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 16. *Figure 2 (row 2): Preregistered extentsions Threat and Social Conservatism and Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)
Index	0.017	0.012
	(-0.014,0.048)	(-0.012,0.036)
	$t = 1.087$	$t = 0.975$
	$p = 0.279$	$p = 0.331$
Age	0.005	−0.002
	(0.001,0.009)	(-0.005,0.001)
	$t = 2.568$	$t = -1.110$
	$p = 0.012$	$p = 0.269$
Female	−0.063	−0.054
	(-0.130,0.005)	(-0.106,-0.001)
	$t = -1.815$	$t = -1.987$
	$p = 0.072$	$p = 0.049$
Other gender	−0.166	−0.168
	(-0.365,0.033)	(-0.324,-0.013)
	$t = -1.640$	$t = -2.125$
	$p = 0.103$	$p = 0.036$
Black	0.115	0.026
	(0.036,0.195)	(-0.036,0.088)
	$t = 2.848$	$t = 0.810$
	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.420$
Latino	0.031	−0.035
	(-0.112,0.174)	(-0.147,0.077)
	$t = 0.424$	$t = -0.613$
	$p = 0.673$	$p = 0.541$
Asian	0.134	0.030
	(0.045,0.222)	(-0.039,0.099)
	$t = 2.956$	$t = 0.854$
	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.395$
Other race	0.024	0.010
	(-0.093,0.141)	(-0.082,0.101)
	$t = 0.404$	$t = 0.208$
	$p = 0.687$	$p = 0.836$
Income	−0.008	0.003
	(-0.021,0.005)	(-0.007,0.013)
	$t = -1.159$	$t = 0.535$
	$p = 0.249$	$p = 0.594$
Some college	−0.052	−0.047
	(-0.172,0.068)	(-0.140,0.047)
	$t = -0.851$	$t = -0.983$
	$p = 0.396$	$p = 0.328$
Currently college	−0.106	−0.085
	(-0.208,-0.003)	(-0.165,-0.005)
	$t = -2.016$	$t = -2.074$
	$p = 0.046$	$p = 0.040$
College graduate	−0.143	−0.084
	(-0.276,-0.010)	(-0.188,0.020)
	$t = -2.106$	$t = -1.584$
	$p = 0.037$	$p = 0.116$
Post graduate	−0.233	−0.190
	(-0.370,-0.097)	(-0.297,-0.083)
	$t = -3.342$	$t = -3.483$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.001$
Study: first eight	−0.035	0.035
	(-0.183,0.112)	(-0.080,0.151)
	$t = -0.470$	$t = 0.599$
	$p = 0.639$	$p = 0.551$
Study: Event	0.004	0.047
	(-0.102,0.110)	(-0.036,0.130)
	$t = 0.077$	$t = 1.107$
	$p = 0.939$	$p = 0.270$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.031	0.064
	(-0.109,0.171)	(-0.045,0.174)
	$t = 0.433$	$t = 1.154$
	$p = 0.666$	$p = 0.251$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.030	0.024
	(-0.049,0.109)	(-0.038,0.086)
	$t = 0.747$	$t = 0.770$
	$p = 0.457$	$p = 0.443$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.131	0.094
	(-0.006,0.267)	(-0.012,0.201)
	$t = 1.879$	$t = 1.739$
	$p = 0.062$	$p = 0.084$
Scl below 2	0.016	−0.020
	(-0.073,0.105)	(-0.089,0.050)
	$t = 0.357$	$t = -0.562$
	$p = 0.722$	$p = 0.576$
Constant	0.382	0.367
	(0.212,0.552)	(0.234,0.500)
	$t = 4.405$	$t = 5.422$
	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00000$
Observations	191	191
R^2	0.299	0.175

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 17. *Figure 2 (row 2): Pre-registered Extensions Threat and Social Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spider	−0.009					
	(-0.040,0.023)					
	$t = -0.540$					
	$p = 0.590$					
Wounded man		−0.001				
		(-0.031,0.028)				
		$t = -0.084$				
		$p = 0.934$				
Dog			−0.011			
			(-0.042,0.019)			
			$t = -0.723$			
			$p = 0.471$			
Gun				0.011		
				(-0.020,0.042)		
				$t = 0.665$		
				$p = 0.507$		
9-11					0.022	
					(-0.008,0.051)	
					$t = 1.455$	
					$p = 0.148$	
Crowd beating man						0.009
						(-0.020,0.039)
						$t = 0.619$
						$p = 0.537$
Age	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)
	$t = 2.270$	$t = 2.442$	$t = 2.312$	$t = 2.490$	$t = 2.474$	$t = 2.356$
	$p = 0.025$	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.022$	$p = 0.014$	$p = 0.015$	$p = 0.020$
Female	−0.062	−0.062	−0.062	−0.063	−0.062	−0.061
	(-0.130,0.006)	(-0.130,0.005)	(-0.129,0.005)	(-0.130,0.004)	(-0.129,0.006)	(-0.129,0.007)
	$t = -1.796$	$t = -1.813$	$t = -1.818$	$t = -1.846$	$t = -1.792$	$t = -1.769$
	$p = 0.075$	$p = 0.072$	$p = 0.071$	$p = 0.067$	$p = 0.075$	$p = 0.079$
Other gender	−0.189	−0.187	−0.188	−0.167	−0.195	−0.189
	(-0.384,0.006)	(-0.382,0.007)	(-0.381,0.006)	(-0.370,0.035)	(-0.389,-0.0002)	(-0.384,0.007)
	$t = -1.896$	$t = -1.890$	$t = -1.897$	$t = -1.623$	$t = -1.962$	$t = -1.894$
	$p = 0.060$	$p = 0.061$	$p = 0.060$	$p = 0.107$	$p = 0.052$	$p = 0.060$
Black	0.122	0.120	0.122	0.121	0.118	0.118
	(0.042,0.203)	(0.041,0.199)	(0.043,0.201)	(0.042,0.199)	(0.039,0.197)	(0.039,0.198)
	$t = 2.989$	$t = 2.980$	$t = 3.038$	$t = 3.006$	$t = 2.932$	$t = 2.928$
	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.003$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.004$
Latino	0.038	0.036	0.041	0.034	0.039	0.038
	(-0.106,0.182)	(-0.107,0.180)	(-0.103,0.184)	(-0.109,0.177)	(-0.104,0.182)	(-0.106,0.182)
	$t = 0.518$	$t = 0.499$	$t = 0.555$	$t = 0.470$	$t = 0.532$	$t = 0.521$
	$p = 0.606$	$p = 0.619$	$p = 0.580$	$p = 0.639$	$p = 0.596$	$p = 0.604$
Asian	0.131	0.132	0.133	0.133	0.140	0.131
	(0.043,0.220)	(0.043,0.221)	(0.045,0.221)	(0.045,0.221)	(0.051,0.229)	(0.043,0.220)
	$t = 2.900$	$t = 2.913$	$t = 2.951$	$t = 2.948$	$t = 3.078$	$t = 2.900$
	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.003$	$p = 0.005$
Other race	0.024	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.027	0.025
	(-0.093,0.141)	(-0.092,0.142)	(-0.092,0.141)	(-0.093,0.141)	(-0.090,0.143)	(-0.093,0.142)
	$t = 0.404$	$t = 0.419$	$t = 0.411$	$t = 0.401$	$t = 0.446$	$t = 0.413$
	$p = 0.687$	$p = 0.676$	$p = 0.682$	$p = 0.689$	$p = 0.657$	$p = 0.681$
Income	−0.008	−0.008	−0.009	−0.008	−0.007	−0.008
	(-0.021,0.005)	(-0.021,0.005)	(-0.022,0.004)	(-0.021,0.004)	(-0.020,0.005)	(-0.021,0.005)
	$t = -1.254$	$t = -1.269$	$t = -1.340$	$t = -1.284$	$t = -1.125$	$t = -1.190$
	$p = 0.212$	$p = 0.207$	$p = 0.182$	$p = 0.201$	$p = 0.263$	$p = 0.236$
Some college	−0.046	−0.048	−0.048	−0.051	−0.053	−0.047
	(-0.166,0.073)	(-0.168,0.072)	(-0.167,0.071)	(-0.171,0.068)	(-0.173,0.066)	(-0.167,0.073)
	$t = -0.759$	$t = -0.782$	$t = -0.790$	$t = -0.839$	$t = -0.874$	$t = -0.772$
	$p = 0.450$	$p = 0.436$	$p = 0.431$	$p = 0.403$	$p = 0.384$	$p = 0.442$
Currently college	−0.107	−0.109	−0.108	−0.107	−0.105	−0.106
	(-0.210,-0.004)	(-0.211,-0.006)	(-0.210,-0.005)	(-0.210,-0.005)	(-0.207,-0.002)	(-0.209,-0.003)
	$t = -2.032$	$t = -2.072$	$t = -2.061$	$t = -2.046$	$t = -2.002$	$t = -2.022$
	$p = 0.044$	$p = 0.040$	$p = 0.041$	$p = 0.043$	$p = 0.047$	$p = 0.045$
College graduate	−0.139	−0.142	−0.142	−0.142	−0.143	−0.137
	(-0.273,-0.005)	(-0.275,-0.009)	(-0.275,-0.009)	(-0.274,-0.009)	(-0.276,-0.010)	(-0.272,-0.002)
	$t = -2.030$	$t = -2.091$	$t = -2.100$	$t = -2.089$	$t = -2.104$	$t = -1.987$
	$p = 0.044$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.039$	$p = 0.037$	$p = 0.049$
Post graduate	−0.215	−0.223	−0.216	−0.223	−0.225	−0.222
	(-0.354,-0.075)	(-0.359,-0.087)	(-0.353,-0.079)	(-0.359,-0.088)	(-0.361,-0.090)	(-0.358,-0.086)
	$t = -3.011$	$t = -3.223$	$t = -3.085$	$t = -3.226$	$t = -3.265$	$t = -3.191$
	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.003$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.002$
Study: first eight	−0.039	−0.037	−0.037	−0.036	−0.041	−0.034
	(-0.187,0.109)	(-0.185,0.111)	(-0.185,0.110)	(-0.184,0.111)	(-0.188,0.107)	(-0.182,0.115)
	$t = -0.514$	$t = -0.493$	$t = -0.498$	$t = -0.484$	$t = -0.540$	$t = -0.443$
	$p = 0.609$	$p = 0.623$	$p = 0.620$	$p = 0.629$	$p = 0.590$	$p = 0.659$
Study: Event	0.022	0.017	0.025	0.012	0.009	0.021
	(-0.084,0.128)	(-0.088,0.121)	(-0.081,0.131)	(-0.093,0.117)	(-0.095,0.113)	(-0.084,0.126)
	$t = 0.407$	$t = 0.312$	$t = 0.469$	$t = 0.219$	$t = 0.168$	$t = 0.393$
	$p = 0.685$	$p = 0.756$	$p = 0.640$	$p = 0.828$	$p = 0.867$	$p = 0.695$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.024	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.034	0.029
	(-0.117,0.164)	(-0.113,0.167)	(-0.114,0.165)	(-0.114,0.165)	(-0.105,0.174)	(-0.111,0.169)
	$t = 0.329$	$t = 0.374$	$t = 0.365$	$t = 0.363$	$t = 0.483$	$t = 0.404$
	$p = 0.743$	$p = 0.710$	$p = 0.716$	$p = 0.718$	$p = 0.630$	$p = 0.688$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.037	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.036	0.034
	(-0.043,0.117)	(-0.045,0.110)	(-0.044,0.111)	(-0.045,0.110)	(-0.043,0.115)	(-0.045,0.113)
	$t = 0.908$	$t = 0.815$	$t = 0.847$	$t = 0.816$	$t = 0.902$	$t = 0.846$
	$p = 0.366$	$p = 0.417$	$p = 0.398$	$p = 0.416$	$p = 0.369$	$p = 0.399$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.137	0.134	0.140	0.133	0.136	0.136
	(0.0002,0.273)	(-0.002,0.270)	(0.003,0.276)	(-0.002,0.269)	(0.001,0.272)	(-0.0002,0.273)
	$t = 1.963$	$t = 1.932$	$t = 2.006$	$t = 1.926$	$t = 1.971$	$t = 1.956$
	$p = 0.052$	$p = 0.055$	$p = 0.047$	$p = 0.056$	$p = 0.051$	$p = 0.053$
Scl below 2	0.011	0.011	0.008	0.011	0.021	0.013
	(-0.078,0.100)	(-0.076,0.098)	(-0.079,0.094)	(-0.076,0.097)	(-0.068,0.111)	(-0.076,0.102)
	$t = 0.242$	$t = 0.252$	$t = 0.170$	$t = 0.240$	$t = 0.466$	$t = 0.291$
	$p = 0.809$	$p = 0.802$	$p = 0.866$	$p = 0.811$	$p = 0.642$	$p = 0.772$
Constant	0.393	0.392	0.397	0.390	0.381	0.389
	(0.224,0.563)	(0.222,0.561)	(0.227,0.566)	(0.221,0.559)	(0.212,0.551)	(0.220,0.559)
	$t = 4.546$	$t = 4.538$	$t = 4.590$	$t = 4.520$	$t = 4.418$	$t = 4.497$
	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00001$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00002$
Observations	191	192	192	192	191	191
R^2	0.295	0.295	0.297	0.297	0.303	0.296

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients

Supplementary Table 18. *Figure 2 (row 2): Pre-registered Extensions Threat and Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spider	−0.011					
	(-0.035,0.013)					
	$t = -0.885$					
	$p = 0.378$					
Wounded man		0.010				
		(-0.013,0.033)				
		$t = 0.840$				
		$p = 0.402$				
Dog			−0.006			
			(-0.030,0.017)			
			$t = -0.514$			
			$p = 0.608$			
Gun				0.012		
				(-0.012,0.036)		
				$t = 0.967$		
				$p = 0.336$		
9-11					0.004	
					(-0.019,0.027)	
					$t = 0.352$	
					$p = 0.726$	
Crowd beating man						0.011
						(-0.013,0.034)
						$t = 0.899$
						$p = 0.371$
Age	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002
	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)	(-0.005,0.001)
	$t = -1.438$	$t = -1.357$	$t = -1.397$	$t = -1.255$	$t = -1.282$	$t = -1.363$
	$p = 0.153$	$p = 0.177$	$p = 0.165$	$p = 0.212$	$p = 0.202$	$p = 0.175$
Female	−0.053	−0.054	−0.055	−0.056	−0.054	−0.052
	(-0.106,0.0001)	(-0.106,-0.001)	(-0.108,-0.003)	(-0.109,-0.004)	(-0.107,-0.001)	(-0.105,0.001)
	$t = -1.958$	$t = -2.014$	$t = -2.064$	$t = -2.113$	$t = -1.982$	$t = -1.923$
	$p = 0.052$	$p = 0.046$	$p = 0.041$	$p = 0.037$	$p = 0.050$	$p = 0.057$
Other gender	−0.184	−0.184	−0.187	−0.164	−0.185	−0.184
	(-0.336,-0.032)	(-0.335,-0.033)	(-0.338,-0.036)	(-0.322,-0.007)	(-0.338,-0.033)	(-0.336,-0.032)
	$t = -2.372$	$t = -2.386$	$t = -2.421$	$t = -2.045$	$t = -2.379$	$t = -2.369$
	$p = 0.019$	$p = 0.019$	$p = 0.017$	$p = 0.043$	$p = 0.019$	$p = 0.019$
Black	0.033	0.026	0.029	0.028	0.028	0.028
	(-0.030,0.095)	(-0.035,0.088)	(-0.033,0.090)	(-0.033,0.089)	(-0.034,0.090)	(-0.034,0.089)
	$t = 1.024$	$t = 0.838$	$t = 0.906$	$t = 0.899$	$t = 0.885$	$t = 0.875$
	$p = 0.308$	$p = 0.404$	$p = 0.367$	$p = 0.371$	$p = 0.378$	$p = 0.384$
Latino	−0.029	−0.034	−0.030	−0.035	−0.031	−0.029
	(-0.141,0.083)	(-0.146,0.077)	(-0.142,0.082)	(-0.147,0.076)	(-0.143,0.081)	(-0.141,0.083)
	$t = -0.502$	$t = -0.606$	$t = -0.533$	$t = -0.616$	$t = -0.546$	$t = -0.505$
	$p = 0.617$	$p = 0.546$	$p = 0.595$	$p = 0.539$	$p = 0.586$	$p = 0.615$
Asian	0.028	0.024	0.028	0.029	0.030	0.028
	(-0.041,0.098)	(-0.045,0.093)	(-0.041,0.097)	(-0.040,0.098)	(-0.040,0.100)	(-0.041,0.098)
	$t = 0.806$	$t = 0.679$	$t = 0.806$	$t = 0.821$	$t = 0.847$	$t = 0.807$
	$p = 0.422$	$p = 0.498$	$p = 0.422$	$p = 0.413$	$p = 0.399$	$p = 0.422$
Other race	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010
	(-0.082,0.101)	(-0.083,0.100)	(-0.082,0.101)	(-0.083,0.100)	(-0.081,0.102)	(-0.081,0.102)
	$t = 0.203$	$t = 0.181$	$t = 0.201$	$t = 0.184$	$t = 0.222$	$t = 0.218$
	$p = 0.840$	$p = 0.857$	$p = 0.841$	$p = 0.855$	$p = 0.825$	$p = 0.829$
Income	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003
	(-0.008,0.012)	(-0.007,0.013)	(-0.008,0.012)	(-0.007,0.013)	(-0.008,0.013)	(-0.007,0.013)
	$t = 0.429$	$t = 0.511$	$t = 0.475$	$t = 0.514$	$t = 0.497$	$t = 0.526$
	$p = 0.669$	$p = 0.610$	$p = 0.636$	$p = 0.608$	$p = 0.621$	$p = 0.600$
Some college	−0.042	−0.040	−0.045	−0.049	−0.045	−0.043
	(-0.135,0.051)	(-0.134,0.054)	(-0.138,0.048)	(-0.143,0.044)	(-0.139,0.049)	(-0.136,0.050)
	$t = -0.883$	$t = -0.837$	$t = -0.952$	$t = -1.035$	$t = -0.943$	$t = -0.907$
	$p = 0.379$	$p = 0.404$	$p = 0.343$	$p = 0.303$	$p = 0.348$	$p = 0.366$
Currently college	−0.085	−0.086	−0.086	−0.085	−0.086	−0.084
	(-0.165,-0.005)	(-0.166,-0.006)	(-0.166,-0.006)	(-0.165,-0.005)	(-0.166,-0.006)	(-0.165,-0.004)
	$t = -2.072$	$t = -2.108$	$t = -2.107$	$t = -2.081$	$t = -2.097$	$t = -2.062$
	$p = 0.040$	$p = 0.037$	$p = 0.037$	$p = 0.039$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.041$
College graduate	−0.079	−0.085	−0.086	−0.085	−0.084	−0.077
	(-0.184,0.026)	(-0.188,0.019)	(-0.189,0.018)	(-0.189,0.018)	(-0.188,0.021)	(-0.182,0.028)
	$t = -1.481$	$t = -1.601$	$t = -1.622$	$t = -1.615$	$t = -1.575$	$t = -1.435$
	$p = 0.141$	$p = 0.112$	$p = 0.107$	$p = 0.109$	$p = 0.118$	$p = 0.154$
Post graduate	−0.172	−0.183	−0.179	−0.183	−0.183	−0.181
	(-0.281,-0.063)	(-0.289,-0.077)	(-0.286,-0.072)	(-0.289,-0.078)	(-0.289,-0.077)	(-0.287,-0.075)
	$t = -3.091$	$t = -3.390$	$t = -3.277$	$t = -3.398$	$t = -3.382$	$t = -3.342$
	$p = 0.003$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.002$
Study: first eight	0.032	0.034	0.033	0.034	0.033	0.038
	(-0.083,0.148)	(-0.081,0.149)	(-0.083,0.148)	(-0.081,0.149)	(-0.083,0.149)	(-0.078,0.154)
	$t = 0.547$	$t = 0.578$	$t = 0.556$	$t = 0.573$	$t = 0.562$	$t = 0.649$
	$p = 0.586$	$p = 0.565$	$p = 0.580$	$p = 0.568$	$p = 0.575$	$p = 0.518$
Study: Event	0.062	0.059	0.059	0.049	0.054	0.060
	(-0.020,0.145)	(-0.022,0.141)	(-0.023,0.142)	(-0.033,0.130)	(-0.028,0.136)	(-0.021,0.142)
	$t = 1.482$	$t = 1.428$	$t = 1.406$	$t = 1.164$	$t = 1.299$	$t = 1.450$
	$p = 0.141$	$p = 0.156$	$p = 0.162$	$p = 0.246$	$p = 0.196$	$p = 0.149$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.057	0.060	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.064
	(-0.052,0.167)	(-0.049,0.169)	(-0.046,0.171)	(-0.047,0.171)	(-0.047,0.173)	(-0.046,0.173)
	$t = 1.023$	$t = 1.072$	$t = 1.125$	$t = 1.121$	$t = 1.126$	$t = 1.143$
	$p = 0.308$	$p = 0.286$	$p = 0.263$	$p = 0.264$	$p = 0.262$	$p = 0.255$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.031	0.027	0.030	0.029	0.027	0.027
	(-0.031,0.094)	(-0.033,0.088)	(-0.031,0.090)	(-0.031,0.090)	(-0.035,0.089)	(-0.034,0.089)
	$t = 0.978$	$t = 0.888$	$t = 0.960$	$t = 0.943$	$t = 0.863$	$t = 0.867$
	$p = 0.330$	$p = 0.376$	$p = 0.339$	$p = 0.347$	$p = 0.390$	$p = 0.388$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.100	0.098	0.102	0.098	0.098	0.099
	(-0.007,0.206)	(-0.008,0.203)	(-0.004,0.209)	(-0.007,0.204)	(-0.009,0.204)	(-0.007,0.205)
	$t = 1.838$	$t = 1.812$	$t = 1.879$	$t = 1.825$	$t = 1.797$	$t = 1.823$
	$p = 0.068$	$p = 0.072$	$p = 0.062$	$p = 0.070$	$p = 0.075$	$p = 0.071$
Scl below 2	−0.025	−0.022	−0.021	−0.019	−0.021	−0.022
	(-0.094,0.045)	(-0.090,0.045)	(-0.089,0.047)	(-0.087,0.048)	(-0.091,0.049)	(-0.091,0.048)
	$t = -0.693$	$t = -0.645$	$t = -0.605$	$t = -0.563$	$t = -0.577$	$t = -0.618$
	$p = 0.490$	$p = 0.520$	$p = 0.547$	$p = 0.575$	$p = 0.565$	$p = 0.538$
Constant	0.376	0.376	0.378	0.373	0.372	0.371
	(0.244,0.508)	(0.244,0.508)	(0.246,0.510)	(0.241,0.505)	(0.239,0.505)	(0.239,0.503)
	$t = 5.574$	$t = 5.594$	$t = 5.598$	$t = 5.550$	$t = 5.494$	$t = 5.501$
	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.00000$
Observations	191	192	192	192	191	191
R^2	0.175	0.175	0.173	0.176	0.171	0.175

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients

Supplementary Table 19. *Figure 2 (row 2): Preregistered extentsions Disgust and Social Conservatism and Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)
Index	−0.00003	−0.008
	(-0.032,0.032)	(-0.033,0.017)
	$t = -0.002$	$t = -0.643$
	$p = 0.999$	$p = 0.522$
Age	0.005	−0.002
	(0.001,0.009)	(-0.005,0.001)
	$t = 2.395$	$t = -1.392$
	$p = 0.018$	$p = 0.166$
Female	−0.064	−0.057
	(-0.132,0.004)	(-0.110,-0.003)
	$t = -1.855$	$t = -2.088$
	$p = 0.066$	$p = 0.039$
Other gender	−0.194	−0.195
	(-0.389,0.002)	(-0.348,-0.042)
	$t = -1.937$	$t = -2.501$
	$p = 0.055$	$p = 0.014$
Black	0.115	0.024
	(0.034,0.196)	(-0.039,0.087)
	$t = 2.785$	$t = 0.738$
	$p = 0.006$	$p = 0.462$
Latino	0.034	−0.025
	(-0.114,0.182)	(-0.141,0.090)
	$t = 0.451$	$t = -0.426$
	$p = 0.653$	$p = 0.671$
Asian	0.131	0.028
	(0.042,0.220)	(-0.041,0.097)
	$t = 2.895$	$t = 0.792$
	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.430$
Other race	0.023	0.011
	(-0.095,0.141)	(-0.081,0.103)
	$t = 0.388$	$t = 0.226$
	$p = 0.699$	$p = 0.822$
Income	−0.008	0.003
	(-0.021,0.005)	(-0.007,0.013)
	$t = -1.213$	$t = 0.558$
	$p = 0.227$	$p = 0.578$
Some college	−0.049	−0.049
	(-0.168,0.071)	(-0.142,0.045)
	$t = -0.799$	$t = -1.020$
	$p = 0.426$	$p = 0.310$
Currently college	−0.108	−0.091
	(-0.211,-0.005)	(-0.171,-0.010)
	$t = -2.064$	$t = -2.213$
	$p = 0.041$	$p = 0.029$
College graduate	−0.144	−0.089
	(-0.278,-0.011)	(-0.193,0.015)
	$t = -2.122$	$t = -1.678$
	$p = 0.036$	$p = 0.096$
Post graduate	−0.224	−0.190
	(-0.361,-0.088)	(-0.297,-0.083)
	$t = -3.218$	$t = -3.494$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.001$
Study: first eight	−0.042	0.027
	(-0.191,0.108)	(-0.090,0.144)
	$t = -0.545$	$t = 0.457$
	$p = 0.587$	$p = 0.648$
Study: Event	0.015	0.057
	(-0.090,0.120)	(-0.025,0.138)
	$t = 0.282$	$t = 1.360$
	$p = 0.779$	$p = 0.176$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.027	0.064
	(-0.113,0.168)	(-0.046,0.173)
	$t = 0.379$	$t = 1.137$
	$p = 0.706$	$p = 0.258$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.033	0.024
	(-0.047,0.113)	(-0.038,0.086)
	$t = 0.815$	$t = 0.761$
	$p = 0.417$	$p = 0.448$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.135	0.096
	(-0.002,0.271)	(-0.011,0.202)
	$t = 1.936$	$t = 1.761$
	$p = 0.055$	$p = 0.080$
Scl below 2	0.024	0.007
	(-0.068,0.115)	(-0.065,0.078)
	$t = 0.507$	$t = 0.182$
	$p = 0.613$	$p = 0.856$
Constant	0.393	0.380
	(0.223,0.563)	(0.247,0.512)
	$t = 4.533$	$t = 5.614$
	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00000$
Observations	191	191
R^2	0.295	0.171

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 20. *Figure 2 (row 2): Pre-registered Extensions Disgust and Social Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Maggots	0.022					
	(-0.008,0.052)					
	$t = 1.430$					
	$p = 0.155$					
Dead dog		−0.005				
		(-0.036,0.026)				
		$t = -0.300$				
		$p = 0.765$				
Toilet			0.011			
			(-0.018,0.040)			
			$t = 0.731$			
			$p = 0.466$			
Vomit				−0.018		
				(-0.049,0.013)		
				$t = -1.136$		
				$p = 0.258$		
Worms					−0.007	
					(-0.036,0.023)	
					$t = -0.440$	
					$p = 0.661$	
Wound						−0.011
						(-0.041,0.019)
						$t = -0.729$
						$p = 0.467$
Age	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)	(0.001,0.009)
	$t = 2.445$	$t = 2.437$	$t = 2.534$	$t = 2.437$	$t = 2.442$	$t = 2.396$
	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.013$	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.018$
Female	−0.068	−0.064	−0.064	−0.058	−0.061	−0.062
	(-0.136,-0.001)	(-0.132,0.003)	(-0.131,0.003)	(-0.127,0.010)	(-0.129,0.007)	(-0.129,0.005)
	$t = -1.997$	$t = -1.864$	$t = -1.859$	$t = -1.669$	$t = -1.771$	$t = -1.806$
	$p = 0.048$	$p = 0.065$	$p = 0.065$	$p = 0.097$	$p = 0.079$	$p = 0.073$
Other gender	−0.195	−0.193	−0.197	−0.185	−0.190	−0.192
	(-0.388,-0.001)	(-0.387,0.002)	(-0.391,-0.002)	(-0.381,0.011)	(-0.385,0.004)	(-0.386,0.002)
	$t = -1.973$	$t = -1.939$	$t = -1.979$	$t = -1.852$	$t = -1.921$	$t = -1.939$
	$p = 0.051$	$p = 0.055$	$p = 0.050$	$p = 0.066$	$p = 0.057$	$p = 0.055$
Black	0.114	0.116	0.115	0.123	0.117	0.121
	(0.034,0.194)	(0.035,0.196)	(0.035,0.196)	(0.041,0.204)	(0.037,0.198)	(0.040,0.202)
	$t = 2.794$	$t = 2.826$	$t = 2.825$	$t = 2.943$	$t = 2.865$	$t = 2.922$
	$p = 0.006$	$p = 0.006$	$p = 0.006$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.004$
Latino	0.031	0.041	0.031	0.043	0.036	0.036
	(-0.111,0.174)	(-0.108,0.190)	(-0.113,0.174)	(-0.101,0.187)	(-0.107,0.179)	(-0.107,0.178)
	$t = 0.432$	$t = 0.544$	$t = 0.420$	$t = 0.586$	$t = 0.488$	$t = 0.487$
	$p = 0.667$	$p = 0.588$	$p = 0.676$	$p = 0.559$	$p = 0.627$	$p = 0.627$
Asian	0.130	0.131	0.132	0.135	0.132	0.131
	(0.042,0.218)	(0.043,0.220)	(0.043,0.220)	(0.046,0.224)	(0.044,0.221)	(0.043,0.219)
	$t = 2.899$	$t = 2.907$	$t = 2.925$	$t = 2.984$	$t = 2.942$	$t = 2.906$
	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.005$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.004$	$p = 0.005$
Other race	0.023	0.023	0.019	0.033	0.025	0.028
	(-0.093,0.139)	(-0.094,0.140)	(-0.098,0.137)	(-0.085,0.152)	(-0.092,0.143)	(-0.090,0.145)
	$t = 0.386$	$t = 0.390$	$t = 0.320$	$t = 0.554$	$t = 0.424$	$t = 0.466$
	$p = 0.700$	$p = 0.697$	$p = 0.750$	$p = 0.581$	$p = 0.673$	$p = 0.642$
Income	−0.007	−0.008	−0.009	−0.009	−0.008	−0.008
	(-0.020,0.006)	(-0.021,0.005)	(-0.021,0.004)	(-0.021,0.004)	(-0.021,0.004)	(-0.021,0.005)
	$t = -1.077$	$t = -1.250$	$t = -1.313$	$t = -1.306$	$t = -1.291$	$t = -1.212$
	$p = 0.283$	$p = 0.214$	$p = 0.192$	$p = 0.194$	$p = 0.199$	$p = 0.228$
Some college	−0.050	−0.047	−0.048	−0.060	−0.047	−0.048
	(-0.168,0.069)	(-0.166,0.072)	(-0.167,0.071)	(-0.180,0.061)	(-0.166,0.072)	(-0.167,0.071)
	$t = -0.823$	$t = -0.781$	$t = -0.790$	$t = -0.972$	$t = -0.780$	$t = -0.796$
	$p = 0.412$	$p = 0.436$	$p = 0.431$	$p = 0.333$	$p = 0.437$	$p = 0.428$
Currently college	−0.101	−0.108	−0.105	−0.116	−0.109	−0.111
	(-0.204,0.001)	(-0.210,-0.005)	(-0.208,-0.002)	(-0.219,-0.013)	(-0.211,-0.007)	(-0.213,-0.009)
	$t = -1.943$	$t = -2.053$	$t = -2.003$	$t = -2.199$	$t = -2.085$	$t = -2.124$
	$p = 0.054$	$p = 0.042$	$p = 0.047$	$p = 0.030$	$p = 0.039$	$p = 0.036$
College graduate	−0.144	−0.142	−0.144	−0.149	−0.142	−0.145
	(-0.276,-0.013)	(-0.275,-0.009)	(-0.277,-0.012)	(-0.282,-0.016)	(-0.274,-0.009)	(-0.278,-0.013)
	$t = -2.147$	$t = -2.096$	$t = -2.134$	$t = -2.192$	$t = -2.093$	$t = -2.149$
	$p = 0.034$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.035$	$p = 0.030$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.034$
Post graduate	−0.218	−0.223	−0.224	−0.234	−0.226	−0.229
	(-0.353,-0.083)	(-0.359,-0.088)	(-0.359,-0.088)	(-0.370,-0.098)	(-0.361,-0.090)	(-0.365,-0.093)
	$t = -3.160$	$t = -3.232$	$t = -3.240$	$t = -3.362$	$t = -3.264$	$t = -3.303$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.002$
Study: first eight	−0.040	−0.041	−0.037	−0.048	−0.040	−0.039
	(-0.188,0.108)	(-0.190,0.108)	(-0.185,0.112)	(-0.198,0.101)	(-0.189,0.108)	(-0.187,0.110)
	$t = -0.528$	$t = -0.541$	$t = -0.482$	$t = -0.634$	$t = -0.534$	$t = -0.513$
	$p = 0.599$	$p = 0.590$	$p = 0.631$	$p = 0.527$	$p = 0.595$	$p = 0.609$
Study: Event	0.002	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.015	0.015
	(-0.103,0.107)	(-0.088,0.120)	(-0.087,0.120)	(-0.087,0.121)	(-0.088,0.119)	(-0.089,0.119)
	$t = 0.037$	$t = 0.307$	$t = 0.307$	$t = 0.316$	$t = 0.290$	$t = 0.283$
	$p = 0.971$	$p = 0.760$	$p = 0.760$	$p = 0.753$	$p = 0.773$	$p = 0.778$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.030	0.025	0.027	0.038	0.030	0.028
	(-0.109,0.169)	(-0.114,0.165)	(-0.112,0.167)	(-0.103,0.179)	(-0.111,0.171)	(-0.112,0.167)
	$t = 0.429$	$t = 0.357$	$t = 0.385$	$t = 0.532$	$t = 0.421$	$t = 0.392$
	$p = 0.669$	$p = 0.722$	$p = 0.701$	$p = 0.596$	$p = 0.675$	$p = 0.696$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.044	0.031	0.032	0.029	0.030	0.030
	(-0.035,0.123)	(-0.047,0.109)	(-0.045,0.110)	(-0.051,0.108)	(-0.047,0.108)	(-0.048,0.108)
	$t = 1.091$	$t = 0.774$	$t = 0.816$	$t = 0.706$	$t = 0.767$	$t = 0.754$
	$p = 0.277$	$p = 0.440$	$p = 0.416$	$p = 0.481$	$p = 0.445$	$p = 0.452$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.147	0.133	0.133	0.134	0.132	0.136
	(0.011,0.283)	(-0.003,0.269)	(-0.003,0.268)	(-0.001,0.270)	(-0.004,0.268)	(0.001,0.272)
	$t = 2.116$	$t = 1.922$	$t = 1.919$	$t = 1.939$	$t = 1.905$	$t = 1.968$
	$p = 0.036$	$p = 0.057$	$p = 0.057$	$p = 0.055$	$p = 0.059$	$p = 0.051$
Scl below 2	0.022	0.024	0.020	0.016	0.019	0.019
	(-0.064,0.108)	(-0.065,0.112)	(-0.067,0.106)	(-0.074,0.106)	(-0.067,0.106)	(-0.068,0.105)
	$t = 0.499$	$t = 0.523$	$t = 0.448$	$t = 0.356$	$t = 0.440$	$t = 0.422$
	$p = 0.619$	$p = 0.602$	$p = 0.655$	$p = 0.723$	$p = 0.661$	$p = 0.674$
Constant	0.384	0.392	0.388	0.396	0.392	0.393
	(0.216,0.553)	(0.223,0.561)	(0.218,0.557)	(0.227,0.565)	(0.223,0.561)	(0.224,0.562)
	$t = 4.475$	$t = 4.547$	$t = 4.491$	$t = 4.595$	$t = 4.551$	$t = 4.567$
	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00001$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00001$
Observations	192	192	192	191	192	192
R^2	0.304	0.296	0.298	0.300	0.296	0.298

