

Supplemental Material: Study 1, Study S1A, and Study S1B

Lay Theories of Financial Well-being Predict Political and Policy Message Preferences

Job Krijnen, Gülden Ülkümen, Jonathan E. Bogard, & Craig R. Fox

12 July 2021

Study 1: Materials

CAFU scale

Consider the level of financial well-being of any individual—that is, their capacity to meet financial obligations and/or the financial freedom to make choices to enjoy life. Naturally, a person’s financial well-being may change from one year to the next. Take a moment to think about how the financial well-being of any individual may change from one year to the next. For each of the following statements please indicate your level of agreement: A person’s change in financial well-being from one year to the next...

- ... is the result of how hard the person works. [Rewarding 1]
 - ... is predictable if you know the person’s skills and talents. [Rewarding 2]
 - ... tends to improve with the person’s resourcefulness and problem solving ability. [Rewarding 3]
 - ... depends on how much discrimination or favoritism the person faces. [Rigged 1]
 - ... depends on the person’s initial status and wealth (i.e., rich tend to get richer and poor tend to get poorer). [Rigged 2]
 - ... is predictable because some groups will always be favored over others. [Rigged 3]
 - ... is something that has an element of randomness. [Random 1]
 - ... is determined by chance factors. [Random 2]
 - ... is determined by inherently unpredictable life events (e.g., getting robbed or winning the lottery). [Random 3]
- [from 1 = “Not at all” to 7 = “Very much”]

Political ideology

How would you describe your political attitudes and beliefs?

When it comes to social issues, how would you describe your political attitudes and beliefs?

When it comes to economic issues, how would you describe your political attitudes and beliefs?

[1 = “Extremely Liberal”, 2 = “Liberal”, 3 = “Slightly Liberal”, 4 = “Moderate/middle of the road”, 5 = “Slightly Conservative”, 6 = “Conservative”, 7 = “Extremely Conservative”]

Social dominance orientation

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about society?

An ideal society requires some groups to be on top and others to be on the bottom.

Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups.

No one group should dominate in society. [Reverse-coded]

Groups at the bottom are just as deserving as groups at the top. [Reverse-coded] It is unjust to try to make groups equal.

We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups. [Reverse-coded]
 We should work to give all groups an equal chance to succeed. [Reverse-coded]
 [1 = “Strongly disagree”, 2 = “Disagree”, 3 = “Slightly disagree”, 4 = “Neutral”, 5 = “Slightly agree”, 6 = “Agree”, 7 = “Strongly agree”]
(SDO; Ho et al., 2015)

Right-wing authoritarianism

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about society?
 It’s great that many young people today are prepared to defy authority. [Reverse-coded]
 What our country needs most is discipline, with everyone following our leaders in unity.
 God’s laws about abortion, pornography, and marriage must be strictly followed before it is too late.
 There is nothing wrong with premarital sexual intercourse. [Reverse-coded]
 Our society does NOT need tougher government and stricter laws. [Reverse-coded]
 The facts on crime and the recent public disorders show we have to crack down harder on troublemakers, if we are going preserve law and order.
 [1 = “Strongly disagree”, 2 = “Disagree”, 3 = “Slightly disagree”, 4 = “Neutral”, 5 = “Slightly agree”, 6 = “Agree”, 7 = “Strongly agree”]
(RWA; Bizumic & Duckitt, 2018)

Moral foundations

When you decide whether something is right or wrong, to what extent are the following considerations relevant to your thinking?
 Whether or not someone suffered emotionally. [Harm 1]
 Whether or not someone cared for someone weak or vulnerable. [Harm 2]
 Whether or not someone was cruel. [Harm 3]
 Whether or not some people were treated differently from others. [Fairness 1]
 Whether or not someone acted unfairly. [Fairness 2]
 Whether or not someone was denied his or her rights. [Fairness 3]
 Whether or not someone’s action showed love for his or her country. [Ingroup loyalty 1]
 Whether or not someone did something to betray his or her group. [Ingroup loyalty 2]
 Whether or not someone showed a lack of loyalty. [Ingroup loyalty 3]
 Whether or not someone showed a lack of respect for authority. [Obedience to authority 1]
 Whether or not someone conformed to the traditions of society. [Obedience to authority 2]
 Whether or not an action caused chaos or disorder. [Obedience to authority 3]
 Whether or not someone violated standards of purity and decency. [Purity 1]
 Whether or not someone did something disgusting. [Purity 2]
 Whether or not someone acted in a way that God would approve of. [Purity 3]
 [1 = “Not at all relevant”, 2 = “Not very relevant”, 3 = “Slightly relevant”, 4 = “Somewhat relevant”, 5 = “Very relevant”, 6 = “Extremely relevant”]
(MFQ; Graham et al., 2011)

General belief in a just world

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about justice?
 I think basically the world is a just place.
 I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve.
 I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice.
 I am convinced that in the long run people will be compensated for injustices.
 I firmly believe that injustices in all areas of life (e.g., professional, family, politic) are the exception rather than the rule.

think people try to be fair when making important decisions.

[1 = “Strongly disagree”, 2 = “Disagree”, 3 = “Slightly disagree”, 4 = “Neutral”, 5 = “Slightly agree”, 6 = “Agree”, 7 = “Strongly agree”]

(*BJW; Dalbert, 1999*)

General system justification

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about society?

In general, I find society to be fair.

In general, the American political system operates as it should.

American society needs to be radically restructured. [Reverse-coded]

The United States is the best country in the world to live in.

Most policies serve the greater good.

Everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness.

Our society is getting worse every year. [Reverse-coded]

Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve.

[1 = “Strongly disagree”, 2 = “Disagree”, 3 = “Slightly disagree”, 4 = “Neutral”, 5 = “Slightly agree”, 6 = “Agree”, 7 = “Strongly agree”]

(*GSJ; Kay & Jost, 2003*)

Protestant work ethic

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about society?

If people work hard they almost always get what they want.

Most people who don’t get ahead should not blame the system; they really have only themselves to blame.

In America, getting ahead doesn’t always depend on hard work. [Reverse-coded]

Even if people work hard, they don’t always get ahead.

[1 = “Strongly disagree”, 2 = “Disagree”, 3 = “Slightly disagree”, 4 = “Neutral”, 5 = “Slightly agree”, 6 = “Agree”, 7 = “Strongly agree”]

(*PWE; Ho et al., 2012*)

Trait optimism

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about yourself?

In uncertain times, I usually expect the best.

I’m always optimistic about my future.

If something can go wrong for me, it will. [Reverse-coded]

[1 = “Strongly disagree”, 2 = “Disagree”, 3 = “Slightly disagree”, 4 = “Neutral”, 5 = “Slightly agree”, 6 = “Agree”, 7 = “Strongly agree”]

(*Scheier et al., 1994*)

Meritocratic beliefs

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about society?

Anyone who is willing and able to work hard has a good chance of succeeding.

Getting ahead is a matter of working hard and relying on yourself.

The person who can approach an unpleasant task with enthusiasm is the person who gets ahead.

Most people who don’t succeed at life don’t put in enough work or effort.

People who fail at getting ahead have usually not tried hard enough.

The poor are poor because they don’t try hard enough to get ahead.

The system does very well at rewarding individual ability and motivation.

A person can take almost all responsibility for their standing in society.

A person's success is almost never due to having advantages in the system.

In our society, a person is deserving of almost every success.

[1 = "Strongly disagree", 2 = "Disagree", 3 = "Slightly disagree", 4 = "Neutral", 5 = "Slightly agree", 6 = "Agree", 7 = "Strongly agree"]

(Day & Fiske, 2017)

Perceived societal social mobility

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about society?

It is not too difficult for people to change their position in society.

There are a lot of opportunities for people to move up the social ladder.

It is common for people who are motivated enough to go "from rags to riches."

Most people end up staying in the same social class for their entire lives. [Reverse-coded]

If you are born rich, it is very unlikely you will ever be poor. [Reverse-coded]

If you are born poor, it is very unlikely you will ever be rich. [Reverse-coded]

[1 = "Strongly disagree", 2 = "Disagree", 3 = "Slightly disagree", 4 = "Neutral", 5 = "Slightly agree", 6 = "Agree", 7 = "Strongly agree"]

(Day & Fiske, 2017)

Perceived individual social mobility

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements about your place in society?

There are many opportunities for me to move up in society.

It wouldn't be too hard for me to improve my rank in society.

In today's society, I could change my social class.

If I wanted to, I could become much richer.

I have many options to move up in life.

It is unlikely that I could greatly increase my social standing. [Reverse-coded]

I might be stuck in my current social class for life. [Reverse-coded]

I don't have many chances to increase my position in society. [Reverse-coded]

[1 = "Strongly disagree", 2 = "Disagree", 3 = "Slightly disagree", 4 = "Neutral", 5 = "Slightly agree", 6 = "Agree", 7 = "Strongly agree"]

(Day & Fiske, 2017)

Attributions of wealth and poverty

In your opinion, which generally has more to do with why a person is poor? [Cause poor]

In your opinion, which generally has more to do with why a person is rich? [Cause rich]

[1 = "Lack of effort", 2 = "Both", 3 = "Luck or circumstances beyond his/her control"]

(adapted from Gallup, 1998; PEW, 2018)

People living in need

Why, in your opinion, are there people in this country who live in need? Which of these two statements comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right? [WVS poor]

[1 = "They are poor because of laziness and lack of willpower", 2 = "They are poor because society treats them unfairly"]

(WVS, n.d.)

Perceived fairness economic system

In your opinion, do most poor people in this country have a chance of escaping from poverty, or is there very little chance of escaping? Which of these statements comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right? [WVS trapped]

[1 = “Most poor people in this country have a chance to escape from poverty”, 2 = “There is very little chance for poor people in this country to escape from poverty”]

In your opinion, is the economic system in this country generally fair, or does it unfairly favor powerful interests? Which of these statements comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right? [WVS unfair]

[1 = “The economic system in this country is generally fair to most Americans”, 2 = “The economic system in this country unfairly favors powerful interests”]

(adapted from WVS, n.d.; PEW, 2018)

MacArthur scale of subjective social status

Below is a picture of a ladder. Think of this ladder as representing where people stand in the United States. At the top of the ladder are the people who are best off - those who have the most money, the most education, and the most respected jobs. At the bottom are the people who are worst off - who have the least money, least education, and the least respected jobs or no job. The higher you are on the ladder, the closer you are to the people at the very top; the lower you are, the closer you are to the people at the very bottom.

(MSSSS; Adler et al., 2000)

Socio-demographics

Were you born in the United States of America?

[0 = “No”, 1 = “Yes”]

What is your current religion, if any?

[“Protestant”, “Roman Catholic”, “Mormon”, “Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox”, “Jewish”, “Muslim”, “Buddhist”, “Hindu”, “Atheist”, “Agnostic”, “Something else”, “Nothing in particular”]

How important is religion in your life?

[1 = “Not at all important”, 7 = “Very important”]

What is your current occupation status?

[“Unemployed”, “Part-time employed”, “Full-time employed”]

What is your current marital status?

[“Unmarried”, “Married”]

When growing up, how many siblings did you have that were older than you? If none, answer ‘0’.

When growing up, how many siblings did you have that were younger than you? If none, answer ‘0’.

How many children do you have? If none, answer ‘0’.

Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

Elections

If an election for U.S. Congress were being held today, who would you vote for in the district where you live?

[“The Democratic Party candidate”, “The Republican Party candidate”, “Other”, “Not sure”, “I would not vote”] Who did you vote for in the 2016 Presidential Election?

[“Hillary Clinton”, “Donald Trump”, “Other candidate (such as Jill Stein or Gary Johnson)”, “I did not vote”]

Study 1: Correlations

Table 13 shows the correlations between all included socio-demographic variables and the three CAFU subscales. Table 14 shows the correlations between all included individual difference measures and the three CAFU subscales.

Study 1: SEM path models

Table 1-3 show the prediction of political ideology by the latent Rewarding, Rigged, and Random dimensions, controlling for the set of socio-demographic variables.

Study 1: Socio-demographic indicators of CAFU subscales

Table 4-6 show the prediction of the Rewarding, Rigged, and Random subscales by socio-demographic variables.

Study 1: References

Adler, N. E., Epel, E. S., Castellazzo, G., & Ickovics, J. R. (2000). Relationship of subjective and objective social status with psychological and physiological functioning: Preliminary data in healthy, white women. *Health Psychology, 19*(6), 586–592. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-6133.19.6.586>

Bizumic, B., & Duckitt, J. (2018). Investigating right wing authoritarianism with a very short authoritarianism scale. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology, 6*(1), 129–150. <https://doi.org/10.5964/jsppp.v6i1.835>

Dalbert, C. (1999). The world is more just for me than generally: About the personal belief in a just world scale's validity. *Social Justice Research, 12*(2), 79–98. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022091609047>

Day, M. V., & Fiske, S. T. (2017). Movin' on up? How perceptions of social mobility affect our willingness to defend the system. *Social Psychological and Personality Science, 8*(3), 267–274. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550616678454>

Gallup. (1998). Have and have-nots: Perceptions of fairness and opportunity. Retrieved from <https://news.gallup.com/poll/9877/havenots-perceptions-fairness-opportunity-1998.aspx>.

Graham, J., Nosek, B. A., Haidt, J., Iyer, R., Koleva, S., & Ditto, P. H. (2011). Mapping the moral domain. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 101*(2), 366–385. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0021847>

Ho, A. K., Sidanius, J., Kteily, N., Sheehy-Skeffington, J., Pratto, F., Henkel, K. E., Foels, R., & Stewart, A. L. (2015). The nature of social dominance orientation: Theorizing and measuring preferences for intergroup inequality using the new sdo7 scale. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 109*(6), 1003–1028. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspi0000033>

Ho, A. K., Sidanius, J., Pratto, F., Levin, S., Thomsen, L., Kteily, N., & Sheehy-Skeffington, J. (2012). Social dominance orientation: Revisiting the structure and function of a variable predicting social and political attitudes. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 38*(5), 583–606. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167211432765>

Kay, A. C., & Jost, J. T. (2003). Complementary justice: Effects of “poor but happy” and “poor but honest” stereotype exemplars on system justification and implicit activation of the justice motive. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85(5), 823–837. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.85.5.823>

PEW. (2018). 2018 midterm voters: Issues and political values. Retrieved from <https://www.people-press.org/2018/10/04/2018-midterm-voters-issues-and-political-values>.

Scheier, M. F., Carver, C. S., & Bridges, M. W. (1994). Distinguishing optimism from neuroticism (and trait anxiety, self-mastery, and self-esteem): A reevaluation of the life orientation test. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 67(6), 1063–1078. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.67.6.1063>

WVS. (n.d.). World values survey wave 3 (1995–1998). <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV3.jsp>.

Study S1A

Our main goal in this study was to see how comprehensively our three dimensions—Rewarding, Rigged, and Random—capture the causes of differences in financial well-being that people spontaneously bring to mind. If there is a category of causes that people spontaneously consider *not* well characterized by one of our three dimensions, it would mean that our scale was incomplete. Moreover, we wanted to provide readers with the raw response data so that they could observe the relative frequency of the ideas that people generate.

Study S1A: Sample & procedure

We recruited 100 participants from Amazon’s Mechanical Turk and, after discarding one participant who failed an attention check that resembled the study’s focal task, we were left with 99 participants (60% female, $M_{age} = 42.4, SD_{age} = 13.1$). Using a generic ballot question—“If there was an election held today for the Congressional seat representing your district, who would you more likely vote for?”—we recruited a sample with an equal number of self-reported Democrats and Republicans.

Participants first read the standard definition of financial well-being that we used in all other studies. Then, in order to more comprehensively span the range of people’s beliefs regarding the causes of financial well-being, we randomly assigned participants to either the *intrapersonal* or the *interpersonal* condition. In the intrapersonal condition, we asked participants about the causes of changes in financial well-being from one year to the next. In the interpersonal condition, we asked participants about the causes of why some people end up rich and others end up poor. Participants then listed as many causes as they wished.

After participants finished listing causes, they were told that they would be self-categorizing the thoughts they had listed into one of four categories. We then defined the Rewarding, Rigged, and Random dimensions using the 3 sub-scale items for each dimension. Next, participants read three example causes (e.g., “Some people are lazy and don’t work hard so end up broke. Others are smart and find opportunities to make money.”) and were asked to categorize them as Rewarding, Rigged, Random, or none of the above. Because the three causes were written as exemplars of each dimension, we enforced accuracy before participants could move on. Participants were then informed that there were no right answers for their own causes and then, one at a time, were presented with the causes that they had previously generated and self-coded them as either Rewarding, Rigged, or Random (order randomized) or “none of the above fits well.” Along with the label, the dimensions also included the definition—(Rewarding) *within* a person’s control, (Rigged) *outside* of a person’s control and knowable in advance if you know enough about the person or their situation, and (Random) *outside* of a person’s control and not knowable in advance—as well as the full descriptions as a reminder at the bottom of the page.

Study S1A: Results

In total, participants listed 524 causes ($M_{\text{number of causes}} = 5.3, SD_{\text{number of causes}} = 2.6$). Their responses can be found in Table 15. Of these, 500 of the causes (95.4%) were self-coded by participants using one of our three dimensions rather than the option “none of the above fits well.” Next, after all responses were collected, a member of the research team who was blind to participants’ self-coding categorized each cause listed by participants into one of the three dimensions. This categorization was then compared to the categorization chosen by participants, and the two selections matched 74.6% of all causes listed. We note—and think that this merits future research—that there were several causes (e.g., losing a job, having lots of talent) that were categorized into different dimensions by different participants, suggesting heterogeneity not just in people’s lay beliefs about the causes of how financial well-being is distributed but also in people’s beliefs about the nature of these causes.

Study S1A: Future research

We note—and think that this merits future research—that there were several causes (e.g., losing a job, having lots of talent) that were categorized into different dimensions by different participants, suggesting heterogeneity not just in people’s lay beliefs about the causes of differences in financial well-being but also in people’s beliefs about the nature of these causes. We also note that participants in this study were required to select just one dimension; they were instructed to choose the dimension that fits best if multiple categories seem to fit. Future research should investigate whether people see the same cause (e.g., receiving a promotion) as fitting more than one dimension (e.g., Rewarding or Rigged) depending on circumstance. The concept of an “ovarian lottery” may similarly be variously construed as either Random (from the standpoint of genetic recombination) or Rigged (from the standpoint of an individual born with a certain set of skills, capacities, and traits). Finally, it is apparent from Table 1 that significantly more Rigged and Rewarding thoughts spontaneously occurred to people in the static condition than the change condition, and more Random thoughts spontaneously occurred to people in the change condition. We suspect that different causes of financial well-being are salient when considering changes from one year to the next versus differences between individuals.

Study S1B: Sample & procedure

In total, we recruited 3455 MTurkers. We included several attention check questions that terminated the survey early for participants who failed them. This left us with a total of 1759 participants (44% female, $M_{age} = 39.04$, $SD_{age} = 12.51$). Participants were randomly assigned to either answer the CAFU intrapersonal stem (“a person’s change in financial well-being from one year to the next...”) or the CAFU interpersonal stem (“whether a person is rich or poor...”). Participants were also asked to report their political ideology. The order of the CAFU scale and political ideology question was randomized.

Study S1B: Materials

CAFU scale

Consider the level of financial well-being of any individual—that is, their capacity to meet financial obligations and/or the financial freedom to make choices to enjoy life. Naturally, a person’s financial well-being may change from one year to the next. Take a moment to think about the factors that influence the financial well-being of any individual.

CAFU intrapersonal: For each of the following statements please indicate your level of agreement: A person’s change in financial well-being from one year to the next...

CAFU interpersonal: For each of the following statements please indicate your level of agreement: Whether a person is rich or poor...

... is the result of how hard the person works. [Rewarding 1]

... is predictable if you know the person’s skills and talents. [Rewarding 2]

... tends to improve with the person’s resourcefulness and problem solving ability. [Rewarding 3]

... depends on how much discrimination or favoritism the person faces. [Rigged 1]

... depends on the person’s initial status and wealth (i.e., rich tend to get richer and poor tend to get poorer). [Rigged 2]

... is predictable because some groups will always be favored over others. [Rigged 3]

... is something that has an element of randomness. [Random 1]

... is determined by chance factors. [Random 2]

... is determined by inherently unpredictable life events (e.g., getting robbed or winning the lottery). [Random 3]

[from 1 = “Not at all” to 7 = “Very much”]

Political ideology

How would you describe your political attitudes and beliefs?

[1 = “Extremely Liberal”, 2 = “Liberal”, 3 = “Slightly Liberal”, 4 = “Moderate/middle of the road”, 5 = “Slightly Conservative”, 6 = “Conservative”, 7 = “Extremely Conservative”]

Study S1B: Results

Examining the factor structure (CAFU Intrapersonal vs. CAFU Interpersonal).

Table 7 displays fit indices for the proposed three-dimensional model with the CAFU Intrapersonal. Table 8 displays fit indices for the proposed three-dimensional model with the CAFU Interpersonal.

Testing measurement invariance (CAFU Intrapersonal vs. CAFU Interpersonal).

Table 9 shows the fit indices used to test for configural invariance between the CAFU Intrapersonal and CAFU Interpersonal. Table 10 shows the differences in fit indices used to test for metric and scalar in-

variance between the CAFU Intrapersonal and CAFU Interpersonal. All three tests are passed, indicating measurement invariance between the CAFU Intrapersonal and the CAFU Interpersonal.

Rewarding, rigged, and random as predictors of political ideology (CAFU Intrapersonal vs. CAFU Interpersonal).

Figure 1 displays the association between political ideology and scores on the three subscales of the CAFU Intrapersonal. Closely replicating the results from Study 1, participants who rated themselves as more politically conservative tended to score higher on the Rewarding dimension ($r = 0.35$, $p < .001$), lower on the Rigged dimension ($r = -0.34$, $p < .001$), and lower on the Random dimension ($r = -0.08$, $p = .019$).

Figure 2 displays the association between political ideology and scores on the three subscales of the CAFU Interpersonal. Similar to the results shown in Figure 1, participants who rated themselves as more politically conservative tended to score higher on the Rewarding dimension ($r = 0.31$, $p < .001$), lower on the Rigged dimension ($r = -0.43$, $p < .001$), and lower on the Random dimension ($r = -0.20$, $p < .001$).

Table 11 show the results of a linear regression analysis of the prediction of political ideology by the three subscales of CAFU Intrapersonal. Table 12 shows the result of a linear regression analysis of the prediction of political ideology by the three subscales of CAFU Interpersonal.

Table 1: Study 1 path model prediction of political ideology by the latent Rewarding dimension, controlling for the set of socio-demographic variables.

Effect	b	95% CI	β	p
Rewarding	0.16	[0.06, 0.27]	0.11	.003
Age	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	0.12	.001
Female	-0.19	[-0.39, 0.02]	-0.05	.077
Household income	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.02	.515
White/Caucasian	0.40	[0.15, 0.65]	0.11	.002
Hispanic	0.08	[-0.24, 0.41]	0.02	.621
Religious	-0.08	[-0.30, 0.13]	-0.02	.433
College degree	-0.16	[-0.36, 0.05]	-0.05	.134
Married	0.10	[-0.12, 0.33]	0.03	.369
Employed	-0.05	[-0.27, 0.18]	-0.01	.675
Children	0.11	[-0.12, 0.34]	0.03	.337
First born	-0.06	[-0.29, 0.17]	-0.02	.618
Only child	0.18	[-0.15, 0.51]	0.04	.283
Religion importance	0.16	[0.11, 0.21]	0.21	< .001
U.S. born	-0.07	[-0.51, 0.38]	-0.01	.771
MSSSS	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.02	.615

Table 2: Study 1 path model prediction of political ideology by the latent Rigged dimension, controlling for the set of socio-demographic variables.

Effect	b	95% CI	β	p
Rigged	-0.29	[-0.39, -0.20]	-0.21	< .001
Age	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	0.11	.003
Female	-0.23	[-0.43, -0.02]	-0.07	.028
Household income	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.02	.509
White/Caucasian	0.34	[0.10, 0.59]	0.09	.007
Hispanic	-0.02	[-0.34, 0.30]	0.00	.898
Religious	-0.08	[-0.29, 0.13]	-0.02	.463
College degree	-0.11	[-0.31, 0.09]	-0.03	.278
Married	0.04	[-0.18, 0.26]	0.01	.721
Employed	0.02	[-0.20, 0.24]	0.01	.858
Children	0.18	[-0.05, 0.41]	0.05	.117
First born	-0.10	[-0.32, 0.13]	-0.03	.402
Only child	0.19	[-0.14, 0.51]	0.04	.261
Religion importance	0.18	[0.13, 0.23]	0.24	< .001
U.S. born	-0.02	[-0.46, 0.42]	0.00	.938
MSSSS	0.00	[-0.04, 0.04]	0.00	.945

Table 3: Study 1 path model prediction of political ideology by the latent Random dimension, controlling for the set of socio-demographic variables.

Effect	b	95% CI	β	p
Random	-0.17	[-0.27, -0.06]	-0.11	.002
Age	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	0.12	.001
Female	-0.20	[-0.41, 0.00]	-0.06	.053
Household income	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.02	.452
White/Caucasian	0.40	[0.15, 0.65]	0.11	.002
Hispanic	0.04	[-0.29, 0.37]	0.01	.810
Religious	-0.09	[-0.30, 0.13]	-0.03	.427
College degree	-0.16	[-0.37, 0.04]	-0.05	.118
Married	0.11	[-0.12, 0.33]	0.03	.346
Employed	0.02	[-0.21, 0.24]	0.00	.882
Children	0.14	[-0.09, 0.37]	0.04	.247
First born	-0.07	[-0.30, 0.16]	-0.02	.545
Only child	0.15	[-0.18, 0.47]	0.03	.375
Religion importance	0.18	[0.14, 0.23]	0.24	< .001
U.S. born	-0.10	[-0.54, 0.34]	-0.01	.659
MSSSS	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.04]	-0.01	.744

Table 4: Study 1 linear regression model: prediction of Rewarding subscale scores by socio-demographic variables.

Effect	b	95% CI	β	p
Age	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	0.01	.733
Female	-0.11	[-0.27, 0.05]	-0.05	.167
Household income	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	0.06	.109
White/Caucasian	0.02	[-0.17, 0.21]	0.01	.841
Hispanic	-0.07	[-0.32, 0.17]	-0.02	.555
Religious	0.02	[-0.14, 0.19]	0.01	.772
College degree	0.04	[-0.11, 0.20]	0.02	.588
Married	0.01	[-0.16, 0.17]	0.00	.911
Employed	0.19	[0.02, 0.35]	0.08	.024
Children	0.08	[-0.09, 0.24]	0.03	.377
First born	0.03	[-0.14, 0.19]	0.01	.769
Only child	-0.28	[-0.52, -0.04]	-0.08	.024
Religion importance	0.09	[0.06, 0.13]	0.18	< .001
U.S. born	-0.11	[-0.44, 0.21]	-0.02	.493
MSSSS	0.03	[0.00, 0.06]	0.05	.091

Table 5: Study 1 linear regression model: prediction of Rugged subscale scores by socio-demographic variables.

Effect	b	95% CI	β	p
Age	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.06	.101
Female	-0.06	[-0.25, 0.14]	-0.02	.571
Household income	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.03	.377
White/Caucasian	-0.21	[-0.44, 0.02]	-0.07	.080
Hispanic	-0.31	[-0.61, 0.00]	-0.07	.047
Religious	0.11	[-0.09, 0.31]	0.04	.285
College degree	0.19	[0.00, 0.38]	0.07	.049
Married	-0.26	[-0.46, -0.05]	-0.09	.013
Employed	0.09	[-0.11, 0.29]	0.03	.360
Children	0.19	[-0.02, 0.39]	0.06	.077
First born	-0.14	[-0.34, 0.07]	-0.05	.196
Only child	0.19	[-0.10, 0.48]	0.05	.208
Religion importance	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.01	.699
U.S. born	0.24	[-0.16, 0.64]	0.04	.233
MSSSS	0.00	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.01	.820

Table 6: Study 1 linear regression model: prediction of Random subscale scores by socio-demographic variables.

Effect	b	95% CI	β	p
Age	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.06	.148
Female	0.06	[-0.12, 0.23]	0.02	.532
Household income	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-0.10	.007
White/Caucasian	0.00	[-0.22, 0.21]	0.00	.972
Hispanic	-0.18	[-0.46, 0.10]	-0.04	.206
Religious	0.15	[-0.04, 0.33]	0.06	.115
College degree	-0.02	[-0.19, 0.16]	-0.01	.834
Married	-0.03	[-0.22, 0.16]	-0.01	.752
Employed	0.14	[-0.05, 0.33]	0.05	.139
Children	0.07	[-0.13, 0.26]	0.02	.501
First born	-0.07	[-0.26, 0.13]	-0.02	.504
Only child	0.16	[-0.12, 0.43]	0.04	.263
Religion importance	0.02	[-0.02, 0.06]	0.04	.308
U.S. born	0.00	[-0.37, 0.37]	0.00	.996
MSSSS	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.02]	-0.02	.559

Table 7: Study S1B (CAFU Intrapersonal) fit indices for the proposed model.

χ^2	df	p	BIC	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
104.32	24.00	< .001	26,494.16	0.96	0.94	0.06	0.04

Note. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual.

Table 8: Study S1B (CAFU Interpersonal) fit indices for the proposed model.

χ^2	df	p	BIC	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
113.94	24.00	< .001	27,307.86	0.96	0.95	0.07	0.03

Note. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual.

Table 9: Study 1 fit indices for tests of configural invariance on scale version: CAFU Intrapersonal vs. CAFU Interpersonal.

Measurement invariance test	χ^2	df	p	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Result
Configural inv.: CAFU version	218.26	48	< .001	0.963	0.945	0.064	0.037	Passed

Note. CFI = Comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Test is passed when $SRMR \leq 0.09$ and at least one of the following conditions is met: $CFI \geq 0.95$, $TLI \geq 0.95$, $RMSEA \leq 0.06$.