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients

Supplementary Table 21. *Figure 2 (row 2): Pre-registered Extensions Disgust and Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Maggots	0.01					
	(-0.02,0.03)					
	$t = 0.60$					
	$p = 0.56$					
Dead dog		−0.003				
		(-0.03,0.02)				
		$t = -0.28$				
		$p = 0.78$				
Toilet			0.01			
			(-0.02,0.03)			
			$t = 0.58$			
			$p = 0.57$			
Vomit				−0.02		
				(-0.04,0.005)		
				$t = -1.57$		
				$p = 0.12$		
Worms					−0.01	
					(-0.03,0.01)	
					$t = -0.99$	
					$p = 0.33$	
Wound						−0.02
						(-0.04,0.01)
						$t = -1.28$
						$p = 0.21$
Age	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002	−0.002
	(-0.01,0.001)	(-0.01,0.001)	(-0.01,0.001)	(-0.01,0.001)	(-0.01,0.001)	(-0.01,0.001)
	$t = -1.36$	$t = -1.36$	$t = -1.25$	$t = -1.31$	$t = -1.37$	$t = -1.44$
	$p = 0.18$	$p = 0.18$	$p = 0.22$	$p = 0.20$	$p = 0.18$	$p = 0.16$
Female	−0.06	−0.06	−0.06	−0.05	−0.05	−0.06
	(-0.11,-0.01)	(-0.11,-0.01)	(-0.11,-0.01)	(-0.10,0.003)	(-0.11,-0.001)	(-0.11,-0.003)
	$t = -2.20$	$t = -2.16$	$t = -2.15$	$t = -1.84$	$t = -2.00$	$t = -2.09$
	$p = 0.03$	$p = 0.04$	$p = 0.04$	$p = 0.07$	$p = 0.05$	$p = 0.04$
Other gender	−0.20	−0.20	−0.20	−0.18	−0.19	−0.20
	(-0.35,-0.04)	(-0.35,-0.04)	(-0.35,-0.05)	(-0.34,-0.03)	(-0.35,-0.04)	(-0.35,-0.04)
	$t = -2.53$	$t = -2.53$	$t = -2.55$	$t = -2.37$	$t = -2.51$	$t = -2.54$
	$p = 0.02$	$p = 0.02$	$p = 0.02$	$p = 0.02$	$p = 0.02$	$p = 0.02$
Black	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
	(-0.04,0.08)	(-0.04,0.08)	(-0.04,0.08)	(-0.03,0.09)	(-0.04,0.09)	(-0.03,0.09)
	$t = 0.67$	$t = 0.68$	$t = 0.68$	$t = 0.96$	$t = 0.76$	$t = 0.88$
	$p = 0.51$	$p = 0.50$	$p = 0.50$	$p = 0.34$	$p = 0.46$	$p = 0.39$
Latino	−0.04	−0.03	−0.04	−0.02	−0.03	−0.03
	(-0.15,0.08)	(-0.15,0.09)	(-0.15,0.07)	(-0.14,0.09)	(-0.15,0.08)	(-0.15,0.08)
	$t = -0.63$	$t = -0.51$	$t = -0.66$	$t = -0.43$	$t = -0.59$	$t = -0.60$
	$p = 0.53$	$p = 0.62$	$p = 0.52$	$p = 0.67$	$p = 0.56$	$p = 0.55$
Asian	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	(-0.04,0.10)	(-0.04,0.10)	(-0.04,0.10)	(-0.04,0.10)	(-0.04,0.10)	(-0.04,0.10)
	$t = 0.79$	$t = 0.79$	$t = 0.80$	$t = 0.94$	$t = 0.84$	$t = 0.77$
	$p = 0.44$	$p = 0.44$	$p = 0.43$	$p = 0.36$	$p = 0.41$	$p = 0.45$
Other race	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
	(-0.08,0.10)	(-0.08,0.10)	(-0.09,0.10)	(-0.07,0.11)	(-0.08,0.10)	(-0.08,0.11)
	$t = 0.16$	$t = 0.16$	$t = 0.11$	$t = 0.40$	$t = 0.23$	$t = 0.29$
	$p = 0.88$	$p = 0.88$	$p = 0.92$	$p = 0.69$	$p = 0.82$	$p = 0.78$
Income	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003
	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)	(-0.01,0.01)
	$t = 0.64$	$t = 0.58$	$t = 0.53$	$t = 0.41$	$t = 0.50$	$t = 0.66$
	$p = 0.53$	$p = 0.57$	$p = 0.60$	$p = 0.69$	$p = 0.62$	$p = 0.51$
Some college	−0.05	−0.05	−0.05	−0.06	−0.05	−0.05
	(-0.14,0.04)	(-0.14,0.05)	(-0.14,0.04)	(-0.15,0.03)	(-0.14,0.05)	(-0.14,0.04)
	$t = -1.03$	$t = -1.00$	$t = -1.01$	$t = -1.25$	$t = -0.99$	$t = -1.02$
	$p = 0.31$	$p = 0.32$	$p = 0.32$	$p = 0.22$	$p = 0.33$	$p = 0.31$
Currently college	−0.09	−0.09	−0.09	−0.10	−0.09	−0.09
	(-0.17,-0.01)	(-0.17,-0.01)	(-0.17,-0.01)	(-0.18,-0.02)	(-0.17,-0.01)	(-0.17,-0.01)
	$t = -2.11$	$t = -2.15$	$t = -2.11$	$t = -2.36$	$t = -2.19$	$t = -2.26$
	$p = 0.04$	$p = 0.04$	$p = 0.04$	$p = 0.02$	$p = 0.04$	$p = 0.03$
College graduate	−0.09	−0.09	−0.09	−0.09	−0.09	−0.09
	(-0.19,0.01)	(-0.19,0.01)	(-0.19,0.01)	(-0.20,0.01)	(-0.19,0.02)	(-0.20,0.01)
	$t = -1.70$	$t = -1.68$	$t = -1.71$	$t = -1.77$	$t = -1.65$	$t = -1.76$
	$p = 0.10$	$p = 0.10$	$p = 0.09$	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.11$	$p = 0.09$
Post graduate	−0.18	−0.19	−0.19	−0.20	−0.19	−0.19
	(-0.29,-0.08)	(-0.29,-0.08)	(-0.29,-0.08)	(-0.30,-0.09)	(-0.30,-0.08)	(-0.30,-0.09)
	$t = -3.41$	$t = -3.44$	$t = -3.45$	$t = -3.63$	$t = -3.51$	$t = -3.58$
	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.0004$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.0005$
Study: first eight	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
	(-0.09,0.15)	(-0.09,0.15)	(-0.08,0.15)	(-0.09,0.14)	(-0.09,0.15)	(-0.08,0.15)
	$t = 0.50$	$t = 0.49$	$t = 0.54$	$t = 0.39$	$t = 0.50$	$t = 0.54$
	$p = 0.62$	$p = 0.63$	$p = 0.60$	$p = 0.70$	$p = 0.62$	$p = 0.60$
Study: Event	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
	(-0.03,0.13)	(-0.03,0.14)	(-0.03,0.14)	(-0.02,0.14)	(-0.03,0.13)	(-0.03,0.13)
	$t = 1.17$	$t = 1.31$	$t = 1.31$	$t = 1.36$	$t = 1.29$	$t = 1.28$
	$p = 0.25$	$p = 0.20$	$p = 0.20$	$p = 0.18$	$p = 0.21$	$p = 0.21$
Payment: Craigslist 20	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
	(-0.05,0.17)	(-0.05,0.17)	(-0.05,0.17)	(-0.04,0.18)	(-0.04,0.18)	(-0.04,0.17)
	$t = 1.14$	$t = 1.11$	$t = 1.13$	$t = 1.31$	$t = 1.24$	$t = 1.16$
	$p = 0.26$	$p = 0.28$	$p = 0.26$	$p = 0.20$	$p = 0.22$	$p = 0.25$
Payment: Craigslist 30	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
	(-0.03,0.09)	(-0.03,0.09)	(-0.03,0.09)	(-0.04,0.08)	(-0.03,0.09)	(-0.03,0.09)
	$t = 1.01$	$t = 0.88$	$t = 0.92$	$t = 0.69$	$t = 0.85$	$t = 0.84$
	$p = 0.32$	$p = 0.38$	$p = 0.37$	$p = 0.50$	$p = 0.40$	$p = 0.41$
Payment: Temp agency 32	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	(-0.004,0.21)	(-0.01,0.20)	(-0.01,0.20)	(-0.01,0.20)	(-0.01,0.20)	(-0.004,0.21)
	$t = 1.88$	$t = 1.81$	$t = 1.81$	$t = 1.79$	$t = 1.77$	$t = 1.89$
	$p = 0.07$	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.08$	$p = 0.07$
Scl below 2	0.004	0.01	0.003	−0.01	0.001	0.001
	(-0.06,0.07)	(-0.06,0.07)	(-0.06,0.07)	(-0.08,0.06)	(-0.07,0.07)	(-0.07,0.07)
	$t = 0.12$	$t = 0.16$	$t = 0.09$	$t = -0.17$	$t = 0.04$	$t = 0.02$
	$p = 0.91$	$p = 0.88$	$p = 0.93$	$p = 0.87$	$p = 0.97$	$p = 0.99$
Constant	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
	(0.24,0.51)	(0.24,0.51)	(0.24,0.51)	(0.25,0.51)	(0.25,0.51)	(0.25,0.51)
	$t = 5.56$	$t = 5.60$	$t = 5.55$	$t = 5.67$	$t = 5.61$	$t = 5.65$
	$p = 0.0000$	$p = 0.0000$	$p = 0.0000$	$p = 0.0000$	$p = 0.0000$	$p = 0.0000$
Observations	192	192	192	191	192	192
R^2	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients

Supplementary Table 22. *Figure 2 (row 4): United States (conceptual replication) Threat and Social Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Index	0.006			
	(-0.015,0.028)			
	$t = 0.580$			
	$p = 0.563$			
Dog		0.008		
		(-0.013,0.029)		
		$t = 0.778$		
		$p = 0.438$		
Snake			0.0002	
			(-0.021,0.021)	
			$t = 0.023$	
			$p = 0.982$	
9-11				0.008
				(-0.014,0.029)
				$t = 0.693$
				$p = 0.489$
Female	−0.030	−0.029	−0.030	−0.030
	(-0.075,0.015)	(-0.074,0.016)	(-0.075,0.015)	(-0.075,0.015)
	$t = -1.299$	$t = -1.273$	$t = -1.324$	$t = -1.295$
	$p = 0.196$	$p = 0.204$	$p = 0.187$	$p = 0.197$
Other gender	−0.200	−0.201	−0.202	−0.201
	(-0.425,0.025)	(-0.425,0.024)	(-0.427,0.023)	(-0.425,0.024)
	$t = -1.740$	$t = -1.750$	$t = -1.756$	$t = -1.749$
	$p = 0.083$	$p = 0.082$	$p = 0.080$	$p = 0.082$
Income	−0.002	−0.002	−0.001	−0.001
	(-0.010,0.007)	(-0.010,0.007)	(-0.010,0.007)	(-0.010,0.007)
	$t = -0.353$	$t = -0.422$	$t = -0.329$	$t = -0.314$
	$p = 0.725$	$p = 0.674$	$p = 0.743$	$p = 0.754$
Some college	−0.076	−0.080	−0.074	−0.079
	(-0.147,-0.004)	(-0.150,-0.010)	(-0.144,-0.003)	(-0.150,-0.009)
	$t = -2.081$	$t = -2.230$	$t = -2.045$	$t = -2.203$
	$p = 0.039$	$p = 0.027$	$p = 0.042$	$p = 0.029$
Currently college	−0.067	−0.064	−0.067	−0.065
	(-0.131,-0.003)	(-0.127,-0.0003)	(-0.131,-0.003)	(-0.129,-0.002)
	$t = -2.056$	$t = -1.969$	$t = -2.058$	$t = -2.014$
	$p = 0.041$	$p = 0.050$	$p = 0.041$	$p = 0.045$
College graduate	−0.046	−0.046	−0.045	−0.047
	(-0.181,0.090)	(-0.182,0.089)	(-0.181,0.090)	(-0.182,0.088)
	$t = -0.662$	$t = -0.671$	$t = -0.655$	$t = -0.682$
	$p = 0.509$	$p = 0.503$	$p = 0.514$	$p = 0.496$
Post graduate	−0.122	−0.129	−0.137	−0.121
	(-0.277,0.032)	(-0.277,0.019)	(-0.285,0.011)	(-0.273,0.031)
	$t = -1.557$	$t = -1.704$	$t = -1.812$	$t = -1.555$
	$p = 0.121$	$p = 0.090$	$p = 0.071$	$p = 0.121$
Black	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.077
	(0.023,0.138)	(0.021,0.136)	(0.023,0.137)	(0.020,0.134)
	$t = 2.740$	$t = 2.688$	$t = 2.735$	$t = 2.661$
	$p = 0.007$	$p = 0.008$	$p = 0.007$	$p = 0.009$
Lationo	−0.058	−0.067	−0.060	−0.069
	(-0.174,0.057)	(-0.178,0.045)	(-0.175,0.056)	(-0.181,0.042)
	$t = -0.988$	$t = -1.170$	$t = -1.013$	$t = -1.218$
	$p = 0.324$	$p = 0.243$	$p = 0.312$	$p = 0.224$
Asian	0.003	0.007	0.002	0.003
	(-0.062,0.067)	(-0.056,0.071)	(-0.062,0.066)	(-0.061,0.067)
	$t = 0.079$	$t = 0.220$	$t = 0.051$	$t = 0.078$
	$p = 0.938$	$p = 0.826$	$p = 0.960$	$p = 0.938$
Other race	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.006
	(-0.090,0.104)	(-0.092,0.102)	(-0.090,0.104)	(-0.090,0.103)
	$t = 0.144$	$t = 0.104$	$t = 0.139$	$t = 0.127$
	$p = 0.886$	$p = 0.917$	$p = 0.890$	$p = 0.899$
Recruitment: Temp agency	−0.018	−0.018	−0.019	−0.018
	(-0.096,0.059)	(-0.096,0.059)	(-0.096,0.059)	(-0.096,0.059)
	$t = -0.464$	$t = -0.458$	$t = -0.468$	$t = -0.459$
	$p = 0.643$	$p = 0.647$	$p = 0.641$	$p = 0.647$
Study: Protocol 2	0.193	0.195	0.193	0.195
	(0.115,0.271)	(0.117,0.272)	(0.115,0.270)	(0.118,0.273)
	$t = 4.857$	$t = 4.916$	$t = 4.848$	$t = 4.931$
	$p = 0.00001$	$p = 0.00001$	$p = 0.00001$	$p = 0.00001$
Study: Protocol 3	−0.023	−0.023	−0.022	−0.024
	(-0.090,0.044)	(-0.090,0.044)	(-0.089,0.045)	(-0.091,0.043)
	$t = -0.670$	$t = -0.679$	$t = -0.640$	$t = -0.694$
	$p = 0.504$	$p = 0.498$	$p = 0.523$	$p = 0.489$
Constant	0.387	0.388	0.387	0.387
	(0.314,0.461)	(0.315,0.462)	(0.314,0.461)	(0.313,0.460)
	$t = 10.362$	$t = 10.421$	$t = 10.362$	$t = 10.346$
	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$
Observations	338	341	339	340
R^2	0.292	0.293	0.291	0.296

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 23. *Figure 2 (row 4): United States (conceptual replication) Threat and Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Index	0.007			
	(-0.012,0.027)			
	$t = 0.751$			
	$p = 0.454$			
Dog		0.011		
		(-0.008,0.030)		
		$t = 1.163$		
		$p = 0.246$		
Snake			0.004	
			(-0.014,0.023)	
			$t = 0.450$	
			$p = 0.654$	
9-11				0.002
				(-0.017,0.021)
				$t = 0.205$
				$p = 0.838$
Female	−0.024	−0.024	−0.025	−0.024
	(-0.064,0.016)	(-0.064,0.016)	(-0.066,0.015)	(-0.064,0.016)
	$t = -1.171$	$t = -1.183$	$t = -1.246$	$t = -1.157$
	$p = 0.243$	$p = 0.238$	$p = 0.214$	$p = 0.249$
Other gender	0.044	0.042	0.041	0.043
	(-0.157,0.244)	(-0.158,0.242)	(-0.159,0.242)	(-0.158,0.243)
	$t = 0.426$	$t = 0.411$	$t = 0.404$	$t = 0.418$
	$p = 0.671$	$p = 0.682$	$p = 0.687$	$p = 0.677$
Income	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
	(-0.002,0.013)	(-0.002,0.013)	(-0.002,0.014)	(-0.002,0.014)
	$t = 1.498$	$t = 1.466$	$t = 1.520$	$t = 1.526$
	$p = 0.136$	$p = 0.144$	$p = 0.130$	$p = 0.128$
Some college	0.011	0.009	0.015	0.009
	(-0.053,0.074)	(-0.053,0.071)	(-0.048,0.078)	(-0.054,0.072)
	$t = 0.325$	$t = 0.284$	$t = 0.467$	$t = 0.282$
	$p = 0.746$	$p = 0.777$	$p = 0.641$	$p = 0.779$
Currently college	−0.072	−0.070	−0.073	−0.069
	(-0.128,-0.015)	(-0.126,-0.014)	(-0.130,-0.016)	(-0.126,-0.013)
	$t = -2.464$	$t = -2.436$	$t = -2.509$	$t = -2.394$
	$p = 0.015$	$p = 0.016$	$p = 0.013$	$p = 0.018$
College graduate	−0.086	−0.086	−0.085	−0.086
	(-0.206,0.035)	(-0.206,0.035)	(-0.205,0.036)	(-0.206,0.035)
	$t = -1.391$	$t = -1.396$	$t = -1.374$	$t = -1.395$
	$p = 0.166$	$p = 0.164$	$p = 0.171$	$p = 0.164$
Post graduate	−0.128	−0.135	−0.142	−0.139
	(-0.265,0.009)	(-0.266,-0.003)	(-0.274,-0.010)	(-0.275,-0.003)
	$t = -1.825$	$t = -2.004$	$t = -2.111$	$t = -2.006$
	$p = 0.069$	$p = 0.046$	$p = 0.036$	$p = 0.046$
Black	−0.035	−0.037	−0.035	−0.036
	(-0.087,0.016)	(-0.088,0.014)	(-0.086,0.016)	(-0.087,0.015)
	$t = -1.361$	$t = -1.417$	$t = -1.350$	$t = -1.385$
	$p = 0.175$	$p = 0.158$	$p = 0.179$	$p = 0.168$
Lationo	−0.048	−0.053	−0.049	−0.055
	(-0.151,0.056)	(-0.152,0.047)	(-0.152,0.054)	(-0.155,0.044)
	$t = -0.904$	$t = -1.040$	$t = -0.934$	$t = -1.085$
	$p = 0.367$	$p = 0.299$	$p = 0.352$	$p = 0.279$
Asian	−0.046	−0.044	−0.048	−0.047
	(-0.104,0.011)	(-0.101,0.012)	(-0.105,0.009)	(-0.104,0.010)
	$t = -1.590$	$t = -1.537$	$t = -1.643$	$t = -1.600$
	$p = 0.113$	$p = 0.126$	$p = 0.102$	$p = 0.111$
Other race	−0.056	−0.058	−0.056	−0.057
	(-0.143,0.030)	(-0.144,0.028)	(-0.143,0.030)	(-0.143,0.029)
	$t = -1.278$	$t = -1.328$	$t = -1.275$	$t = -1.294$
	$p = 0.203$	$p = 0.185$	$p = 0.204$	$p = 0.197$
Recruitment: Temp agency	−0.033	−0.032	−0.033	−0.033
	(-0.102,0.037)	(-0.101,0.037)	(-0.102,0.036)	(-0.102,0.036)
	$t = -0.927$	$t = -0.922$	$t = -0.930$	$t = -0.927$
	$p = 0.355$	$p = 0.357$	$p = 0.354$	$p = 0.355$
Study: Protocol 2	0.050	0.052	0.049	0.051
	(-0.019,0.120)	(-0.017,0.121)	(-0.020,0.119)	(-0.018,0.120)
	$t = 1.424$	$t = 1.466$	$t = 1.391$	$t = 1.439$
	$p = 0.156$	$p = 0.144$	$p = 0.166$	$p = 0.152$
Study: Protocol 3	−0.012	−0.011	−0.010	−0.013
	(-0.072,0.048)	(-0.070,0.048)	(-0.070,0.050)	(-0.072,0.047)
	$t = -0.390$	$t = -0.365$	$t = -0.326$	$t = -0.412$
	$p = 0.697$	$p = 0.716$	$p = 0.745$	$p = 0.681$
Constant	0.286	0.287	0.287	0.285
	(0.221,0.351)	(0.222,0.352)	(0.221,0.352)	(0.220,0.351)
	$t = 8.587$	$t = 8.651$	$t = 8.601$	$t = 8.574$
	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$	$p = 0.000$
Observations	338	341	339	340
R^2	0.105	0.109	0.106	0.104

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 24. *Figure 2 (row 5): Netherlands (conceptual replication) Threat and Social Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Index	0.003				
	(-0.047,0.052)				
	$t = 0.102$				
	$p = 0.920$				
Dog		0.021			
		(-0.028,0.069)			
		$t = 0.837$			
		$p = 0.406$			
Gun			0.009		
			(-0.040,0.058)		
			$t = 0.345$		
			$p = 0.732$		
Snake				−0.018	
				(-0.069,0.033)	
				$t = -0.699$	
				$p = 0.487$	
Herding dog					0.006
					(-0.041,0.053)
					$t = 0.266$
					$p = 0.791$
Female	−0.059	−0.054	−0.059	−0.073	−0.059
	(-0.167,0.050)	(-0.157,0.050)	(-0.162,0.043)	(-0.181,0.035)	(-0.162,0.045)
	$t = -1.058$	$t = -1.015$	$t = -1.131$	$t = -1.321$	$t = -1.106$
	$p = 0.294$	$p = 0.315$	$p = 0.263$	$p = 0.192$	$p = 0.273$
Age	−0.005	−0.006	−0.005	−0.006	−0.005
	(-0.016,0.006)	(-0.017,0.006)	(-0.016,0.006)	(-0.017,0.006)	(-0.016,0.007)
	$t = -0.847$	$t = -0.956$	$t = -0.841$	$t = -0.952$	$t = -0.829$
	$p = 0.401$	$p = 0.343$	$p = 0.404$	$p = 0.345$	$p = 0.411$
Education: Applied Sciences	0.030	0.026	0.035	0.026	0.028
	(-0.198,0.258)	(-0.200,0.253)	(-0.195,0.265)	(-0.201,0.253)	(-0.200,0.256)
	$t = 0.255$	$t = 0.228$	$t = 0.297$	$t = 0.227$	$t = 0.237$
	$p = 0.800$	$p = 0.821$	$p = 0.768$	$p = 0.822$	$p = 0.814$
Education: University	−0.050	−0.042	−0.045	−0.039	−0.051
	(-0.160,0.059)	(-0.152,0.069)	(-0.158,0.068)	(-0.152,0.074)	(-0.161,0.058)
	$t = -0.906$	$t = -0.737$	$t = -0.781$	$t = -0.676$	$t = -0.921$
	$p = 0.369$	$p = 0.464$	$p = 0.438$	$p = 0.502$	$p = 0.361$
Constant	0.519	0.528	0.516	0.540	0.517
	(0.228,0.810)	(0.243,0.812)	(0.229,0.803)	(0.251,0.830)	(0.229,0.805)
	$t = 3.500$	$t = 3.638$	$t = 3.526$	$t = 3.664$	$t = 3.518$
	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p = 0.001$
Observations	70	70	70	70	70
R^2	0.047	0.057	0.048	0.054	0.048

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 25. *Figure 2 (row 5): Netherlands (conceptual replication) Threat and Economic Conservatism*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Index	0.004				
	(-0.052,0.059)				
	$t = 0.131$				
	$p = 0.897$				
Dog		0.026			
		(-0.028,0.080)			
		$t = 0.938$			
		$p = 0.352$			
Gun			0.030		
			(-0.025,0.085)		
			$t = 1.079$		
			$p = 0.285$		
Snake				−0.028	
				(-0.085,0.029)	
				$t = -0.952$	
				$p = 0.345$	
Herding dog					−0.002
					(-0.055,0.052)
					$t = -0.057$
					$p = 0.955$
Female	0.036	0.042	0.037	0.014	0.032
	(-0.087,0.159)	(-0.075,0.159)	(-0.078,0.152)	(-0.108,0.136)	(-0.085,0.150)
	$t = 0.567$	$t = 0.699$	$t = 0.628$	$t = 0.228$	$t = 0.541$
	$p = 0.573$	$p = 0.487$	$p = 0.533$	$p = 0.821$	$p = 0.591$
Age	−0.013	−0.014	−0.013	−0.014	−0.013
	(-0.026,-0.0001)	(-0.027,-0.001)	(-0.025,0.00004)	(-0.027,-0.001)	(-0.026,-0.0003)
	$t = -1.980$	$t = -2.112$	$t = -1.953$	$t = -2.129$	$t = -2.001$
	$p = 0.052$	$p = 0.039$	$p = 0.056$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.050$
Education: Applied Sciences	0.142	0.137	0.161	0.137	0.141
	(-0.116,0.400)	(-0.119,0.394)	(-0.097,0.419)	(-0.120,0.393)	(-0.117,0.399)
	$t = 1.077$	$t = 1.052$	$t = 1.224$	$t = 1.045$	$t = 1.073$
	$p = 0.286$	$p = 0.297$	$p = 0.226$	$p = 0.300$	$p = 0.288$
Education: University	−0.132	−0.120	−0.113	−0.114	−0.131
	(-0.255,-0.008)	(-0.245,0.004)	(-0.240,0.014)	(-0.242,0.013)	(-0.255,-0.007)
	$t = -2.092$	$t = -1.892$	$t = -1.749$	$t = -1.755$	$t = -2.078$
	$p = 0.041$	$p = 0.064$	$p = 0.086$	$p = 0.085$	$p = 0.042$
Constant	0.748	0.760	0.733	0.781	0.754
	(0.419,1.077)	(0.438,1.081)	(0.410,1.055)	(0.454,1.107)	(0.427,1.080)
	$t = 4.456$	$t = 4.632$	$t = 4.456$	$t = 4.690$	$t = 4.529$
	$p = 0.00004$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00004$	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.00003$
Observations	70	70	70	70	70
R^2	0.169	0.180	0.184	0.181	0.169

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and exact p-value

Supplementary Table 26. *Figure 2 (row 6): Pooled analsyes*

	Dependent variable:	
	Social conservatism	Economic conservatism
Threat sensitivity	0.007	0.006
	(-0.009,0.022)	(-0.003,0.015)
	$t = 0.856$	$t = 1.317$
	$p = 0.392$	$p = 0.188$
Female	0.006	−0.001
	(0.003,0.008)	(-0.002,0.001)
	$t = 3.878$	$t = -0.721$
	$p = 0.0002$	$p = 0.471$
Other sex	−0.032	−0.015
	(-0.064,0.001)	(-0.033,0.004)
	$t = -1.898$	$t = -1.502$
	$p = 0.058$	$p = 0.134$
Age	−0.117	−0.001
	(-0.252,0.018)	(-0.079,0.077)
	$t = -1.704$	$t = -0.020$
	$p = 0.089$	$p = 0.985$
Some college	−0.005	−0.004
	(-0.059,0.049)	(-0.036,0.027)
	$t = -0.176$	$t = -0.255$
	$p = 0.860$	$p = 0.800$
Currently college	−0.079	−0.041
	(-0.128,-0.030)	(-0.070,-0.013)
	$t = -3.169$	$t = -2.831$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.005$
College graduate	−0.116	−0.047
	(-0.185,-0.047)	(-0.087,-0.007)
	$t = -3.288$	$t = -2.288$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.023$
Post graduate	−0.188	−0.057
	(-0.273,-0.103)	(-0.107,-0.008)
	$t = -4.319$	$t = -2.266$
	$p = 0.00002$	$p = 0.024$
Recruitment: Temp agency	−0.035	−0.030
	(-0.110,0.039)	(-0.074,0.013)
	$t = -0.934$	$t = -1.385$
	$p = 0.351$	$p = 0.167$
Income	0.0003	0.005
	(-0.006,0.007)	(0.001,0.009)
	$t = 0.098$	$t = 2.594$
	$p = 0.922$	$p = 0.010$
Study: Conceptual US protocol 2	0.045	0.036
	(-0.152,0.243)	(-0.430,0.503)
	$t = 0.451$	$t = 0.153$
	$p = 0.653$	$p = 0.879$
Study: Conceptual US protocol 3	0.0003	−0.025
	(-0.194,0.195)	(-0.491,0.441)
	$t = 0.004$	$t = -0.105$
	$p = 0.998$	$p = 0.917$
Study: Conceptual Netherlands	0.109	−0.316
	(-0.095,0.312)	(-0.783,0.151)
	$t = 1.045$	$t = -1.325$
	$p = 0.297$	$p = 0.186$
Study: Pre-registered	0.183	−0.298
	(-0.026,0.391)	(-0.766,0.170)
	$t = 1.715$	$t = -1.247$
	$p = 0.087$	$p = 0.213$
Constant	0.208	0.403
	(0.056,0.359)	(0.072,0.735)
	$t = 2.688$	$t = 2.384$
	$p = 0.008$	$p = 0.018$
Observations	599	599
Akaike Inf. Crit.	-182.491	-819.371
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	-107.772	-744.652

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent confidence intervals, t-statistic and p-value

Bayesian analyses: additional results

Following Wagenmakers and colleagues,[1] we conducted a Bayesian hypothesis test of the pooled data using JASP. We constructed the null hypothesis that there is no correlation between physiological responses to threatening images and social conservatism using a stretched beta distribution for the prior (width = 1). Supplementary Table 27 shows that with respect to the hypothesis that social conservatives have stronger physiological responses to threatening and disgusting images, the data offer moderate to strong evidence in favor of the null hypothesis[2]. Supplementary Table 27 also provides the 95% credibility intervals. We also provide evidence that across a range of values for the width of the stretch beta prior there is moderate to strong evidence in favor of the null for threat sensitivity – see Supplementary Table 28 for the results for the pre-registered replication and the extensions (threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity) and Supplementary Table 29 for the conceptual replications in the US and the te Netherlands as well as the pooled analyses.

Study	Social Conservatism	Bayes Factor Interpretation	Economic Conservatism	Bayes Factor Interpretation
Direct Replication	10.77 (-.125, .157)	Strong	10.52 (-.119, .163)	Strong
Extension: Threat	4.27 (-.042, .237)	Moderate	3.43 (-.031, .248)	Moderate
Extension: Disgust	11.03 (-.144, .137)	Strong	11.02 (-.146, .136)	Strong
United States	12.39 (-.074, .137)	Strong	7.63 (-.044, .167)	Moderate
Netherlands	6.00 (-.176, .283)	Moderate	6.69 (-.235, .226)	Moderate
Pooled	8.57 (-.027, .132)	Moderate	13.99 (-.046, .113)	Strong

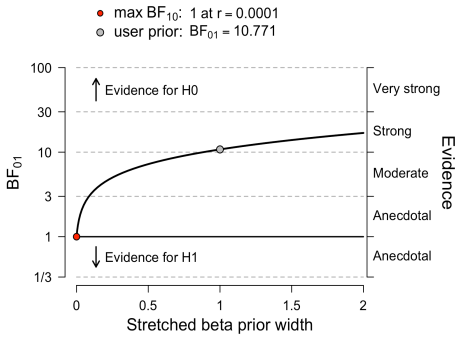
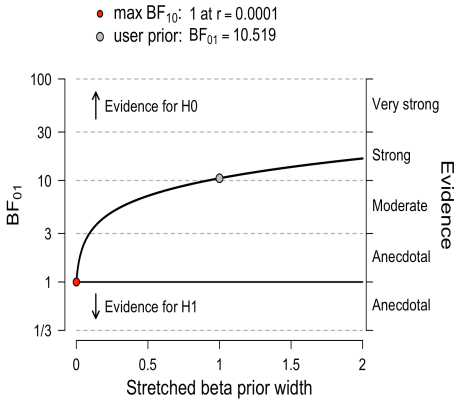
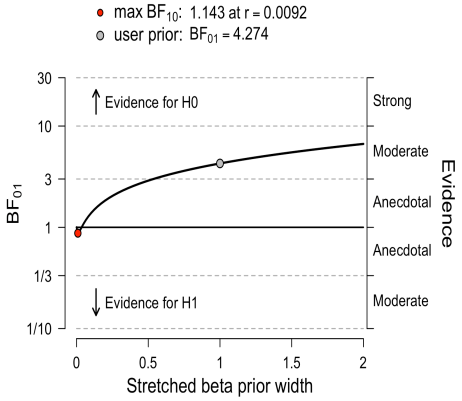
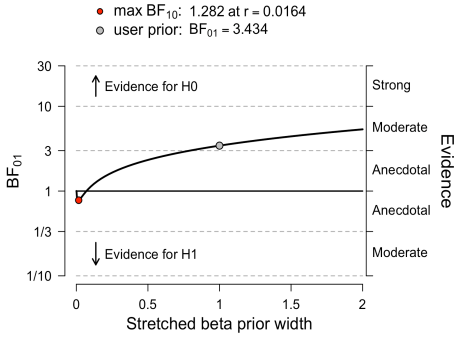
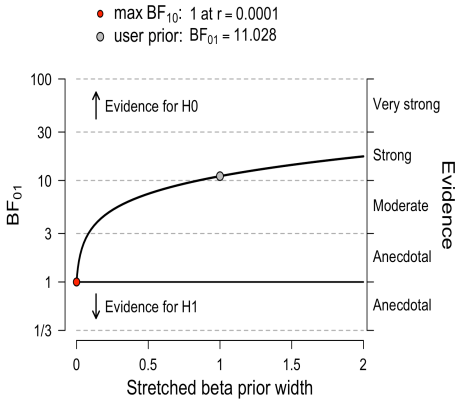
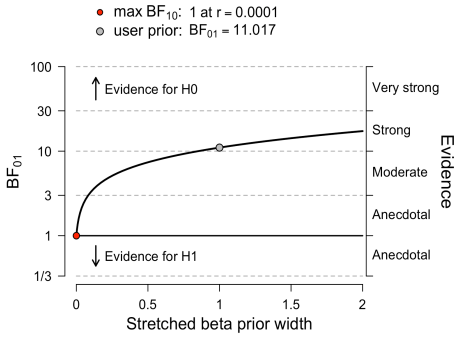
Supplementary Table 27. *Bayes Factors in Direction of Null Hypothesis for Each Study (95% credible intervals for effect sizes shown in parentheses)*
Bayes factor interpretation according to[2]

Replication of the Bayesian analyses. The Bayesian analyses cannot be replicated using the replication files. JASP is a GUI that sits on top of R and – to our best knowledge – there is no function to report the underlying R-code. To make our analyses reproducible, the replication code will produce a series of files, namely:

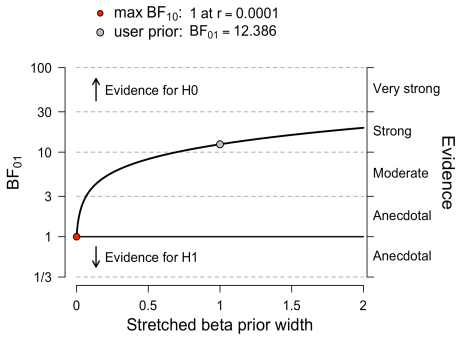
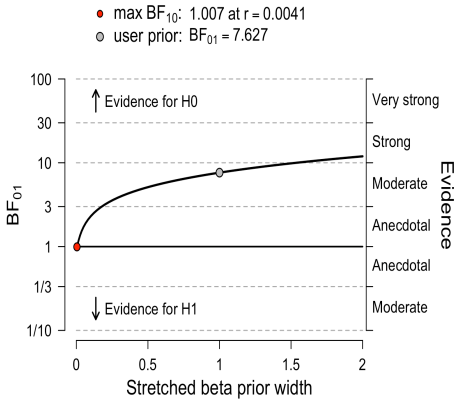
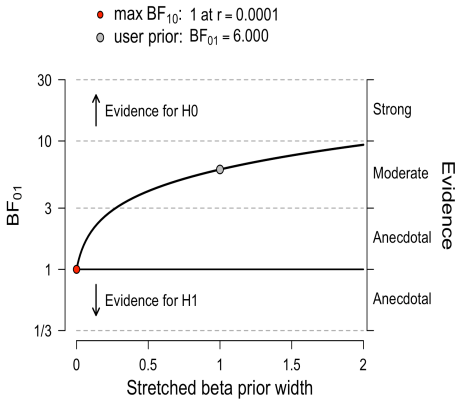
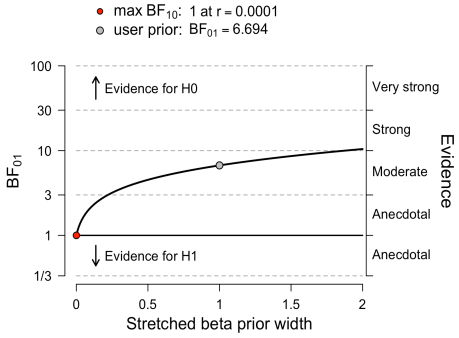
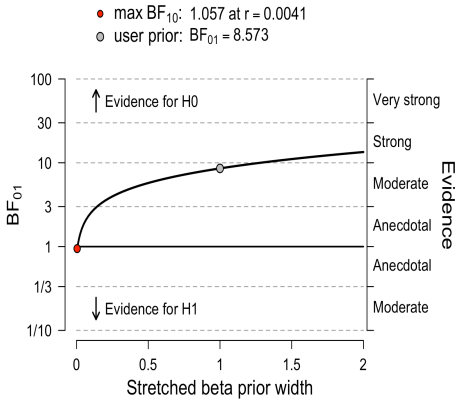
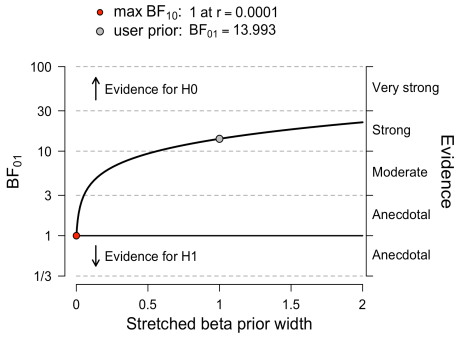
- Direct replication: "*Bayes_Direct_replication.csv*"
- Pre-registered extension Threat sensitivity: "*Bayes_Direct_replication_extension_threat.csv*"
- Pre-registered extension Disgust sensitivity: "*Bayes_Direct_replication_disgust.csv*"
- Conceptual replication US: "*Bayes_Conceptual_US.csv*"
- Conceptual replication Netherlands:"*Bayes_Conceptual_Netherlands.csv*"
- Pooled analyses: "*pooled_bayesian.csv*"

Using JASP it is possible to replicate the results reported in the main text. To facilitate replication, the OSF page belonging to this paper, provides a screen shot of the model we ran to arrive at our results for the bayesian analyses for the direct replication of Oxley et al.'s association between threat sensitivity and social conservatism. All other results can replicated following the same procedure.