Table 10: Study 1 differences in fit indices for tests of metric and scalar invariance on scale version: CAFU Intrapersonal vs. CAFU Interpersonal

Measurement invariance test	<i>df</i>	Δ CFI	Δ TLI	Δ RMSEA	Δ SRMR	Result
Metric inv.: CAFU version	6	-0.003	0.003	-0.002	0.004	Passed
Scalar inv.: CAFU version	6	-0.001	0.005	-0.003	0.001	Passed

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Tests are passed when Δ CFI \geq -0.015 and Δ RMSEA \leq 0.01.

Table 11: Study S1B linear regression results for the prediction of political ideology (higher is more conservative) by CAFU Intrapersonal subscales.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	2.59	0.37	7.08	< .001
Rewarding	0.51	0.05	9.93	< .001
Rigged	-0.45	0.05	-9.66	< .001
Random	0.11	0.04	2.43	.015

Table 12: Study S1B linear regression results for the prediction of political ideology (higher is more conservative) by CAFU Interpersonal subscales.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.50	0.34	13.25	< .001
Rewarding	0.28	0.04	6.27	< .001
Rigged	-0.48	0.04	-10.89	< .001
Random	-0.01	0.04	-0.23	.817

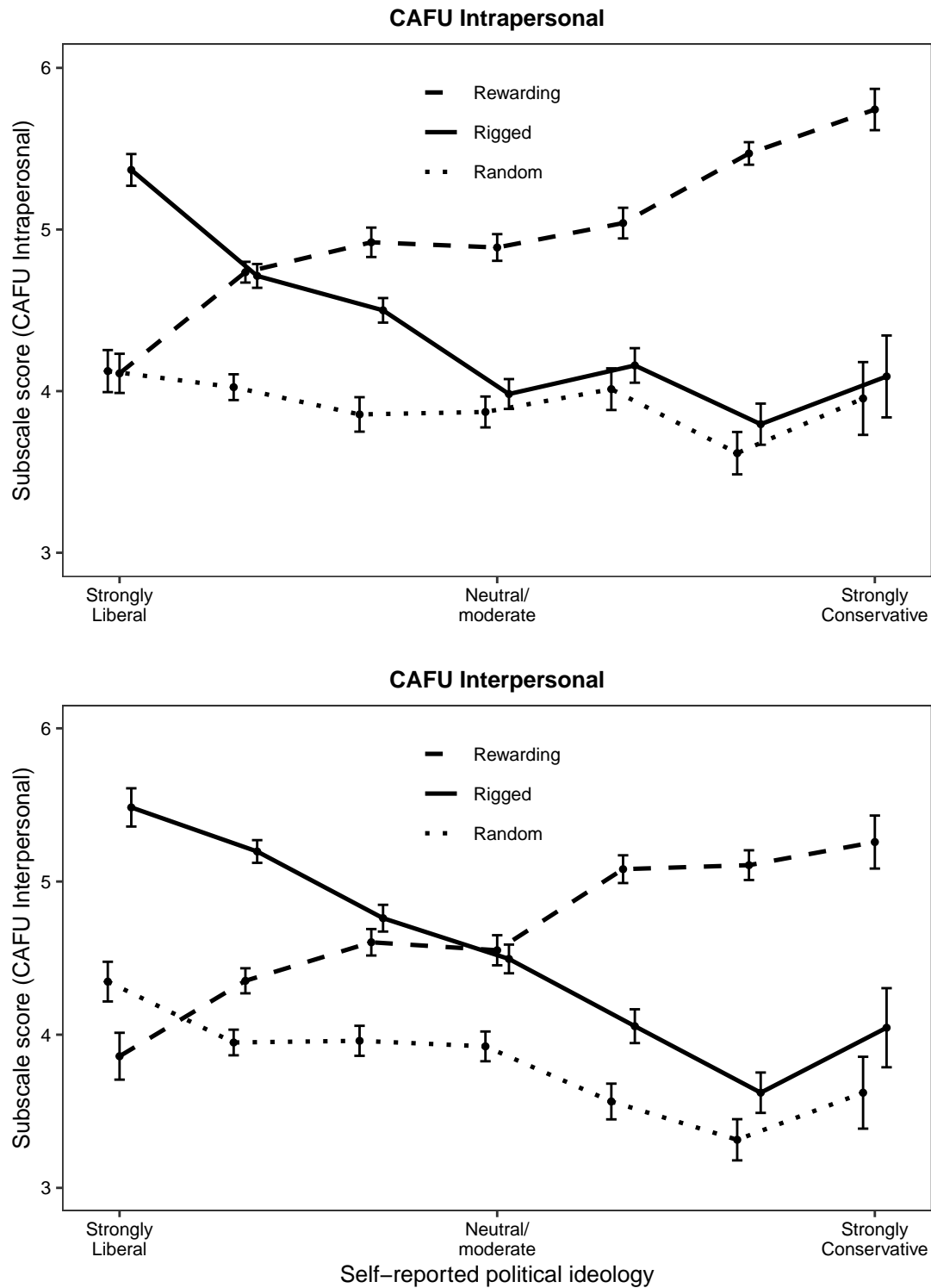


Figure 1: Study S1B scores on subscales of CAFU Intrapersonal (top panel) and CAFU Interpersonal (bottom panel) as a function of self-reported political ideology.

Table 13

Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals for the Rewarding, Rigged, and Random subscales of the CAFU and socio-demographic variables in Study 1.

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Rewarding	4.92	1.20																				
2. Rigged	4.25	1.43	.25** [.20, .31]																			
3. Random	4.18	1.33	.26** [.21, .32]	.52** [.47, .56]																		
4. Conservative	3.98	1.70	.13** [.07, .18]	-.20** [-.25, -.14]	-.09** [-.14, -.03]																	
5. Social conserv.	3.93	1.72	.12** [.06, .18]	-.21** [-.27, -.15]	-.08* [-.14, -.02]	.86** [.84, .87]																
6. Econ. conserve.	4.08	1.67	.13** [.08, .19]	-.19** [-.25, -.13]	-.09** [-.15, -.03]	.81** [.79, .83]	.79** [.77, .81]															
7. Age	44.01	16.63	.06* [.00, .12]	-.07* [-.13, -.01]	-.06* [-.12, -.00]	.20** [.14, .25]	.17** [.12, .23]	.21** [.15, .26]														
8. Female	0.52	0.50	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.02 [-.04, .08]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	-.02 [-.08, .03]	.05 [-.01, .11]													
9. Househ. income	7.19	6.46	.09** [.03, .15]	-.03 [-.09, .02]	-.09** [-.15, -.04]	.00 [-.06, .06]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.10** [.04, .16]	.10** [.04, .16]	-.21** [-.27, -.16]												
10. White/cauc.	0.70	0.46	.00 [-.06, .06]	-.06 [-.12, .00]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	.13** [.07, .19]	.11** [.05, .17]	.16** [.10, .21]	.32** [.26, .37]	.02 [-.04, .08]	.11** [.05, .17]											
11. Hispanic	0.12	0.32	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	-.01 [-.07, .04]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.06* [-.12, -.00]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.39** [-.44, -.34]										
12. Religion	0.51	0.50	.06 [-.00, .12]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.02 [-.04, .08]	.09** [.03, .15]	.10** [.04, .16]	.14** [.08, .19]	.25** [.19, .30]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	.11** [.05, .17]	.05 [-.01, .11]	-.00 [-.06, .06]									
13. College degree	0.45	0.50	.04 [-.02, .10]	.04 [-.02, .09]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.04 [-.10, .02]	-.06 [-.12, .00]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	.09** [.03, .15]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	.28** [.22, .33]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.12** [.06, .18]								
14. Married	0.40	0.49	.07* [.01, .13]	-.09** [-.15, -.03]	-.03 [-.10, .03]	.10** [.04, .16]	.11** [.05, .17]	.14** [.08, .20]	.21** [.15, .27]	-.06* [-.12, -.00]	.31** [.26, .37]	.12** [.05, .18]	-.00 [-.07, .06]	.18** [.12, .24]	.09** [.02, .15]							
15. Employed	0.55	0.50	.08* [.02, .14]	.04 [-.02, .11]	.03 [-.03, .09]	-.06 [-.12, .01]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.31** [-.36, -.25]	-.22** [-.27, -.16]	.19** [.13, .25]	-.05 [-.11, .01]	.08* [.02, .14]	-.06 [-.12, .00]	.11** [.05, .17]	.01 [-.06, .07]						
16. Children	0.58	0.49	.08* [.02, .14]	.01 [-.05, .07]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.12** [.06, .18]	.11** [.04, .17]	.11** [.05, .18]	.37** [.31, .42]	.15** [.09, .21]	.12** [.06, .18]	.09** [.02, .15]	-.03 [-.09, .04]	.08* [.01, .14]	.09** [.03, .15]	.30** [.24, .35]	-.06* [-.12, -.00]					
17. First born	0.43	0.50	-.05 [-.11, .01]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	-.02 [-.09, .04]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.03 [-.09, .04]	-.02 [-.08, .05]	.04 [-.02, .10]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	.04 [-.02, .10]	.00 [-.06, .06]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.02 [-.05, .08]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	-.04 [-.11, .02]				
18. Only child	0.14	0.35	-.09** [-.15, -.03]	.03 [-.03, .09]	.03 [-.03, .10]	.00 [-.06, .07]	.02 [-.04, .08]	-.01 [-.08, .05]	-.04 [-.10, .02]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.07* [-.13, -.01]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.04 [-.10, .03]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.06* [-.12, -.00]	-.06 [-.12, .00]	-.01 [-.07, .06]	-.12** [-.18, -.06]	.47** [.42, .51]			
19. Religion imp.	4.39	2.25	.18** [.12, .24]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.05 [-.02, .11]	.25** [.19, .31]	.27** [.21, .33]	.23** [.17, .29]	.18** [.12, .24]	.14** [.08, .20]	-.06 [-.12, .00]	-.06 [-.12, .01]	.02 [-.05, .08]	.32** [.27, .38]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.12** [.06, .18]	-.08* [-.14, -.02]	.16** [.10, .22]	-.08** [-.15, -.02]	-.02 [-.08, .04]		
20. U.S. born	0.94	0.23	-.03 [-.09, .03]	.02 [-.04, .08]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.01 [-.05, .07]	.02 [-.04, .08]	.02 [-.04, .09]	.05 [-.02, .11]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.24** [.19, .30]	-.05 [-.11, .02]	-.04 [-.10, .02]	-.08** [-.14, -.02]	-.01 [-.08, .05]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.06 [-.00, .12]	-.02 [-.09, .04]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.06 [-.12, .01]	
21. MSSSS	4.44	2.34	.06 [-.00, .12]	.02 [-.04, .08]	-.02 [-.09, .04]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	.02 [-.05, .08]	.00 [-.06, .07]	-.02 [-.09, .04]	.00 [-.06, .06]	.01 [-.05, .07]	-.09** [-.15, -.03]	.03 [-.03, .10]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.01 [-.08, .05]	-.01 [-.08, .05]	-.05 [-.12, .01]	.02 [-.04, .08]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.07* [.01, .13]	.01 [-.06, .07]

Note. *M* and *SD* are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively. Values in square brackets indicate the 95% confidence interval for each correlation. * indicates $p < .05$. ** indicates $p < .01$. MSSS = MacArthur Scale of Subjective Social Status.

Table 14

Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals for the Rewarding, Rigged, and Random subscales of the CAFU and individual difference measures in Study 1.

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Rewarding	4.92	1.20																					
2. Rigged	4.25	1.43	.25** [.20, .31]																				
3. Random	4.18	1.33	.26** [.21, .32]	.52** [.47, .56]																			
4. Conservative	3.98	1.70	.13** [.07, .18]	-.20** [-.25, -.14]	-.09** [-.14, -.03]																		
5. MFQ: fairness	4.34	1.11	.22** [.16, .28]	.23** [.17, .28]	.15** [.09, .21]	-.08* [-.14, -.02]																	
6. MFQ: care	4.28	1.09	.22** [.16, .28]	.21** [.15, .26]	.15** [.09, .21]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	.76** [.73, .78]																
7. MFQ: loyalty	3.88	1.13	.27** [.21, .32]	.13** [.07, .19]	.16** [.10, .21]	.12** [.06, .18]	.55** [.50, .59]	.58** [.54, .62]															
8. MFQ: authority	3.92	1.07	.27** [.21, .33]	.13** [.07, .19]	.21** [.15, .27]	.10** [.04, .16]	.59** [.55, .63]	.60** [.55, .63]	.72** [.68, .74]														
9. MFQ: purity	3.93	1.19	.26** [.20, .32]	.11** [.05, .16]	.16** [.10, .22]	.17** [.11, .23]	.54** [.50, .58]	.57** [.52, .61]	.67** [.64, .70]	.70** [.66, .73]													
10. BJW	4.16	1.13	.33** [.27, .38]	.05 [-.01, .11]	.15** [.09, .21]	.13** [.07, .19]	.04 [-.02, .10]	.07* [.01, .13]	.27** [.22, .33]	.29** [.23, .34]	.26** [.20, .32]												
11. SDO	3.21	1.02	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.06* [-.12, -.00]	.03 [-.03, .09]	.26** [.21, .32]	-.36** [-.41, -.30]	-.27** [-.33, -.22]	.02 [-.05, .08]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.02 [-.04, .08]	.23** [.17, .28]											
12. RWA	4.09	1.10	.15** [.09, .21]	-.12** [-.18, -.06]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.39** [.34, .44]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	.04 [-.02, .10]	.28** [.23, .34]	.29** [.24, .35]	.38** [.33, .44]	.22** [.17, .28]	.18** [.12, .24]										
13. GSJ	3.84	1.05	.27** [.21, .32]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	.07* [.01, .13]	.21** [.15, .26]	-.08* [-.14, -.02]	-.03 [-.09, .04]	.19** [.13, .25]	.19** [.13, .25]	.18** [.12, .24]	.57** [.52, .61]	.41** [.36, .46]	.23** [.17, .29]									
14. PWE	3.53	1.04	.23** [.17, .28]	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	.21** [.15, .27]	-.24** [-.30, -.18]	-.19** [-.25, -.13]	.07* [.01, .13]	.08* [.02, .14]	.10** [.04, .16]	.38** [.33, .43]	.39** [.34, .44]	.27** [.21, .32]	.48** [.43, .53]								
15. Optimism	4.35	1.21	.23** [.17, .28]	-.12** [-.17, -.06]	-.13** [-.19, -.07]	.11** [.05, .17]	.14** [.08, .20]	.08** [.02, .14]	.15** [.09, .20]	.19** [.13, .25]	.20** [.14, .26]	.26** [.20, .31]	.01 [-.05, .07]	.13** [.07, .19]	.31** [.26, .36]	.24** [.18, .30]							
16. Merit. beliefs	4.21	1.10	.43** [.38, .48]	-.02 [-.08, .04]	.10** [.04, .16]	.25** [.19, .31]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	.03 [-.03, .09]	.25** [.19, .31]	.28** [.22, .33]	.25** [.20, .31]	.64** [.60, .67]	.37** [.31, .42]	.27** [.22, .33]	.60** [.56, .64]	.57** [.52, .61]	.31** [.25, .36]						
17. Gen. soc. mob.	4.07	1.00	.21** [.15, .26]	-.28** [-.34, -.23]	-.08** [-.14, -.02]	.21** [.15, .26]	-.08* [-.14, -.02]	-.04 [-.10, .02]	.13** [.07, .19]	.14** [.08, .20]	.16** [.10, .22]	.30** [.24, .35]	.18** [.12, .24]	.27** [.21, .33]	.41** [.36, .46]	.41** [.36, .46]	.35** [.29, .40]	.42** [.37, .47]					
18. Ind. soc. Mob.	4.15	1.16	.25** [.19, .31]	-.16** [-.22, -.10]	-.11** [-.17, -.05]	.11** [.05, .17]	-.01 [-.07, .05]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	.08** [.02, .14]	.10** [.04, .16]	.13** [.07, .19]	.34** [.28, .39]	.13** [.07, .19]	.09** [.03, .15]	.39** [.34, .44]	.37** [.32, .42]	.48** [.43, .52]	.44** [.39, .49]	.57** [.52, .60]				
19. Cause poor	2.13	0.64	-.12** [-.18, -.06]	.10** [.04, .16]	.10** [.04, .16]	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	.07* [.01, .13]	.08** [.02, .14]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	-.00 [-.06, .06]	.01 [-.06, .07]	-.14** [-.20, -.08]	-.17** [-.23, -.11]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	-.20** [-.26, -.15]	-.25** [-.31, -.20]	-.11** [-.17, -.05]	-.23** [-.29, -.18]	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	-.21** [-.27, -.15]			
20. Cause rich	2.01	0.67	-.17** [-.23, -.11]	.13** [.07, .18]	.04 [-.02, .10]	-.13** [-.19, -.07]	.12** [.06, .18]	.06 [-.00, .12]	-.03 [-.09, .03]	-.06 [-.12, .00]	-.03 [-.10, .03]	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	-.16** [-.22, -.10]	-.17** [-.22, -.11]	-.27** [-.32, -.21]	-.30** [-.35, -.24]	-.16** [-.22, -.10]	-.32** [-.37, -.26]	-.21** [-.27, -.16]	-.22** [-.28, -.16]	.32** [.27, .37]		
21. WVS poor	1.54	0.50	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	.17** [.11, .23]	.06 [-.00, .12]	-.23** [-.29, -.18]	.07* [.01, .13]	.03 [-.03, .09]	-.14** [-.20, -.08]	-.13** [-.19, -.07]	-.16** [-.21, -.10]	-.22** [-.27, -.16]	-.34** [-.39, -.28]	-.22** [-.28, -.16]	-.36** [-.41, -.30]	-.36** [-.41, -.31]	-.19** [-.25, -.13]	-.42** [-.47, -.37]	-.28** [-.34, -.23]	-.26** [-.31, -.20]	.32** [.27, .38]	.31** [.25, .36]	
22. WVS trapped	1.42	0.49	-.20** [-.25, -.14]	.16** [.10, .21]	.06 [-.00, .12]	-.17** [-.23, -.11]	.02 [-.04, .08]	.02 [-.04, .08]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	-.12** [-.18, -.06]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	-.19** [-.24, -.13]	-.18** [-.24, -.12]	-.21** [-.27, -.15]	-.34** [-.39, -.29]	-.27** [-.32, -.21]	-.24** [-.30, -.18]	-.34** [-.39, -.28]	-.35** [-.41, -.30]	-.33** [-.39, -.28]	.22** [.17, .28]	.19** [.13, .25]	.37** [.31, .42]
23. WVS unfair	1.61	0.49	-.11** [-.17, -.05]	.11** [.05, .17]	.00 [-.06, .06]	-.16** [-.22, -.10]	.13** [.07, .19]	.06* [.00, .12]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	-.10** [-.16, -.04]	-.11** [-.17, -.05]	-.28** [-.33, -.22]	-.35** [-.41, -.30]	-.16** [-.22, -.10]	-.48** [-.53, -.44]	-.37** [-.42, -.32]	-.16** [-.22, -.10]	-.35** [-.40, -.30]	-.26** [-.32, -.21]	-.23** [-.28, -.17]	.22** [.16, .27]	.21** [.16, .27]	.33** [.28, .38]

Note. *M* and *SD* are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively. Values in square brackets indicate the 95% confidence interval for each correlation. * indicates *p* < .05. ** indicates *p* < .01. MFQ = Moral Foundations Questionnaire; BJW = Belief in a Just World; SDO = Social Dominance Orientation; RWA = Right-Wing Authoritarianism; GSJ = General System Justification; PWE = Protestant Work Ethic; WVS = World Values Survey.

Table 15. List of all responses, separated by participants' self-coding, in both the static and dynamic condition.

Red text corresponds to answers from self-reported Republicans and blue text corresponds to answers from self-reported Democrats.

Rewarding				
Intrapersonal				
Moving to a new place - This could have a variety of effects on financial well being. The added expense of the move and finding a new home and job.	Change in job status - new/different job. This could have either a positive or a negative effect on financial well being	Individual purchases and expenses can severely handicap their present financial well-being and future financial freedom.	Get in an accident and either get injured yourself, injure someone else, or even total your car	Hard Work - generally the more difficult the work, the better the pay
make a significant purchase - for example purchasing a home or a car	essential bills go up or down-mortgage, utilities, car payment	Investments - pick the next Google or Microsoft to invest in	Get arrested and face any number of financial consequences	A person receives a better job offer and changes jobs.
If they get a new car or finish paying off their loan	Same for the above but related to the partner	Promotion - more responsibility and more money	Debt- someone incurs a large amount of debt	change of job, better or worse financially
Major life purchase like a home or car	Promotion leading to increased revenue	One of their children went to college	more debt: credit card and loan debt	Job loss- someone becomes unemployed
Divorce causing a hefty payout to ex	Get a DUI and face the consequences	debit - new house / car purchase	A lawsuit gets filed against you	Moving to a more affordable area
a change in their job situation	Limiting credit card spending	salary - increase or decrease	Taking an expensive vacation	prioritizing paying off debt
Having a child or even twins	Birth or adoption of a child	pay off debt-owe less money	A person receives a raise.	You suffer a gambling loss
hours of overtime worked	Land a better paying job	number of hours worked	drug or alcohol issues	Promotion or pay raise
take a dream vacation	Divorce / separation	Pay off credit cards	Financing a new car	move to a new home
child - added cost	marry a rich widow	Increase in income	Getting a new job	higher paying job
Getting divorced	additional child	Getting married	Getting a bonus	Getting married
Getting married	Having a child	added expenses	get better job	Having a child
Having a child	House purchase	Bought a house	changing jobs	Paid off debt
Change in job	Overspending	A job change	Bought a car	saving more
sold assets	get a raise	Job change	Tax refund	Promotion
Retiring	Job loss	Job gain	Demotion	retire
Interpersonal				
Hard word. Some people work their way up the social ladder and manage to obtain financial stability by nothing by tons of hard work. Others are just lazy, don't have the motivation to put the required work, which results in poverty.	Being richer leads to more opportunities and more doors that are open while being poorer leads to more people looking down on you more, giving you less opportunities to be richer.	It matters who you are born to; your parents and their wealth while they raise you matters a lot whether you will keep being rich or not.	hard work - perseverance and consistently working hard, being willing to save instead of spending it all,, also finding opportunities	studying hard in school and getting a good education, taking opportunities that arise and looking for them if they aren't apparent.

Your own personal characteristics like ability to work hard, your willingness to achieve something.	some people are rich in life and don't care about money, they likely are the happiest	Some people have more education which makes them more suited for higher skilled jobs.	They are Future Oriented as opposed to Present/Past Oriented (Delayed Gratification)	Some people are born into poor households and work very hard to succeed and do
Morality - Avoiding activities that harm the body and reputation	culmination of calculated or not calculated moves through time	They can afford college that could lead to high paying jobs.	taking or not taking advantages of available opportunities	Work ethic - Demonstrate desire to do consistent hard work
they continue to pursue additional education or training	Some are better skilled so they get higher paying jobs.	Rich people don't always feel the need to buy new cars.	some people don't work hard enough to get out of poverty	Rich people are better with the ability to save money.
education, Better education better chance for success	Hard or persistent work, this can help you get ahead	getting involved in crime and ending up incarcerated	Initiative - A person's drive to improve themselves	Education level - Having more education or training
Location. What's the cost of living in the region?	Some people chose the right profession to get into	Some people chose the wrong profession to get into	Leadership - Being able to earn higher paying jobs	getting involved in drugs/alcohol from a young age
some people had the drive to make themselves rich	Education; they went to college and got a degree	Rich people buy assets that appreciate in value.	Money sense - Knowing how to handle money wisely	Saving - Discipline to save money for the future
opportunity education and a fair amount of luck	Some people are poor because of gambling habits	education - smarter people do better in general	buying a fancier car/house than they can afford	life choices - avoiding drugs, poor appearance
Thrift - Not spending money on frivolous items	focused or not focused financial priorities	passion, How passionate are you to succeed	Having the drive and ambition to succeed.	spending too much money on nonessentials
Education. More usually gets more money	they understand how to work with people	Not having much mobility in their area	Rich people invest from an early age.	not graduating high school or college
Some people save while others spend	Some have more ability and talent	Some have more drive and ambition	motivation - wanting to do better	wise or bad financial decisions
they have strong people skills	rewarded for good/bad behavior	Some work harder than others.	putting aside for a rainy day	have good financial literacy
Rich people are more frugal.	Unique talents and skills.	Effort. How hard one works	location (cost) of living	Poor choices/good choices
Hard work and dedication	The drive of the person	poor spending habits	personal work ethic,	controlling expenses
bad spending habits	lack of motivation	bad earning habits	knowing loopholes	took good chances
Marry into wealth	how hard you try	drugs or alcohol	not taking risk	spending habits
children or not	they work hard	Good Education	married or not	street smarts
intelligence	connections	pets or not	workaholic	Initiative
Work ethic	work ethic	diligence	work ethic	being lazy
Education	education	Education	education	Education
hard work	investing	hardwork	Hardwork	Attitude
smarts	effort	skill	drive	lazy

Rigged				
Intrapersonal				
Economic factors, often beyond an individual's knowledge or control, can change the future perceived financial "freedom", as happened to millions of people's pension funds, which evaporated in 2007 - 2008. Buying a house and having to make mortgage payment inheritance-gain money from a relative inherit a large sum of money child: having a child Salary increase Loss of hours inflation job loss	Change in job status - promotion. A promotion would result in higher pay and thus positively affect financial well being new job: changing careers with different pay Whether or not they receive a raise Medical issues and expenses Getting a promotion getting fired inheritance Promotion Job loss	Change in job status - loss of job. This would negatively affect financial well being Illness- someone becomes ill and cannot work Job loss causing a dip in income Having to care for a parent Economic stimulus Loss of a job Loss of job Children Racism	Unexpected large expense - major appliance breakdown, home structure issues job loss - downsized or fired from your job Inheritance - from some relative employment - loss of job getting a raise Having a baby Inheritance Job Loss Health	physical illness, terminal or long term, cancer, diabetes Job status, Health,Market economy, pandemic inherit a large amount of money Cost of living increase Raises/Benefits Buying a home retirement Job Loss Debt
Interpersonal				
Rich or poor background. Some people come from wealthy families and don't have to worry about money a day in their lives. Other people come from poor backgrounds and get used to struggling financially since early childhood. Some people just want the easy way because that is all they know and have been shown rich family...does this really need an explanation...trust fund babies Race; they are privileged and have more opportunity than others Inheritance, getting money and privilege from parents Wealthy parents, discipline, hard work, nepotism The environment the person was raised in	Not saving up and then it all snowballs from there. I know I did not save when I was younger and as things came up I got more and more in debt where it is hard to rise up. I think going to college on loans is the biggest factor in wealth inequality Starting capital, either having a wealthier family or inheriting money Some people have wealthy parents that give them lots of money Some people have better connections to better jobs. Inheritance; they got money from their family Skin color and gender still play a role.	It's just where you are born; if you are born in a third world country versus say the USA, that matters. Family wealth - The amount of support parents are able to provide a child some people were born into poverty and it is hard for them to get out Help, i think a lot of rich people got help to where they got inheritance or lack of from the previous generation Family. Some families are rich, some are not. Poor people can't afford to switch jobs.	Some people are rich because of family money: inheritance or a job passed to them from a parent. they grew up with parents who were good providers of educational support because they are born into money or they are born to poor parents When you're poor, your mood and inspirations are often weak. Some are poor and due to mind set they remain poor upbringing, were you taught a good work ethic The family that the person is born into	A ccess to capital..if you have cheap money or easy money success becomes less difficult Different levels of economic opportunity, some are high class from birth Poor people can't afford college or education even if they work. Inheritance and how much money someone starts life with losing a job and not being able to find a new one Some have grown up with more opportunities because of opportunities in your area

born in an area with more
opportunity
lack of knowing the right people

Support in local community
because of who you know
Gender discrimination
they inherit money
born into money
salary or pay
Background
family
Race

Family/situation they were
raised in
Some have more help and
support
Gender and discrimination
Race and discrimination
Area that you live in
learn from parents
place of birth
Family money
Born poor
family

Some are born into wealthy
families.
never being pushed to work hard

What people are born into
not finding a good job
Race discrimination
Family background
Family support
Family money
education
Family

having many children to
feed/clothe
The class someone is born into

Some people are born rich
having wealthy parents
having poor parents
Good Career Path
Family history
explotation
Contacts
races

The privilege of weathly parents.