Supplementary Table 28. *Bayesian analyses: varying the range of values for the width of the stretch beta prior in the pre-registered replication and the extensions for threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity*

Study	Cultural conservatism	Economic conservatism
Direct replication		
Direct replication: Threat sensitivity		
Direct replication: Disgust sensitivity		

Supplementary Table 29. *Bayesian analyses: varying the range of values for the width of the stretch beta prior in the pre-registered replication and the extensions for threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity*

Study	Cultural conservatism	Economic conservatism
Conceptual replication US		
Conceptual replication Nether-lands		
Pooled analyses		

Discussion of the state-of-the-art

To our best knowledge four studies[3–6] reported associations between threat sensitivity (measured with physiological measures) and conservatism. These studies offer inconclusive results. Knoll et al.[3] and Coe et al.[4] found no association between threat sensitivity and conservatism, Osmundsen et al.[6] found mixed results, while Arceneaux et al.[6] did find a positive association between threat sensitivity and conservatism.

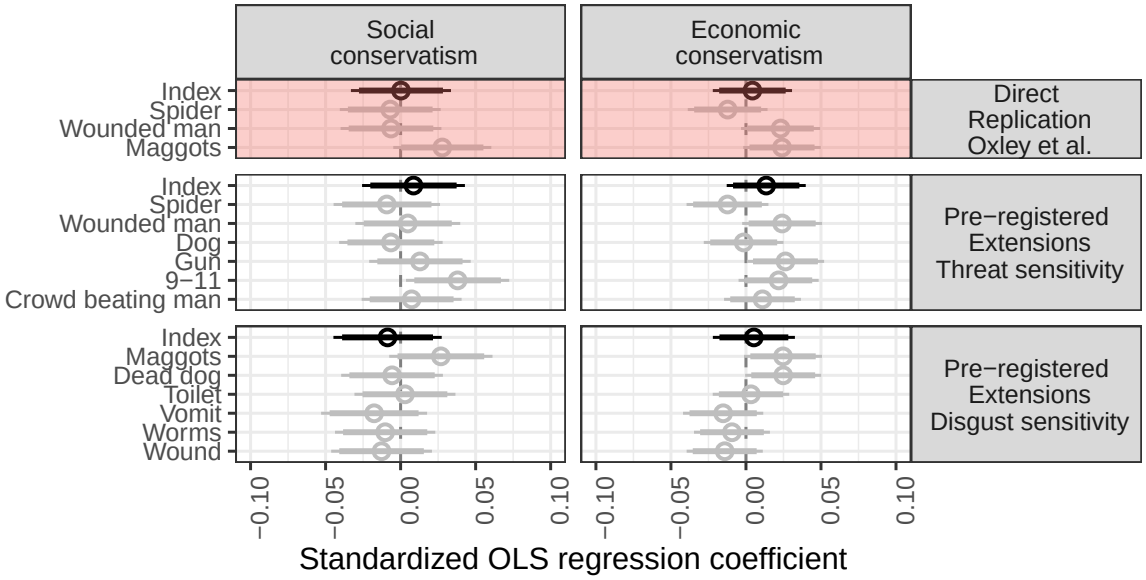
The design of these studies[3–6] differed substantially from Oxley et al.'s design: none of the studies used the same images as Oxley et al. but images that were supposed tap into threat; (b) some studies did not study participants in the lab but in groups in the class room[3] or in the exhibition hall of annual convention of state legislators;[5] and all studies measured social conservatism using a battery of items different from from Oxley at al.[3,6] or measures that not directly tap into social conservatism such as conservative spending preferences[5] and liberal-conservative ideological self-placement.[4,6] In fact Knoll et al.[3] (p.3) write that it was not their goal to replicate Oxley et al. but to "reproduce" their findings. We therefore belief a more direct – pre-registered – replication is needed.

Discussion about the reason to focus upon skin conductance

We focus upon the skin conductance responses to threatening images in this study. Closely reading Oxley et al. there is much weaker evidence for their second test: that the startle response is correlated with ideology. Oxley et al. write that there was no significant association between ideology and the startle response in the bivariate analysis (see p.1669). Only "when the sociodemographic controls were added to *better specify the model* (emphasis added), the coefficient for blink amplitude was again in the predicted (positive) direction, sizable (standardized regression coefficient = 0.286), and statistically significant (p = 0.03)" (Oxley et al. 2008, p.1669). To our best knowledge, the scholars part of the Oxley et al. study have not published any studies in which they use the startle reflex as a correlate of ideology. In this project, we had to make some choices – resources were obviously not endless. Therefore, we decided to not replicate a test that showed in the original study already weak evidence.

Excluding respondents with low SCL following pre-analysis plan

In our pre-analysis plan belonging to the direct replication and the extension, we pre-registered to exclude respondents from analyses who had an Skin Conductance Level below 2 microSiemens. In hindsight we were not satisfied with our preregistered decision to exclude respondents based upon an "arbitrary cut-off" (see p.8 of pre-analysis plan). Instead, we included a dummy variable capturing whether respondents Skin Conductance Levels were below 2 microSiemens in our models. Here we show that we arrive at similar conclusions if we follow our pre-analysis plan and we exclude people with a skin conductance level below 2 (see Figure 9).



Supplementary Figure 9. Associations between threat sensitivity and social and economic conservatism – excluding those that score below 2 MicroSiemens. Plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where social conservatism (left-hand panel) and economic conservatism (right-hand panel) are regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. The dot is the point estimate with 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals. The results for the composite index are provided in black and those for the individual items in grey. The results from the pre-registered direct replication are provided in row 1 (shaded, N=163), this is followed by the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (row 2, N=163) and the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity (row 3, N=163). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Q1: Do our samples contain a sufficient number of conservatives?

From Oxley et al.'s supplementary materials – Figure S1 on page 9 of the SI – we can derive that their sample consisted of 24 conservatives – i.e., those scoring above the midpoint on the socially protective policy dimension. The other 22 participants were liberals and scored below the midpoint. Across our three samples, our study consists of 107 socially conservative respondents (i.e., those that score above the midpoint). This is 4.45 times as many socially conservative respondents as Oxley et al. relied upon in their Science paper.

Q2: Do we find associations between social conservatism and self-reported psychological traits as well as socio-economic covariates?

One might wonder whether we find any meaningful associations between psychological traits and social conservatism. In the conceptual replication in the U.S., we also included measures of the Big Five personality traits. There is a large literature showing that Openness correlates negatively with social conservatism, while Conscientiousness should correlate positively with social conservatism.

The conceptual replication included the Mini-IPIP which measures each trait using four items per trait. This battery is a valid and reliable measure of personality and suitable to study the association between personality traits and politics. After recoding the reverse coded items and inspection of the psychometric properties, we created additive scales for Openness (α=.54, M=.61, SD=.21, Min=0, Max=1), Conscientiousness (α=.60, M=.56, SD=.24, Min=0, Max=1), Extraversion (α=.78, M=.57, SD=.23, Min=0, Max=1), Agreeableness (α=.62, M=.72, SD=.22, Min=0, Max=1) and Neuroticism (α=.69, M=.57, SD=.22, Min=0, Max=1). The items of the Big Five traits load high on the designated latent dimension – results (including all inferential statistics) can be derived from the replication file.

In two separate models, we regressed the social conservatism and economic conservatism on the Big Five traits controlling for gender, age, education, income and some study characteristics. We present the regression results in Supplementary Table 30 – all other model fit indices can be derived from the replication file. In line with the current state of the art,[7–10] we find that Openness is negatively associated with social conservatism (b=-.13, 95%CI[-.23, -.03], t=-2.38, p=.02 – e.g., Supplementary Table 30) and Conscientiousness correlates positively with social conservatism (b=.12, 95%CI[.02, .21], t=2.49, p=.02 – e.g., Supplementary Table 30).

For economic conservatism, we find a negative association with Openness (b=-.13, 95%CI[=-.23, -.04], t=-2.84, p=.005 – e.g., Supplementary Table 30) and Agreeableness (b=-.13, 95%CI[-.22, -.03], t=-2.66, p=.01 – e.g., Supplementary Table 30) and a positive association with Conscientiousness (b=-.10, 95%CI[.02, .18], t=2.49, p=.02 – e.g., Supplementary Table 30) – a pattern that is not uncommon in the literature, see for instance[9].

One might also wonder whether our covariates correlate in a meaningful way with social conservatism. In all our samples, we find a negative association between social conservatism and education. We also observe that in all our samples there is a positive association between age and social conservatism (see section *Regression results belonging to Fig. 2*).

Supplementary Table 30. *Conceptual replication U.S.: Big Five personality and social and economic conservatism*

	Dependent variable:	
	Social conservatism	Economic conservatism
Openness	−0.127	−0.137
	(-0.232,-0.022)	(-0.230,-0.044)
	$t = -2.365$	$t = -2.891$
	$p = 0.019$	$p = 0.005$
Conscientiousness	0.119	0.104
	(0.028,0.209)	(0.024,0.184)
	$t = 2.565$	$t = 2.552$
	$p = 0.011$	$p = 0.012$
Extraverion	0.021	0.063
	(-0.076,0.118)	(-0.023,0.149)
	$t = 0.421$	$t = 1.444$
	$p = 0.674$	$p = 0.150$
Agreeableness	−0.012	−0.128
	(-0.118,0.093)	(-0.221,-0.035)
	$t = -0.229$	$t = -2.697$
	$p = 0.819$	$p = 0.008$
Neuroticism	−0.119	−0.058
	(-0.220,-0.018)	(-0.148,0.031)
	$t = -2.306$	$t = -1.279$
	$p = 0.022$	$p = 0.202$
Female	−0.017	−0.011
	(-0.063,0.029)	(-0.052,0.029)
	$t = -0.718$	$t = -0.552$
	$p = 0.474$	$p = 0.582$
Other gender	−0.185	0.009
	(-0.403,0.034)	(-0.183,0.202)
	$t = -1.656$	$t = 0.096$
	$p = 0.099$	$p = 0.924$
Age	0.003	−0.002
	(0.001,0.006)	(-0.004,0.0004)
	$t = 2.657$	$t = -1.643$
	$p = 0.009$	$p = 0.102$
Some college	−0.040	−0.003
	(-0.112,0.032)	(-0.066,0.061)
	$t = -1.085$	$t = -0.088$
	$p = 0.279$	$p = 0.930$
Currently college	−0.057	−0.060
	(-0.119,0.006)	(-0.115,-0.005)
	$t = -1.780$	$t = -2.126$
	$p = 0.077$	$p = 0.035$
College graduate	−0.047	−0.072
	(-0.181,0.087)	(-0.190,0.046)
	$t = -0.687$	$t = -1.201$
	$p = 0.493$	$p = 0.231$
Post graduate	−0.189	−0.123
	(-0.337,-0.042)	(-0.254,0.007)
	$t = -2.511$	$t = -1.854$
	$p = 0.013$	$p = 0.065$
Income	0.001	0.002
	(-0.007,0.010)	(-0.006,0.010)
	$t = 0.272$	$t = 0.509$
	$p = 0.787$	$p = 0.611$
Black	0.044	−0.062
	(-0.012,0.100)	(-0.112,-0.012)
	$t = 1.526$	$t = -2.452$
	$p = 0.129$	$p = 0.015$
Lationo	−0.073	−0.056
	(-0.177,0.031)	(-0.148,0.036)
	$t = -1.375$	$t = -1.202$
	$p = 0.170$	$p = 0.231$
Asian	−0.008	−0.063
	(-0.071,0.056)	(-0.119,-0.007)
	$t = -0.235$	$t = -2.205$
	$p = 0.815$	$p = 0.029$
Other	0.001	−0.062
	(-0.093,0.096)	(-0.145,0.022)
	$t = 0.029$	$t = -1.450$
	$p = 0.977$	$p = 0.148$
Recruitment: Temp agency	−0.030	−0.041
	(-0.106,0.045)	(-0.108,0.026)
	$t = -0.788$	$t = -1.205$
	$p = 0.432$	$p = 0.230$
Study: Protocol 2	0.134	0.077
	(0.050,0.218)	(0.003,0.151)
	$t = 3.132$	$t = 2.045$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.042$
Study: Protocol 3	−0.014	0.002
	(-0.079,0.051)	(-0.056,0.059)
	$t = -0.415$	$t = 0.066$
	$p = 0.679$	$p = 0.948$
Constant	0.377	0.457
	(0.232,0.523)	(0.329,0.585)
	$t = 5.089$	$t = 6.979$
	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.000$
Observations	347	347
R^2	0.341	0.172

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent confidence intervals, t-statistic and p-value

Q3: Are the threatening images arousing?

Here we test whether the negative images are indeed arousing. To test this, we conducted a manipulation check for each of our three samples. In these manipulation checks we find that the threatening (and disgusting images in the pre-registered extensions) images produce an increase in SCL compared to the baseline.

Pre-registered study. We did not pre-register this test but will perform it using the data from the pre-registered study. Supplementary Table 31 shows the relationship between SCL and photo content. Each combination between participant and photo is a case. There are 25 cases per respondent. We relied upon an OLS model with clustered standard errors accordingly and regressed SCL on dummy variables for all photos. The basket is set as the reference category as this image was always shown first. As can be seen in Supplementary Table 31, there are positive and statistically significant associations between all three images used by Oxley et al. and SCL. The positive coefficients indicate that there is an increase in SCL compared to the basket when people were exposed to the image of the spider, the wounded man, the maggots. This means that we do see evidence of a negativity bias.

The threatening images of the fighter dog and the gun pointing at the screen result in similar positive and statistically significant coefficients – e.g., Supplementary Table 31. We did not find a statistically significant response to the crowd fighting with a man and the Twin Towers exploding – e.g., Supplementary Table 31. Turning to the disgusting images, we see that images of the worms, toilet, wound and vomit lead to an increase in skin conductance levels – e.g., Supplementary Table 31.

When it comes to the positive and exciting images we see fewer consistent patterns. The results suggest that only half of the positive or exciting images – the seal, the puppies, the sky dive and ski jump – increase SCL (e.g., Supplementary Table 31). With one exception the neutral images do not result in SCL change compared to the basket.

US: Conceptual Replication. The US conceptual replication in US was based upon three protocols. In all three protocols, the basket was the first image but only the first protocol contained markers in the software so that we could isolate the Basket. Therefore, we analyze the data in two steps. First, we analyze protocol 1 whereby we set the basket as the reference category. In column 1 of Supplementary Table 32, we see that the coefficients for Snake, Dog and 9-11 are all positive and the one for the Dog is statistically significant. Compared to the Basket there is indeed an increase in SCL in response to the Dog (statistically significant), the Snake and 9-11 (e.g., Supplementary Table 32). The other images show a mixed pattern. Compared to the basket we see increases in SCL in response to the image of the sky dive and the puppies (e.g., Supplementary Table 32).

Analzying protocol 2 and 3 (where we did not have access to the physiological response to the basket), we set the image of the sea because the response to the image of the sea in protocol 1 was indistinguishable from physiological responses to the basket (b=-.003, se=.01). In column 2 and 3 of Supplementary Table 32 we present the models belonging to the analyses of protocol 2 and 3 where we set the sea as the reference category: here we find that compared to the neutral image of the sea, there is an increase in SCL for the Snake and the Dog in both protocols – albeit only statistically significant in protocol 2 (Supplementary Table 32, column 3).

NL: Conceptual Replication. We repeated the analyses in the Netherlands: set the basket as the reference category and created a similar dataset as in the direct and conceptual replications in the US. We find positive – albeit not statistically significant – coefficients for the responses to the Snake and the Dog but not for the Herding dog and Gun (see Supplementary Table 33).

Supplementary Table 31. *Direct Replication: Manipulation check SCL*

	Dependent variable:
	SCL
Threat: Spider (Oxley et al.)	0.048 (0.023, 0.074)
	$t = 3.668$
	$p = 0.0003$
Threat: Wounded man (Oxley et al.)	0.029 (0.002, 0.057)
	$t = 2.086$
	$p = 0.037$
Disgust: Maggots (Oxley et al.)	0.016 (−0.005, 0.038)
	$t = 1.480$
	$p = 0.139$
Threat: Fighter dog	0.031 (0.013, 0.050)
	$t = 3.302$
	$p = 0.001$
Threat: Crowd fighting	0.015 (−0.002, 0.031)
	$t = 1.700$
	$p = 0.090$
Threat: Gun	0.028 (0.002, 0.054)
	$t = 2.076$
	$p = 0.038$
Threat: Twin towers	0.017 (−0.018, 0.051)
	$t = 0.955$
	$p = 0.340$
Disgust: Worms	0.013 (−0.003, 0.030)
	$t = 1.557$
	$p = 0.120$
Disgust: Toilet	0.016 (−0.001, 0.033)
	$t = 1.872$
	$p = 0.062$
Disgust: Wound	0.017 (−0.001, 0.035)
	$t = 1.883$
	$p = 0.060$
Disgust: Vomit	0.017 (−0.0001, 0.034)
	$t = 1.943$
	$p = 0.052$
Disgust: Dead dog	0.031 (0.007, 0.055)
	$t = 2.580$
	$p = 0.010$
Positive: Seal	0.025 (−0.0003, 0.050)
	$t = 1.939$
	$p = 0.053$
Positive: Kitten	−0.001 (−0.043, 0.040)
	$t = -0.067$
	$p = 0.947$
Positive: Rabbit	0.010 (−0.007, 0.026)
	$t = 1.148$
	$p = 0.251$
Positive: Puppies	0.016 (−0.002, 0.034)
	$t = 1.714$
	$p = 0.087$
Happy: Baby	0.019 (0.001, 0.038)
	$t = 2.065$
	$p = 0.039$
Excitement: Sky dive	0.008 (−0.019, 0.035)
	$t = 0.570$
	$p = 0.569$
Excitement: Ski jump	0.026 (0.004, 0.049)
	$t = 2.295$
	$p = 0.022$
Excitement: Bungee jump	−0.004 (−0.050, 0.042)
	$t = -0.174$
	$p = 0.862$
Excitement: Sky dive 2	0.030 (0.012, 0.048)
	$t = 3.258$
	$p = 0.002$
Neutral: Spoon	0.016 (−0.002, 0.033)
	$t = 1.769$
	$p = 0.077$
Neutral: Mug	0.026 (−0.013, 0.065)
	$t = 1.293$
	$p = 0.197$
Neutral: Lamp	0.011 (−0.009, 0.032)
	$t = 1.102$
	$p = 0.271$
Neutral: File cabinet	0.013 (−0.004, 0.031)
	$t = 1.499$
	$p = 0.134$
Constant	−0.019 (−0.035, −0.003)
	$t = -2.300$
	$p = 0.022$
Observations	5,022
R^2	0.006

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent confidence intervals, t-statistic and p-value

Supplementary Table 32. *US Conceptual Replication: Manipulation check SCL*

	Dependent variable:		
	Protocol 1 (Ref: Basket)	Protocol 2 (Ref: Sea)	Protocol 3 (Ref: Sea)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
9-11	0.006	0.011	−0.112
	(-0.011,0.022)	(-0.002,0.024)	(-0.332,0.107)
	$t = 0.666$	$t = 1.597$	$t = -1.003$
	$p = 0.506$	$p = 0.111$	$p = 0.316$
Snake	0.009	0.016	0.069
	(-0.010,0.028)	(0.004,0.028)	(-0.089,0.227)
	$t = 0.879$	$t = 2.683$	$t = 0.856$
	$p = 0.380$	$p = 0.008$	$p = 0.392$
Dog	0.044	0.024	0.010
	(0.022,0.067)	(0.005,0.042)	(-0.160,0.180)
	$t = 3.812$	$t = 2.534$	$t = 0.116$
	$p = 0.0002$	$p = 0.012$	$p = 0.908$
Sad: Cemetry	0.002	0.0001	0.119
	(-0.012,0.016)	(-0.015,0.015)	(-0.152,0.391)
	$t = 0.313$	$t = 0.016$	$t = 0.863$
	$p = 0.755$	$p = 0.988$	$p = 0.389$
Sad: Crying child	0.001	0.019	−0.030
	(-0.015,0.017)	(0.001,0.037)	(-0.190,0.129)
	$t = 0.157$	$t = 2.075$	$t = -0.372$
	$p = 0.876$	$p = 0.038$	$p = 0.710$
Sad: Disabled child	−0.009	0.001	0.014
	(-0.025,0.008)	(-0.015,0.016)	(-0.181,0.209)
	$t = -1.020$	$t = 0.070$	$t = 0.141$
	$p = 0.308$	$p = 0.944$	$p = 0.888$
Exciting: Skiing	0.040	0.016	−0.023
	(-0.019,0.099)	(-0.004,0.036)	(-0.201,0.154)
	$t = 1.327$	$t = 1.589$	$t = -0.256$
	$p = 0.185$	$p = 0.113$	$p = 0.798$
Exciting: Sky dive	0.018	0.012	0.005
	(0.003,0.034)	(-0.001,0.025)	(-0.141,0.151)
	$t = 2.280$	$t = 1.742$	$t = 0.064$
	$p = 0.023$	$p = 0.082$	$p = 0.950$
Positive: Puppies	0.022	0.018	−0.010
	(0.0001,0.044)	(-0.001,0.037)	(-0.187,0.167)
	$t = 1.966$	$t = 1.834$	$t = -0.112$
	$p = 0.050$	$p = 0.067$	$p = 0.911$
Positive: Sea	−0.003		
	(-0.018,0.012)		
	$t = -0.337$		
	$p = 0.737$		
Constant	−0.006	−0.015	0.024
	(-0.019,0.006)	(-0.025,-0.006)	(-0.135,0.183)
	$t = -0.986$	$t = -3.106$	$t = 0.300$
	$p = 0.325$	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.764$
Observations	1,078	1,060	1,384
R^2	0.024	0.014	0.006

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent Confidence Intervals, t-statistic and p-value

Supplementary Table 33. *NL Conceptual Replication: Manipulation check SCL*

	Dependent variable:
	SCL
Snake	0.007
	(-0.003,0.017)
	$t = 1.380$
	$p = 0.168$
Dog	0.0004
	(-0.007,0.007)
	$t = 0.102$
	$p = 0.919$
Herding dog	−0.002
	(-0.007,0.004)
	$t = -0.570$
	$p = 0.569$
Gun	−0.004
	(-0.011,0.004)
	$t = -0.968$
	$p = 0.334$
Constant	−0.004
	(-0.009,0.001)
	$t = -1.503$
	$p = 0.133$
Observations	350
R^2	0.014

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent confidence intervals, t-statistic and p-value

To summarize, our "threatening" images are arousing. We don't think that the lack of an association between ideology and threat sensitivity is caused by the fact that images were not arousing.

Q5: Are the results conditional on the policy attitude?

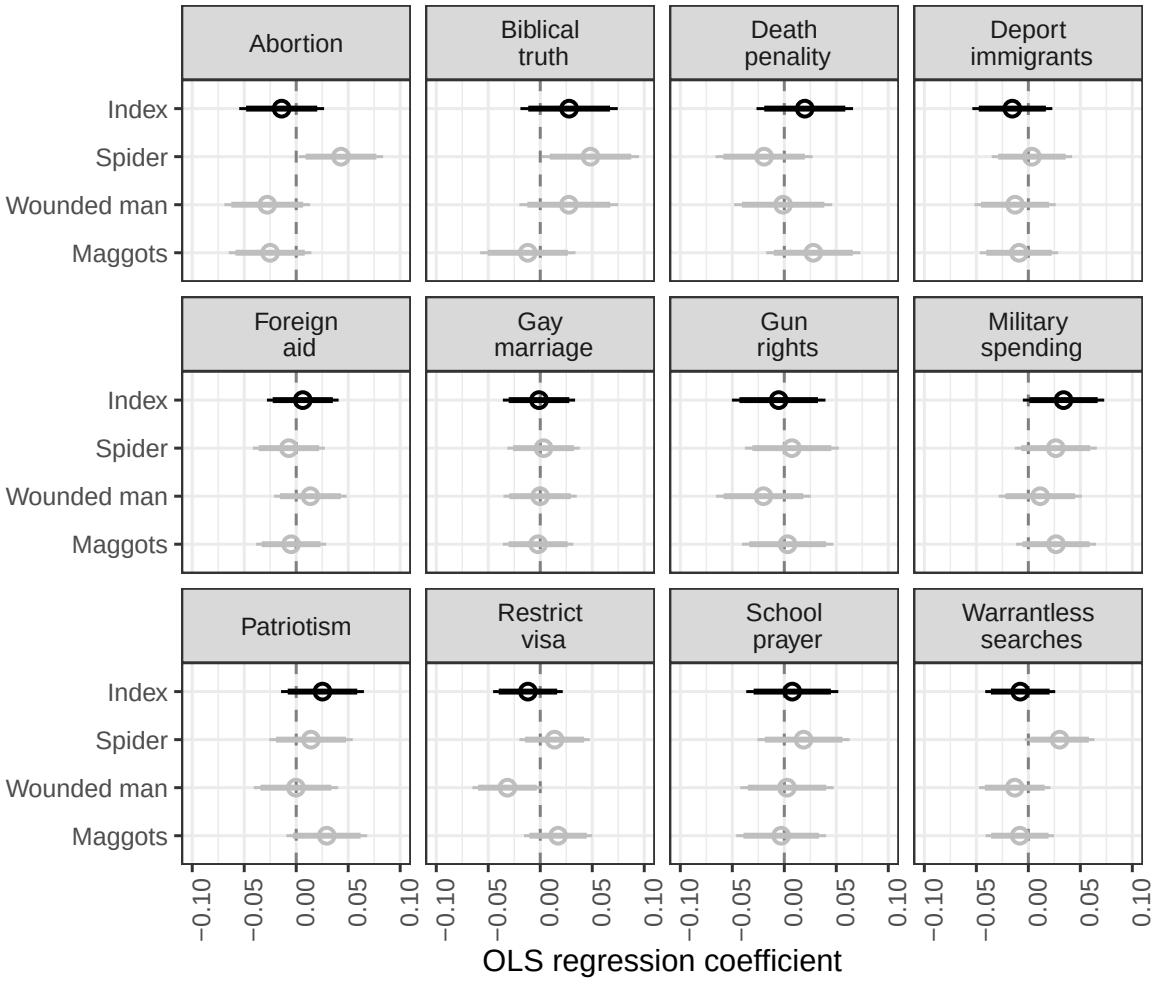
One might wonder whether specific policy attitudes are stronger associated with threat sensitivity and/or disgust sensitivity. To test this, we repeat the models we used to create Figure 2 in the main text. But now we set each specific policy attitude as the dependent variable. We rerun the models for each policy attitude separately.

For the pre-registered replication, we reran all analyses for each item that is used to construct social and economic conservatism. We pre-registered this analysis in our pre-analysis plan. For threat sensitivity we did not have specific expectations whether one specific policy attitude would be stronger associated with threat sensitivity or not. In the direct replication we find no systematic relationship between skin conductance responses to a specific image and the social (Supplementary Figure 10) or economic (Supplementary Figure 11) policy items. We arrive at similar conclusions in the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (Supplementary Figure 12 and Supplementary Figure 13).

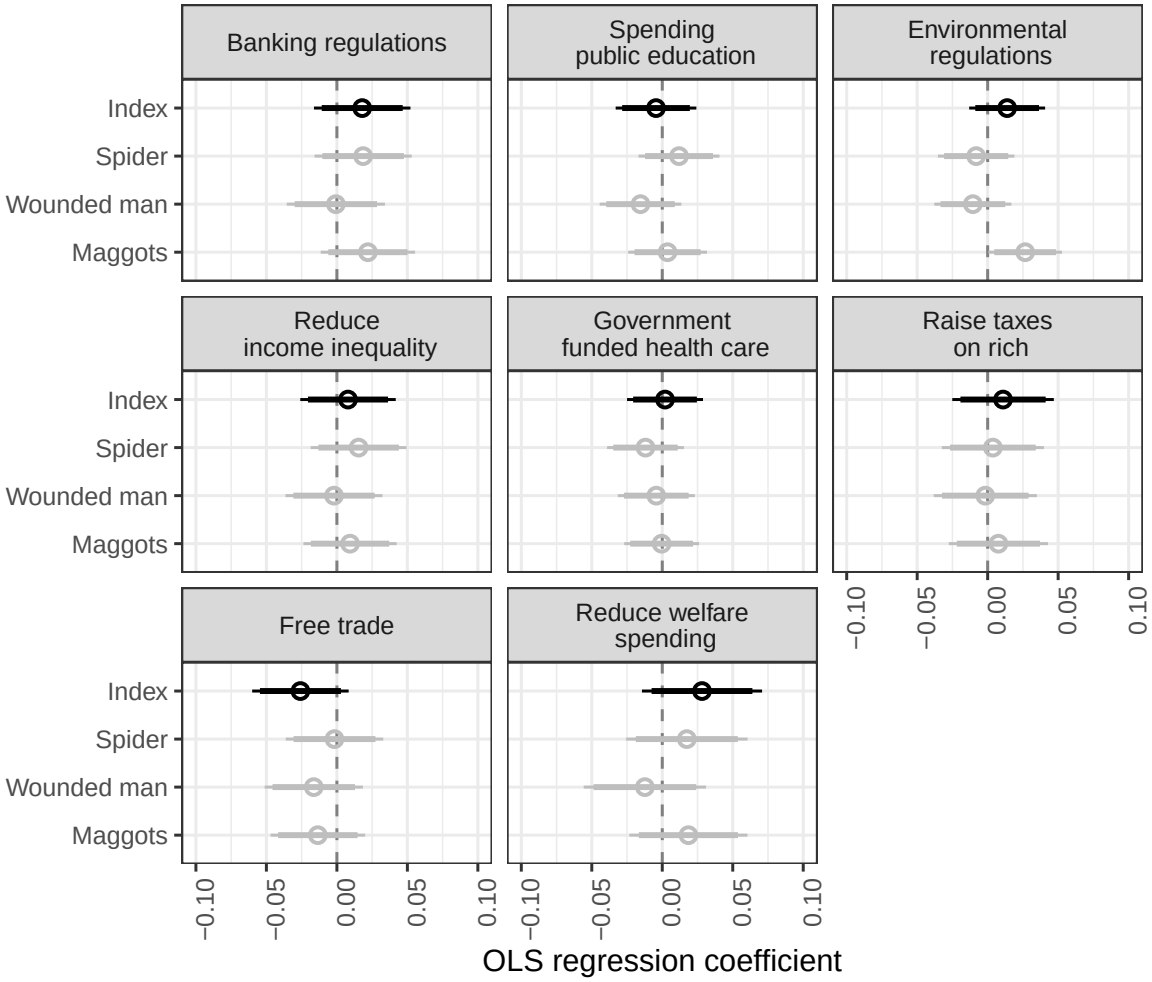
Turning to disgust sensitivity, we also test whether the association between disgust sensitivity is conditional upon the policy dimension. Contrary to threat sensitivity we did formulate some specific expectations here. Here, we briefly discuss the logic: a group of researchers turned attention to the role of the Behavioral Immune System (BIS) in ideology. The BIS captures the psychological mechanisms that encourage disease-avoidance.[11] The advantage of the BIS is that it prevents the individual from contamination. In line with the BIS, self-reported disgust sensitivity correlates negatively with conservatism, for a meta-analysis.[12][13] found that brain responses to disgusting images are positively correlated with conservatism. Smith et al. (p.4)[14] found physiological responses to disgusting images correlated positively with conservatism. Yet, when they look at specific issue attitudes, they find that physiological responses to disgusting images only correlated positively with opposition to same-sex marriage and pre-marital sex [**?**, p.4]]Smith:2011hi. Other studies also pointed out that disgust sensitivity is especially correlated with social conservative attitudes[12] such as opposition to gay marriage,[15] opposition to immigration[16] and a constitutional ban on gay marriage[17] but not with many other social conservative issues.[14] Therefore, we pre-registered to test the following hypothesis: *Disgust sensitivity is positively associated with social conservatism, and especially attitudes towards gay marriage, pre-marital sex and immigration, while economic conservatism is not associated with disgust sensitivity.*

To test this pre-registered hypothesis, we regressed each policy attitude on the index of disgust sensitivity or the individual image. As can be seen in Figure 14, we find no association between disgust sensitivity and conservative attitudes towards gay marriage, pre-marital sex and immigration or any of the other social policy attitudes. In line with our expectations, we also find no associations between disgust sensitivity and economic conservatism (see Figure 15).

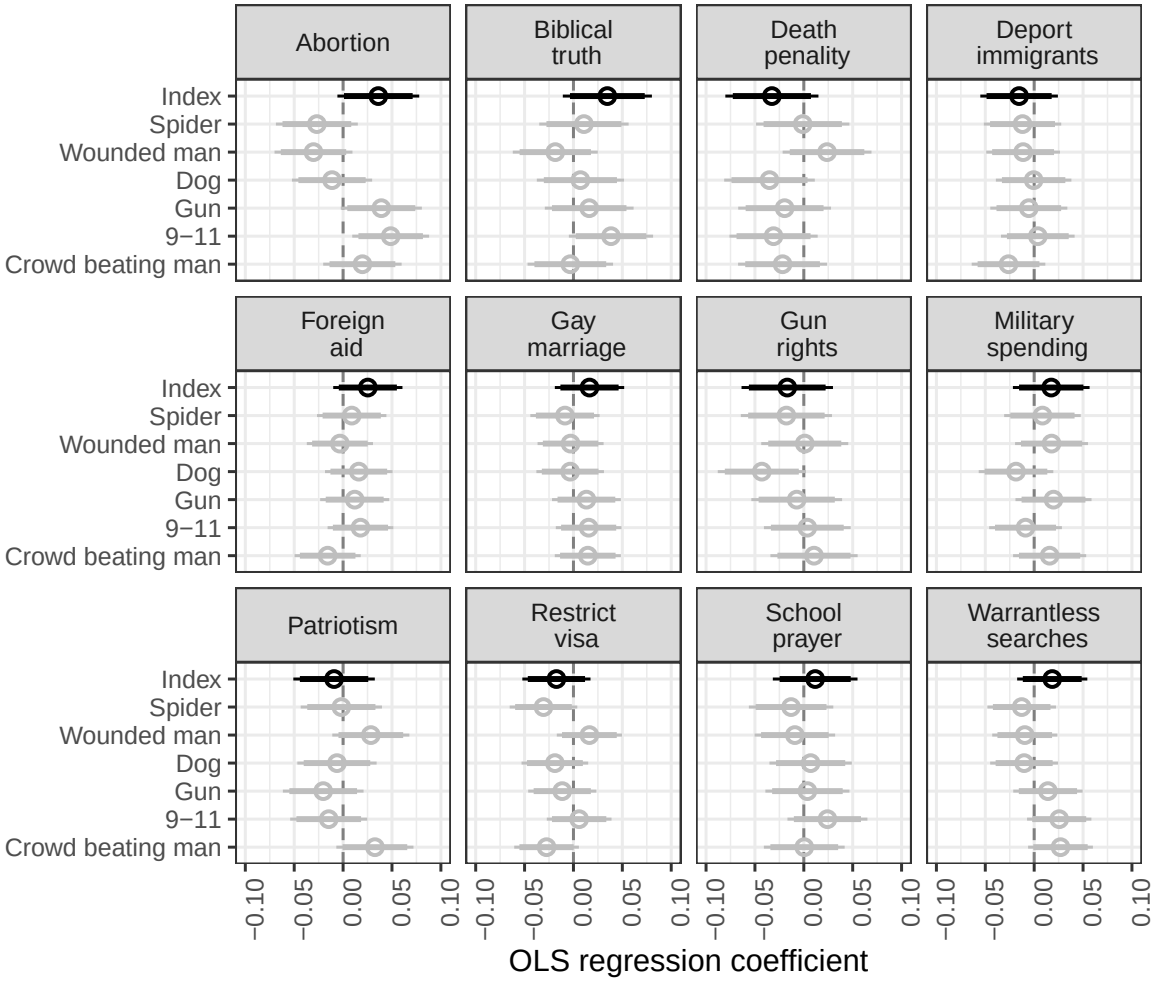
Finally, we also test for the conceptual replication in the US whether the association between threat sensitivity and social conservatism was conditional upon the policy dimension. Like in the pre-registered study, we find no evidence for the idea that certain policy attitudes are stronger associated with social conservatism – see Figure 16 and Figure 17.



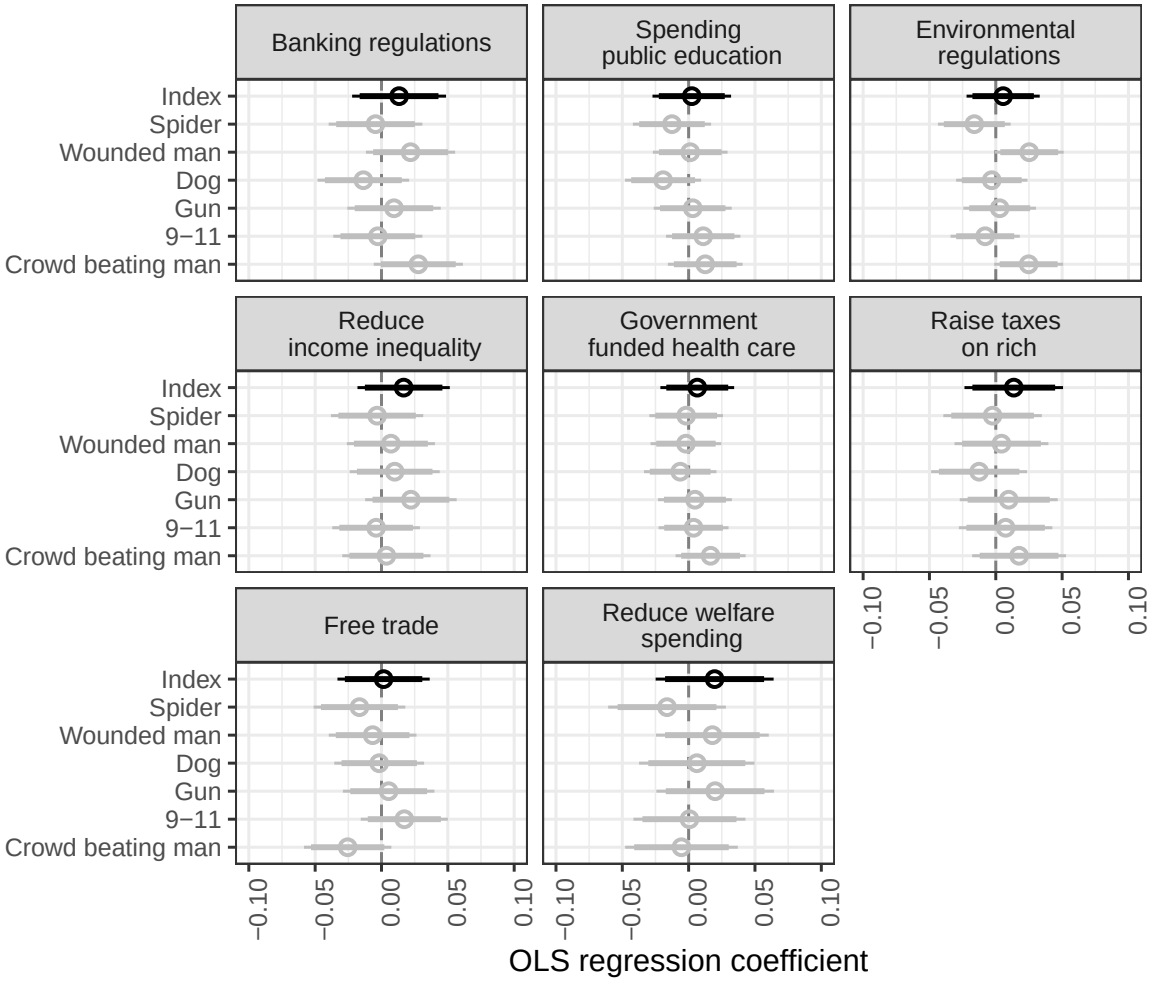
Supplementary Figure 10. Direct replication: associations between threat sensitivity and each social policy item that is part of the social conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where a social conservatism item is regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between threat sensitivity index (bold) and three for each separate image part of the threat sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following social policy items: Abortion (row 1, N=191), Biblical truth (row 1, N=190), Death penalty (row 1, N=191), Deportation of immigrants (row 1, N=191), Foreign aid (row 2, N=191), Gay marriage (row 2, N=191), Gun rights (row 2, N=191), Military spending (row 2, N=191), Patriotism (row 3, N=191), Restrict visa (row 3, N=191), School prayer (row 3, N=191), Warrantless searchers (row 3, N=190). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



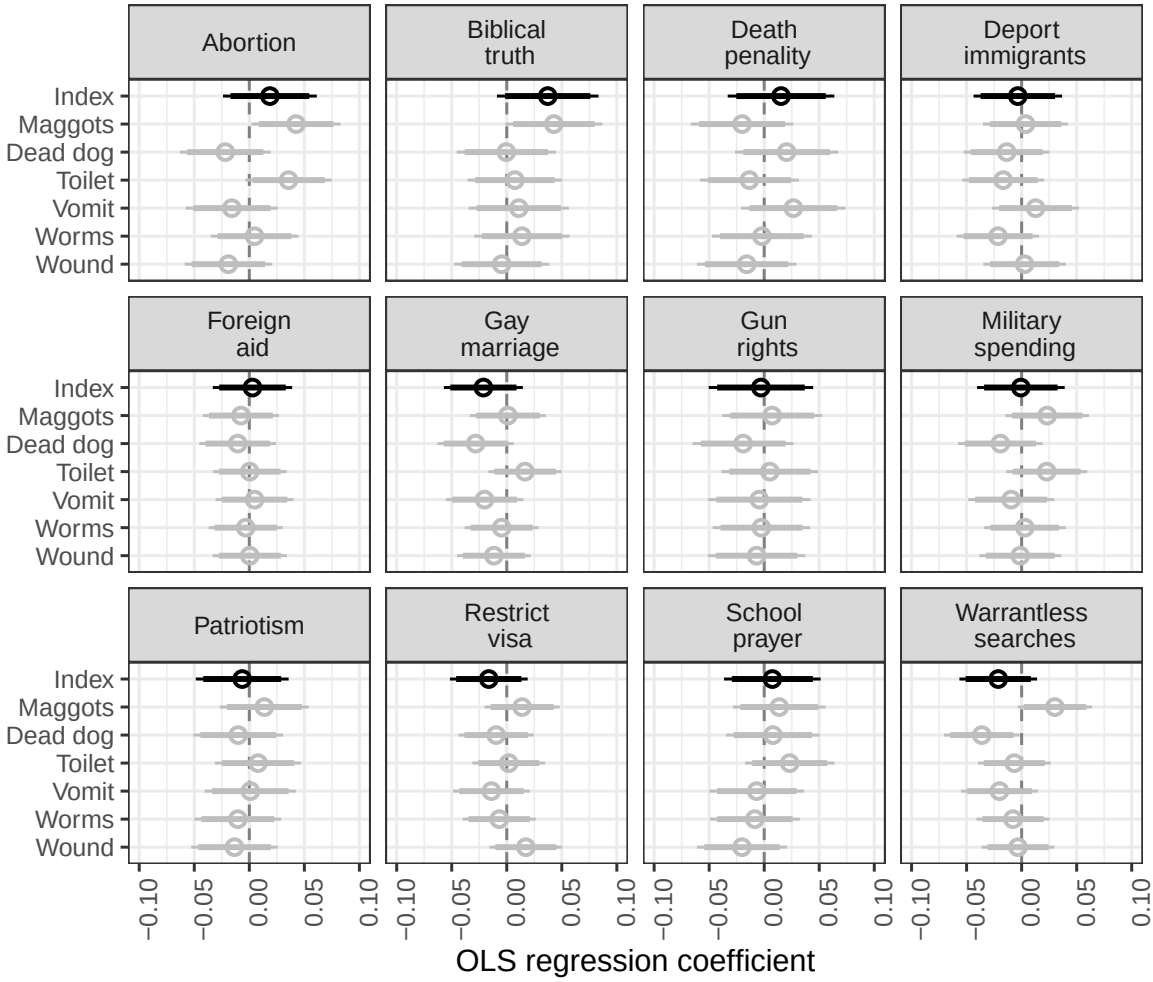
Supplementary Figure 11. Direct replication: associations between threat sensitivity and each economic policy item that is part of the economic conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where an economic conservatism item is regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between threat sensitivity index (bold) and three for each separate image part of the threat sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following economic policy items: Banking regulations (row 1, N=190), Spending on public education (row 1, N=191), Environmental regulations (row 1, N=191), Reduce income inequality (row 2, N=191), Government funded health care (row 2, N=191), Raise taxes on the rich (row 2, N=191), Free trade (row 3, N=190), Reduce welfare spending (row 3, N=191). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



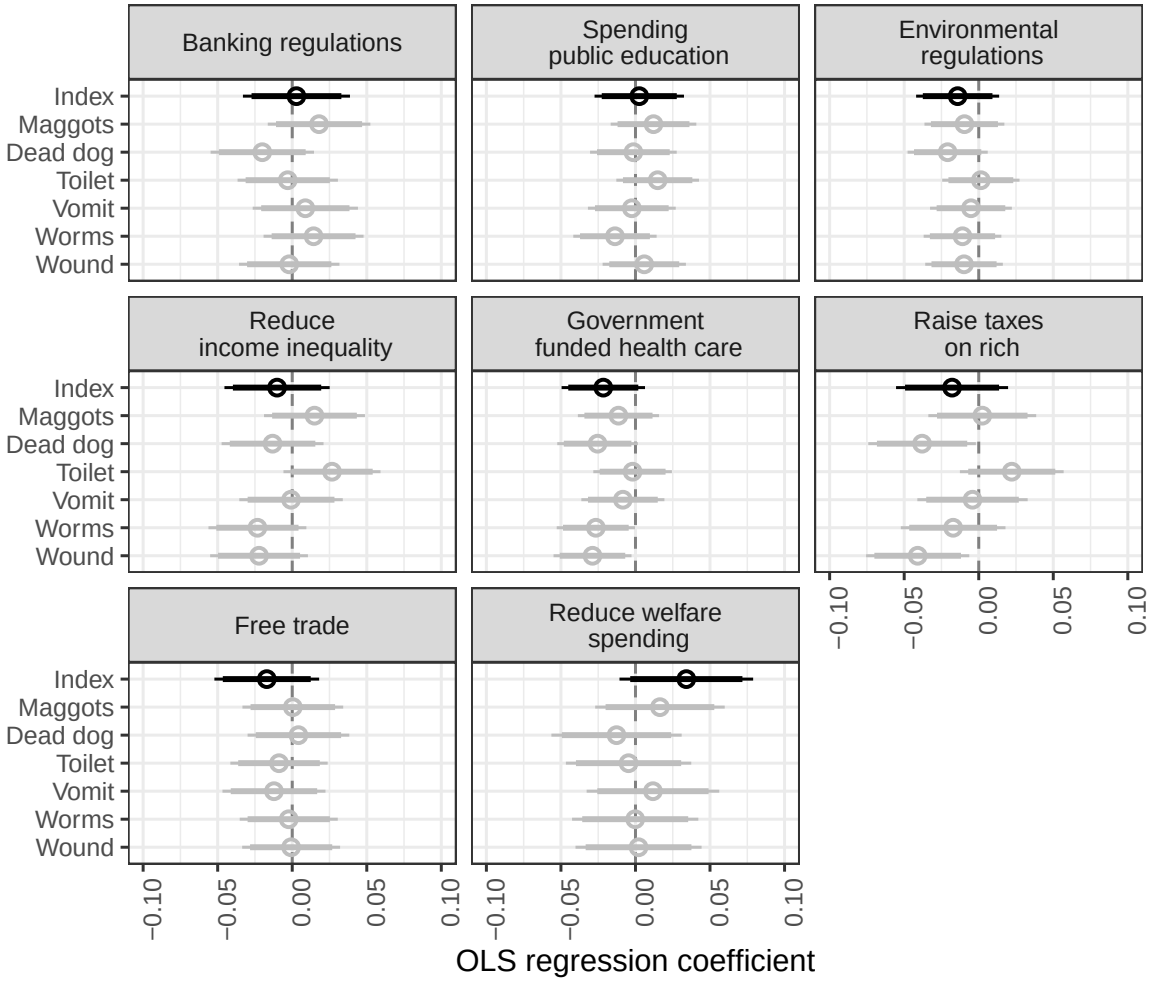
Supplementary Figure 12. Pre-registered extension: associations between threat sensitivity and each social policy item that is part of the social conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where a social policy item is regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between threat sensitivity index (bold) and six for each separate image part of the threat sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following social policy items: Abortion (row 1, N=191), Biblical truth (row 1, N=190), Death penalty (row 1, N=191), Deportation of immigrants (row 1, N=191), Foreign aid (row 2, N=191), Gay marriage (row 2, N=191), Gun rights (row 2, N=191), Military spending (row 2, N=191), Patriotism (row 3, N=191), Restrict visa (row 3, N=191), School prayer (row 3, N=191), Warrantless searchers (row 3, N=190). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



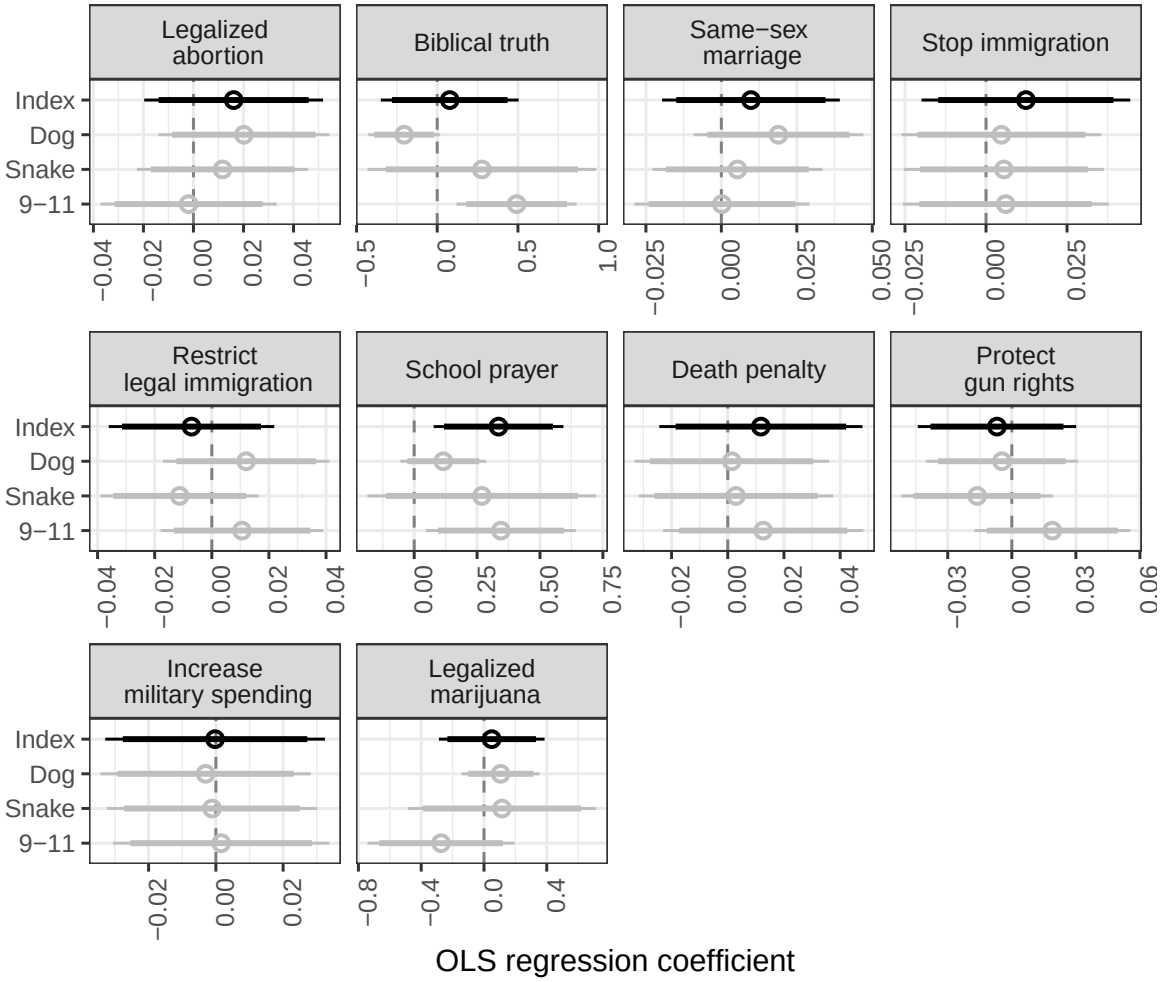
Supplementary Figure 13. Pre-registered extension: associations between threat sensitivity and each economic policy item that is part of the economic conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where an social conservatism item is regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between threat sensitivity index (bold) and six for each separate image part of the threat sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following economic policy items: Banking regulations (row 1, N=190), Spending on public education (row 1, N=191), Environmental regulations (row 1, N=191), Reduce income inequality (row 2, N=191), Government funded health care (row 2, N=191), Raise taxes on the rich (row 2, N=191), Free trade (row 3, N=190), Reduce welfare spending (row 3, N=191). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



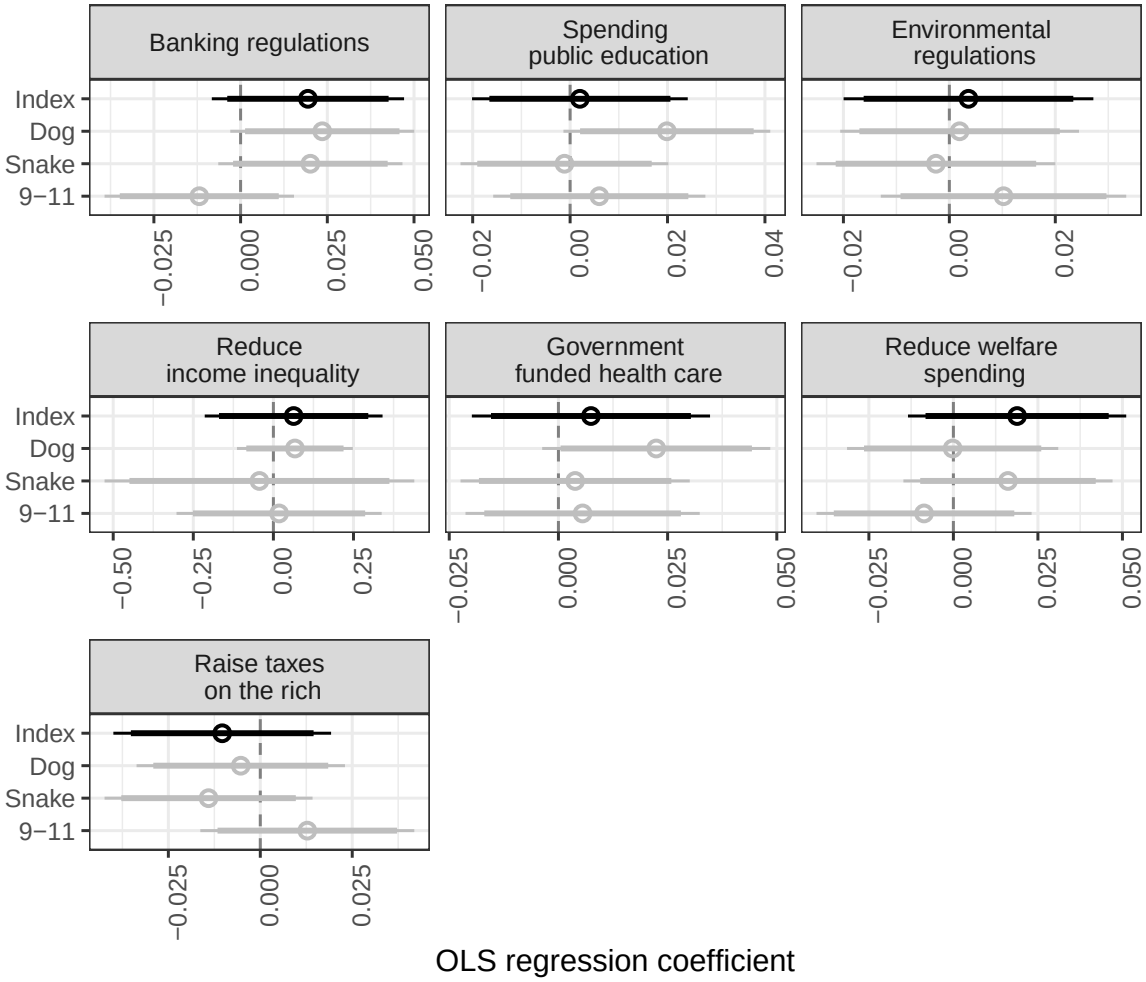
Supplementary Figure 14. Pre-registered extension: associations between disgust sensitivity and each social policy item that is part of the social conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where a social policy item is regressed on disgust sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between disgust sensitivity index (bold) and six for each separate image part of the disgust sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following social policy items: Abortion (row 1, N=191), Biblical truth (row 1, N=190), Death penalty (row 1, N=191), Deportation of immigrants (row 1, N=191), Foreign aid (row 2, N=191), Gay marriage (row 2, N=191), Gun rights (row 2, N=191), Military spending (row 2, N=191), Patriotism (row 3, N=191), Restrict visa (row 3, N=191), School prayer (row 3, N=191), Warrantless searchers (row 3, N=190). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 15. Pre-registered extension: associations between disgust sensitivity and each economic policy item that is part of the economic conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where a social conservatism item is regressed on disgust sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between disgust sensitivity index (bold) and six for each separate image part of the disgust sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following economic policy items: Banking regulations (row 1, N=190), Spending on public education (row 1, N=191), Environmental regulations (row 1, N=191), Reduce income inequality (row 2, N=191), Government funded health care (row 2, N=191), Raise taxes on the rich (row 2, N=191), Free trade (row 3, N=190), Reduce welfare spending (row 3, N=191). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 16. US conceptual replication: associations between threat sensitivity and each social policy item that is part of the social conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where a social policy item is regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between disgust sensitivity index (bold) and three for each separate image part of the threat sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following social policy items: Legalized abortion (row 1, N=337), Biblical truth (row 1, N=103), Same-sex marriage (row 1, N=336), Stop immigration (row 1, N=338), Restrict legal immigration (row 2, N=136), School prayer (row 2, N=202), Death penalty (row 2, N=338), Protect gun rights (row 2, N=338), Increase military spending (row 3, N=338), Legalized marijuana (row 3, N=98) Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 17. US conceptual replication: associations between threat sensitivity and each economic policy item that is part of the economic conservatism dimension. In each panel, we plot the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where an economic policy item is regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. Per panel the point estimates and 95% and 90% confidence intervals are plotted: one for the correlation between disgust sensitivity index (bold) and three for each separate image part of the threat sensitivity dimension (grey). We plot the results for the following social policy items: Banking regulations (row 1, N=337), Spending on public education (row 1, N=338), Environmental regulations (row 1, N=336), Reduce income inequality (row 2, N=201), Government funded health care (row 2, N=338), Reduce welfare spending (row 2, N=337), Raise taxes on the rich (row 3, N=338). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Q6: Do we replicate Oxley et al.'s results using a median split of ideology?

As a first test of the relationship between threat sensitivity and conservatism, Oxley et al. conducted a t-test where they compared the mean arousal in response to the threatening images among those above and below the median of conservatism. Oxley et al.'s two-tailed test, resulted in a significant difference between those that score below and above the mean on socially protective policies (t=1.98, p=.05).

The first row of Supplementary Table 34 presents the pre-registered t-tests comparing the mean physiological arousal to the index, spider, wounded man and maggots images among those that score below the median and above the median on social conservatism. Contrary to Oxley et al. we find no statistically significant difference in physiological responses between liberals and conservatives. The most direct replication, comparing those above and below the median on social conservatism, results in a non-significant two-tailed t-test (t(189)=.17, Mdiff=-.00, 95%CI[-.02, .02), p=.866 – e.g., Supplementary Table 34) which is strikingly different than the t-statistic and p-value reported by Oxley et al. (t=1.89, p=.05).

We also present the results for the t-tests that look at the physiological responses to each individual image. We find no statistically significant difference between liberals and conservatives in arousal in response to the image of the spider (t(189)=.78, Mdiff=.02, 95%CI[-.02, .06, p=.437) or the wounded man (t(190)=.46, Mdiff=.01, 95%CI[-.03, .06, p=.643), but we do find that there is a statistically significant difference between liberals and conservatives in their response to the maggots – e.g., Supplementary Table 34. Liberals have a statistically significant smaller increase in SCL in response to the image of the maggots compared to conservatives (t(190)=-2.19, Mdiff=-.03, 95%CI[-.06, .06] p=.03 – e.g., Supplementary Table 34).

Like Oxley et al., we find no evidence for a statistically significant diffrence in response to threatening images when we compare respondents with liberal economic policy preferences to respondents with conservative economic policy preferences (t(189)=-.49, Mdiff=-.00, 95%CI[-.00, -.02), p=.623 – e.g., Supplementary Table 34). We arrive at similar results if we look at the responses to each individual image – see the bottom three rows of Supplementary Table 34.

We repeated the analyses for our pre-registered direct replication for all other samples and operationalizations in this study. Generally, we find no indications for a statistically significant difference in arousal between people that score above and below the median on social conservatism in response to threatening images. We find this in our pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (Supplementary Table 35) as well as in the conceptual replication in the US (Supplementary Table 37) and Netherlands (Supplementary Table 38). Like Oxley et al., we find no statistically significant differences in arousal in response to threatening images when we compare those that score below and above the median on economic conservatism. Finally, we repeated the same t-tests for disgust sensitivity and find no consistent pattern that those that score above the median on social conservatism (or economic conservatism) have statistically significant higher arousal response to disgusting images compared to those that score below the meadian on social conservatism (or economic conservatism), see Supplementary Table 36).

When we look at the pattern across 20 t-tests, we find that only in 1 of the 20 instances there is a statistically significant difference between those above and below the median on social conservatism in threat sensitivity. Yet, like Oxley et al, our tests do not account for multiple comparisons and this results might as well have appeared by chance.

To conclude, we fail to replicate Oxley et al.'s finding that those that score above the median on social conservative policy positions have a statistically significant stronger physiological response to threatening images compared to those that score below the median.

We pre-registered to follow Oxley et al. and perform a median split. Compared to Oxley et al. we have more conservatives in our samples but our sample is generally more liberal (see Q1 above). A median split might therefore not be the best test to compare liberals and

conservatives. In an exploratory analysis, we reran the t-tests above but split the ideological variables at their theoretical midpoint instead of the median. As a consequence, we compare a larger group of liberals with a smaller – but still larger than Oxley et al. – group of conservatives. Rerunning all t-test using a split at the mid-point, we do not arrive at different conclusions compared to the median split. Results can be derived from the replication data which can be found on our public OSF page: https://osf.io/d5g72/.

Supplementary Table 34. *Pre-registered replication: Test of mean differences*

Ideology	Threat sensitivity	t-value	df	Mean diff	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social	Index	0.17	189	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.866
Social	Spider	0.78	189	0.02	-0.02	0.06	0.437
Social	Wounded man	0.46	190	0.01	-0.03	0.06	0.643
Social	Maggots	-2.19	190	-0.03	-0.06	-0.00	0.030
Economic	Index	-0.49	189	-0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.623
Economic	Spider	1.29	189	0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.199
Economic	Wounded man	-0.90	190	-0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.370
Economic	Maggots	-0.56	190	-0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.574

Supplementary Table 35. *Pre-registered extensions threat sensitivity: Test of mean differences*

Ideology	Threat sensitivity	t-value	df	Mean diff	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social	Index	-1.82	189	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.071
Social	Spider	0.69	189	-0.01	-0.03	0.06	0.489
Social	Wounded man	0.47	190	-0.01	-0.03	0.06	0.638
Social	Gun	-1.72	190	0.06	-0.13	0.01	0.088
Social	Dog	-0.02	190	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.988
Social	9-11	-1.64	189	0.05	-0.11	0.01	0.103
Social	Crowd beating man	-1.13	189	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.259
Economic	Index	-1.03	189	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.303
Economic	Spider	1.29	189	-0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.199
Economic	Wounded man	-0.90	190	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.370
Economic	Gun	-1.82	190	0.06	-0.13	0.01	0.071
Economic	Dog	0.36	190	-0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.716
Economic	9-11	0.15	189	-0.00	-0.06	0.07	0.880
Economic	Crowd beating man	-0.08	189	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.934

Supplementary Table 36. *Pre-registered extensions disgust sensitivity: Test of mean differences*

Ideology	Disgust sensitivity	t-value	df	Mean diff	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social	Index	-1.38	189	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.170
Social	Maggots	-2.21	190	0.03	-0.06	-0.00	0.028
Social	Dead dog	-0.77	190	0.01	-0.05	0.02	0.441
Social	Toilet	-0.62	190	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.538
Social	Vomit	-0.46	189	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.647
Social	Worms	-0.27	190	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.788
Social	Wound	0.64	190	-0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.525
Economic	Index	-0.07	189	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.942
Economic	Maggots	-0.56	190	0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.574
Economic	Dead dog	0.59	190	-0.01	-0.03	0.05	0.557
Economic	Toilet	-0.20	190	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.842
Economic	Vomit	0.46	189	-0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.647
Economic	Worms	1.54	190	-0.01	-0.00	0.02	0.126
Economic	Wound	-0.24	190	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.808

Supplementary Table 37. *Conceptual replication US: Test of mean differences*

Ideology	Threat sensitivity	t-value	df	Mean diff	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social	Index	-0.28	338	0.01	-0.06	0.05	0.782
Social	Dog	0.41	341	-0.01	-0.06	0.09	0.683
Social	Snake	0.44	339	-0.03	-0.12	0.18	0.660
Social	9-11	-1.09	340	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.276
Economic	Index	-1.58	338	0.04	-0.10	0.01	0.116
Economic	Dog	-1.74	341	0.06	-0.13	0.01	0.082
Economic	Snake	-1.49	339	0.11	-0.26	0.04	0.138
Economic	9-11	0.43	340	-0.02	-0.06	0.10	0.670

Supplementary Table 38. *Conceptual replication NL: Test of mean differences*

Ideology	Threat sensitivity	t-value	df	Mean diff	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social	Index	-0.17	68	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.862
Social	Dog	-0.83	68	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.408
Social	Gun	-0.64	68	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.524
Social	Snake	0.88	68	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.379
Social	Herding dog	-0.54	68	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.590
Economic	Index	-0.48	68	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.632
Economic	Dog	-1.74	68	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.087
Economic	Gun	-1.65	68	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.103
Economic	Snake	0.84	68	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.403
Economic	Herding dog	0.51	68	-0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.612

Q7: Are other measures of (social) conservatism associated with skin conductance response to negative images?

Pre-registered study. Our pre-registered study contained four additional measures that tap into social conservatism. Two were pre-registered, namely the social principles index and racism. The social principles index was also included in the survey instrument that Oxley et al. administered to their respondents (see Oxley et al.'s SI, p. 26) but the results were – to our best knowledge – not reported in the Oxley et al. paper. We also report the results from three other measures – conservatism, partisanship and authoritarianism. These were not pre-registered but included in the supplementary text to be fully transparent. We also do this because conservatism and partisanship were measured among the respondents in Oxley et al.'s study but the results were not reported (see SI, p.16, questions pol6 and pol7).

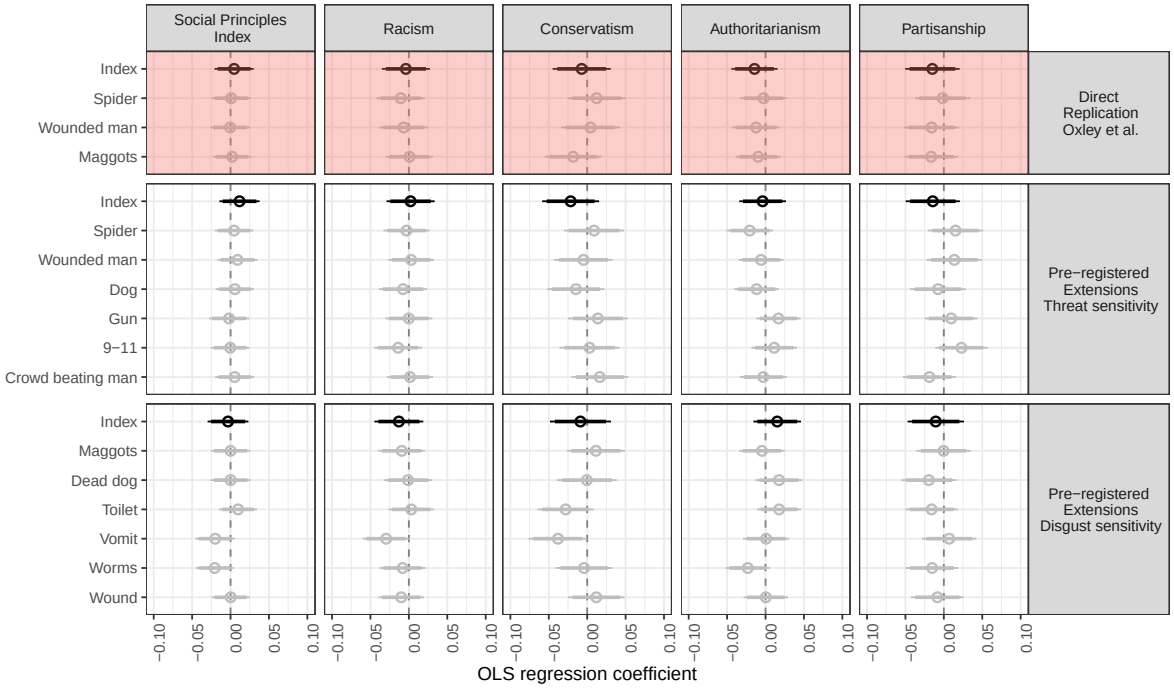
The social principles index was introduced by Smith et al.[18] as a measure of social conservatism. We included the 14-item Social Principles Index. The original battery has dichotomous answer categories. We have conducted a pre-test to show that using a Likert-type items lead to more desirable measurement properties. Participants were asked: "there are different ways to organize society. We are interested in the ways in which you think society would work best." Next participants read "Where would you place yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, meaning that: 1 = society works best when people live according to traditional values; 5 = society works best when people adjust their values to fit changing circumstances?" which they answer on a five-point Likert scale. For item wording, see Smith et al. [**?**,]]Smith:2011tx and the survey uploaded on our Open Science Framework page belonging to this project. We recoded the items so that they score from liberal to conservative. The index was scored to range from 0 (social liberalism) to 1 (social conservatism) and calculated the internal consistency (α=.71, M=.45, SD=.18, Min=0, Max=1).