Born into or inherited money

growing up in a poor area
also lack of resources
government polices
getting divorced
social status
inheritance
Divorce
drugs

Random				
Intrapersonal				
A global pandemic can dramatically affect financial well-being and job security for millions of people, as the Covid-19 pandemic has done worldwide in the past year.	One individual's knowledge and skills in making investments can improve, but markets fluctuate from year to year, which an individual can't control.	Health factors - An individual's financial well-being may change due to unexpected health bills/costs (injuries, sickness in the family, etc.)	Interest rates fluctuate from year to year, which impacts both financial obligations and savings for future financial freedom.	One's employment situation can change. One could experience unexpected expenses. One could come into a windfall of money.
Natural disasters - earthquake, tornado - causing displacement from home and additional living costs	New baby - A new addition to the family may cause one's financial well-being to change	Health Issues - unexpected health issues requiring extended time off without pay	Job loss - Losing one's job may dramatically affect one's financial well-being	family changes - you have children or have to raise a family members children
Some sort of government intervention (e.g., student loan forgiveness)	Multiple medical bills leading to a decrease in financial well being	An illness may incapacitate a person resulting in reduced wages.	family emergency-family members need help paying for something	Illness or disability - This would result in loss of income
A company may have cutbacks and need to layoff employees.	an illness which resulted in increase healthcare expenses	You incur high medical bills for any number of reasons	medical bills-unexpected	Someone wins the lottery and is overall better off.
Job loss - unexpected closures, layoffs, reductions	Illness or Injury - may impact your ability to work	Someone has a child which changes their situation.	unforseen event - lottery, gift, hazardous event	Businesses open and close, so jobs start and end
Job loss, either lay off, or company shut down	health issues - you are no longer able to work	mental illness, can be inherited, Alzheimers	unexpected bill - for example an auto repair	Being in accident and not being able to work
Being sued and having to pay for the lawsuit	Had to take on care of a family member	quit job because of ill family member	health status - need to pay bills	Divorce, or death of a loved one
Catastrophic illness or accident	They may become unable to work.	Job Loss - needs no explanation	Natural disasters or accidents	having to care for a loved one
natural disaster wrecking home	one wage earner in family dies	Extenuating life circumstances	Make money in the stock market	Lose money in the stock market
You suffer a stock market loss	unforeseen medical expenses	job loss...retire...illness	Inflation, cost of living	family situation changes
Increase in stock value	Housing market decline	May become unemployed.	Stock market gain/loss	a spouse losing a job
If they are laid off	Drop in stock market	having another child	May become disabled.	Winning the lottery
unexpected expenses	Company closes down	Major house repairs	Winning the lottery	Gain an inheritance
Unexpected expenses	Winning the lottery	unexpected illness	Loss of Employment	Major car repairs
Long term illness	Losing their job	unexpected bills	Medical expenses	funeral expenses
change in health	Person gets sick	Medical expenses	Birth of a child	Loss of your job
natural disaster	have an accident	Lose of a spouse	Natural disaster	unreturned loan
Job instability	Stimulus Checks	great investing	Win the lottery	win the lottery
Lost their job.	Stocks go down	Mental Illness	paid off debts	Dismemberment
Lose of a job	A spouse dies	Loss of a job	Loss of a job	Medical bills
Company cuts	Lose his job	loss of job	lottery win	loss of job
Loss of job	Lose a job	pandemic!	inflation	Inflation
Job loss	Pandemic	sickness	job loss	Pay cuts
Disease	illness	Divorce		
Interpersonal				

being black and held back by whites, some are lazy, some don't know how, some use their up bringing as a reason. some have inherited money	Luck. Some people manage to make a fortune because of a lucky opportunity. Others don't have any luck in their lives.	Education. Some people can get good education and some can't even graduate from elementary school.	Some people are poor because they are not very intelligent, limiting their work opportunity	Some people lose money and are poor due to high medical costs and dealing with a disease
Some are poor and then do to unfortunate circumstances end up on the street	I think people are born into certain classes that are hard to escape from.	Parents. Some parents really care about their children while other don't.	Some people experienced an ecomomic downturn and never came back from it	the right place at the right time or the wrong place at the wrong time
Stock market crash/economy failing/invest in good stock/good economy	talent, if you have innate skill you have a better shot at success	Some people are rich because they invested in the right stock(s).	Country where you were born. Some countries are extremely poor.	brought up in poverty, felons can not get jobs, not educated,
They are more well-informed than others (more education)	luck - inheritance, lottery, right place right time	luck - maybe they are born into wealth and inherit	Some people are rich because they won the lottery	having an illness requiring expensive treatments
having an illness stopping them from working	Maybe some luck. It is always very helpful.	BEING IN THE RIGHT SPOT AT THE RIGHT TIME!	Some people are born into a wealthy family	Luck, i think luck is a big part of it all
catastrophes (accidents, medical issues)	Gender and what someone identifies as	luck, some have better than others	Luck. Right place at right time.	The intelligence of the person
unequal distribution of wealth	Born with great intelligence. economic opportunity	circumstance beyond control	having a mental illness	right place right time
right place right time	Intelligence	sick or healthy	Illness/health	born into it
intelligence	Sexuality	unique idea	the system	disability
stability	Robbed	windfall	accident	chance
Chance	luck	luck	Luck	Luck
Luck		luck	risk	Luck
luck				

None of the Above Fits Well				
Intrapersonal				
Political policy, like we see today in rising gas prices. gambling debts get sued	Fraud, or breaking the law, stealing from work, etc Stagflation divorce	employment- lose or gain a new job lose a job	Quit a job due to stress Inflation	May change jobs. Deflation
Interpersonal				
People can become rich for many different reasons but the poor typically stay poor. strong family support Connections	they have college degrees or specialized skills in trades Better Management No support	Some people are just smarter than others have good jobs	Some have better educations Rich Parents	Better financial Planning connections

Supplemental Material: Study 2

Lay Theories of Financial Well-being Predict Political and Policy Message Preferences

Job Krijnen, Gülden Ülkümen, Jonathan E. Bogard, & Craig R. Fox

12 July 2021

Study 2: Materials

Role of government - importance rating

People differ in their beliefs about what the appropriate role(s) of the government should be. Below we briefly describe three distinct goals that the government might pursue. For each statement, indicate to what extent you think that this is an important or unimportant goal for the U.S. government to pursue.

The government should use resources to incentivize and enable people to pull themselves out of financial hardship and realize their full potential. [Incentivizing]

The government should allocate resources to individuals belonging to disadvantaged groups that routinely experience financial hardship. [Redistributing]

The government should pool resources to support people when they happen to experience unforeseeable financial hardship. [Risk-pooling]

[from 1 = “Not important at all” to 7 = “Extremely important”]

Role of government - ranking

Below are the same three government goals that we asked you about on the previous page. Please take another look at these goals.

Goal: Redistribution

The government should allocate resources to individuals belonging to disadvantaged groups that routinely experience financial hardship.

Goal: Incentivizing

The government should use resources to incentivize and enable people to pull themselves out of financial hardship and realize their full potential.

Goal: Risk-pooling

The government should pool resources to support people when they happen to experience unforeseeable financial hardship.

Question: How would you rank these three goals from most important to least important for the U.S. government to pursue? Place a ‘1’ next to the goal you believe is most important for the U.S. government to pursue. Place a ‘2’ next to the goal you believe is 2nd most important for the U.S. government to pursue. Place a ‘3’ next to the goal you believe is least important for the U.S. government to pursue.

_____ Incentivizing

_____ Redistribution

_____ Risk-pooling

CAFU scale

Consider the level of financial well-being of any individual—that is, their capacity to meet financial obligations and/or the financial freedom to make choices to enjoy life. Naturally, a person's financial well-being may change from one year to the next. Take a moment to think about how the financial well-being of any individual may change from one year to the next. For each of the following statements please indicate your level of agreement: A person's change in financial well-being from one year to the next... is the result of how hard the person works. [Rewarding 1]

... is predictable if you know the person's skills and talents. [Rewarding 2]

... tends to improve with the person's resourcefulness and problem solving ability. [Rewarding 3]

... depends on how much discrimination or favoritism the person faces. [Rigged 1]

... depends on the person's initial status and wealth (i.e., rich tend to get richer and poor tend to get poorer). [Rigged 2]

... is predictable because some groups will always be favored over others. [Rigged 3]

... is something that has an element of randomness. [Random 1]

... is determined by chance factors. [Random 2]

... is determined by inherently unpredictable life events (e.g., getting robbed or winning the lottery). [Random 3]

[from 1 = "Not at all" to 7 = "Very much"]

Political ideology

Please select the option that best indicates your political orientation.

[1 = "Strongly liberal", 2 = "Moderately liberal", 3 = "Slightly liberal", 4 = "Neutral (moderate)", 5 = "Slightly conservative", 6 = "Moderately conservative", 7 = "Strongly conservative"]

Political party affiliation

Please choose the option that best describes your political party affiliation.

[1 = "Democratic", 2 = "Republican", 3 = "Independent", 4 = "Other (please specify)_____"]

Socio-demographics

How would you describe yourself? Select all that apply.

["American Indian/Native American", "Asian", "Black/African American", "Hispanic/Latino", "Pacific Islander", "White/Caucasian", "Other"]

What is your current religion, if any?

["Protestant", "Roman Catholic", "Mormon", "Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox", "Jewish", "Muslim", "Buddhist", "Hindu", "Atheist", "Agnostic", "Something else", "Nothing in particular"]

What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed? (If you're currently enrolled in school, please indicate the highest degree you have received.)

[1 = "Less than a high school diploma", 2 = "High school degree or equivalent (e.g. GED)", 3 = "Some college, no degree", 4 = "Associate degree (e.g. AA, AS)", 5 = "Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, BS)", 6 = "Master's degree (e.g. MA, MS, MEd)", 7 = "Professional degree (e.g. MD, DDS, DVM)", 8 = "Doctorate (e.g. PhD, EdD)"]

Which category includes your annual household (i.e., combined family) income before taxes?

[from 1 = "20K or less" to 20 = "201K or more", with brackets of 10k]

Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

What is your gender?

[1 = "Male", 2 = "Female", 3 = "Other"]

What is your age

Study 2: Sensitivity analysis

We conducted a post-hoc sensitivity analysis for a single coefficient in a multiple regression analysis with 11 predictors. The minimum detectable effect with $N = 3600$ (3 observations per participant), $\alpha = .05$, and 95% power is $f^2 = .007$.

Study 2: Examining the factor structure of the CAFU scale

Table 1 displays fit indices for the proposed three-dimensional model.

Study 2: Testing measurement invariance

Table 2 shows the fit indices used to test for configural invariance. Table 3 shows the differences in fit indices used to test for metric and scalar invariance.

Study 2: Rewarding, rigged, and random as predictors of political ideology

Figure 1 displays the association between political ideology and scores on the three subscales of the CAFU scale. As can be seen in the figure, participants who rated themselves as more politically conservative tend to score higher on the rewarding dimension ($r = 0.30$, $p < .001$), lower on the rigged dimension ($r = -0.36$, $p < .001$), and lower on the random dimension ($r = -0.16$, $p = < .001$).

Study 2: Unsigned mixed model results

Table 4 shows the mixed model results for the prediction of rated importance of government goals by unsigned fixed effects of interest. Table 5 shows the results of a similar analysis, controlling for political ideology. Figure 2 displays the pattern of results.

Table 1: Study 2 fit indices for the proposed model.

χ^2	df	p	BIC	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
158.73	24.00	< .001	36,849.87	0.95	0.93	0.07	0.05

Note. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual.

Table 2: Study 2 fit indices for tests of configural invariance on gender, age, and political ideology.

Measurement invariance test	χ^2	df	p	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Result
Configural inv.: Gender	190.51	48	< .001	0.951	0.926	0.070	0.047	Passed
Configural inv.: Age	191.50	48	< .001	0.949	0.924	0.070	0.049	Failed
Configural inv.: Political ideology	164.49	48	< .001	0.944	0.916	0.072	0.054	Failed

Note. CFI = Comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Test is passed when $SRMR \leq 0.09$ and at least one of the following conditions is met: $CFI \geq 0.95$, $TLI \geq 0.95$, $RMSEA \leq 0.06$.

Table 3: Study 2 differences in fit indices for tests of metric and scalar invariance on gender, age, and political ideology.

Measurement invariance test	df	ΔCFI	ΔTLI	$\Delta RMSEA$	$\Delta SRMR$	Result
Metric inv.: Gender	6	0.001	0.010	-0.005	0.001	Passed
Metric inv.: Age	6	0.000	0.009	-0.004	0.001	Passed
Metric inv.: Political ideology	6	0.000	0.010	-0.004	0.001	Passed
Scalar inv.: Gender	6	-0.011	-0.007	0.003	0.004	Passed
Scalar inv.: Age	6	-0.002	0.005	-0.002	0.001	Passed
Scalar inv.: Political ideology	6	-0.004	0.003	-0.001	0.001	Passed

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Tests are passed when $\Delta CFI \geq -0.015$ and $\Delta RMSEA \leq 0.01$.

Table 4: Study 2 mixed model results for prediction of rated importance of government goals by unsigned fixed effects of interest.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	df	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.775	0.27	2,274.2	13.81	< .001
Rewarding	0.059	0.04	2,274.2	1.53	.125
Rigged	0.285	0.03	2,274.2	8.57	< .001
Random	0.011	0.03	2,274.2	0.31	.754
Pool vs. Inc	-1.375	0.32	2,515.2	-4.33	< .001
Red vs. Inc	-2.746	0.32	2,515.2	-8.64	< .001
Red vs. Pool	-1.371	0.18	2,406.0	-7.67	< .001
Rewarding \times Pool vs. Inc	0.093	0.07	1,473.3	1.39	.165
Rewarding \times Red vs. Inc	0.185	0.07	1,473.3	2.75	.006
Rewarding \times Red vs. Pool	0.091	0.04	2,406.0	2.50	.013
Rigged \times Pool vs. Inc	0.146	0.03	2,406.0	4.58	< .001
Rigged \times Red vs. Inc	0.316	0.03	2,406.0	9.94	< .001
Rigged \times Red vs. Pool	0.171	0.03	2,406.0	5.36	< .001
Random \times Pool vs. Inc	0.083	0.03	2,406.0	2.54	.011
Random \times Red vs. Inc	0.058	0.03	2,406.0	1.77	.077
Random \times Red vs. Pool	-0.025	0.03	2,406.0	-0.77	.441

Table 5: Study 2 mixed model results for prediction of rated importance of government goals by unsigned fixed effects of interest, controlling for political ideology and its interaction with government goal.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	df	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.330	0.27	2,363.4	15.75	< .001
Rewarding	0.132	0.04	2,363.4	3.45	.001
Rigged	0.208	0.03	2,363.4	6.14	< .001
Random	0.016	0.03	2,363.4	0.47	.637
Political ideology	-0.167	0.02	2,363.4	-6.83	< .001
Pool vs. Inc	-0.370	0.34	2,956.1	-1.10	.273
Red vs. Inc	-1.027	0.34	2,956.1	-3.04	.002
Red vs. Pool	-0.657	0.24	2,398.0	-2.71	.007
Rewarding \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.078	0.07	1,495.7	-1.18	.239
Rewarding \times Red vs. Inc	-0.032	0.07	1,495.7	-0.48	.630
Rewarding \times Red vs. Pool	0.046	0.04	2,398.0	1.23	.220
Rigged \times Pool vs. Inc	0.121	0.03	2,398.0	3.60	< .001
Rigged \times Red vs. Inc	0.244	0.03	2,398.0	7.28	< .001
Rigged \times Red vs. Pool	0.123	0.03	2,398.0	3.68	< .001
Random \times Pool vs. Inc	0.082	0.03	2,398.0	2.50	.012
Random \times Red vs. Inc	0.058	0.03	2,398.0	1.79	.074
Random \times Red vs. Pool	-0.023	0.03	2,398.0	-0.71	.475
Pol. ideology \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.062	0.02	2,398.0	-2.56	.011
Pol. ideology \times Red vs. Inc	-0.168	0.02	2,398.0	-6.92	< .001
Pol. ideology \times Red vs. Pool	-0.106	0.02	2,398.0	-4.36	< .001

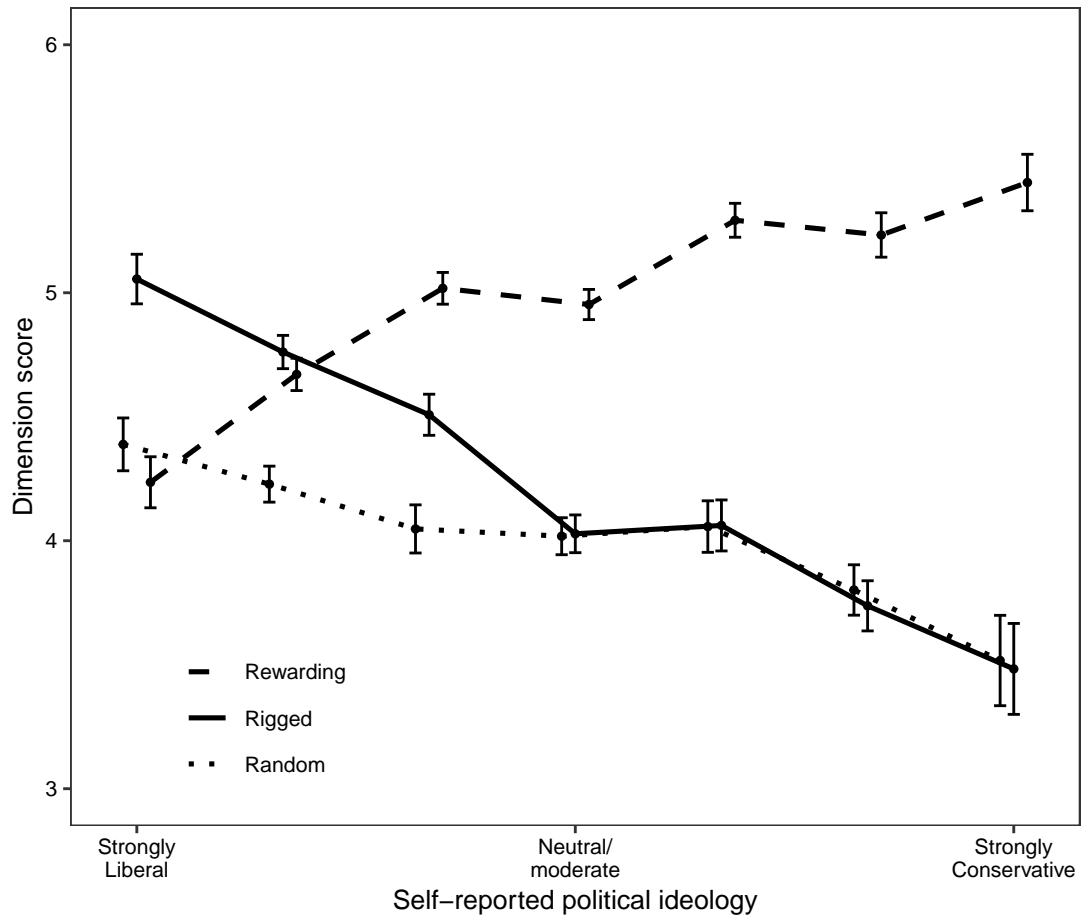


Figure 1: Study 2 scores on subscales of CAFU as a function of self-reported political ideology. Bars indicate standard errors.

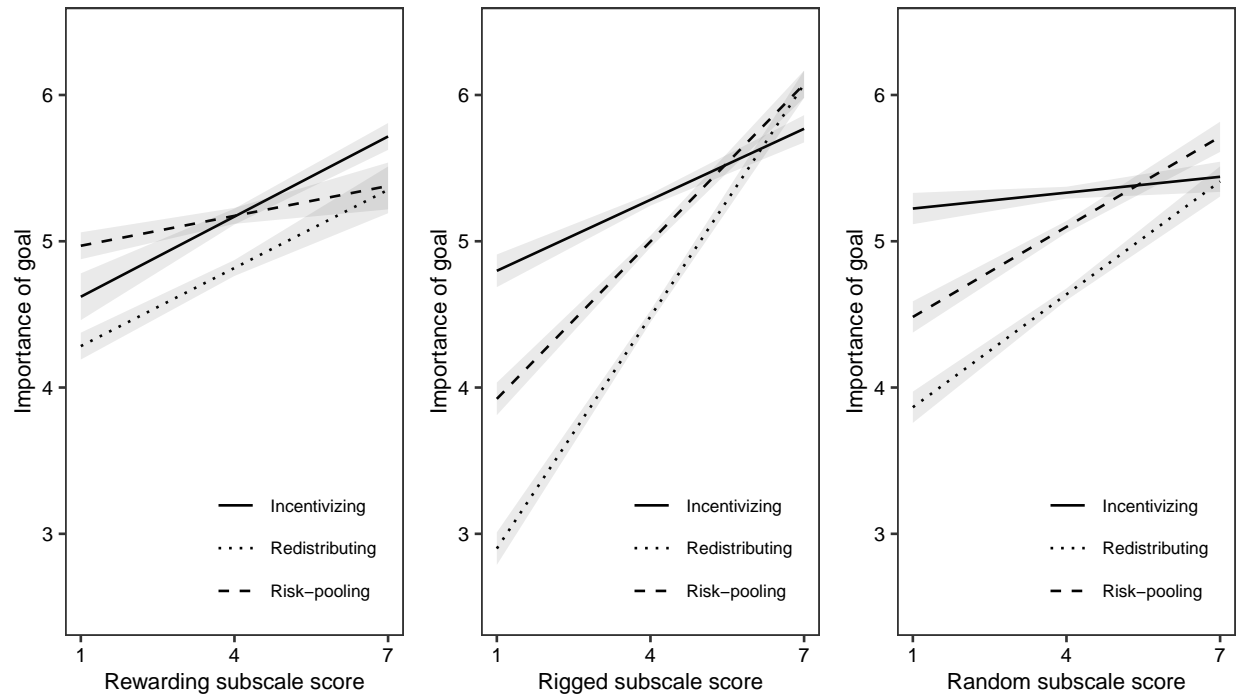


Figure 2: Prediction of importance rating of each of the three government goals by unsigned effects of Rewarding, Rigged, and Random subscales, controlling for political ideology (Study 2). Bands indicate standard errors.

Supplemental Material: Study 3

Lay Theories of Financial Well-being Predict Political and Policy Message Preferences

Job Krijnen, Gülden Ülkümen, Jonathan E. Bogard, & Craig R. Fox

12 July 2021

Study 3: Materials

General instructions

Thank you for your participation. We greatly appreciate your time and effort. In this survey, we are interested in your personal, honest opinion. There are no “right” or “wrong” answers, but please make sure to read all instructions carefully before answering each question. In the first section of this survey we will present you with descriptions of four government policies. For each policy we will ask you to review three different arguments in favor of the policy and then ask you to rate the extent to which each argument presented makes you more or less supportive of the policy.

Universal health coverage

Some policy makers favor a universal health coverage system in the United States. Universal health coverage means that all people have access to the health services they need without the risk of financial hardship when paying for them. This system is publicly funded with tax-dollars. It does not necessarily cover all health care costs (e.g., it may require out-of-pocket payments for treating conditions that are the result of an unhealthy lifestyle). Below are three arguments in favor of a universal health coverage system. Please rate the extent to which each argument below makes you more or less supportive of the system.

A universal health coverage system is a good idea because...

...it would ensure that those who try to live a healthy life receive the medical care they deserve and would motivate all individuals to make healthy lifestyle decisions. [Incentivizing]

...it would provide medical help to the most vulnerable individuals in society, such as those who are disadvantaged or those with low income. [Redistributing]

...it would provide a pool of prepaid funds to cover health care costs for anyone who is unlucky enough to get sick or injured. [Risk-pooling]

[1 = “Makes me much less supportive”, 6 = “Makes me no more or less supportive”, 11 = “Makes me much more supportive”]

Disaster recovery

Some policy makers favor a more extensive disaster recovery program in the United States (e.g., through FEMA). A disaster recovery program provides tax-funded support for relief and recovery to an area struck by an emergency, such as a hurricane or terrorist attack. Priority in recovery efforts can be given to people who properly prepared for a disaster (e.g., homeowners who strapped their homes to a foundation in preparation for an earthquake or boarded up their windows in preparation for a hurricane). Below are three arguments in favor of a more extensive disaster recovery program. Please rate the extent to which each argument below makes you more or less supportive of the program.

A more extensive disaster recovery program is a good idea because...

...it could encourage people to properly prepare for disasters by prioritizing recovery efforts based on how well-prepared people were. Those people who are most deserving should be helped get back on their own feet as quickly as possible. [Incentivizing]

...it would provide support to those people who are in most desperate need for help after an emergency, such as those who are already living in poor or disadvantaged areas with inadequate infrastructure. [Redistributing]

...it would pool the money of taxpayers and provide coverage to all individuals in case they are in need of help after an emergency. [Risk-pooling]

[1 = “Makes me much less supportive”, 6 = “Makes me no more or less supportive”, 11 = “Makes me much more supportive”]

Tuition-free higher education

Some policy makers favor a tuition-free higher education system in the United States. This system means that individuals who are admitted to a college, university, or trade school receive free tuition, which is paid for with tax-money. Financial support may be withdrawn in response to poor academic performance. Below are three arguments in favor of a tuition-free higher education system. Please rate the extent to which each argument below makes you more or less supportive of the system.

Tuition-free higher education system is a good idea because...

...it would provide financial incentives to those students who deserve it most, thereby motivating them to work hard and strive for excellence. [Incentivizing]

...it would provide financial support to (prospective) students from disadvantaged backgrounds or from low-income households. [Redistributing]

...it would create a pool of tax-money which can be used to collectively pay for the cost of every individual, regardless of whether arbitrary circumstances have left them more or less able to pay. [Risk-pooling]

[1 = “Makes me much less supportive”, 6 = “Makes me no more or less supportive”, 11 = “Makes me much more supportive”]

Food-purchasing assistance

Some policy makers favor a more extensive food-purchasing assistance program (i.e., SNAP, or ‘food stamps’). This program provides targeted financial aid to help households purchase food. The program is paid for by the federal government. The use of food-purchasing assistance can be restricted to healthy foods (e.g., excluding alcohol, cigarettes, sugary foods and drinks), and can be made conditional on the recipient actively applying for work or participating in job-training. Below are three arguments in favor of a more extensive food-purchasing assistance program. Please rate the extent to which each argument below makes you more or less supportive of the program.

A more extensive food-purchasing assistance program is a good idea because...

...it would encourage recipients to actively look for work and to purchase healthy foods. [Incentivizing]

...it would provide financial assistance to those people who need it most, such as low-income, unemployed, homeless, or otherwise disadvantaged groups. [Redistributing]

...it would pool tax-money and provide assistance to every individual who experiences an unexpected life event (e.g., sudden unemployment, divorce, illness or disability) and cannot afford food. [Risk-pooling]

[1 = “Makes me much less supportive”, 6 = “Makes me no more or less supportive”, 11 = “Makes me much more supportive”]

CAFU scale

Consider the level of financial well-being of any individual—that is, their capacity to meet financial obligations and/or the financial freedom to make choices to enjoy life. Naturally, a person’s financial well-being

may change from one year to the next. Take a moment to think about how the financial well-being of any individual may change from one year to the next. For each of the following statements please indicate your level of agreement: A person's change in financial well-being from one year to the next... is the result of how hard the person works. [Rewarding 1]
... is predictable if you know the person's skills and talents. [Rewarding 2]
... tends to improve with the person's resourcefulness and problem solving ability. [Rewarding 3]
... depends on how much discrimination or favoritism the person faces. [Rigged 1]
... depends on the person's initial status and wealth (i.e., rich tend to get richer and poor tend to get poorer). [Rigged 2]
... is predictable because some groups will always be favored over others. [Rigged 3]
... is something that has an element of randomness. [Random 1]
... is determined by chance factors. [Random 2]
... is determined by inherently unpredictable life events (e.g., getting robbed or winning the lottery). [Random 3]
[from 1 = "Not at all" to 7 = "Very much"]

Political ideology

Please use the slider scale below to indicate your political orientation.

[0 = "Extremely liberal", 50 = "Moderate", 100 = "Extremely conservative", starting position of slider is 50]

Political party affiliation

Please choose the option that best describes your political party affiliation.

[1 = "Democratic", 2 = "Republican", 3 = "Independent", 4 = "Other (please specify)_____"]

Socio-demographics

Which category includes your annual household (i.e., combined family) income before taxes?

[from 1 = "20K or less" to 20 = "201K or more", with brackets of 10k]

Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

What is your gender?

[1 = "Male", 2 = "Female", 3 = "Other"]

What is your age

Study 3: Sensitivity analysis

We conducted a post-hoc sensitivity analysis for a single coefficient in a multiple regression analysis with 14 predictors. The minimum detectable effect with $N = 6000$ (12 observations per participant), $\alpha = .05$, and 95% power is $f^2 = .005$.

Study 3: Examining the factor structure of the CAFU scale

Table 1 displays fit indices for the proposed three-dimensional model.

Study 3: Testing measurement invariance

Table 2 shows the fit indices used to test for configural invariance. Table 3 shows the differences in fit indices used to test for metric and scalar invariance.

Study 3: Rewarding, rigged, and random as predictors of political ideology

Figure 1 displays the association between political ideology and scores on the three subscales of the CAFU scale. As can be seen in the figure, participants who rated themselves as more politically conservative tend to score higher on the rewarding dimension ($r = 0.31$, $p < .001$), lower on the rigged dimension ($r = -0.37$, $p < .001$), and lower on the random dimension ($r = -0.11$, $p = .011$).

Study 3: Unsigned mixed model results

Table 4 shows the mixed model results for the prediction of persuasive impact of policy arguments by unsigned fixed effects of interest. Table 5 shows the results of a similar analysis, controlling for political ideology. Figure 2 displays the pattern of results.

Table 1: Study 3 fit indices for proposed model.

χ^2	df	p	BIC	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
90.04	24.00	< .001	16,026.19	0.95	0.93	0.07	0.05

Note. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual

Table 2: Study 3 fit indices for tests of configural invariance on gender, age, and political ideology.

Measurement invariance test	χ^2	df	p	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Result
Configural inv.: Gender	127.64	48	< .001	0.940	0.910	0.080	0.054	Failed
Configural inv.: Age	115.66	48	< .001	0.949	0.924	0.074	0.051	Failed
Configural inv.: Political ideology	124.30	48	< .001	0.931	0.897	0.082	0.060	Failed

Note. CFI = Comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Test is passed when SRMR ≤ 0.09 and at least one of the following conditions is met: CFI ≥ 0.95 , TLI ≥ 0.95 , RMSEA ≤ 0.06 .

Table 3: Study 3 differences in fit indices for tests of metric and scalar invariance on gender, age, and political ideology.

Measurement invariance test	df	ΔCFI	ΔTLI	$\Delta RMSEA$	$\Delta SRMR$	Result
Metric inv.: Gender	6	0.001	0.012	-0.005	0.002	Passed
Metric inv.: Age	6	0.000	0.009	-0.004	0.002	Passed
Metric inv.: Political ideology	6	0.001	0.012	-0.005	0.003	Passed
Scalar inv.: Gender	6	-0.002	0.006	-0.003	0.002	Passed
Scalar inv.: Age	6	0.000	0.007	-0.004	0.001	Passed
Scalar inv.: Political ideology	6	-0.011	-0.004	0.002	0.003	Passed

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Tests are passed when $\Delta CFI \geq -0.015$ and $\Delta RMSEA \leq 0.01$.