Racism was measured using four items from the modern racism battery that are usually included in the ANES. (α=.86, M=.21, SD=.22, Min=0, Max=1). *Conservatism* was measured using a one-item self-placement scale (M=.34, SD=.26, Min=0, Max=1).

Partisanship was measured using the standard American National Election Studies measure: "Generally speaking do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, or an Independent?" Respondents who answered Democrat or Republican were asked if they were a strong or not very strong Democrat/Republican. Independents were asked whether they were closer to Democrats or Republican. The scale is scored from "Strong Democrat" (1), "weak Democrat" (2), "leaning Democrat" (3), "Independent" (4), "Leaning Republican" (5), "Weak Republican" (6) to "Strong Republican" (7) and scored to range from 0 (Strong Democrat) to 1 (Strong Republican) (M=.23, SD=.26, Min=0, Max=1).

Conservatism was measured using a one-item self-placement scale (M=.34, SD=.26, Min=0, Max=1).

We repeated the models presented in Figure 2 of the main text of the paper using the five different dependent variables. We present the outcomes of these models in Figure 18. In line with the null findings reported in the main text, we see generally no associations between the dependent variables and threat sensitivity, the specific images, or disgust sensitivity (and the specific images).



Supplementary Figure 18. Associations between threat sensitivity and other measures of social conservatism in the pre-registered study. Plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where the social principles index (column 1, row 1: direct replication [N=191]; column 1, row 2: pre-registered extension for threat sensitivity [N=191]; column 1, row 3: pre-registered extension for disgust sensitivity [N=191]), racism (column 2, row 1: direct replication [N=191]; column 2, row 2: pre-registered extension for threat sensitivity [N=191]; column 2, row 3: pre-registered extension for disgust sensitivity [N=191]), conservatism (column 3, row 1: direct replication [N=191]; column 3, row 2: pre-registered extension for threat sensitivity [N=191]; column 3, row 3: pre-registered extension for disgust sensitivity [N=191]), partisanship (column 4, row 1: direct replication [N=191]; column 4, row 2: pre-registered extension for threat sensitivity [N=191]; column 4, row 3: pre-registered extension for disgust sensitivity [N=191]), and authoritarianism (column 5, row 1: direct replication [N=191]; column 5, row 2: pre-registered extension for threat sensitivity [N=191]; column 5, row 3: pre-registered extension for disgust sensitivity [N=191]) are regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. The dot is the point estimate with 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Conceptual replication US. In our conceptual replication in the US we measured self-reported conservatism and partisanship. *Conservatism* was measured using a one-item self-placement scale (M=.28, SD=.22, Min=0, Max=1). As expect conservatism correlates positively with social conservatism (r=.54, 95%CI[.46, .61], t(349)=11.84, p<.001).

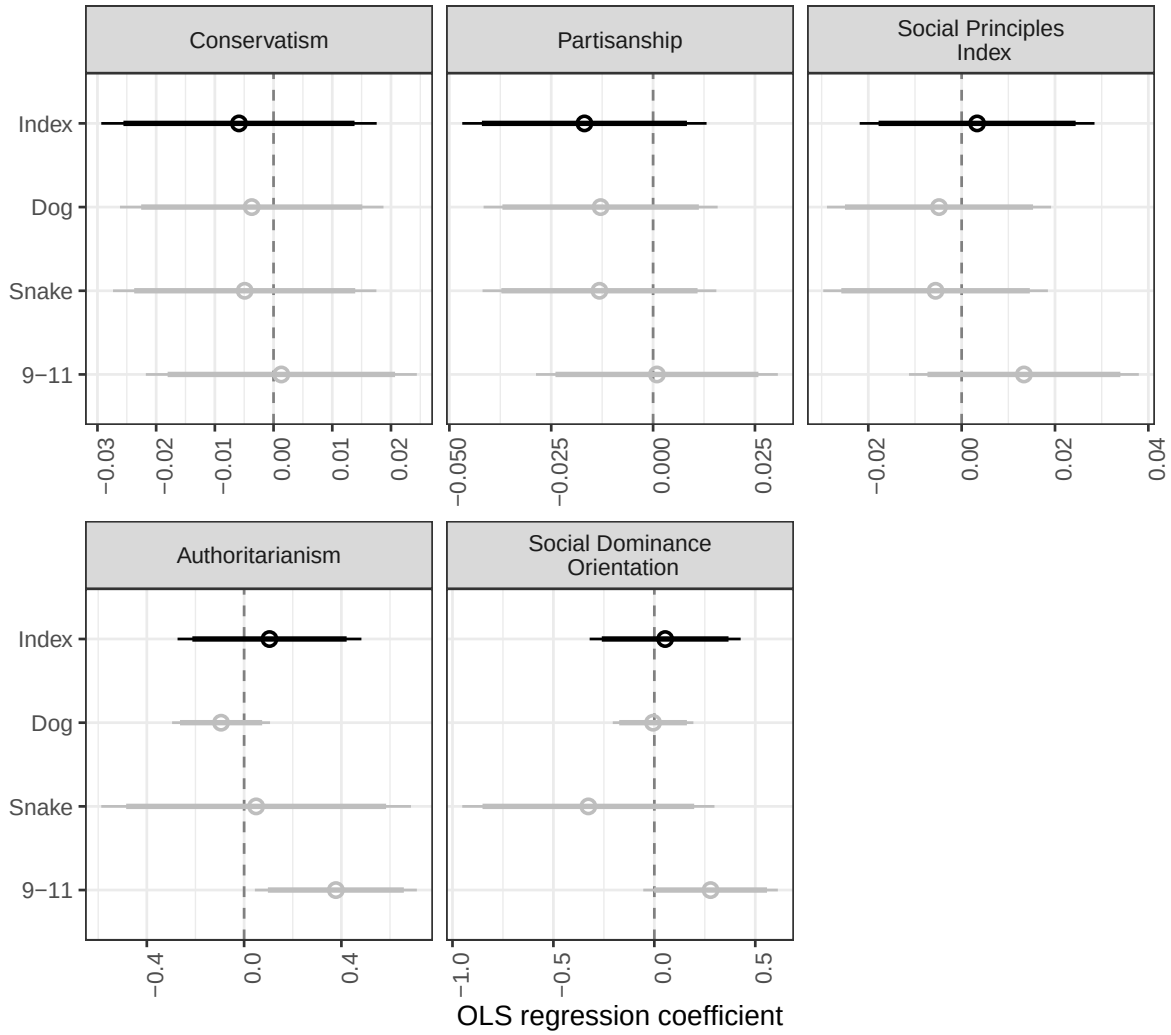
Partisanship was measured using the standard American National Election Studies measure: "Generally speaking do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, or an Independent?" Respondents who answered Democrat or Republican were asked if they were a strong or not very strong Democrat/Republican. Independents were asked whether they were closer to Democrats or Republican. The scale is scored from "Strong Democrat" (1), "weak Democrat" (2), "leaning Democrat" (3), "Independent" (4), "Leaning Republican" (5), "Weak Republican" (6) to "Strong Republican" (7) and scored to range from 0 (Strong Democrat) to 1 (Strong Republican) (M=.27, SD=.28, Min=0, Max=1). Partisanship correlates positively with social conservatism (r=.28, 95%CI[.18, .37], t(349)=5.35, p<.001).

In sub-samples of the conceptual replication, we also included the 14-item social principles index. The questions always start with "Society works best when..." followed by a binary choice between two options (see item wording in the survey uploaded on our OSF page). We follow Smith et al.'s coding scheme and create an index ranging from liberal to conservative policy positions (N=247, α=.64, M=.36, SD=.20, Min=0, Max=1). Indeed the social principles index correlates highly with our measure of social conservatism used in the main text (r=.64, 95%CI[.56, .71], t(244)=12.94, p<.001).

Authoritarianism was measured using five questions. Participants were asked "Below are pairs of traits parents try to instill in their children. For each pair, please select which one you think is more important for a child to have." Participants could indicate on a scale from 1 to 5 whether, they would find "Independence" (1) or "Respect for elders" (5) more important – see survey on Open Science Framework for full item wording. We recoded the reverse coded items and created a scale ranging from low (1) authoritarianism to high (1) authoritarianism (N=105, α=.69, M=.49, SD=.24, Min=0, Max=1). As expected, authoritarianism correlates positively with social conservatism in our sample (r=.56, 95%CI[.41, .67], t(104)=6.81, p<.001).

Social dominance orientation was measured using nine items (see below). Participants were asked: "Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements." and rated each statement on a seven-point Likert-type scale ranging from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (7). Upon recoding the reversed coded items we created a scale ranging from low (1) social dominance orientation to high (1) social dominance orientation (N=105, α=.69, M=.35, SD=.21, Min=0, Max=1) – for item wording see survey on Open Science Framework page. Social dominance orientation is weakly but positively associated with social conservatism in our sample (r=.10, 95%CI[-.09, .29], t(103)=1.07, p=.288).

In five separate models we regressed conservatism, partisanship, social principles index, authoritarianism and social dominance orientation on the threat sensitivity index – or each individual image – following the same procedures used in Figure 2 of the main text. We plot the regression coefficients in Figure 19. There are no statistically significant associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism or republican partisanship. In fact, the 15 out of the 20 coefficients are negative instead of positive. The alternative measures of (social) conservatism do not show any evidence that there is a statistically significant association between threat sensitivity and conservatism.



Supplementary Figure 19. Associations between threat sensitivity and other measures of social conservatism in the conceptual replication in the US. Plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where conservatism (column 1, row 1, N=338), partisanship (column 2, row 1, N=338), social principles index (column 3, row 1, N=240), authoritarianism (column 1, row 2, N=104) and social dominance orientation (column 2, row 2, N=103) are regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. The dot is the point estimate with 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

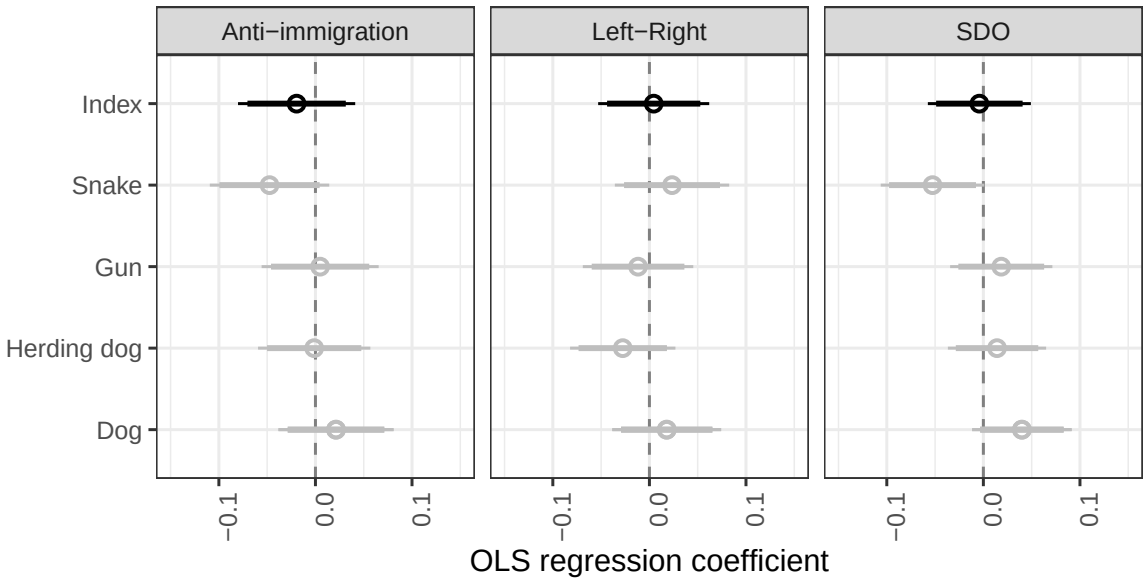
Conceptual replication Netherlands. Our conceptual replication in the Netherlands, included anti-immigrant attitudes, a left-right ideology measure and social dominance orientation.

Anti-immigrant attitudes were measured using three items: (1) "The Netherlands should allow more refugees into the country", (2) "Refugees are a threat to the security of the Dutch population" (reverse coded), (3) "The Dutch culture is threatened by refugees" (reverse coded). We recoded the reverse coded items and created a scale ranging from the most pro-immigration to most anti-immigration in the sample (M=.37, SD=.24, Min=0, Max=1, α=.80). Anti-immigration attitudes correlate very strongly with the measures of social conservatism used in the main text (r=.91, 95%CI[.87, .94], t(79)=20.12, p<.001).

Left-right self-placement was measured using one question "In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?" We recoded this question to range from most left-wing (0) to most right-wing (1) (M=.50, SD=.24). As expected social conservatism correlated positively with left-right ideological self-placement (r=.58, 95%CI[.42, .71], t(79)=6.41, p<.001).

Social dominance orientation was measured using eight items (see below). Participants were asked: "Show how much you favor or oppose each idea below by selecting a number from 1 to 7 on the scale below. You can work quickly; your first feeling is generally best." Participants answered on seven-point scale ranging from "Strongly Oppose" to "Strongly favor". Upon recoding the reversed coded items we created a scale ranging from the lowest observed (0) social dominance orientation to highest observed (1) social dominance orientation (M=.47, SD=.23, Min=0, Max=1) – for item wording see Open Science Framework page. Social dominance orientation is positively associated with social conservatism in our sample (r=.51, 95%CI[.33, .66], t(79)=5.32, p<.001).

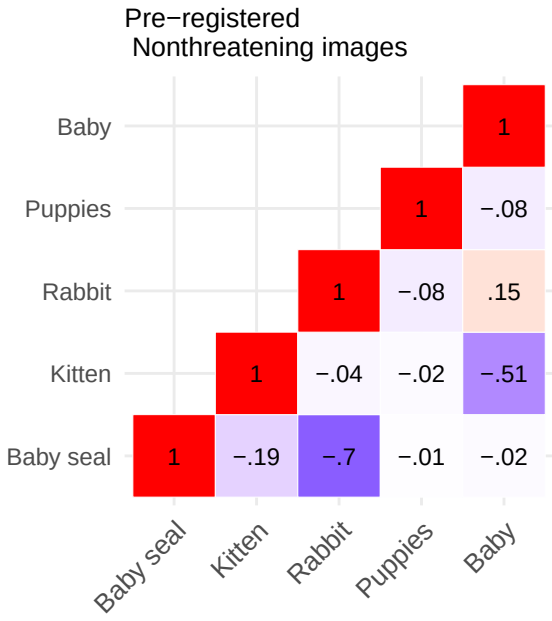
Also in the Netherlands, we find no statistically significant associations between skin conductance responses to the threatening images and the different ideology measures (see Supplementary Figure 20)



Supplementary Figure 20. Associations between threat sensitivity and other measures of ideology in the conceptual replication in the Netherlands. Plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where anti-immigrant attitudes (column 1, N=70), left-right ideological self-placement (column 2, N=70), and social dominance orientation (column 3, N=70) are regressed on threat sensitivity controlling for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. The dot is the point estimate with 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals. The results for the composite index are provided in black and those for the individual items in grey-scale. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Q8: Does it matter if we include physiological reactions to non-threatening images in the analysis?

As a robustness check, Oxley et al. compared the physiological responses to threatening images to the physiological responses to nonthreatening images (a bunny, a bowl of fruit, and a happy child, see p. 1668 of their manuscript). In the pre-registered replication, we measured physiological responses to nonthreatening stimuli using five images, namely: a happy child, a bunny, a baby seal, a kitten and puppies (see Methods). Supplementary Figure 21 shows there is no unidimensional dimension of physiological responses to nonthreatening images – as can be seen by the low Pearson correlation coefficients and that 9 out of the 10 correlation coefficients are negative instead of positive. In line with the pre-analysis plan, we continue by analyzing the nonthreatening images in an index and the responses to each image separately.



Supplementary Figure 21. Assessment of a latent sensitivity to nonthreatening images. Correlation matrix with the Pearson correlation coefficients between the physiological responses to the nonthreatening images (N=191, minimum sample size). Darker red background means that the correlation is strongly positive, darker blue strongly negative and white means that the correlation is close to zero. Frequentist inferential statistics can be derived in full from the replication files.

Following Oxley et al. we test whether participants above or below the median on social conservatism differ in their physiological responses to nonthreatening images. The first row of Supplementary Table 39 provides the t-statistic, p-value, mean for those below the median (Mean low) and above the median (Mean high) and the difference between the two means for the test that Oxley et al. presented. As can be seen there are indeed no statistically significant differences in the physiological response to threatening images between those that score above and below the median on social conservatism (t(190)=.17, Mdif=.00, 95%CI[-.00, .02], p=.863 – e.g., Supplementary Table 39). This is a similar results as the test statistic compared to the test that Oxley et al. reported in their study (t=.28, p=.77).

We also do not find statistically significant differences in physiological responses to nonthreatening images among people who score below (Liberal) or above (Conservative) the median on social conservatism when we analyze each image separately (see Supplementary Table 39 – row 2-5). Also in line with Oxley et al.'s findings we found no statistically significant differences in physiological responses to nonthreatening images when we used measures of economic conservatism (see bottom five rows of Supplementary Table 39).

Supplementary Table 39. *Non-threatening images: Test of mean differences*

Ideology	Nonthreating images	t-value	df	Mean diff	lower CI (2.5)	upper CI (97.5)	p-value
Social	Index	0.17	190	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.863
Social	Baby seal	-0.07	189	-0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.948
Social	Kitten	0.60	190	0.02	-0.06	0.11	0.552
Social	Rabbit	-1.12	190	-0.03	-0.09	0.02	0.264
Social	Puppies	1.17	189	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.245
Social	Baby	0.65	189	0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.520
Economic	Index	0.42	190	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.672
Economic	Baby seal	0.41	189	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.679
Economic	Kitten	0.89	190	0.04	-0.04	0.12	0.372
Economic	Rabbit	-1.02	190	-0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.310
Economic	Puppies	0.20	189	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.844
Economic	Baby	0.19	189	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.849

In Supplementary Figure 22 we present the test of the association between social conservatism (left-hand panel) and economic conservatism (right-hand panel) following the same models we used to replicate the associations between threat sensitivity and ideology in the main text and employed by Oxley et al. As can be seen in Supplementary Figure 22, we find no statistically significant associations between both ideology dimensions and physiological responses to nonthreatening images. It does not matter whether we rely upon the index (top coefficient in both panels) or analyze the images separately: all confidence intervals overlap with zero and the point estimates hover around zero 9 out of the 12 coefficients are negative and 3 are positive. Like Oxley et al., we find no statistically significant association between political ideology and physiological responses to nonthreatening images.

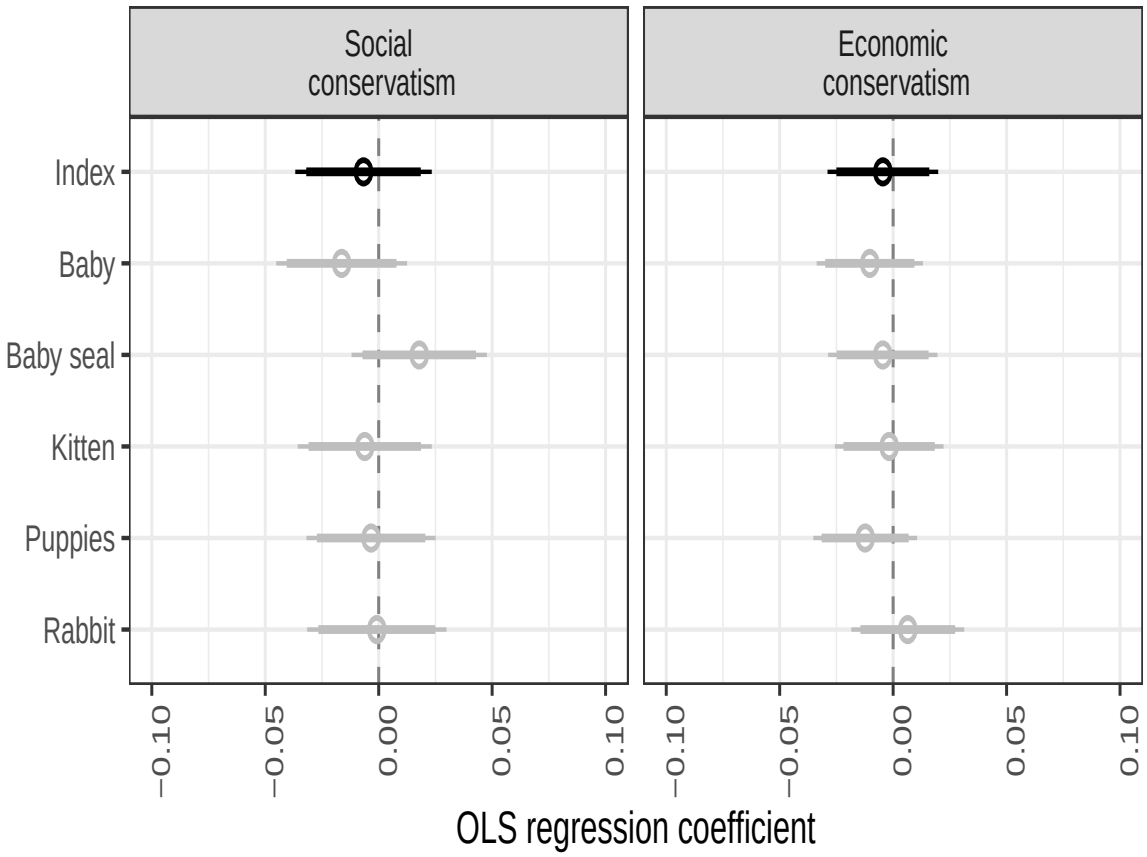
Finally, in the supplementary materials Oxley et al. discussed a "a secondary analysis that combined the SCL measures by subtracting mean SCL for threatening images from the mean SCL for non-threatening images" (p.7 of SI). We recreated this index of threat sensitivity using the exact same procedures and regressed social and economic conservatism on this threat sensitivity dimension using the same covariates as Oxley et al. In Supplementary Table 40 (model 1) we show that there is no statistically significant association between social conservatism and threat sensitivity (b=.01, 95%CI[-.02, .04], t=.71, p=.478). In line with Oxley et al., there is no statistically significant association between this index of threat sensitivity and economic conservatism (b=.01, 95%CI[-.01, .03], t=.74, p=.458 – e.g., Supplementary Table 40 model 2).

To conclude, incorporating the nonthreatening messages does not yield any evidence that there is a statistically significant association between conservatism and threat sensitivity.

Supplementary Table 40. *Oxley et al.: Threatening versus non-threatening images*

	Dependent variable:	
	Social conservatism	Economic conservatism
	(1)	(2)
Skin conductance	0.011	0.009
	(-0.019,0.041)	(-0.015,0.033)
	$t = 0.712$	$t = 0.745$
	$p = 0.478$	$p = 0.458$
Age	0.005	−0.002
	(0.001,0.008)	(-0.005,0.001)
	$t = 2.493$	$t = -1.146$
	$p = 0.014$	$p = 0.254$
Female	−0.056	−0.047
	(-0.119,0.007)	(-0.098,0.005)
	$t = -1.730$	$t = -1.787$
	$p = 0.086$	$p = 0.076$
Sex: other	−0.255	−0.199
	(-0.439,-0.071)	(-0.348,-0.050)
	$t = -2.717$	$t = -2.611$
	$p = 0.008$	$p = 0.010$
Income	−0.008	0.002
	(-0.020,0.004)	(-0.007,0.012)
	$t = -1.267$	$t = 0.457$
	$p = 0.207$	$p = 0.649$
Edu: Some college	−0.024	−0.042
	(-0.136,0.088)	(-0.133,0.049)
	$t = -0.422$	$t = -0.911$
	$p = 0.674$	$p = 0.364$
Edu: Currently college	−0.071	−0.081
	(-0.167,0.026)	(-0.159,-0.002)
	$t = -1.434$	$t = -2.019$
	$p = 0.154$	$p = 0.045$
Edu: College graduate	−0.145	−0.086
	(-0.266,-0.024)	(-0.184,0.012)
	$t = -2.347$	$t = -1.713$
	$p = 0.021$	$p = 0.089$
Edu: Graduate	−0.209	−0.182
	(-0.337,-0.082)	(-0.285,-0.078)
	$t = -3.222$	$t = -3.449$
	$p = 0.002$	$p = 0.001$
First eight	−0.036	0.043
	(-0.177,0.105)	(-0.071,0.157)
	$t = -0.497$	$t = 0.737$
	$p = 0.621$	$p = 0.463$
Study event	−0.0003	0.048
	(-0.100,0.099)	(-0.033,0.129)
	$t = -0.005$	$t = 1.170$
	$p = 0.996$	$p = 0.244$
Payment: 20	0.049	0.062
	(-0.084,0.182)	(-0.046,0.170)
	$t = 0.727$	$t = 1.129$
	$p = 0.468$	$p = 0.261$
Payment: 30	0.035	0.029
	(-0.041,0.110)	(-0.032,0.090)
	$t = 0.899$	$t = 0.930$
	$p = 0.370$	$p = 0.354$
Payment: 32	0.129	0.097
	(0.001,0.257)	(-0.007,0.201)
	$t = 1.971$	$t = 1.833$
	$p = 0.051$	$p = 0.069$
SCL below 2	0.016	−0.024
	(-0.069,0.101)	(-0.093,0.045)
	$t = 0.370$	$t = -0.678$
	$p = 0.712$	$p = 0.499$
Constant	0.405	0.372
	(0.257,0.553)	(0.252,0.492)
	$t = 5.362$	$t = 6.077$
	$p = 0.00000$	$p = 0.000$
Observations	191	191
R^2	0.223	0.164

Note: Standardized OLS regression coefficients with 95 percent confidence intervals, t-statistic and p-value



Supplementary Figure 22. Plot of the OLS regression coefficients of the models where social conservatism (left-hand panel, N=192) and economic conservatism (right-hand panel, N=192) are regressed on physiological responses to nonthreatening images using the same covariates as Oxley et al. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Q9: Are the results conditional on sophistication?

Oxley et al. screened participants before they were invited to the lab and only invited those sophisticated respondents. Specifically, participants were invited if they answered "yes" on all of the three following questions: "Do you follow politics or political issues closely?"; "Is there a certain political issue or set of political issues you feel strongly about?" and "Have you ever supported a particular political issue or cause?" What is the consequence of this selection? Oxley et al. (p.5 of SI) explain that "since politically inclined individuals ... tend to favor policy positions that place them somewhere other than the political middle, our sample is not normally distributed on our central dependent variable, support for socially protective policies." A logical consequence of Oxley et al.'s decisions, is that the association between threat sensitivity and conservatism is only present among the sophisticated.

Pre-registered study. We measure sophistication with political interest and political knowledge. Interest was measured using one item: "How interested in politics would you say you are?" Participants could answer "Very interested", "Somewhat interested", "Not very interested" and "Not at all interested". We recoded the scale to range from 0 ("not at all interested") to 1 (very interested) (M=.71, SD=.28, Min=0, Max=1). Political knowledge was measured using 10 items - with the correct answer in bold:

1. Who is currently the Chancellor of Germany? (**Angela Merkel**, Marine Le Pen, Emmanuel Macron, Gerhard SchrÃűder, Martin Schulz)

2. Who is currently the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund? (**Christine Lagarde**, Ban Ki Moon, Janet Yellen, Silvio Berlusconi or Theresa May)

3. What job or political office does John Roberts now hold? (options: Attorney General, **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**, White House Chief of Staff, Deputy Attorney General or Speaker of the House of Representatives

4. What does the term âĂIJCommon CoreâĂİ refer to? (options: A plan to make English the official language; **School curriculum standards for language and math**. An international treaty for dealing with global climate change, A set of nutrition standards for school lunches or An international peace treaty)

5. How long is the term of office for a senator in the United States Senate? (options: 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years or **6 years**

6. Who is the current prime minister of Israel? (options: **Benjamin Netanyahu**, Shimon Peres, Ariel Sharon, Hassan Rouhani or Recep Erdogan)

7. : Who is the current United States Secretary of Education? (options: Rex Tillerson, **Betsy Devos**, Kellyanne Conway, Nikki Haley or James Mattis)

8. Who is this? - (picture showing Antonin Scalia) (options: **Antonin Scalia**, Anthony Kennedy, Clarence Thomas or John Roberts

9. Which party currently controls the House of Representatives? (answer: participants are required to write down their own answer)

10. On which of the following does the U.S. federal government currently spend the least? (options; **Foreign aid**, Medicare, National defense or Social Security)

We coded each item as a dummy variable indicating if a correct (1) or incorrect (0) response is given. Supplementary Table 41 shows the tetrachoric correlations between the political knowledge items: generally the responses correlated modestly to high with ech other. We created an additive scale of political knowledge. We recoded this scale to range from the lowest observed knowledge in the sample (0) to the highest observed knowledge in the sample (1) (M=.54, SD=.26, α=.67, Min=0, Max=1).

To create an index of political sophistication we first calculated the correlation between interest in politics and political knowledge (r=.41, 95%CI[.29, .52], t(196)=6.27, p<.001). We pre-registered to treat knowledge and interest as two separate indices of sophistication if the correlation would be lower then .5 (see pre-analysis plan). As such we proceed in this way.

To test whether the associations between conservatism and the indices of threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity are stronger among the sophisticated, we perform a next set of analyses. Ideally, one would treat sophistication as a continuous variable but the sample size is relatively small. Therefore, we pre-registered to perform a median split and create dummy variables capturing knowledge and interest below and above the median. We then rerun our analyses for threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity and interact the indices of threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity with our variable capturing whether respondents have a low (0) or high (1) level of sophistication. If social conservatism is stronger associated with threat sensitivity and/or disgust sensitivity, then we should expect to see a statistically significant and positively

Supplementary Table 41. *Pre-registered replication: Tetrachoric Correlations Political Knowledge*

	PK1	PK2	PK3	PK4	PK5	PK6	PK7	PK8	PK9	PK10
PK1	1.00	0.26	0.55	0.55	0.42	0.61	0.53	0.48	0.16	0.27
PK2		1.00	0.37	0.29	0.23	0.38	0.20	0.07	0.27	-0.07
PK3			1.00	0.25	0.45	0.39	0.09	-0.12	0.26	0.15
PK4				1.00	0.25	0.31	0.50	0.18	0.32	0.35
PK5					1.00	0.30	0.11	0.33	0.34	0.30
PK6						1.00	0.35	0.45	0.08	0.17
PK7							1.00	0.37	0.06	0.48
PK8								1.00	0.04	0.07
PK9									1.00	0.39
PK10										1.00

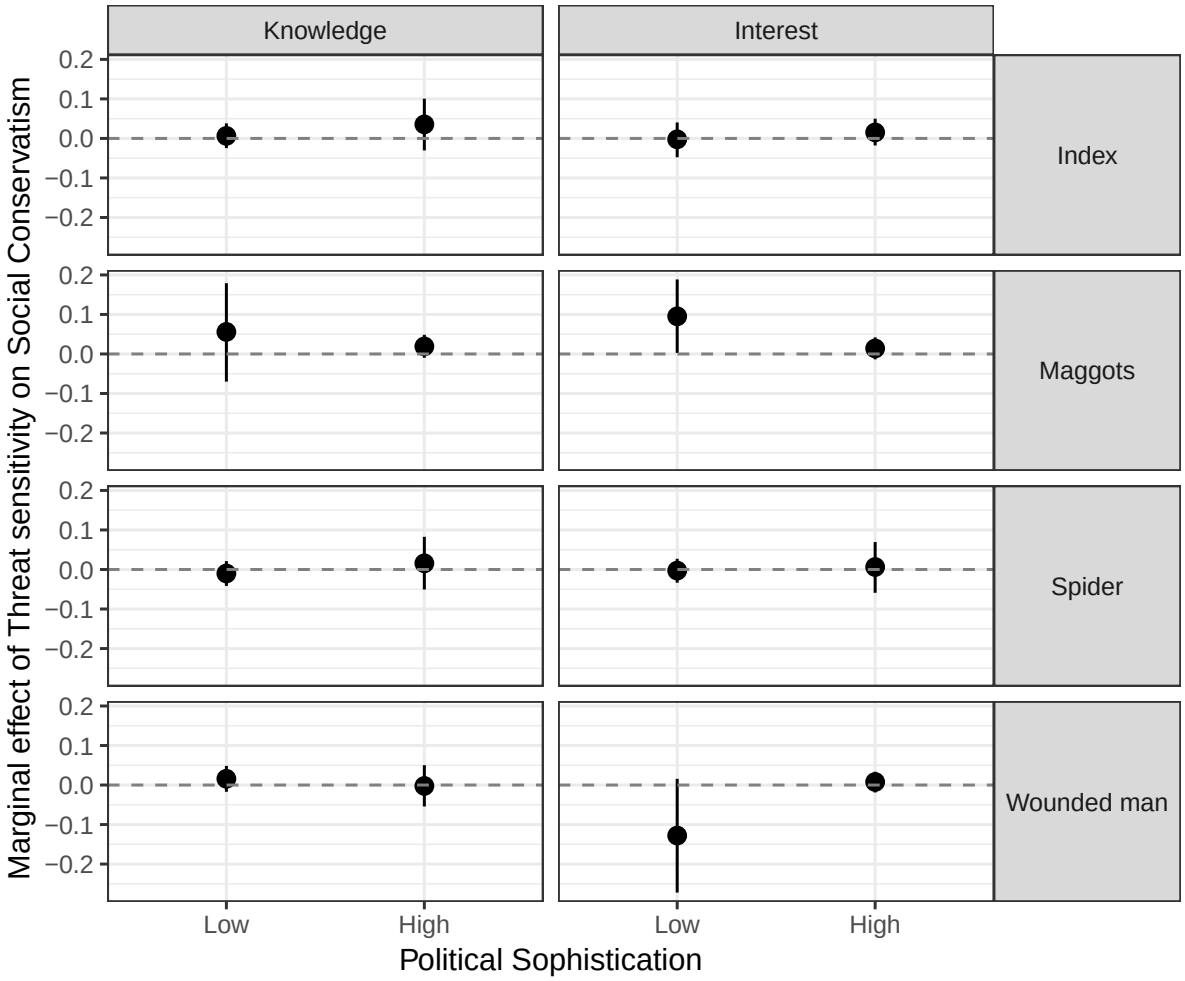
signed interaction effect. If social conservatism is generally associated with threat sensitivity and/or disgust sensitivity, then we should expect to see no significant interaction effect.

If economic conservatism is generally associated with threat sensitivity and/or disgust sensitivity, then we should expect to see a statistically significant and positively signed interaction effect. If economic conservatism is generally not associated with threat sensitivity and disgust sensitivity, then we should expect to see no significant interaction effect.

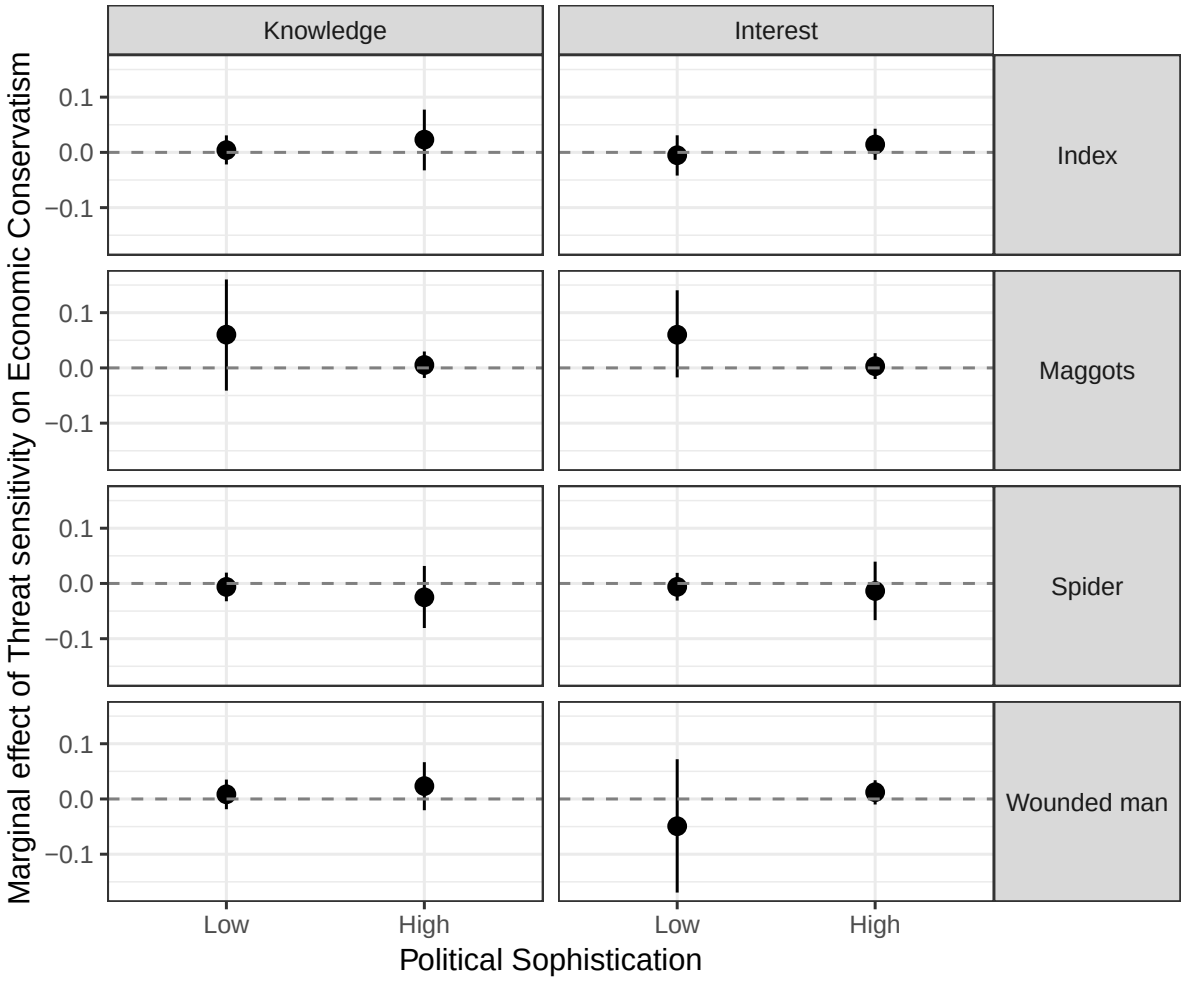
We start with our models from the direct replication. In Supplementary Figure 23 we plot the associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism among respondents that score high (i.e., above the median) and low (i.e., below the median) on political knowledge (left-hand panel, top row) and political interest (right-hand panel, top row). As can be seen from Supplementary Figure 23, the associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism are not conditional upon the level of sophistication as the point estimates are all very close to zero, the confidence intervals overlap with zero and none of the effects achieves statistical significance at conventional levels ($p<.05$). A similar conclusion is reached for the models where we use the response to a specific image (row 2-4). We also do not find that threat sensitivity is stronger associated with economic conservatism among those that score high on political knowledge or interest (see Supplementary Figure 24).

We also reran these models for the pre-registered extensions and do not find any evidence that threat sensitivity is positively associated with social conservatism (Supplementary Figure 25) or economic conservatism (Supplementary Figure 26). Similarly, we fail to find evidence that disgust sensitivity is stronger associated with social conservatism (Supplementary Figure 27) or economic conservatism (Supplementary Figure 28) among the more sophisticated.

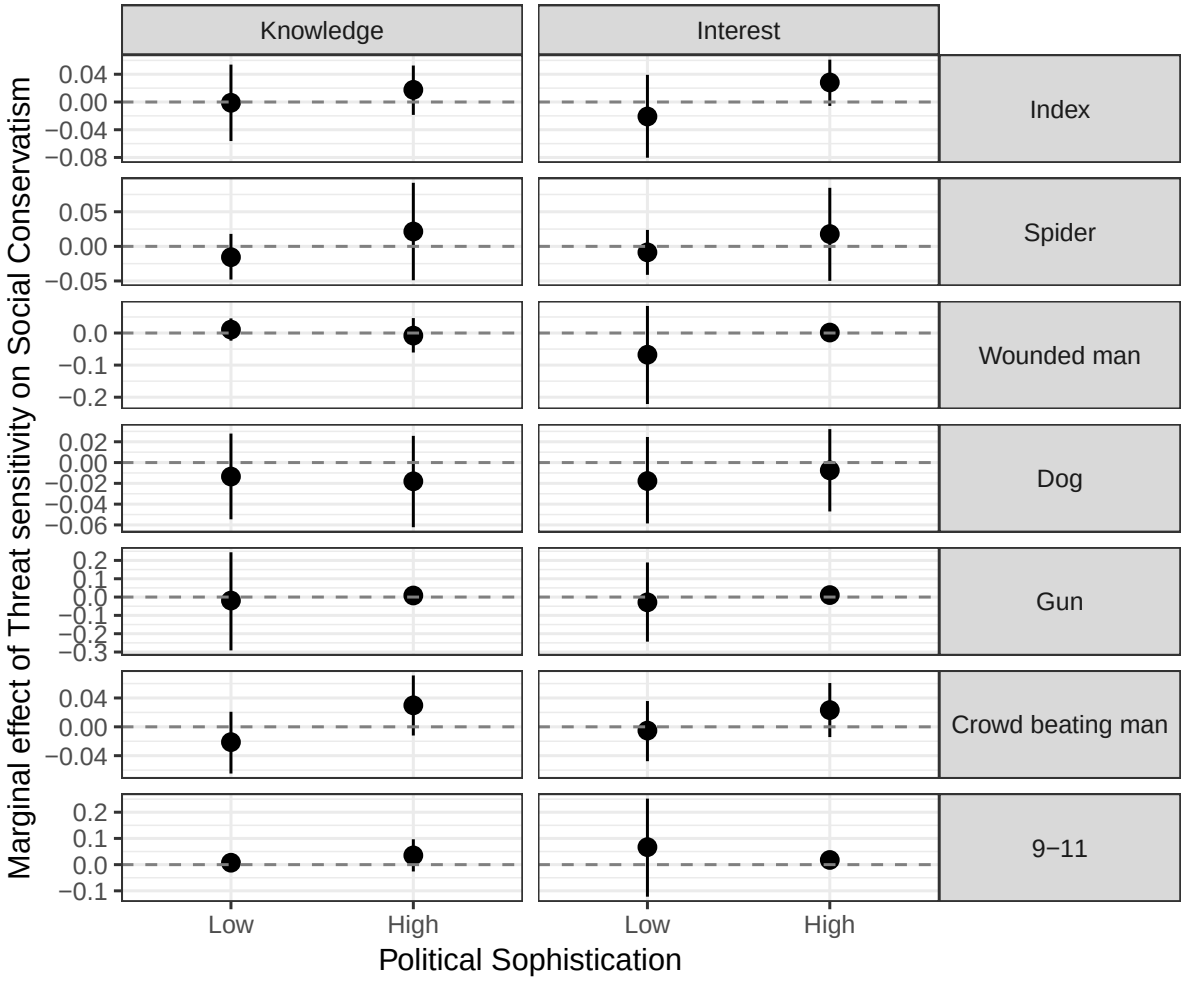
To conclude, our results do not provide evidence that threat sensitivity is especially associated with social conservatism among those that have more political knowledge or are more interested in politics.



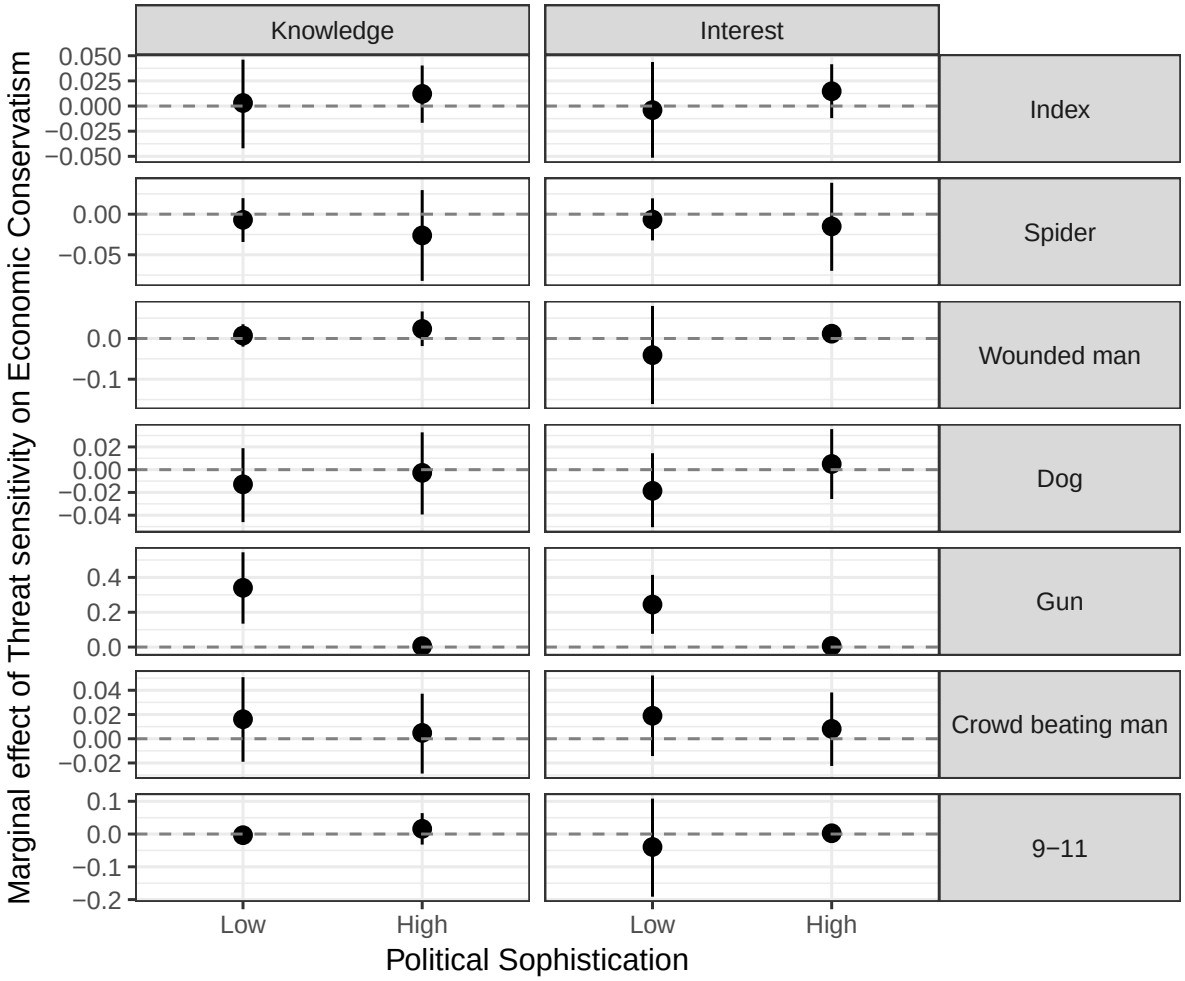
Supplementary Figure 23. Direct replication: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190), Maggots (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191), Spider (Knowledge N=188; Interest =190) and Wounded man (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



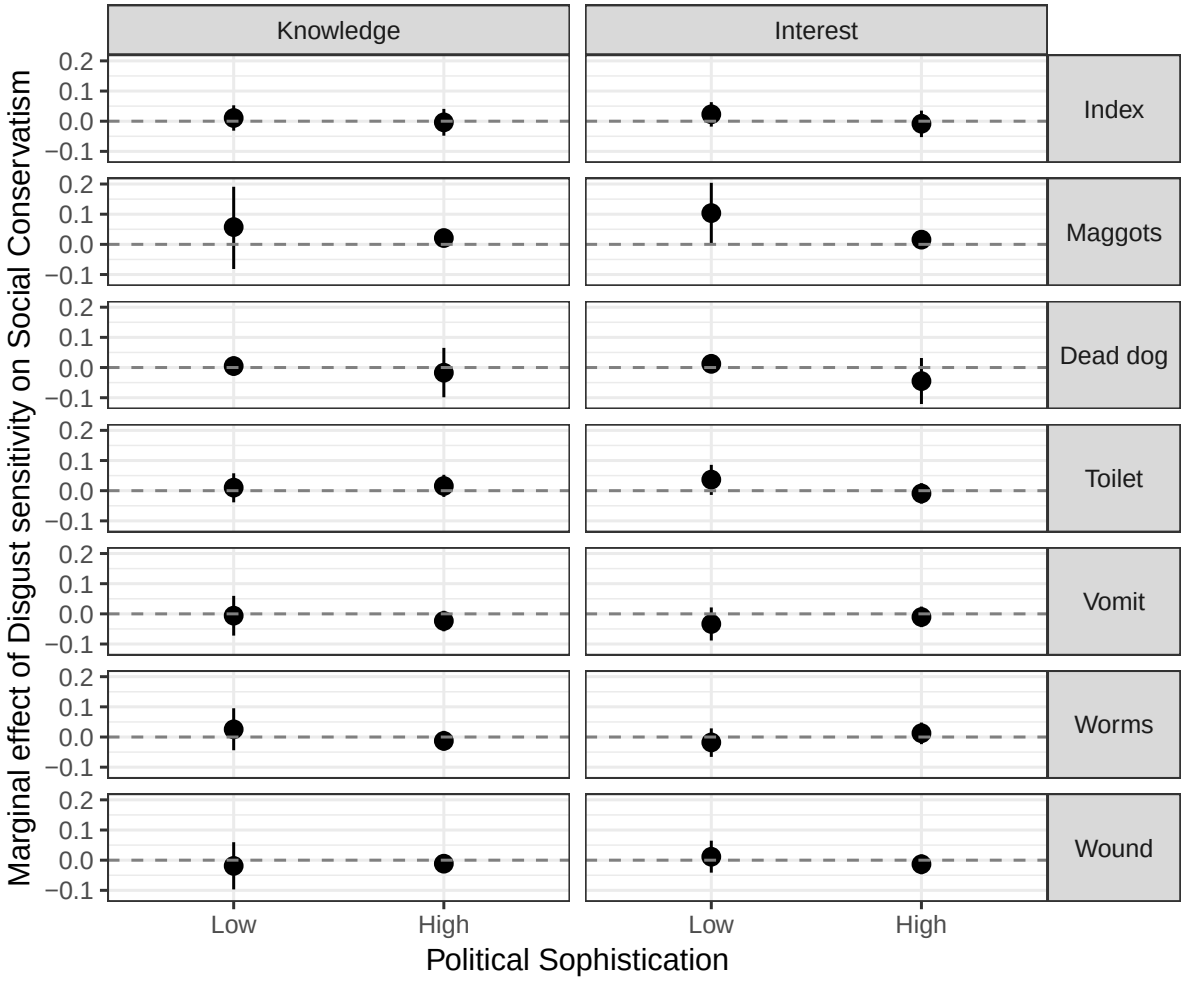
Supplementary Figure 24. Direct replication: Associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190), Maggots (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191), Spider (Knowledge N=188; Interest =190) and Wounded man (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



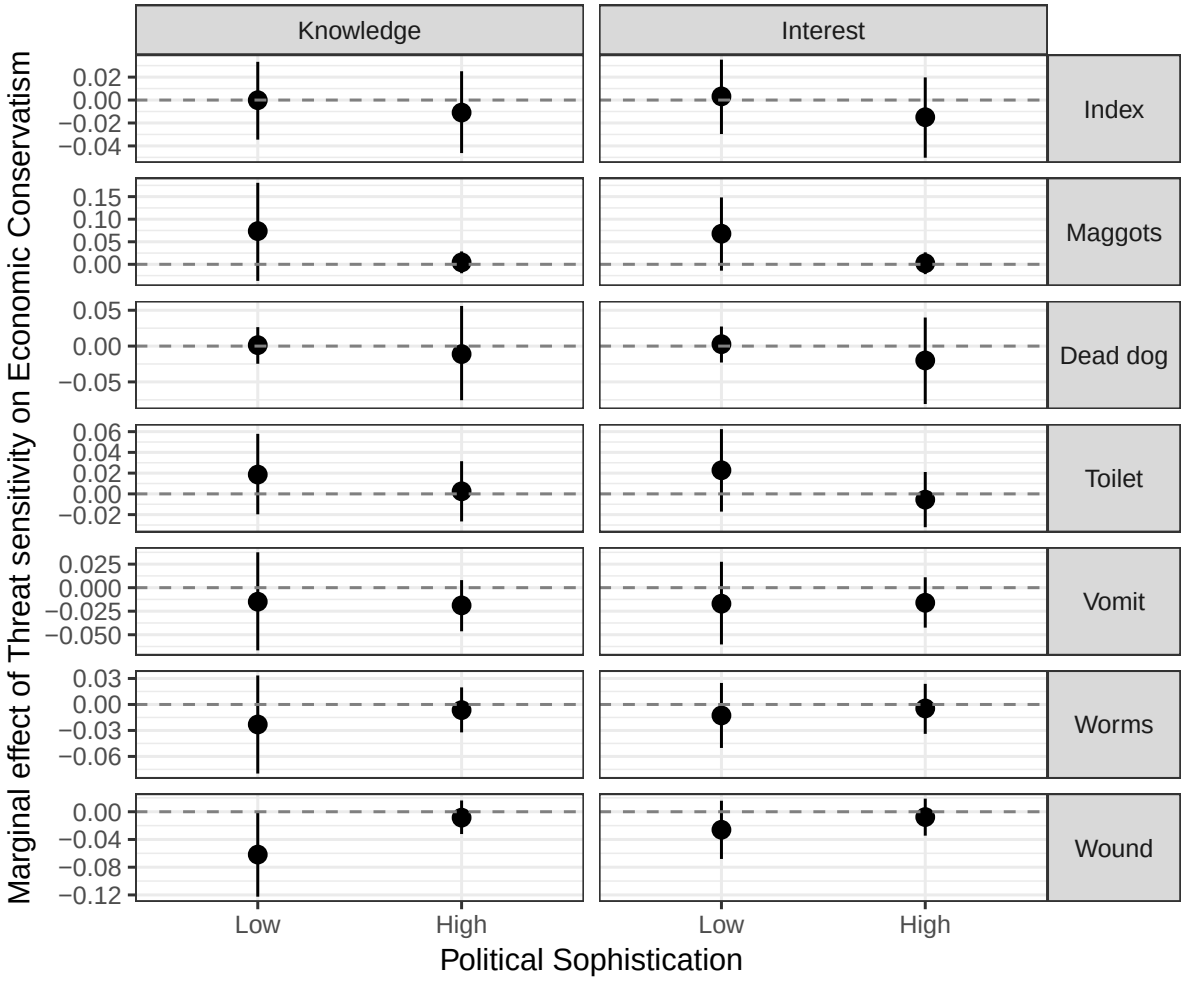
Supplementary Figure 25. Pre-registered extension: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the index (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190), Spider (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190), Wounded man (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191), Dog (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191], Gun (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191), Crowd beating a man (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190) and 9-11 (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 26. Pre-registered extension: Associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the index (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190), Spider (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190), Wounded man (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191), Dog (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191], Gun (Knowledge N=189; Interest=191), Crowd beating a man (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190) and 9-11 (Knowledge N=188; Interest=190) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 27. Pre-registered extension: Associations between disgust sensitivity and social conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of disgust sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the index (Knowledge N=188; Interest N=190), Maggots (Knowledge N=188; Interest N=190), Dead dog (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191), Toilet (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191), Vomit (Knowledge N=188; Interest N=190), Worms (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191), Wound (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 28. Pre-registered extension: Associations between disgust sensitivity and economic conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of disgust sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the index (Knowledge N=188; Interest N=190), Maggots (Knowledge N=188; Interest N=190), Dead dog (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191), Toilet (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191), Vomit (Knowledge N=188; Interest N=190), Worms (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191), Wound (Knowledge N=189; Interest N=191) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Conceptual replication US. In the conceptual replication in the US political interest was measured among a subsample of the respondents (N=247) using the question "Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time (3), some of the time (2), only now and then (1), or hardly at all (0)?". We recoded the scale to range from hardly any interest (0) to very interested (1; M=.42, SD=.33).

To test whether the associations between conservatism and the indices of threat sensitivity are stronger among the sophisticated, we perform a next set of analyses. Ideally, one would treat interest as a continuous variable but the sample size is relatively small. Therefore, we perform a median split and create dummy variables capturing interest below and above the median. We then rerun our analyses for threat sensitivity and interact the indices of threat sensitivity with our variable capturing whether respondents have a low (0) or high (1) level of interest. If social conservatism is stronger associated with threat sensitivity among the political interested, then we should expect to see a statistically significant and positively signed interaction effect. This would result in a statistically significant marginal effect of threat sensitivity on social conservatism among those respondents that score higher on political interest. If social conservatism is generally associated with threat sensitivity, then we should expect to see no significant interaction effect.

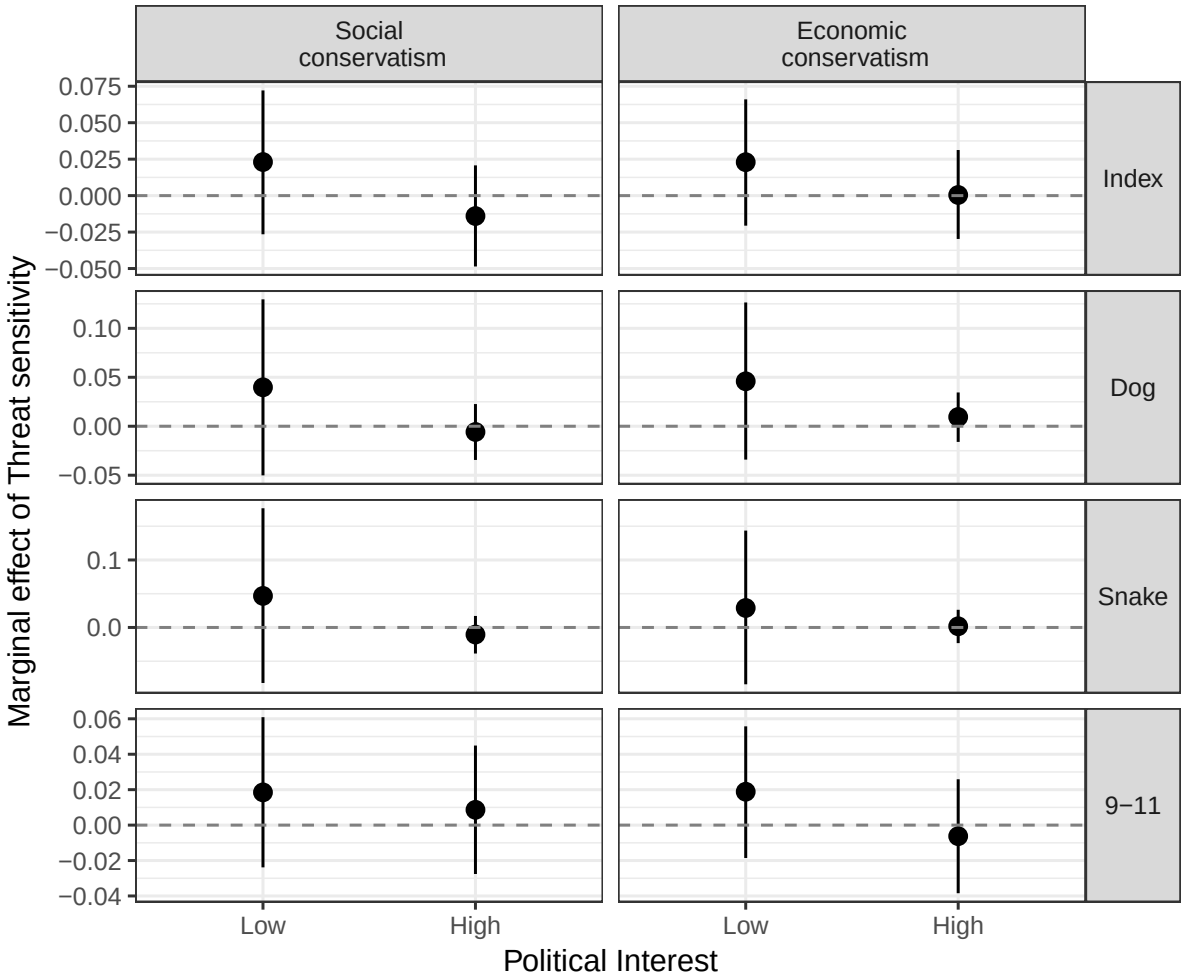
In the top panel of Supplementary Figure 29 we plot the associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism among respondents that score high (i.e., above the median) and low (i.e., below the median) on political interest. As can be seen from Supplementary Figure 29, the associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism are not conditional upon the level of sophistication as the point estimates are all very close to zero, the confidence intervals overlap with zero and none of the effects achieves statistical significance at conventional levels ($p<.05$). We find similar results for social conservatism in the bottom panel of Supplementary Figure 29.

Conceptual replication NL. Finally, in the conceptual replication in the Netherlands we measured political knowledge and political interest. Knowledge was measured using three items. We summed the correct answers on the three items – see below – into an index of political knowledge that was recoded to range from 0 to 1 (M=.54, SD=.28). Political interest was measured using the question: "On a scale from 1 to 7, how interested would you say you are in politics? (1 = totally uninterested; 7 = very interested)." We recoded the scale to range from not interested (0) to very interested (1; M=.52, SD=.28).

- "How long is the official term of a member of the Lower Chamber?" (correct answer = 4 years)
- "Which party has at the moment the most seats in the Lower Chamber?" (correct answer = VVD)
- "Who has been the chairman of the European Parliament in the last two years?" (correct answer = Martin Schulz).

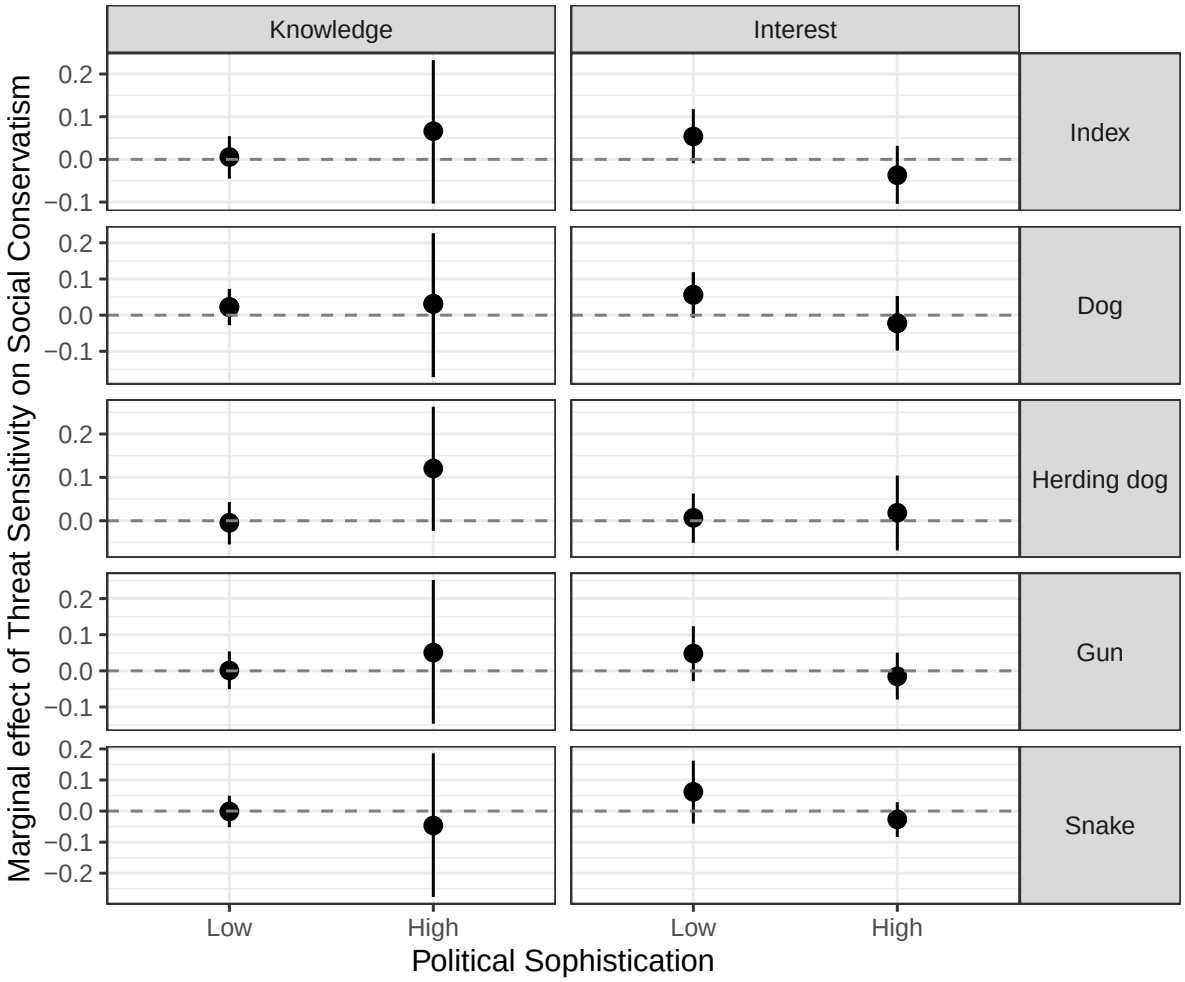
Political knowledge and interest were positively correlated with each other (r=.47, 95%CI[.29, .63, t(79)=4.79, $p<.001$). Following the pre-registered analyses for our US study, we analyze political knowledge and interest as two separate indicators of political sophistication. We split knowledge and interest at the median to compare those low and high on political sophistication.

The results for social conservatism are projected in Supplementary Figure 30: in the top-row we show that the association between threat sensitivity – or any of the separate images –

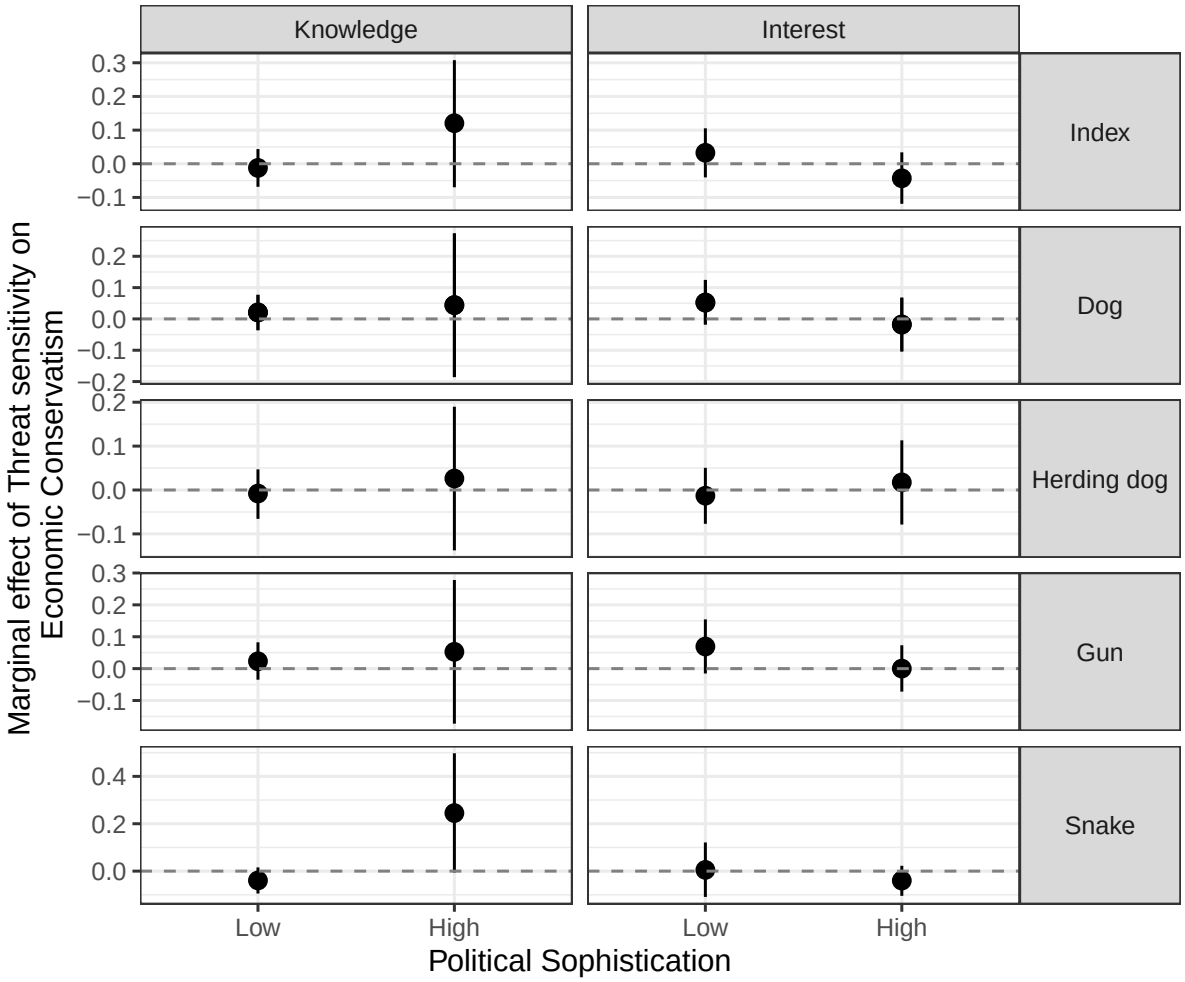


Supplementary Figure 29. Conceptual replication US: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism as well as economic conservatism among those low and high on political interest. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (top panel) and economic conservatism (bottom panel) among those that score below or above the median on political interest. The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=185; Economic conservatism N=185), Dog (Social conservatism N=188; Economic conservatism N=188), Snake (Social conservatism N=186; Economic conservatism N=186) and 9-11 (Social conservatism N=187; Economic conservatism N=187) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

and social conservatism is not conditional upon the level of political interest. In the bottom row we show that we arrive at the same conclusions when we use political knowledge. The results for economic conservatism are provided in Supplementary Figure 31 and show that the association between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism is not conditional upon interest or knowledge.



Supplementary Figure 30. Conceptual replication NL: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70), Dog (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70), Herding dog (Knowledge N=70l Interest N=70), Gun (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70), Snake (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 31. Conceptual replication NL: Associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism among those low and high on political sophistication. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism among those that score below or above the median on political sophistication (knowledge or interest). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70), Dog (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70), Herding dog (Knowledge N=70l Interest N=70), Gun (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70), Snake (Knowledge N=70; Interest N=70) in separate rows Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

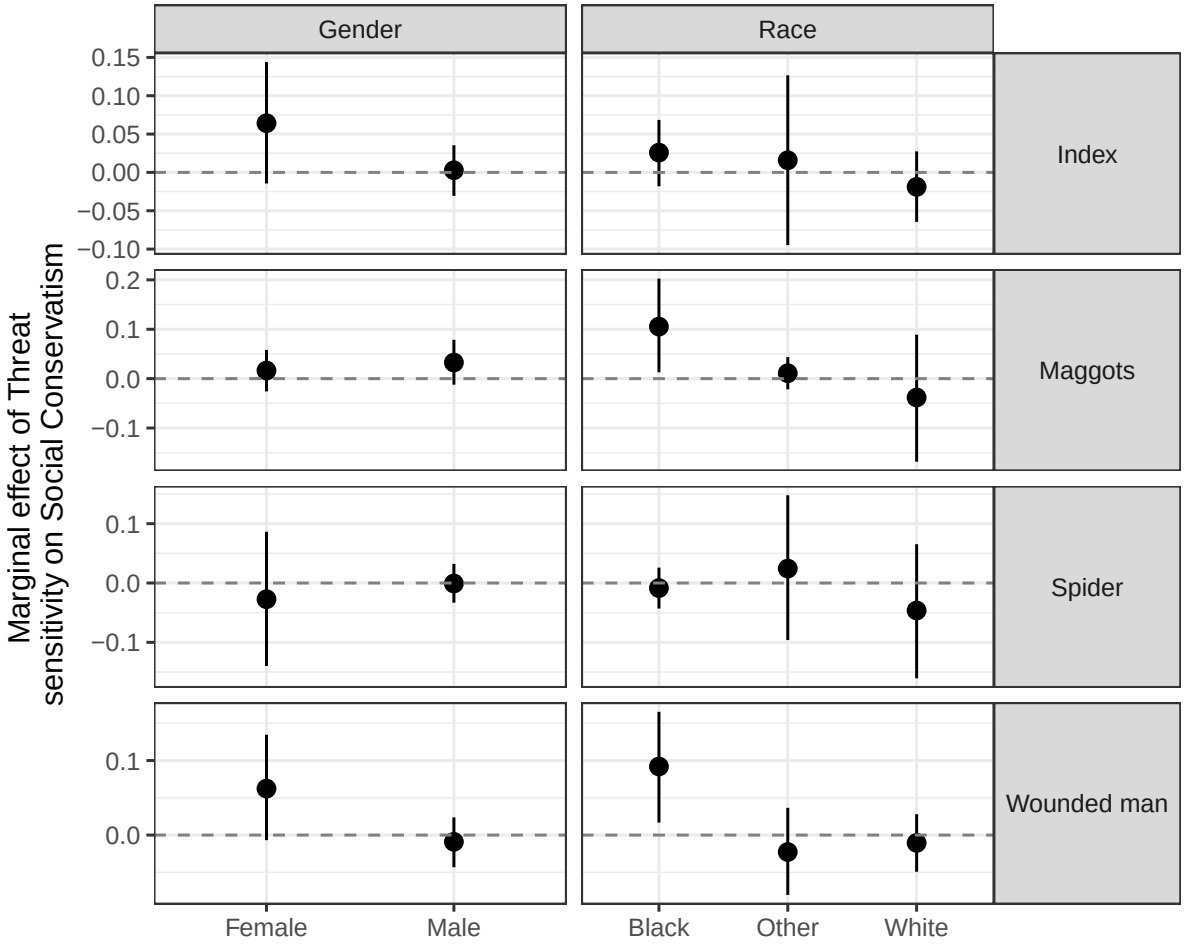
Q10: Are the results conditional on race, age or gender?