Table 4: Study 3 mixed model results for prediction of persuasive impact of policy arguments by unsigned fixed effects of interest.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	df	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.209	0.44	843.2	9.47	< .001
Rewarding	0.328	0.06	828.7	5.13	< .001
Rigged	0.238	0.06	828.8	3.89	< .001
Random	0.157	0.06	828.6	2.42	.016
Pool vs. Inc	0.250	0.07	5,675.1	3.65	< .001
Red vs. Inc	0.387	0.07	5,675.0	5.65	< .001
Red vs. Pool	0.343	0.28	5,675.0	1.24	.217
Edu vs. Dis	0.330	0.53	938.2	0.63	.532
Food vs. Dis	0.673	0.53	938.2	1.28	.202
Hea vs. Dis	0.244	0.07	5,675.0	3.56	< .001
Rewarding \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.174	0.12	585.8	-1.49	.137
Rewarding \times Red vs. Inc	-0.096	0.12	585.8	-0.82	.412
Rewarding \times Red vs. Pool	0.078	0.05	5,675.0	1.52	.129
Rigged \times Pool vs. Inc	0.161	0.05	5,675.0	3.27	.001
Rigged \times Red vs. Inc	0.294	0.05	5,675.0	5.99	< .001
Rigged \times Red vs. Pool	0.134	0.05	5,675.0	2.72	.007
Random \times Pool vs. Inc	0.131	0.05	5,675.0	2.52	.012
Random \times Red vs. Inc	-0.028	0.05	5,675.0	-0.55	.585
Random \times Red vs. Pool	-0.160	0.05	5,675.0	-3.06	.002

Table 5: Study 3 mixed model results for prediction of persuasive impact of policy arguments by unsigned fixed effects of interest, controlling for political ideology and its interaction with policy argument.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	df	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.357	0.45	856.3	9.74	< .001
Rewarding	0.356	0.07	841.9	5.45	< .001
Rigged	0.204	0.06	842.1	3.21	.001
Random	0.164	0.06	841.9	2.59	.010
Political ideology	-0.004	0.00	841.9	-1.37	.170
Pool vs. Inc	0.253	0.07	5,662.1	3.71	< .001
Red vs. Inc	0.391	0.07	5,662.0	5.75	< .001
Red vs. Pool	0.476	0.35	5,662.0	1.35	.177
Edu vs. Dis	1.988	0.56	1,072.2	3.57	< .001
Food vs. Dis	2.464	0.56	1,072.2	4.42	< .001
Hea vs. Dis	0.258	0.07	5,662.0	3.80	< .001
Rewarding \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.337	0.12	587.1	-2.82	.005
Rewarding \times Red vs. Inc	-0.268	0.12	587.1	-2.25	.025
Rewarding \times Red vs. Pool	0.069	0.05	5,662.0	1.28	.200
Rigged \times Pool vs. Inc	0.040	0.05	5,662.0	0.77	.441
Rigged \times Red vs. Inc	0.164	0.05	5,662.0	3.14	.002
Rigged \times Red vs. Pool	0.124	0.05	5,662.0	2.37	.018
Random \times Pool vs. Inc	0.156	0.05	5,662.0	3.00	.003
Random \times Red vs. Inc	-0.002	0.05	5,662.0	-0.05	.963
Random \times Red vs. Pool	-0.158	0.05	5,662.0	-3.05	.002
Pol. ideology \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.016	0.00	5,662.0	-6.48	< .001
Pol. ideology \times Red vs. Inc	-0.017	0.00	5,662.0	-7.14	< .001
Pol. ideology \times Red vs. Pool	-0.002	0.00	5,662.0	-0.67	.505

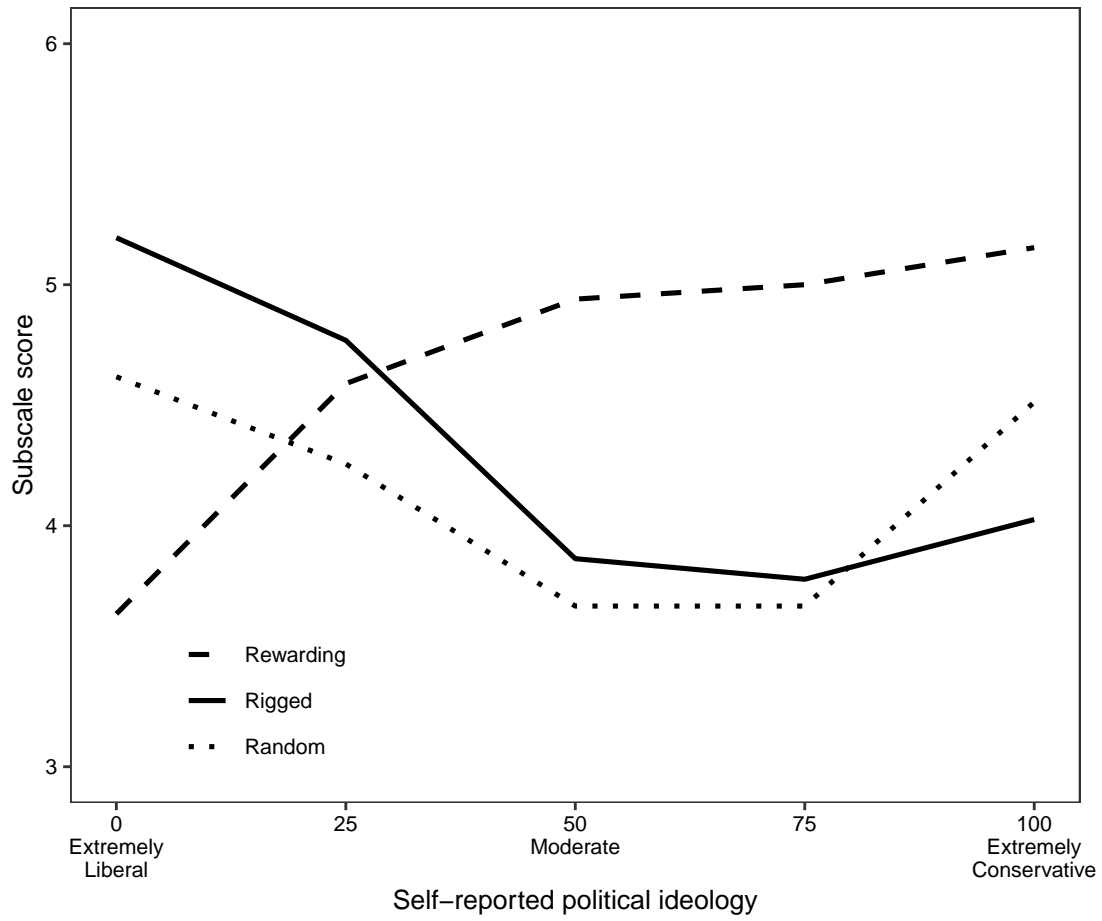


Figure 1: Study 3 scores on subscales of CAFU as a function of self-reported political ideology.

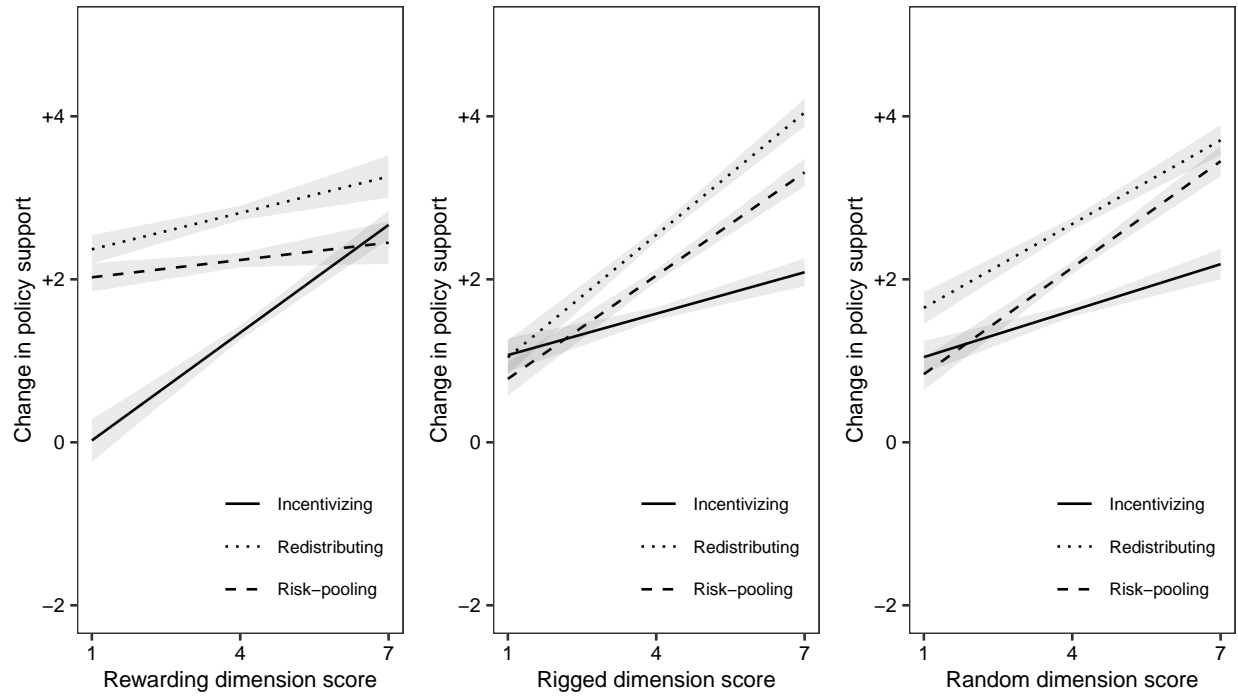


Figure 2: Study 3 prediction of persuasive impact of the three policy arguments by unsigned effects of Rewarding, Rigged, and Random subscales, controlling for political ideology. Bands indicate standard errors.

Supplemental Material: Study 4

Lay Theories of Financial Well-being Predict Political and Policy Message Preferences

Job Krijnen, Gülden Ülkümen, Jonathan E. Bogard, & Craig R. Fox

12 July 2021

Study 4: Materials

General instructions

Thank you for your participation. We greatly appreciate your time and effort. In this survey, we are interested in your personal, honest opinion. There are no “right” or “wrong” answers, but please make sure to read all instructions carefully before answering each question. On the next few pages, you will read about three political candidates. Suppose that these are the candidates in an election in the state where you live. For each candidate, you will read their standpoint on the government’s role in higher education, disaster recovery, and food purchasing assistance programs (e.g., SNAP, or ‘food stamps’). Because we want you to focus on the policy standpoints, we will not show the candidates’ names or any other personal information. Instead, we will label them ‘Candidate A’, ‘B’, and ‘C.’ These candidates will be presented to you in random order. You will be asked to indicate the extent to which you support or oppose each candidate based on the provided information. In the end, we will ask you on which you would vote if you would have to choose between the three. It is therefore important that you carefully read all policy standpoints. Are you ready to read about the first candidate? Click “»” to start.

Candidate A [Redistributing]

Higher education: The government should invest tax money to improve the higher education system, by providing financial support to students from disadvantaged backgrounds or from low income households. In other words, the system should assist those who would otherwise not have the means to pay for higher education.

Disaster recovery: A good disaster recovery program should use tax money to provide support to those people who are in most desperate need for help after an emergency, such as those who are already living in poor or disadvantaged areas with inadequate infrastructure.

Food purchasing assistance: I believe that a good food purchasing assistance program (e.g., SNAP, or food stamps) should provide financial assistance to those people who don’t have the means to purchase food items, such as low income, unemployed, or homeless people, or people who belong to otherwise disadvantaged groups.

Based on the information that you have, to what extent would you oppose or support this candidate in your local election? [1 = “Strongly oppose”, 6 = “Neither oppose nor support”, 11 = “Strongly support”]

Candidate B [Incentivizing]

Higher education: The government should improve the higher education system by giving financial support to students, conditional on their academic performance. This way, the system would provide financial incentives to successful students who deserve it most, thereby motivating all students to work hard and strive

for excellence.

Disaster recovery: A good disaster recovery program should encourage people to properly prepare for disasters, by prioritizing recovery efforts based on how well prepared people were. People who prepared most responsibly deserve to be helped to get back on their own feet as quickly as possible.

Food purchasing assistance: I believe that a good food purchasing assistance program (e.g., SNAP, or food stamps) should be made conditional on the recipient actively applying for work or participating in job training, thus helping productive people who deserve it most while preventing free-riders to take advantage of the system.

Based on the information that you have, to what extent would you oppose or support this candidate in your local election? [1 = “Strongly oppose”, 6 = “Neither oppose nor support”, 11 = “Strongly support”]

Candidate C [Risk-pooling]

Higher education: The government should improve the higher education system by creating a large pool of money which can be used to collectively pay for the education of every individual, regardless of whether arbitrary circumstances have left them more or less able to pay.

Disaster recovery: A good disaster recovery program should collectively share the risk of being struck by a disaster, by pooling the money of all taxpayers and providing coverage to all individuals in case they are in need of help after an emergency.

Food purchasing assistance: I believe that a good food purchasing assistance program (e.g., SNAP, or food stamps) should create a pool of funds and provide assistance to every individual who experiences an unexpected life event (e.g., sudden unemployment, divorce, illness or disability) and cannot afford food.

Based on the information that you have, to what extent would you oppose or support this candidate in your local election? [1 = “Strongly oppose”, 6 = “Neither oppose nor support”, 11 = “Strongly support”]

Candidate voting

On the previous pages, you read about the policy standpoints of three candidates. Below are your answers to the question “to what extent would you oppose or support this candidate in your local election?” for each candidate. Remember, these answer ranged from -5 (strongly oppose) to +5 (strongly support).

Candidate A _____

Candidate B _____

Candidate C _____

[Click here](#) if you want to take another look at the standpoints of the three candidates.

Now, imagine that these would be the three candidates in your local election. If you would have to choose between these three, which candidate would you vote for?

[1 = “Candidate A”, 2 = “Candidate B”, 3 = “Candidate C”]

CAFU scale

Consider the level of financial well-being of any individual—that is, their capacity to meet financial obligations and/or the financial freedom to make choices to enjoy life. Naturally, a person’s financial well-being may change from one year to the next. Take a moment to think about how the financial well-being of any individual may change from one year to the next. For each of the following statements please indicate your level of agreement: A person’s change in financial well-being from one year to the next... .. is the result of how hard the person works. [Rewarding 1]

... is predictable if you know the person’s skills and talents. [Rewarding 2]

... tends to improve with the person’s resourcefulness and problem solving ability. [Rewarding 3]

... depends on how much discrimination or favoritism the person faces. [Rigged 1]

... depends on the person’s initial status and wealth (i.e., rich tend to get richer and poor tend to get poorer). [Rigged 2]

... is predictable because some groups will always be favored over others. [Rigged 3]
 ... is something that has an element of randomness. [Random 1]
 ... is determined by chance factors. [Random 2]
 ... is determined by inherently unpredictable life events (e.g., getting robbed or winning the lottery). [Random 3]
 [from 1 = "Not at all" to 7 = "Very much"]

Political ideology

Please select the option that best indicates your political orientation.
 [1 = "Strongly liberal", 2 = "Moderately liberal", 3 = "Slightly liberal", 4 = "Neutral (moderate)", 5 = "Slightly conservative", 6 = "Moderately conservative", 7 = "Strongly conservative"]

Political party affiliation

Please choose the option that best describes your political party affiliation.
 [1 = "Democratic", 2 = "Republican", 3 = "Independent", 4 = "Other (please specify)_____"]

Socio-demographics

How would you describe yourself? Select all that apply.
 ["American Indian/Native American", "Asian", "Black/African American", "Hispanic/Latino", "Pacific Islander", "White/Caucasian", "Other"]
 What is your current religion, if any?
 ["Protestant", "Roman Catholic", "Mormon", "Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox", "Jewish", "Muslim", "Buddhist", "Hindu", "Atheist", "Agnostic", "Something else", "Nothing in particular"]
 Which category includes your annual household (i.e., combined family) income before taxes?
 [from 1 = "20K or less" to 20 = "201K or more", with brackets of 10k]
 Including yourself, how many people live in your household?
 What is your gender?
 [1 = "Male", 2 = "Female", 3 = "Other"]
 What is your age

Study 4: Sensitivity analysis

We conducted a post-hoc sensitivity analysis for a single coefficient in a multiple regression analysis with 11 predictors. The minimum detectable effect with $N = 2400$ (2 observations per participant), $\alpha = .05$, and 95% power is $f^2 = .02$.