We pre-registered to test whether our results are conditional upon race. Specifically, we pre-registered to test whether the associations between conservatism and threat sensitivity and/or disgust sensitivity are similar for Whites, Blacks and people with other backgrounds – see Methods & Measures for the operationalization of race. We will test this for the pre-registered replication – and the extensions — as well as the conceptual replication in the U.S. We also test whether the associations between conservatism and threat sensitivity and/or disgust sensitivity are conditional upon gender (male, female or other) and age. For age we compare the young (23 and below) to the old (over 23)[19]. We test this for all our samples. We test both conditional associations by interacting threat sensitivity with a categorical variable capturing race or gender. We plot the marginal effect of threat sensitivity – captured using the index or the response to a particular image – among people who identify as White, Black or Another race. We repeat this model for gender, where calculate the marginal effects of threat sensitivity on conservatism among those that identify as Male, Female or as Other, and age (young vs. old).

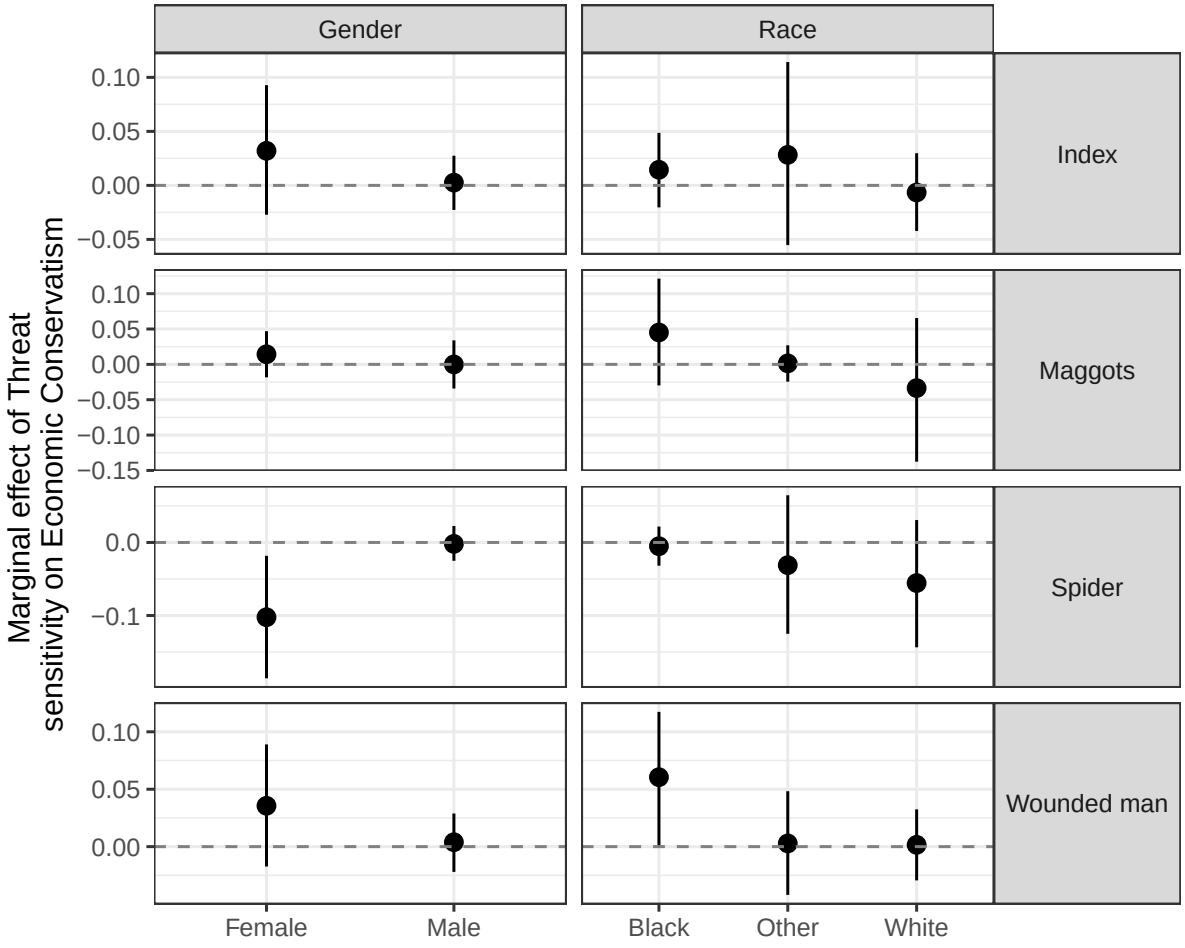
We find no evidence that the association between social or economic conservatism and threat or disgust sensitivity is conditional upon race or gender in the pre-registered replication (Supplementary Figure 32 and Supplementary Figure 33), the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (Supplementary Figure 34 and Supplementary Figure 35) and the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity (Supplementary Figure 36 and Supplementary Figure 37) or the conceptual replication in the US (Supplementary Figure 38 and Supplementary Figure 39).

In the Netherlands we did not measure race – there is arguably not a big distinction between different races as in the US – and therefore limit our analyses to gender. Supplementary Figure 40 shows that the associations between threat sensitivity and social as well as economic conservatism are not conditional upon the sex of the respondent.

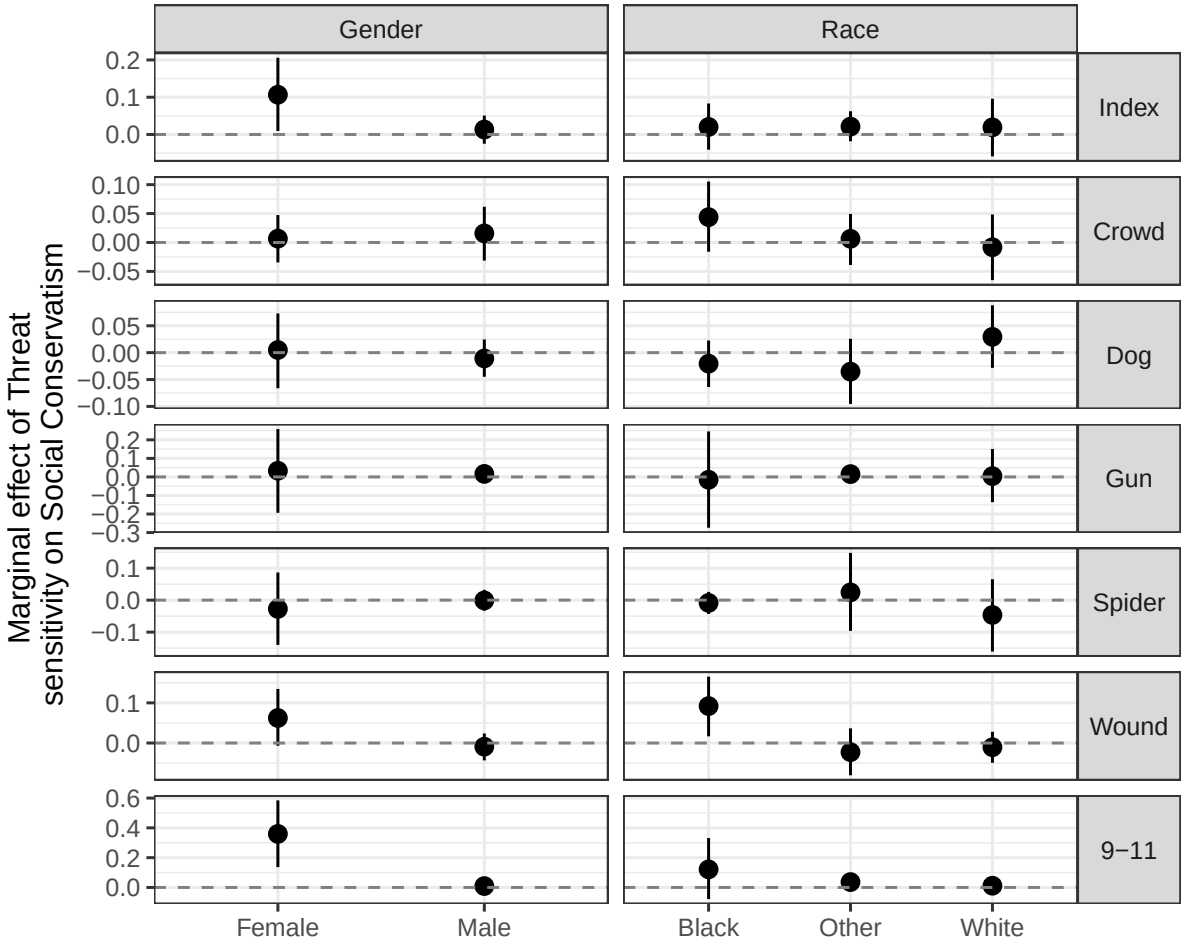
Turning to the age differences, we find no evidence that the association between threat sensitivity and conservatism is conditional upon age in the pre-registered replication (Supplementary Figure 41), the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (Supplementary Figure 42), the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity (Supplementary Figure 43), the conceptual replication in the US (Supplementary Figure 44) or the conceptual replication in the Netherlands (Supplementary Figure 45)



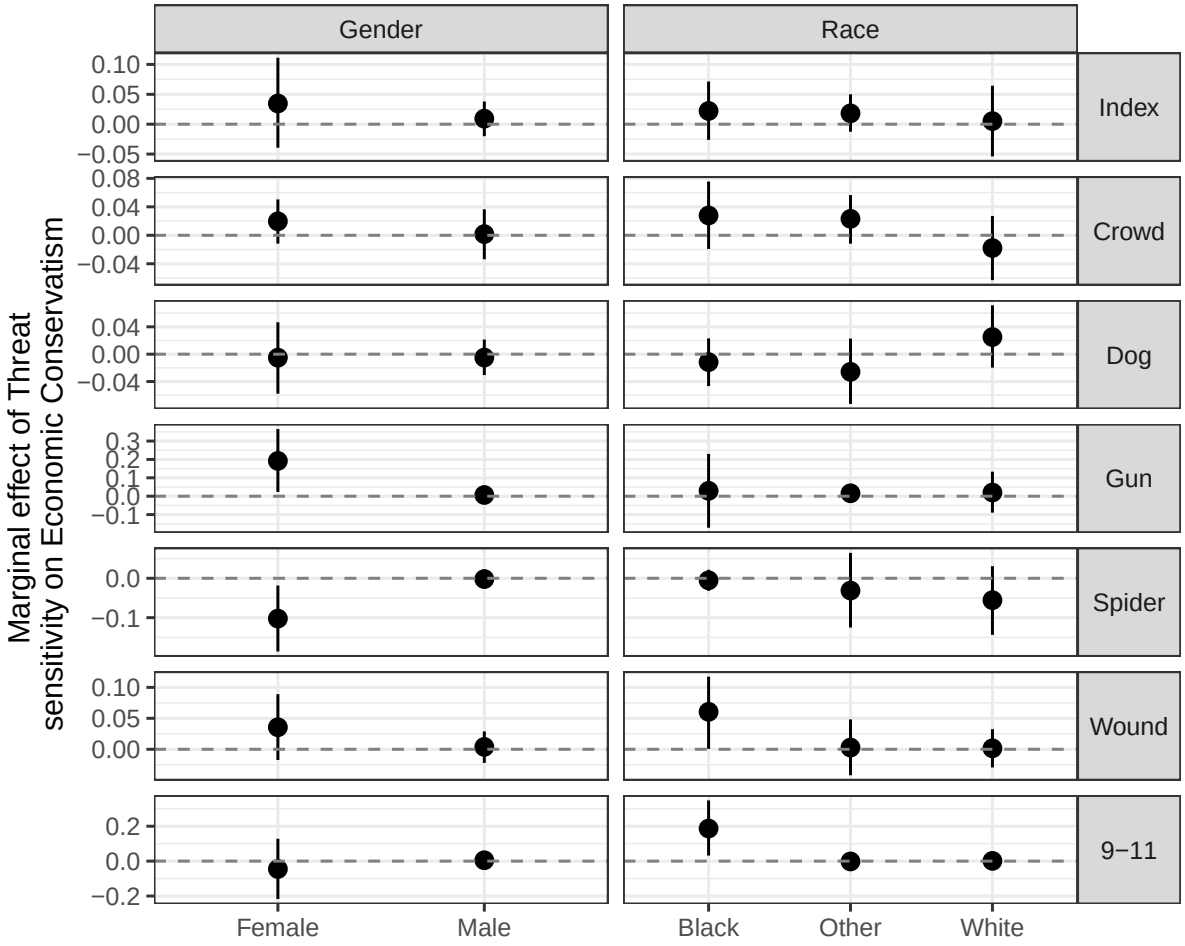
Supplementary Figure 32. Direct replication: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Maggots (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Spider (Gender N=192; Race N=192) and Wounded man (Gender N=192; Race N=192) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



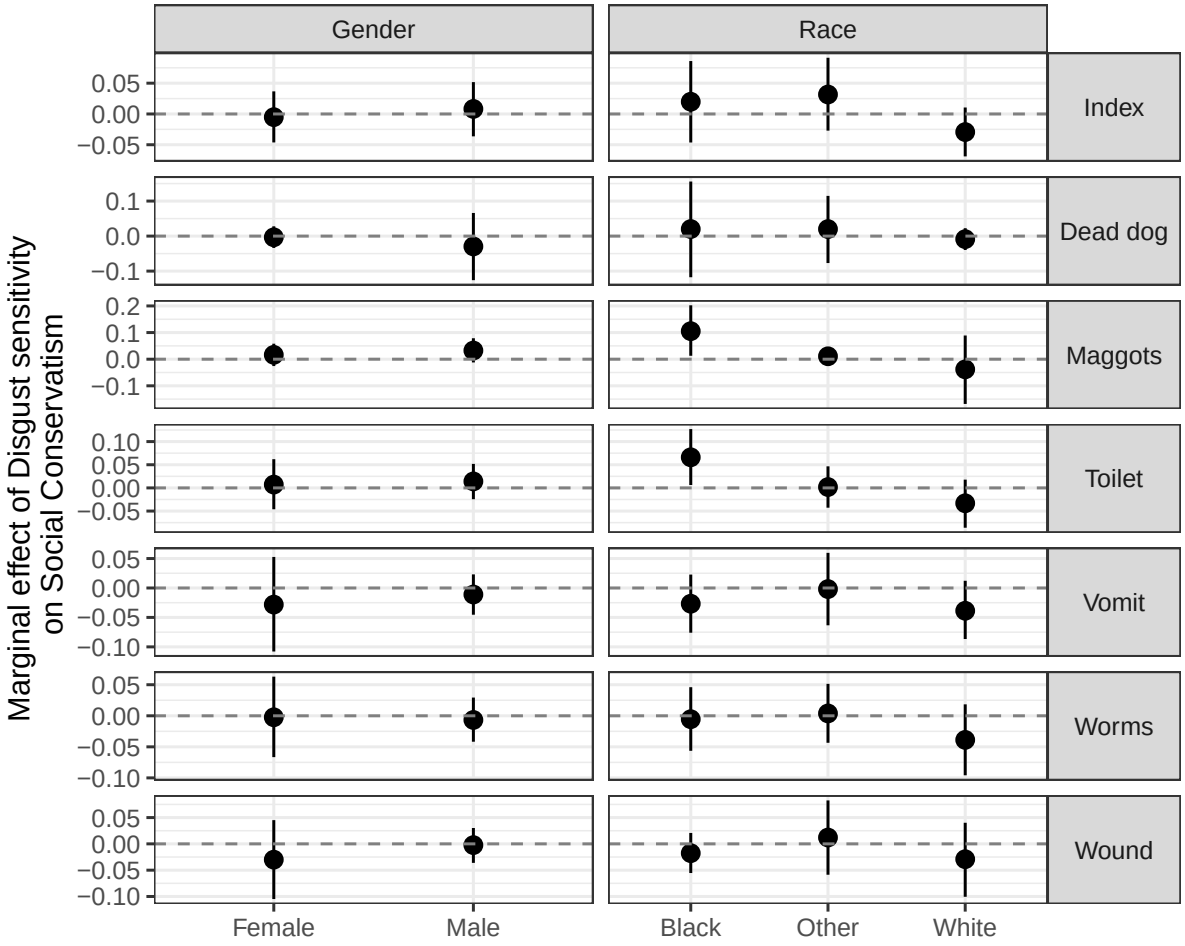
Supplementary Figure 33. Direct replication: Associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the index (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Maggots (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Spider (Gender N=192; Race N=192) and Wounded man (Gender N=192; Race N=192) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



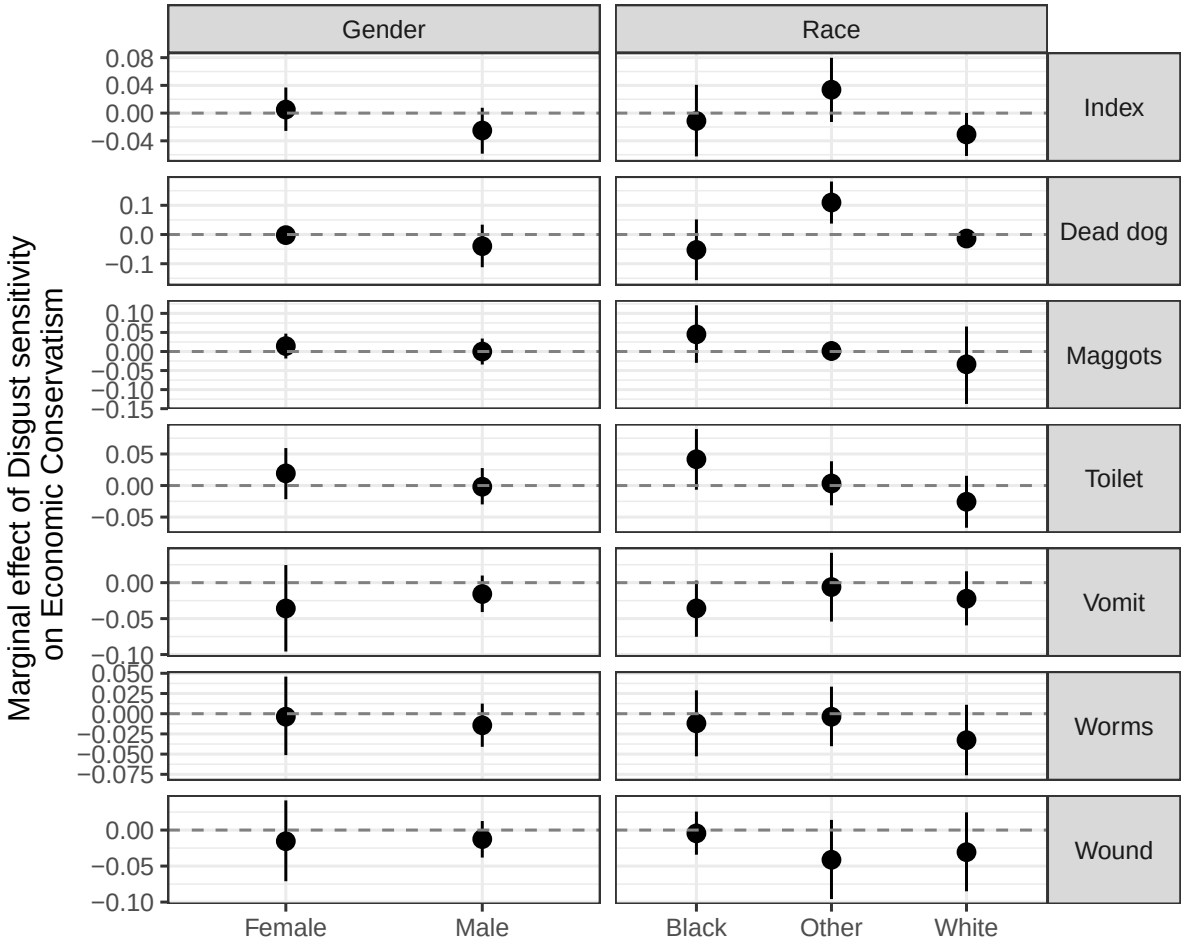
Supplementary Figure 34. Preregistered extensions: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Crowd (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Dog (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Gun (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Spider (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Wound (Gender N=191; Race N=191), 9-11 (Gender N=191; Race N=191) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



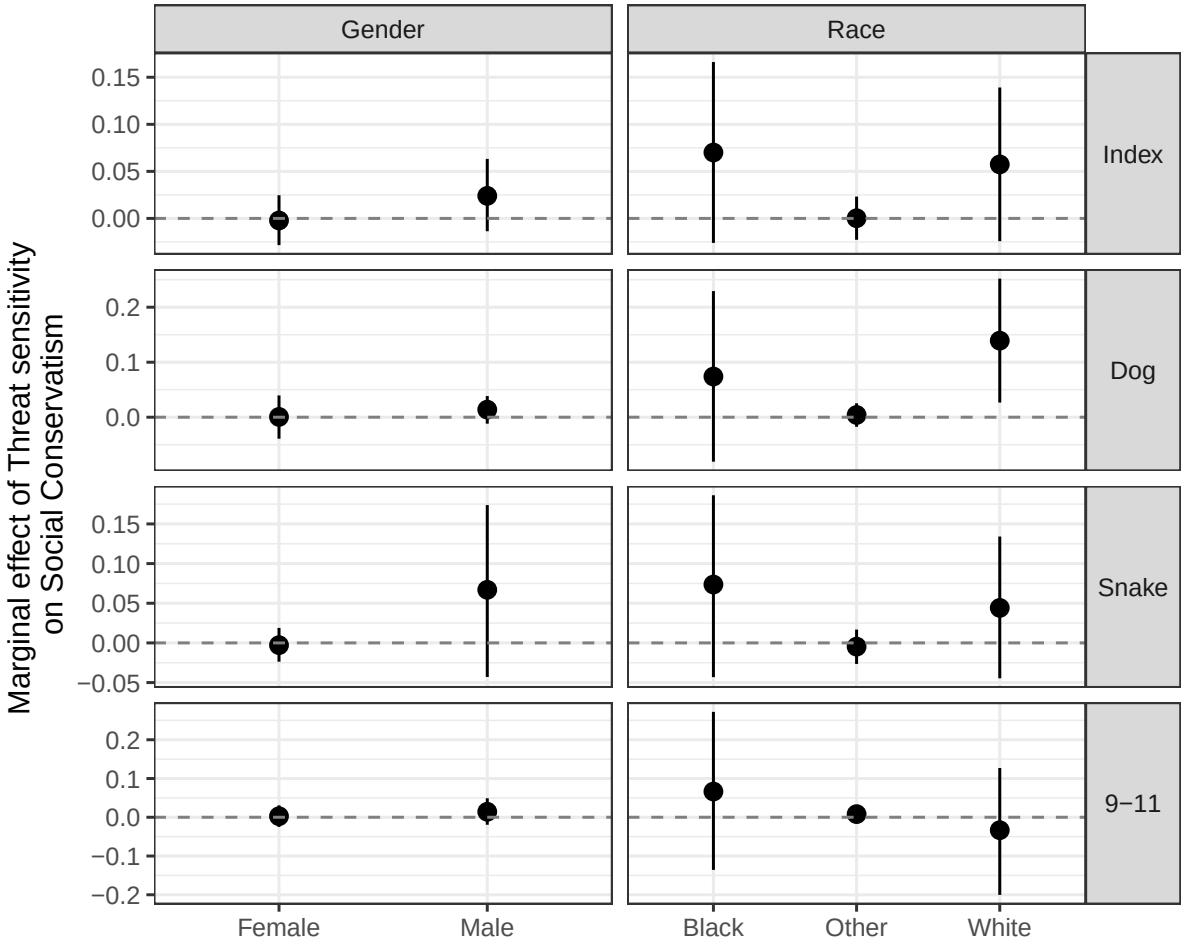
Supplementary Figure 35. Preregistered extensions: Associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Crowd (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Dog (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Gun (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Spider (Gender N=191; Race N=191), Wound (Gender N=191; Race N=191), 9-11 (Gender N=191; Race N=191) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



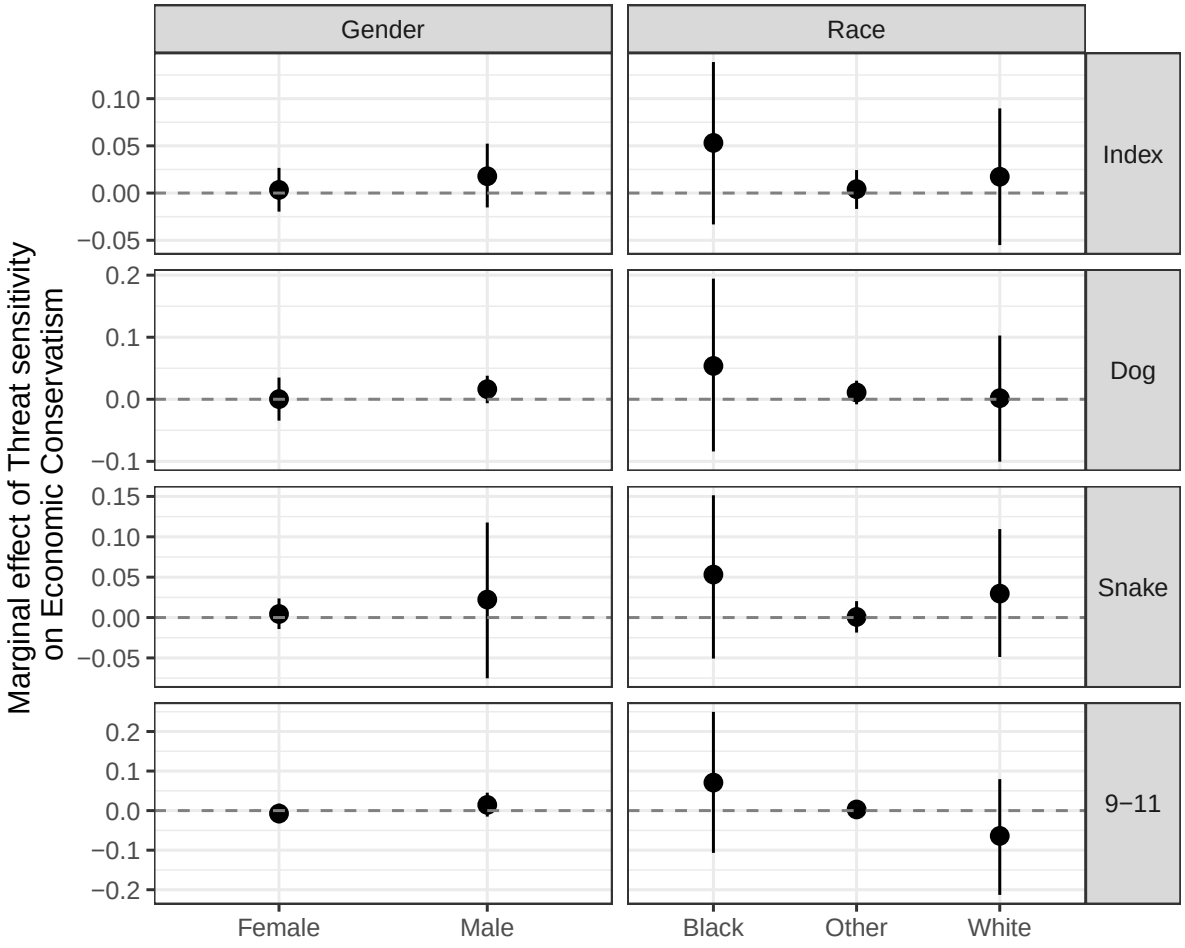
Supplementary Figure 36. Preregistered extensions: Associations between disgust sensitivity and social conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of disgust sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Dead dog (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Maggots (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Toilet (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Vomit (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Worms (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Wound (Gender N=192; Race N=192) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



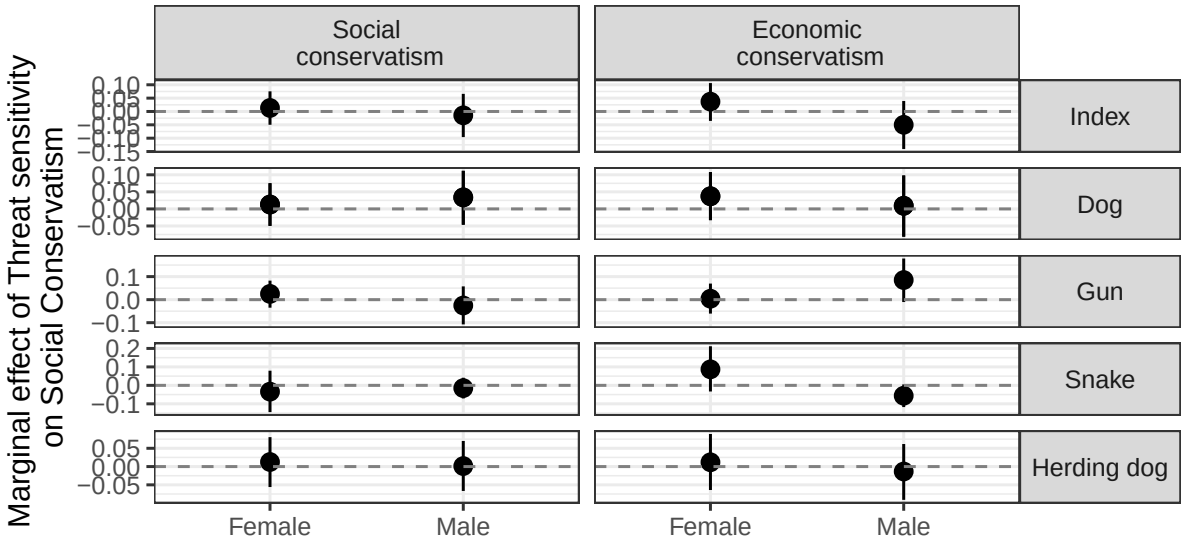
Supplementary Figure 37. Preregistered extensions: Associations between disgust sensitivity and economic conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of disgust sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Dead dog (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Maggots (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Toilet (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Vomit (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Worms (Gender N=192; Race N=192), Wound (Gender N=192; Race N=192) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



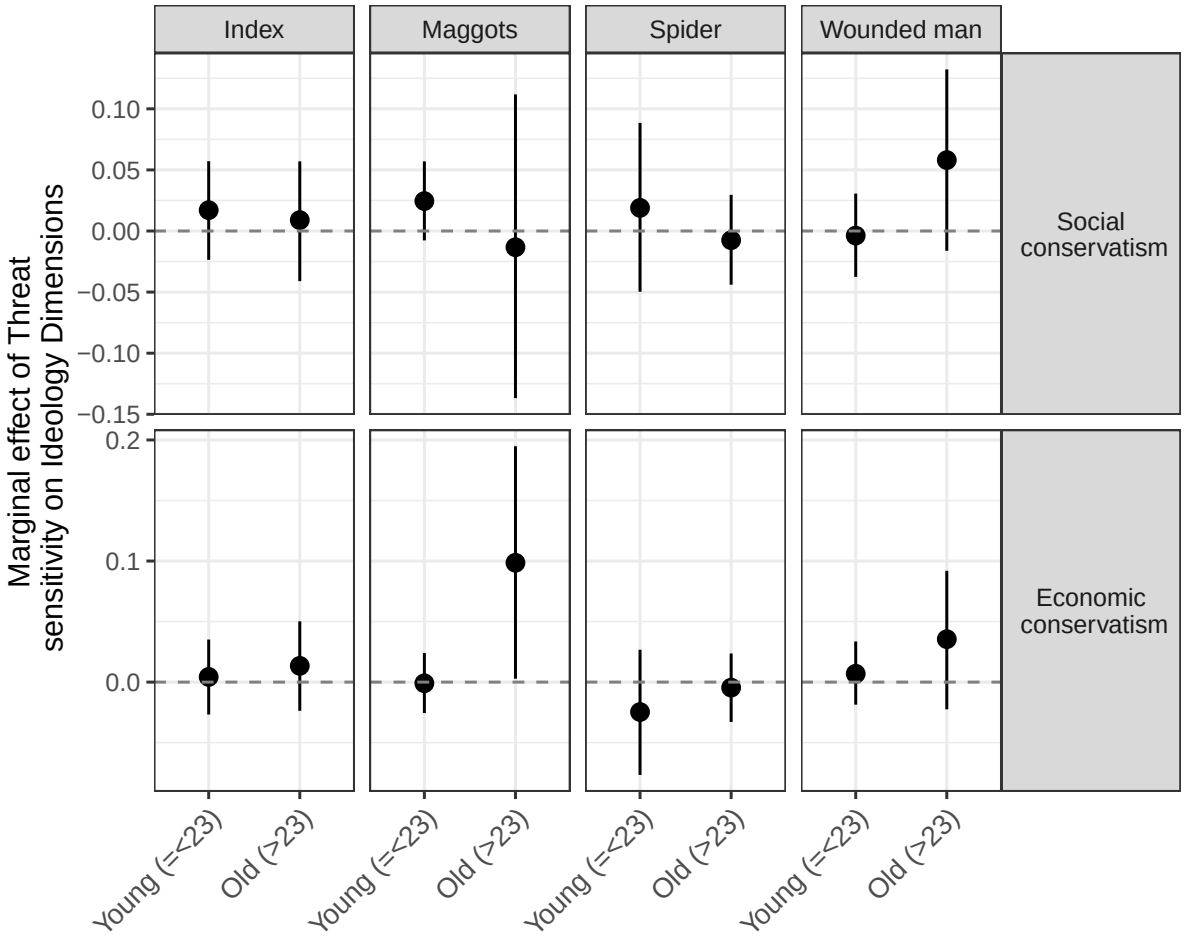
Supplementary Figure 38. Conceptual replication US: Associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=340; Race N=340), Dog (Gender N=340; Race N=340), Snake (Gender N=340; Race N=340) and 9-11 (Gender N=340; Race N=340) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



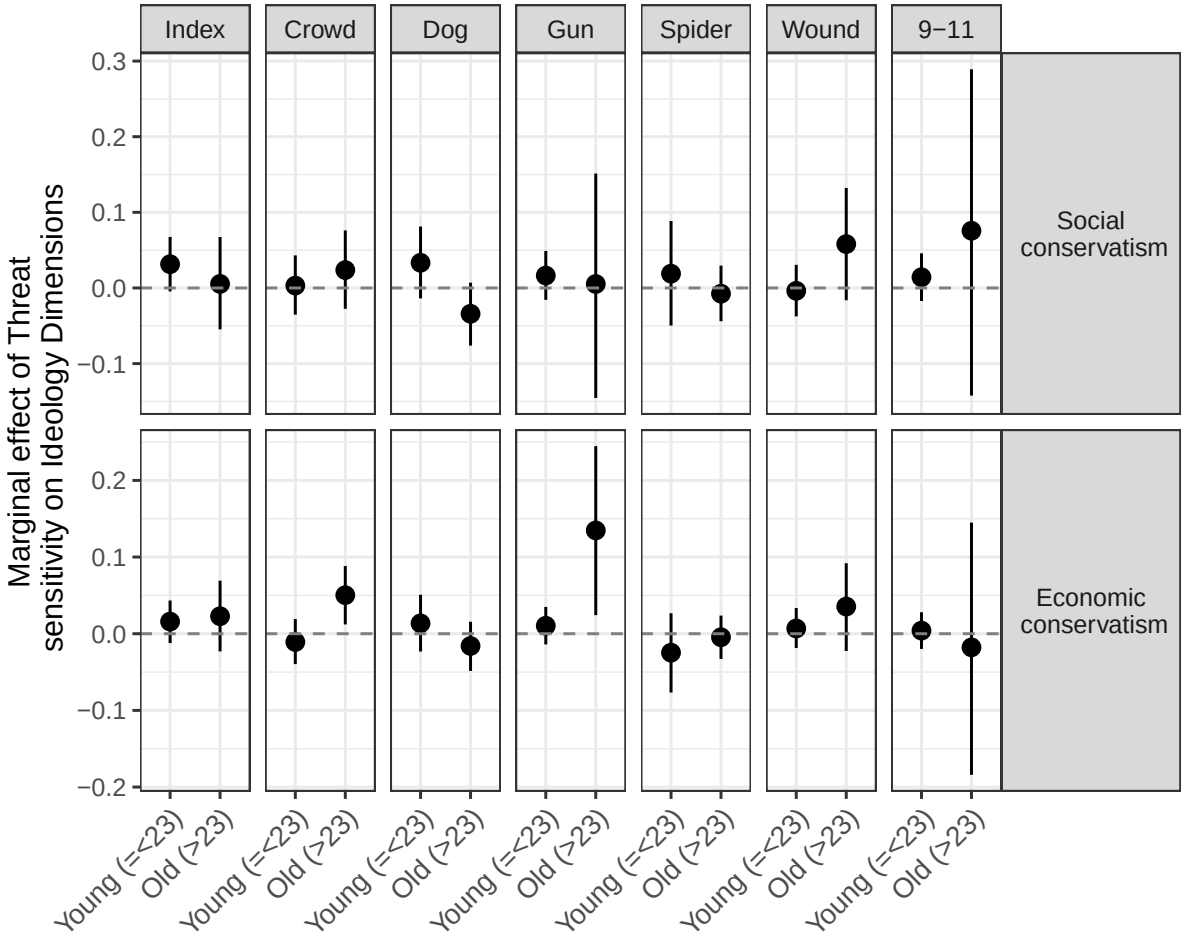
Supplementary Figure 39. Conceptual replication US: Associations between threat sensitivity and economic conservatism by gender and race. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on economic conservatism conditional upon gender (left-column panel) and race (right-hand column). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Gender N=340; Race N=340), Dog (Gender N=340; Race N=340), Snake (Gender N=340; Race N=340) and 9-11 (Gender N=340; Race N=340) in separate rows. For gender the results for the self-identified "other" gender are removed from the graph as the group is so small and the error bars necessarily very large, results can be derived from the replication files. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



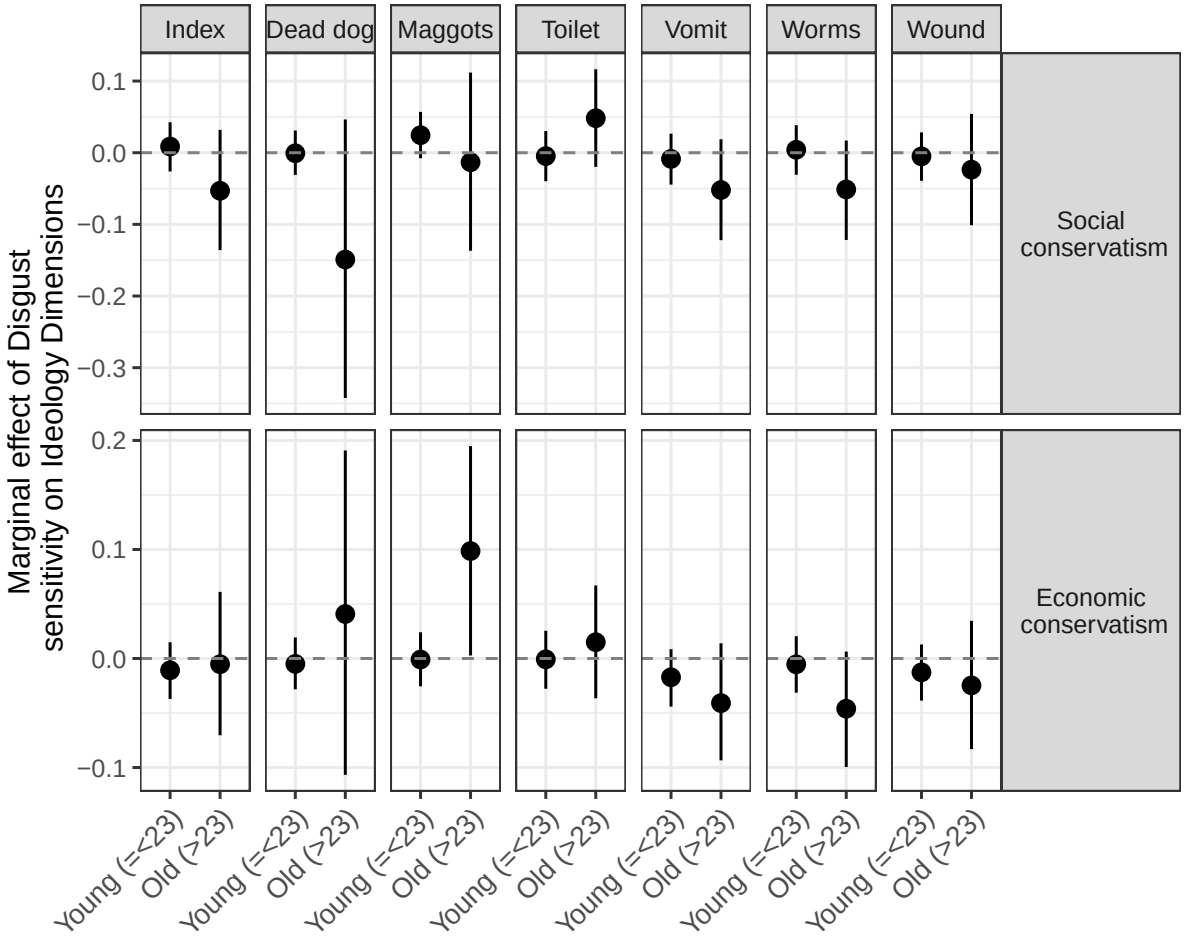
Supplementary Figure 40. Conceptual replication NL: Associations between threat sensitivity, social and economic conservatism by gender. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (left-hand panel) and economic conservatism (right-hand panel). The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70), Dog (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70), Gun (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70), Gun (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70) and Herding dog (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



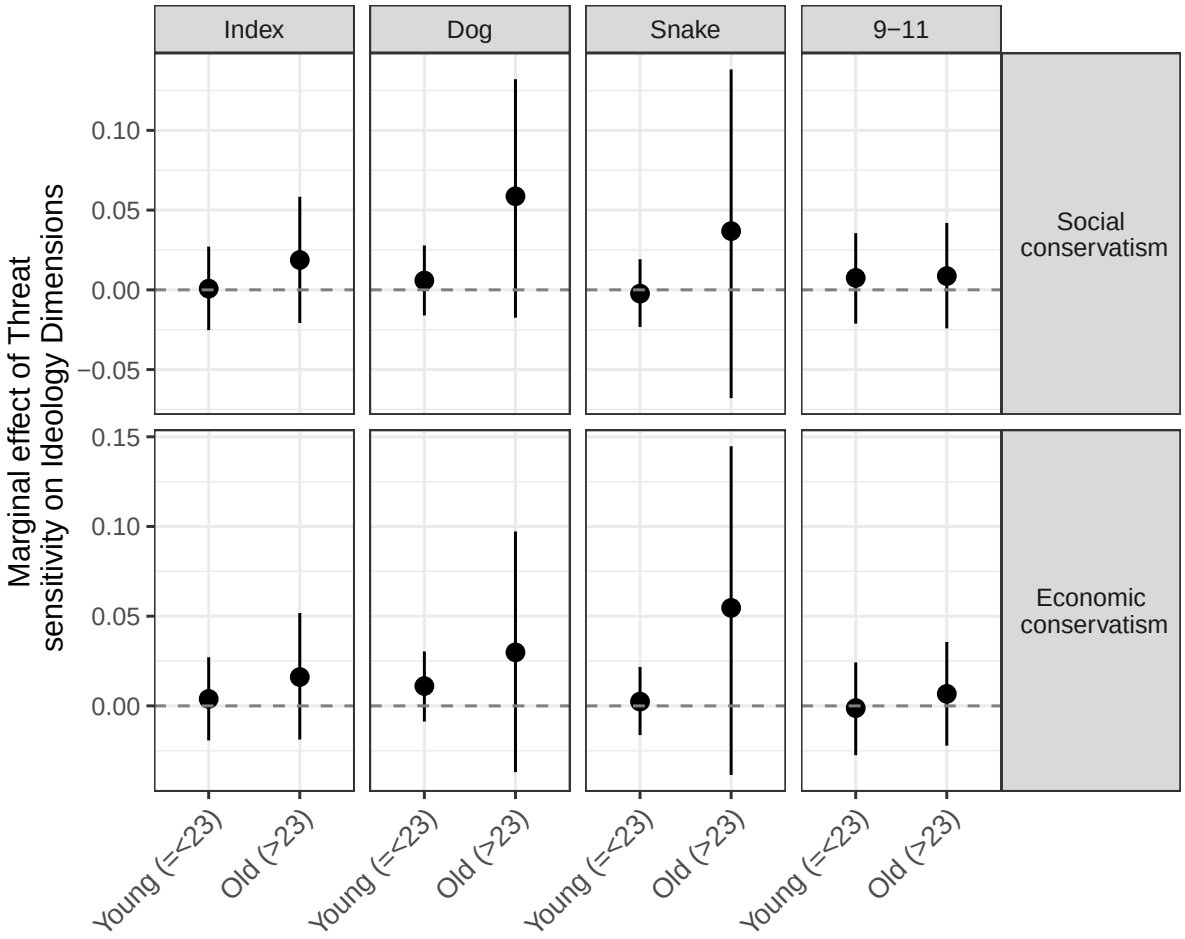
Supplementary Figure 41. Direct replication: Associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism by age. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (upper panel) and social conservatism (bottom panel) conditional upon age. The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Maggots (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Spider (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192) and Wounded man (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192) in separate columns. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



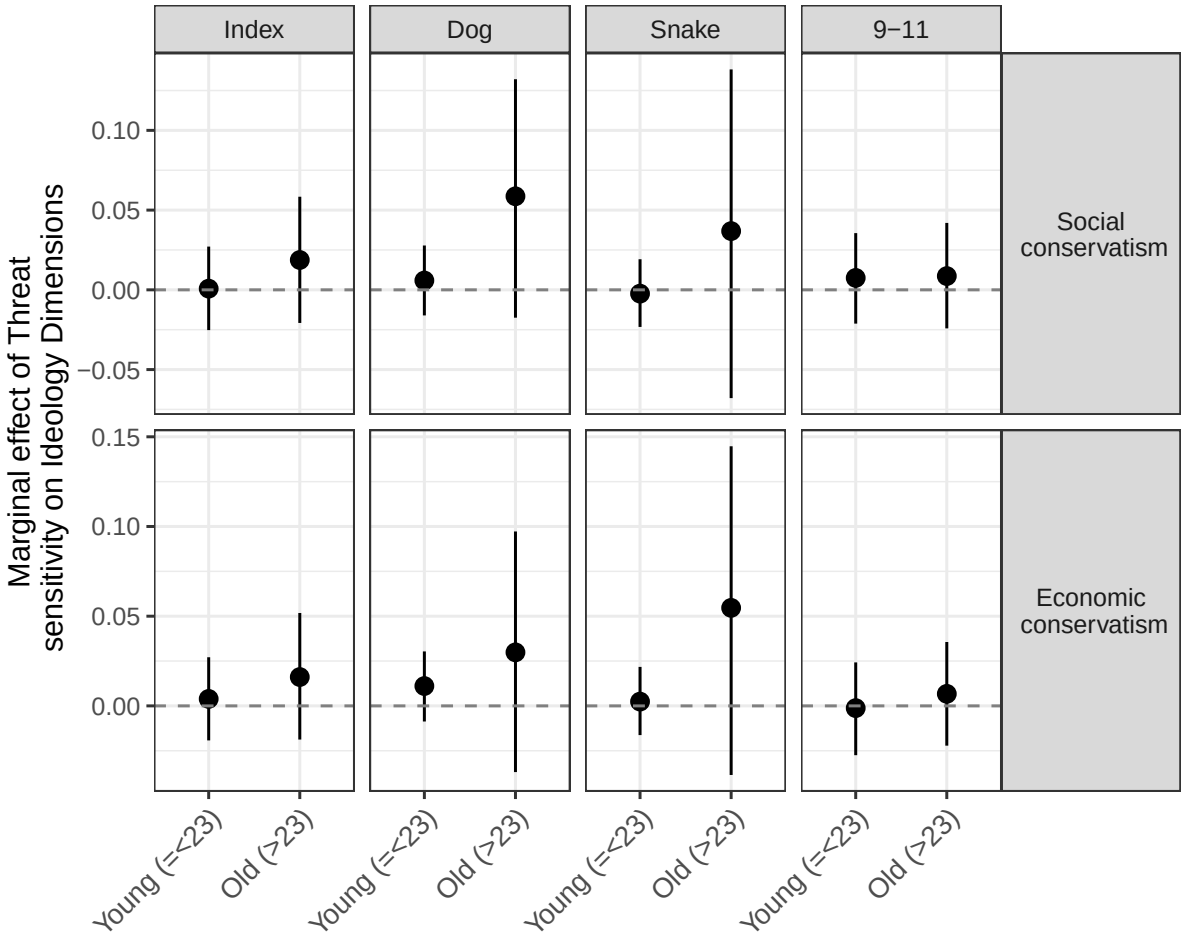
Supplementary Figure 42. Pre-registered extensions Threat sensitivity: Associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism by age. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (upper panel) and social conservatism (bottom panel) conditional upon age. The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191), Crowd (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191), Dog (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191), Gun (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191), Spider (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191), Wound (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191), 9-11 (Social conservatism N=191; Economic conservatism N=191) in separate rows. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 43. Pre-registered extensions Disgust sensitivity: Associations between disgust sensitivity and conservatism by age. Marginal effect of disgust sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (upper panel) and social conservatism (bottom panel) conditional upon age. The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Dead dog (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Maggots (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Toilet (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Vomit (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Worms (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192), Wound (Social conservatism N=192; Economic conservatism N=192) in separate columns. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 44. Conceptual replication US: Associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism by age. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (upper panel) and social conservatism (bottom panel) conditional upon age. The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=339; Economic conservatism N=339), Dog (Social conservatism N=339; Economic conservatism N=339), Snake (Social conservatism N=339; Economic conservatism N=339) and 9-11 (Social conservatism N=339; Economic conservatism N=339) in separate columns. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.



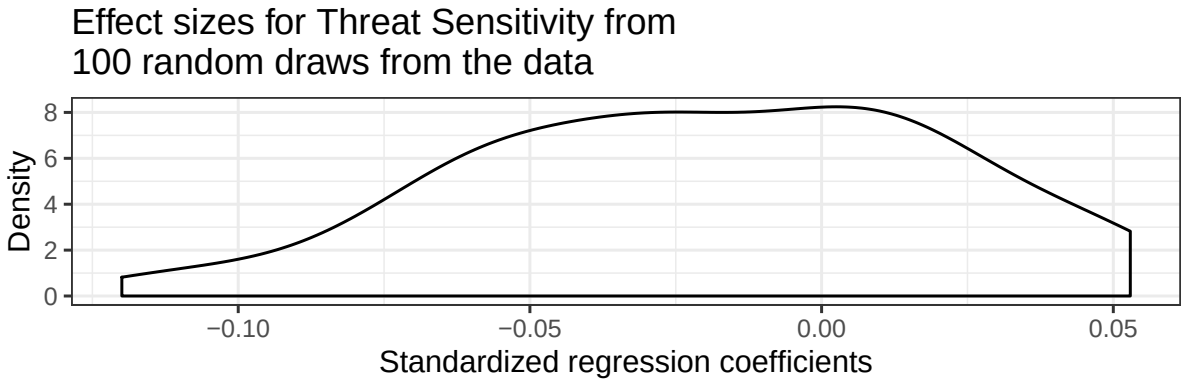
Supplementary Figure 45. Conceptual replication NL: Associations between threat sensitivity and conservatism by age. Marginal effect of threat sensitivity – measured using the index or the response to a specific image – on social conservatism (upper panel) and social conservatism (bottom panel) conditional upon age. The point estimate indicates the estimated marginal effect and the error bars project the 95% confidence intervals. We plot the results for the Index (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70), Dog (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70), Gun (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70), Snake (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70) and the Herding dog (Social conservatism N=70; Economic conservatism N=70) in separate columns. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Q11: Do we replicate Oxley et al if our data on social conservatism is similarly distributed?

One feature of the Oxley et al. study is that their distribution of social conservatism is highly skewed towards the extremes – see p.9 of the supplementary materials of Oxley et al.. That is, there are many extreme liberals and conservatives in their dataset. In our data, however, the values on social conservatism are more normally distributed. The distribution of Oxley et al is created because they selected their respondents on the basis of three questions about political interests and the strength of political beliefs, namely (1) "*Do you follow politics or political issues closely?*"; (2) "*Is there a certain political issue or set of political issues you feel strongly about?*"; and (3) "*Have you ever supported a particular political issue or cause?*". As such, they selected only those people with strong interest and beliefs in politics and logically the distribution of their social conservatism is thereby bi-modal with peaks on both ends of the ideological extremes – see Figure S1 of page 9 of the supplementary materials of Oxley et al. This selection procedure was not applied by us in any of the studies for practical reasons that our funding situation did not allow us to first screen a large sample and then recruit a smaller sub-sample to the lab. However, the total number of participants in our studies is a lot larger then the sample reported by Oxley et al. and we can retroactively generate samples from our dataset that contain a distribution of social conservatism similar to those reported in Oxley et al. Here, we report the results from this exercise.

Our procedure was as follows: from our pooled sample (n=637) we drew 100 different samples of 46 respondents (sample size Oxley et al). We put different probabilities on drawing individuals with different values on social conservatism. This way we were able to mimic the distribution of social conservatism from Oxley et al. Then we ran the same regression model as Oxley et al. with social conservatism as dependent variable, threat sensitivity as independent variable, as well as gender, income, age, education and a dummy variable controlling for the different studies in the pooled sample. We did this for all 100 simulated samples. Supplementary Figure 46 reports the density plot of the 100 standardized effects of threat sensitivity estimated by the different regression models. The distribution is clustered around 0. It follows a normal distribution with a slight skew to the left. In sum, the effect of threat sensitivity is just as likely to positive as it is negative. Also note, that in just 3 out of 100 the reported effects are statistically significant: but all three are statistically significant negative associations between threat sensitivity and social conservatism (i.e., in the wrong direction).

Overall, we do not see much evidence that our null findings are the consequence of the difference in the distribution of the ideology in our study compared to Oxley et al.



Supplementary Figure 46. The density plot consists of 100 estimates of the standardized effect of threat sensitivity based on regression analyses with different samples (N=46) in which we mimic the distribution of social conservatism as reported in Oxley et al. Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

Q14: Do alternative physiological indicators of threat sensitivity correlate with conservatism?

Here we first discuss the results for the corrugator supercilii followed by a discussion of the levator labii activity in responses to the threatening and disgusting images.

Measurement of Corrugator Supercilii Activity. We measured corrugator supercilii activity using two reusable shielded Ag-AGl electrodes (4mm). We fill the electrodes with non-irritating, hypo-allergenic gel (Signa gel) and the electrodes are connected to the face with the double-sided adhesive collars. The two electrodes are placed on the corrugator supercilii. Note that the electrodes tapping into skin conductance levels serve as the ground. We created an index of corrugator activity in response to threatening images. The object of interest of electromyography analyses is the change in the intensity of the corrugator activity during an image or the inter stimulus proceeding the image. To evaluate this we calculated the mean corrugator activity during the 12 seconds that participants watched the threatening. We also created the mean corrugator activity (Corrugator) during the preceding Inter Stimulus Interval (ISI) that lasted 12 seconds. We subtracted the mean corrugator activity during the preceding ISI from the mean corrugator activity during the threatening image. We summed this for the response to each of the six threatening images resulting in a index of threat sensitivity as expressed by corrugator activity. Equation 1 summarizes this approach:

$$CS_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{12,000}[Corrugator(T)_{ij}]}{12,000} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{12,000}[Corrugator(ISI)_{ij}]}{12,000} \quad (1)$$

CS_i is the corrugator sensitivity score for participant i, CS(T)_{ij} is the corrugator activity recorded every j^{th} millisecond for participant i during exposure to the image, and CS(ISI)_{ij} is the corrugator activity recorded every millisecond for participant i during exposure to the preceding blank screen (i.e., the ISI). Because participants were exposed to the blank screen and image for 12 seconds each, we recorded corrugator activity for 12,000 milliseconds for each image and ISI. As such we created an index of corrugator sensitivity in response to threatening images. Using equation 2, we also created indices for corrugator activity in response to disgusting images. Note that among the first eight respondents – which we collected between February 7 and 12 – we did not employ the reusable electrodes but disposable ones. We included a dummy variable in

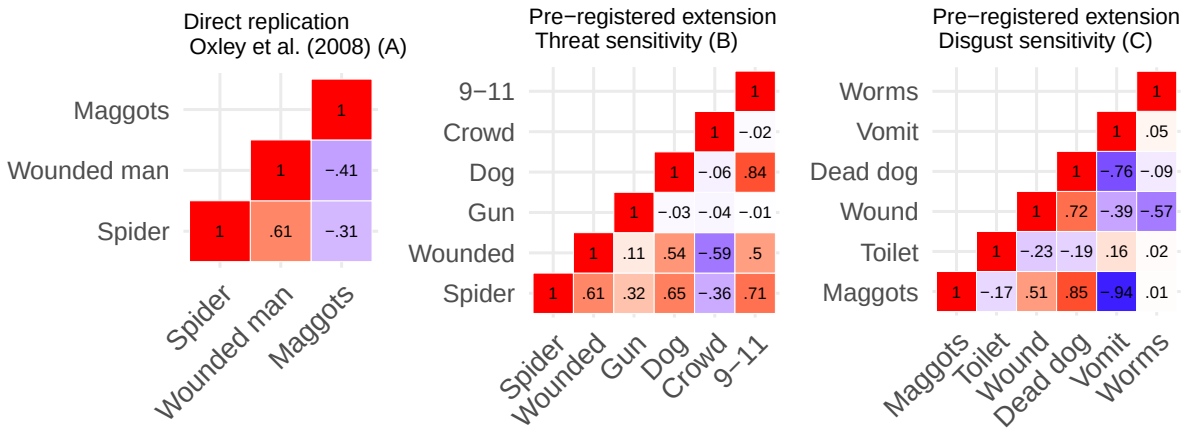
our analyses to factor out that these respondents had slightly different measures of corrugator activity.

Assessment of a latent threat sensitivity trait using corrugator activity. Oxley et al. lumped physiological responses together as a measure of a "physiological trait." If such a traits exists, there should be positive and high intercorrelations between the physiological responses to the different images. Supplementry Figure 47 plots the Pearson correlation coefficients between the physiological responses to the images. In the direct replication (panel A) 1 out of 3 (Spider and wounded man) correlations are positive and strong (i.e. r .3). In the preregistered extensions (panel B and C) only 10 out of 32 correlations are positive and strong. In sum, we find a lot of weak and even negative correlation coefficients. This undermines the notion that there is an overarching latent physiological trait of either threat or disgust sensitivity that can be measured using corrugator activity.

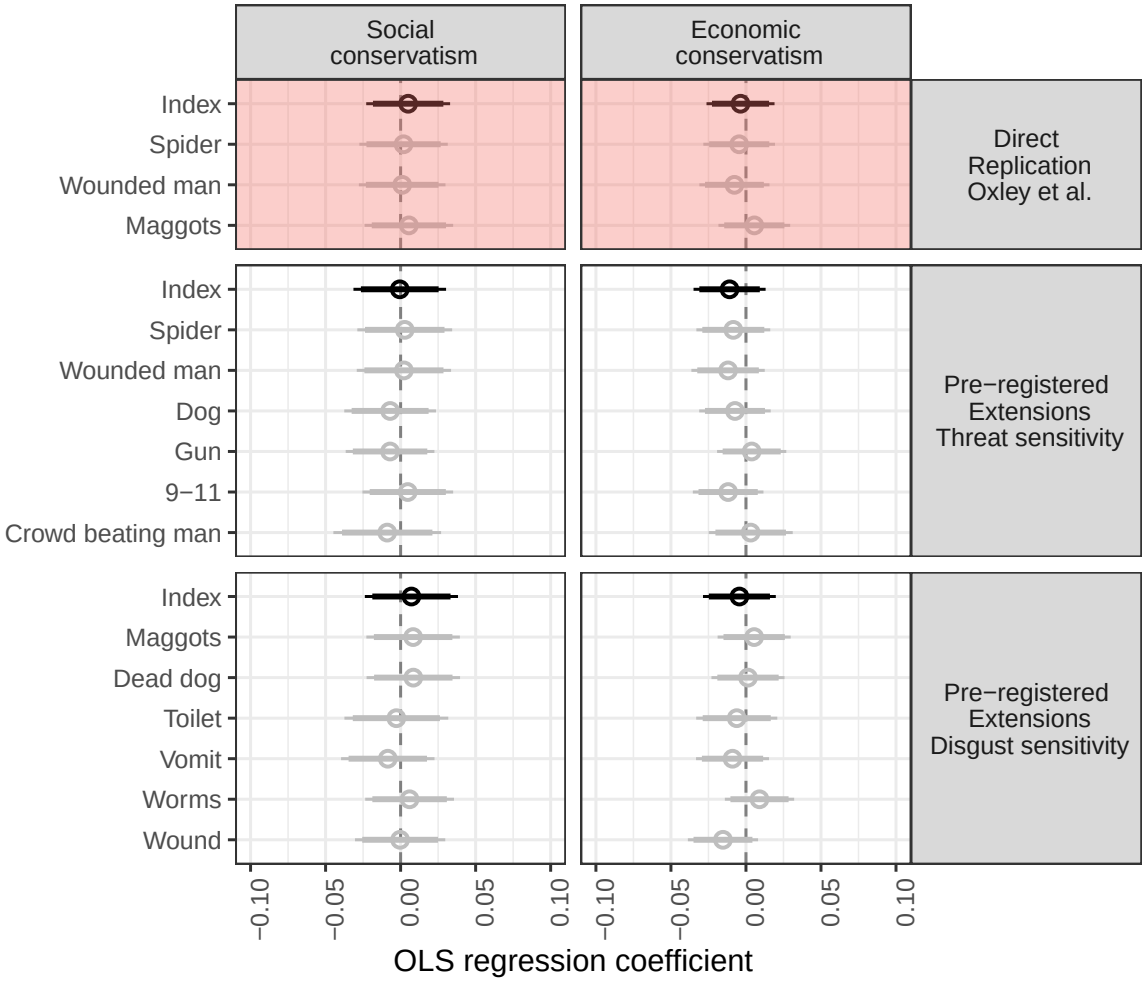
Corrugator activity and conservatism. Supplementary Figure 48 summarizes the main results from our replications using the corrugator. Following Oxley et al. we separated political attitudes into two indexes: (1) social conservatism (e.g., support for traditional values, opposition to immigration, etc.) and (2) economic conservatism (e.g., opposition to taxes, support for free markets, etc.). We also included the same control variables as they did (income, education, and gender identity) along with the necessary controls for study characteristics. The top row shows the results from the direct replication that combined corrugator response to the exact images in the Oxley et al study into a single index. We find no statistically significant association between corrugator response to the threatening images and economic conservatism. More crucially, however, we also find no statistically significant association between corrugator response to the threatening images and social conservatism.

To discover whether the association between physiological reactions to images and political conservatism lurked elsewhere in the data, we conducted a number of follow up tests specified in our preregistered analysis plan. We fail to find a statistically significant positive relationship between corrugator response to the individual images used by Oxley et al. and measures of political conservatism (Supplementary Figure 48, Row 1). We do not find a single statistically significant relationship between corrugator response to the additional "threatening images" included in our preregistered replication, whether we analyze them combined in an index or separately (Supplementary Figure 48, Row 2). Furthermore, we do not find a statistically significant relationship between political conservatism and corrugator response to the disgusting images included in our preregistered replication (Supplementary Figure 48, Row 3).

To summarize, these results suggest that there is no statistically significant association between conservatism and threat sensitivity (or disgust sensitivity) captured using corrugator activity.



Supplementary Figure 47. Assessment of a latent threat sensitivity dimension measured using corrugator activity. Correlation matrices with the Pearson correlation coefficients between the physiological responses (corrugator) to the threatening images in the conceptual replications in pre-registered replication of Oxley et al. (panel A, N=193), the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (panel B, N=193) and disgust sensitivity (panel C, N=193). Darker red background means that the correlation is strongly positive, darker blue strongly negative and white means that the correlation is close to zero. All frequentist inferential statistics can be derived from the replication files.

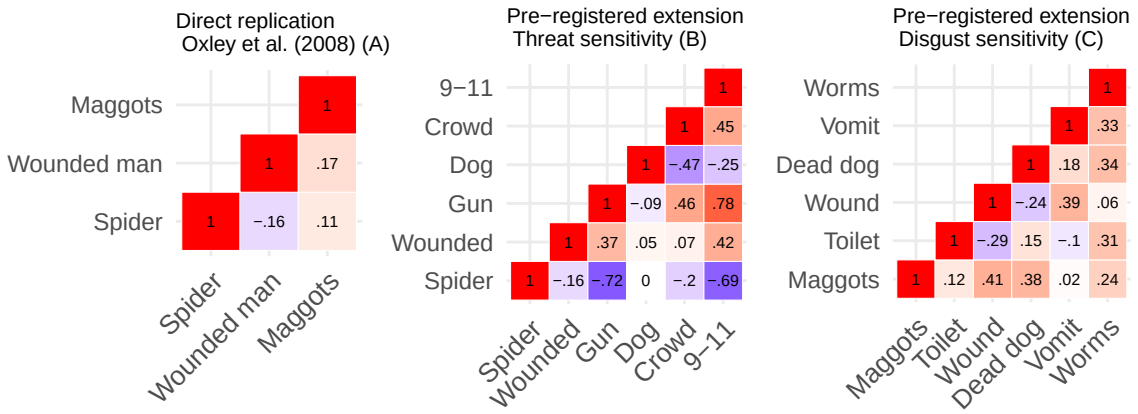


Supplementary Figure 48. Associations between threat sensitivity measured using corrugator activity and social and economic conservatism. Plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where social conservatism (left-hand panel) and economic conservatism (right-hand panel) are regressed on threat sensitivity operationalized using corrugator activity. In all models we control for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. The dot is the point estimate with 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals. The results for the composite index are provided in black and those for the individual items in grey-scale. The results from the pre-registered direct replication are provided in row 1 (shaded, N=192), this is followed by the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (row 2, N=192) and the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity (row 3, N=192). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

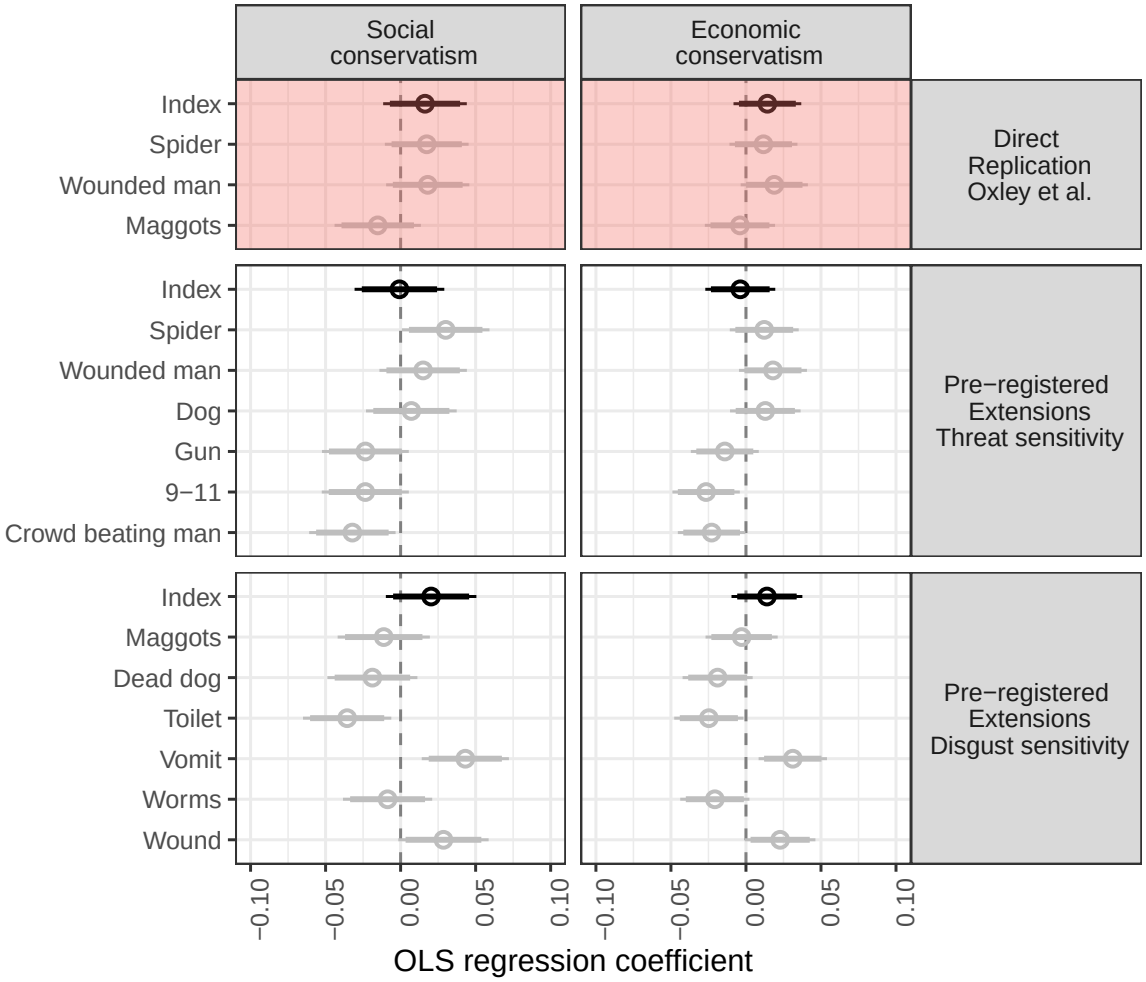
Assessment of a latent threat sensitivity trait using labii activity. The *levator labii* muscle is involved in physiological disgust responses. Therefore, to evaluate disgust sensitivity - as a trait, and as a predictor of ideology - it is logical to include the activity of this muscle in our analysis. We repeat the models that we ran for corrugator activity for the labii activity. Note that as pre-registered, we coded the labii activity using the same procedures as the corrugator activity (see above and pre-analysis plan).

Supplementary Figure 49 reports the results regarding the existence of a physiological threat sensitivity trait based on labii activity. In the direct replication (panel A) we find moderate correlations between labii activity to the spider and wounded man images, and the spider and maggots images. However, we also find a moderate and negative correlation between the maggots and the wounded man. In the pre-registered extensions (panels B and C) the strongest correlations are negative ones. In all, we find no evidence that individuals have similar responses across images.

Labii activity and conservatism. We also analyzed whether labii activity predicts conservatism following the same models as reported in Figure 2 of the main paper. Supplementary Figure 50 reports these results. We find no statistically significant association between labii activity in response to threatening or disgusting images (the indexes) and social conservatism or economic conservatism. For the images we find both positively signed, and negatively signed associations with conservatism. In all, these analyses reject a link between labii activity and conservatism.



Supplementary Figure 49. Assessment of a latent threat sensitivity dimension measured using labii activity. Correlation matrices with the Pearson correlation coefficients between the physiological responses (labii) to the threatening images in the conceptual replications in pre-registered replication of Oxley et al. (panel A, N=193), the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (panel B, N=193) and disgust sensitivity (panel C, N=193). Darker red background means that the correlation is strongly positive, darker blue strongly negative and white means that the correlation is close to zero. All frequentist inferential statistics can be derived from the replication files.



Supplementary Figure 50. Associations between threat sensitivity measured using labii activity and social and economic conservatism. Plot of the standardized OLS regression coefficients of the models where social conservatism (left-hand panel) and economic conservatism (right-hand panel) are regressed on threat sensitivity operationalized using labii activity. In all models we control for the covariates that Oxley et al. used. The dot is the point estimate with 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals. The results for the composite index are provided in black and those for the individual items in grey-scale. The results from the pre-registered direct replication are provided in row 1 (shaded, N=192), this is followed by the pre-registered extensions for threat sensitivity (row 2, N=192) and the pre-registered extensions for disgust sensitivity (row 3, N=192). Full regression output – including all frequentist inferential statistics – can be derived from the replication files.

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