Study 4: Examining the factor structure of the CAFU scale

Table 1 displays fit indices for the proposed three-dimensional model.

Study 4: Testing measurement invariance

Table 2 shows the fit indices used to test for configural invariance. Table 3 shows the differences in fit indices used to test for metric and scalar invariance.

Study 4: Rewarding, rigged, and random as predictors of political ideology

Figure 1 displays the association between political ideology and scores on the three subscales of the CAFU scale. As can be seen in the figure, participants who rated themselves as more politically conservative tend to score higher on the rewarding dimension ($r = 0.34$, $p < .001$), lower on the rigged dimension ($r = -0.31$, $p < .001$), and lower on the random dimension ($r = -0.11$, $p = < .001$).

Study 4: Unsigned mixed model results

Table 4 shows the mixed model results for the prediction of support for candidates by unsigned fixed effects of interest. Table 5 shows the results of a similar analysis, controlling for political ideology. Figure 2 displays the pattern of results.

Study 4: Multinomial logistic regression results

Tables 6-8 show the results of a multinomial logistic regression analysis, predicting the likelihood of voting for each candidate relative to a reference candidate by CAFU subscales. Table 6 shows the prediction of the likelihood of voting for the Incentivizing candidate versus the Redistributing candidate. Table 7 shows the prediction of the likelihood of voting for the Risk-pooling candidate versus the Redistributing candidate. Table 8 shows the prediction of the likelihood of voting for the Risk-pooling candidate versus the Incentivizing candidate.

Table 1: Study 4 fit indices for the proposed model.

χ^2	df	p	BIC	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
127.89	24.00	< .001	37,983.62	0.97	0.95	0.06	0.04

Note. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual.

Table 2: Study 4 fit indices for tests of configural invariance on gender, age, and political ideology.

Measurement invariance test	χ^2	df	p	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Result
Configural inv.: Gender	153.91	48	< .001	0.964	0.946	0.060	0.042	Passed
Configural inv.: Age	168.44	48	< .001	0.959	0.939	0.064	0.043	Passed
Configural inv.: Political ideology	128.58	48	< .001	0.965	0.947	0.060	0.043	Passed

Note. CFI = Comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Test is passed when $SRMR \leq 0.09$ and at least one of the following conditions is met: $CFI \geq 0.95$, $TLI \geq 0.95$, $RMSEA \leq 0.06$.

Table 3: Study 4 differences in fit indices for tests of metric and scalar invariance on gender, age, and political ideology.

Measurement invariance test	df	ΔCFI	ΔTLI	$\Delta RMSEA$	$\Delta SRMR$	Result
Metric inv.: Gender	6	-0.003	0.003	-0.001	0.003	Passed
Metric inv.: Age	6	-0.002	0.004	-0.002	0.003	Passed
Metric inv.: Political ideology	6	-0.002	0.004	-0.002	0.004	Passed
Scalar inv.: Gender	6	-0.009	-0.006	0.003	0.003	Passed
Scalar inv.: Age	6	0.000	0.006	-0.003	0.001	Passed
Scalar inv.: Political ideology	6	-0.008	-0.004	0.002	0.003	Passed

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis fit Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual. Tests are passed when $\Delta CFI \geq -0.015$ and $\Delta RMSEA \leq 0.01$.

Table 4: Study 4 mixed model results for prediction of support for political candidates by unsigned fixed effects of interest.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	df	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	1.710	0.44	2,496.0	3.90	< .001
Rewarding	0.763	0.08	2,496.0	9.72	< .001
Rigged	0.388	0.07	2,496.0	5.45	< .001
Random	-0.014	0.08	2,496.0	-0.18	.855
Pool vs. Inc	0.792	0.59	2,496.0	1.35	.178
Red vs. Inc	2.544	0.59	2,496.0	4.33	< .001
Red vs. Pool	1.752	0.55	2,496.0	3.17	.002
Rewarding \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.410	0.11	2,496.0	-3.70	< .001
Rewarding \times Red vs. Inc	-0.516	0.11	2,496.0	-4.65	< .001
Rewarding \times Red vs. Pool	-0.105	0.11	2,496.0	-0.95	.342
Rigged \times Pool vs. Inc	0.165	0.10	2,496.0	1.64	.101
Rigged \times Red vs. Inc	0.260	0.10	2,496.0	2.58	.010
Rigged \times Red vs. Pool	0.095	0.10	2,496.0	0.94	.345
Random \times Pool vs. Inc	0.338	0.11	2,496.0	3.04	.002
Random \times Red vs. Inc	0.069	0.11	2,496.0	0.62	.537
Random \times Red vs. Pool	-0.269	0.11	2,496.0	-2.42	.015

Table 5: Study 4 mixed model results for prediction of support for political candidates by unsigned fixed effects of interest, controlling for the effect of political ideology and its interaction with candidate.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	df	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	1.860	0.42	2,482.8	4.41	< .001
Rewarding	0.568	0.08	2,482.8	7.17	< .001
Rigged	0.173	0.07	2,482.8	2.35	.019
Random	-0.045	0.08	2,482.8	-0.60	.549
Political ideology	0.466	0.06	2,482.8	7.91	< .001
Pool vs. Inc	4.195	0.71	2,080.5	5.90	< .001
Red vs. Inc	6.140	0.71	2,080.5	8.64	< .001
Red vs. Pool	1.946	0.80	1,656.0	2.44	.015
Rewarding \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.407	0.11	1,621.9	-3.61	< .001
Rewarding \times Red vs. Inc	-0.523	0.11	1,621.9	-4.63	< .001
Rewarding \times Red vs. Pool	-0.116	0.11	1,656.0	-1.04	.297
Rigged \times Pool vs. Inc	0.151	0.11	1,621.9	1.43	.151
Rigged \times Red vs. Inc	0.231	0.11	1,621.9	2.20	.028
Rigged \times Red vs. Pool	0.080	0.10	1,656.0	0.77	.440
Random \times Pool vs. Inc	0.325	0.11	1,621.9	3.01	.003
Random \times Red vs. Inc	0.057	0.11	1,621.9	0.53	.598
Random \times Red vs. Pool	-0.268	0.11	1,656.0	-2.52	.012
Pol. ideology \times Pool vs. Inc	-0.953	0.08	1,656.0	-11.55	< .001
Pol. ideology \times Red vs. Inc	-0.982	0.08	1,656.0	-11.89	< .001
Pol. ideology \times Red vs. Pool	-0.028	0.08	1,656.0	-0.34	.731

Table 6: Study 4 multinomial logistic regression results for prediction of likelihood of voting for Incentivizing candidate versus Redistributing candidate by CAFU subscales.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>	OR	95% CI OR
Rewarding	0.44	0.08	5.25	< .001	1.55	[1.31, 1.82]
Rigged	-0.39	0.07	-5.28	< .001	0.68	[0.59, 0.78]
Random	-0.12	0.08	-1.45	.146	0.89	[0.76, 1.04]

Table 7: Study 4 multinomial logistic regression results for prediction of voting for Risk-pooling candidate versus Redistributing candidate by CAFU subscales.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>	OR	95% CI OR
Rewarding	-0.07	0.08	-0.91	.363	0.93	[0.80, 1.08]
Rigged	-0.07	0.07	-0.95	.343	0.93	[0.81, 1.08]
Random	0.14	0.08	1.85	.065	1.15	[0.99, 1.34]

Table 8: Study 4 multinomial logistic regression results for the prediction of likelihood of voting for Risk-pooling candidate versus Incentivizing candidate by CAFU subscales.

Effect	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>	OR	95% CI OR
Rewarding	-0.51	0.09	-5.85	< .001	0.60	[0.51, 0.72]
Rigged	0.32	0.08	4.18	< .001	1.37	[1.18, 1.60]
Random	0.26	0.08	3.09	.002	1.29	[1.10, 1.52]

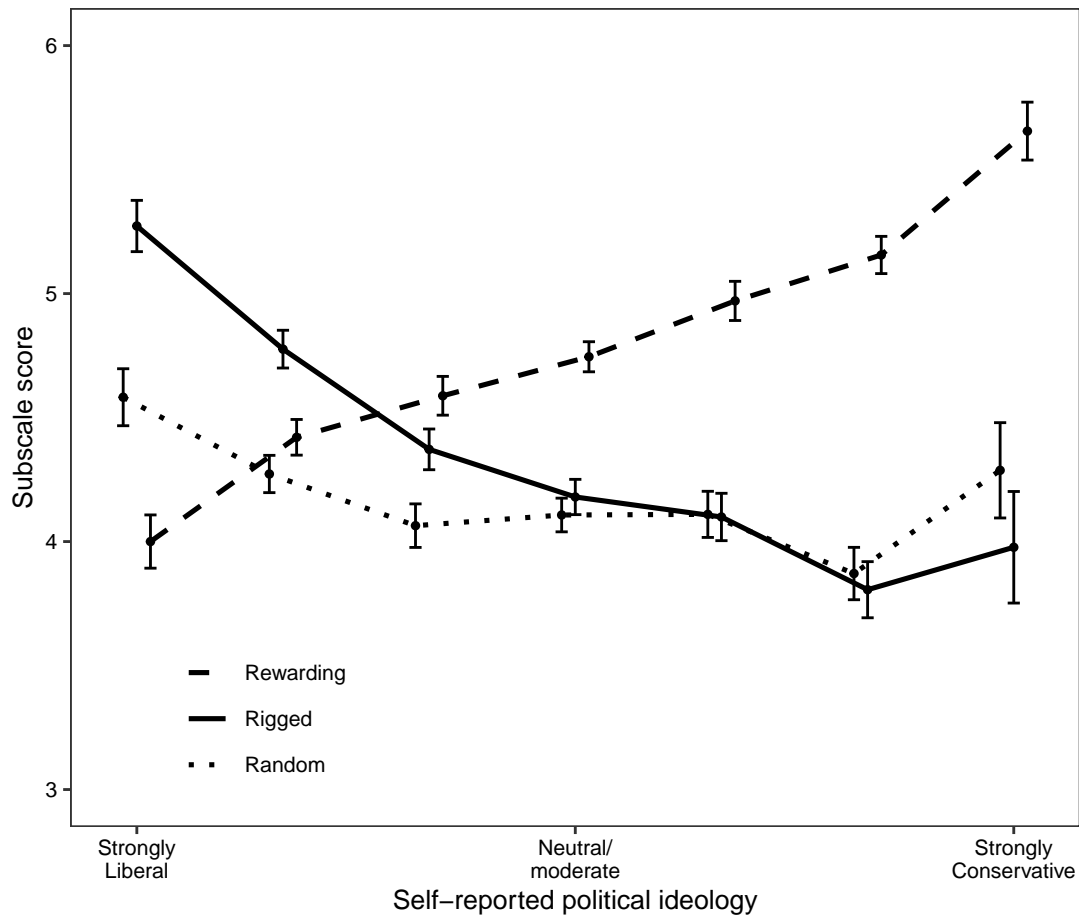


Figure 1: Study 4 scores on subscales of CAFU as a function of self-reported political ideology. Bars indicate standard errors.

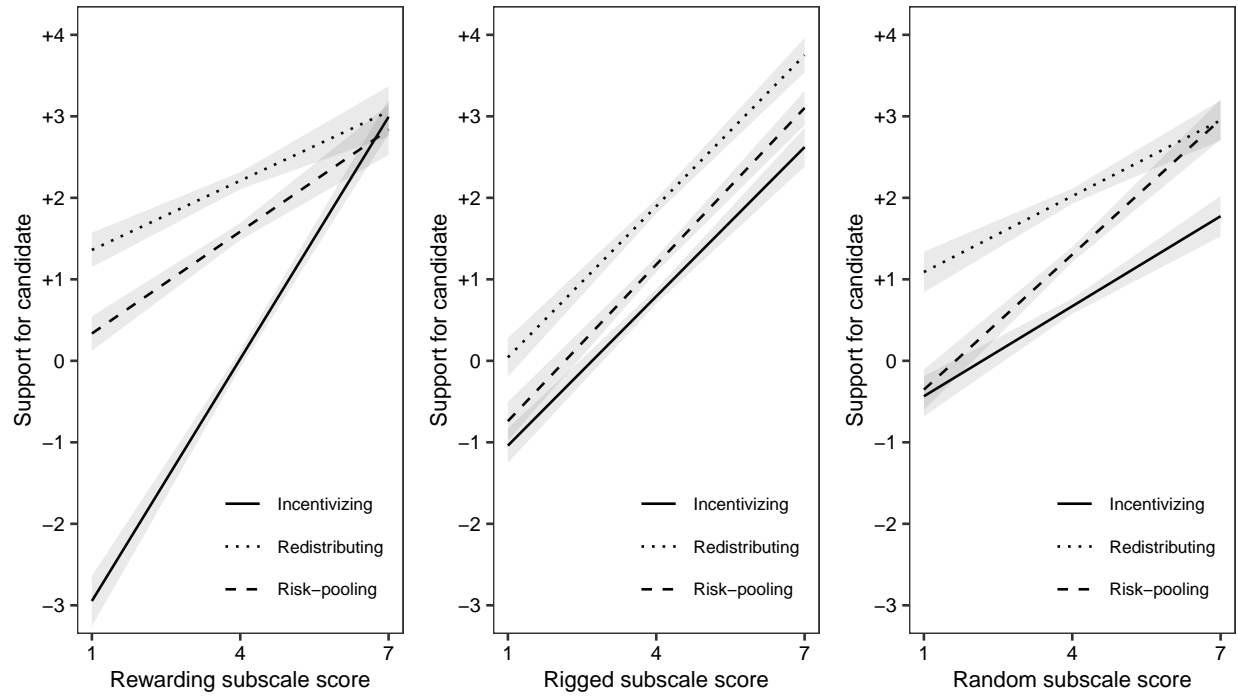


Figure 2: Study 4 prediction of support for the three political candidates by unsigned effects of Rewarding, Rigged, and Random subscales, controlling for political ideology. Bands indicate standard errors.