

## Appendix

### Table of contents

Manipulation scenarios.....	1
Word library for written report analyses.....	6
Correlation tables of Experimental moderators .....	7
Full example written reports, Experiments 1 & 2.....	8
Additional analyses, Experiments 1 & 2.....	12

## **Manipulation scenarios**

### **Christian Scenario**

#### **Intro**

On November 4<sup>th</sup> at around 8 pm a shooting occurred during a spirituality club meeting at a university. Shortly after the attack, the police reported to room 110 in the university campus center, where the shooting occurred. During the attack 13 students were injured. The injured students were brought to the hospital to be treated for their injuries. Three of the students remain in critical condition. The police were not able to immediately identify the shooter. One victim, who suffered minor injuries, was able to describe the shooter as a light-skinned man with dark clothes and a backpack. Several witnesses confirmed the victim's description of the shooter. CCTV footage from a video camera at the campus center was used to confirm the identity of the shooter. On November 5<sup>th</sup> at 1 pm, the police arrested 21-year-old Matthew Clark, who is a junior at the university. Clark was found in possession of a gun at the time of his arrest. Forensic analyses confirmed that Clark's gun matched the shell casings found at the scene of the crime. During his arrest Clark confessed to committing the crime, but made no comment about his motives.

#### **Religion**

On November 5<sup>th</sup> at 3pm, the police searched Clark's dorm room. The officers found various religious verses and symbols on Clark's side of the shared dorm room. The officers bagged everything, including Clark's laptop, for evidence. Forensic analysis of Clark's laptop found that Clark had recently started spending a lot of time looking up various Christian chat groups online and religious groups to join in the area. The police interviewed the university Christian chaplain, Chaplain Caleb Williams. Chaplain Williams stated that Clark had recently taken an interest in Christianity and that Clark would often come to the university chapel and read the Bible in great detail. According to Chaplain Williams, Clark would come to the chapel almost every day, in between classes, to pray. Chaplain Williams also told the police that he had never seen Clark in the chapel before the beginning of the semester.

#### **Social/Romantic Life**

On November 7<sup>th</sup> at 12 pm, the police interviewed Clark's college roommate, Eli Adams. According to Adams, Clark did not have any friends on campus and Clark's few romantic relationships had lasted no longer than a couple of weeks. Adams also stated that Clark did not seem like a violent person but that Clark had been acting different lately. Adams said that Clark had stopped what little social interaction he had. Adams stated that Clark would normally go to dinner with Adams at the university dining hall, but recently he had stopped going. Adams mentioned that Clark was not a part of any organizations at the university and rarely left the dorm room anymore.

#### **Family Life**

On November 7<sup>th</sup> at 10 am, the police interviewed a relative of Clark's, who declined to release her name. According to Clark's relative, Clark has a history of being bullied. When Clark was in high school, a group of boys had made a website about Clark on which students could go on and

make fun of Clark. The website was taken down soon after it was put up. Clark's relative stated that Clark became even more reserved and refused to leave his room for weeks after the incident. Clark's relative also stated that Clark's father was physically and mentally abusive towards Clark and Clark's mother. Clark's relative also mentioned that Clark has not spoken to his mother for some time because Clark resents his mother for not standing up to his father.

### **Clinical History**

On November 7<sup>th</sup> at 2 pm, the police obtained access to Clark's medical files from the university counseling office. Medical records showed that Clark had started seeing a university counselor a month prior to the shooting. According to Clark's medical files, Clark's father had suffered from severe depression and had committed suicide two years ago. Clark's therapist, Dr. Tyler Young, wrote that Clark had been showing symptoms consistent with depression, but Dr. Young had not yet officially diagnosed Clark. Clark had told Dr. Young that he always felt tired, had a lack of appetite, and always felt angry. According to Dr. Young, Clark would often talk about his father during his sessions and how nobody understood how Clark was feeling. Dr. Young had been contemplating prescribing him medication.

## **Muslim Scenario**

### **Intro**

On November 4<sup>th</sup> at around 8 pm a shooting occurred during a spirituality club meeting at a university. Shortly after the attack, the police reported to room 110 in the university campus center, where the shooting occurred. During the attack 13 students were injured. The injured students were brought to the hospital to be treated for their injuries. Three of the students remain in critical condition. The police were not able to immediately identify the shooter. One victim, who suffered minor injuries, was able to describe the shooter as a light-skinned man with dark clothes and a backpack. Several witnesses confirmed the victim's description of the shooter. CCTV footage from a video camera at the campus center was used to confirm the identity of the shooter. On November 5<sup>th</sup> at 1 pm, the police arrested 21-year-old Ahmed Yusuf, who is a junior at the university. Yusuf was found in possession of a gun at the time of his arrest. Forensic analyses confirmed that Yusuf's gun matched the shell casings found at the scene of the crime. During his arrest Yusuf confessed to committing the crime, but made no comment about his motives.

### **Religion**

On November 5<sup>th</sup> at 3pm, the police searched Yusuf's dorm room. The officers found various religious verses and symbols on Yusuf's side of the shared dorm room. The officers bagged everything, including Yusuf's laptop, for evidence. Forensic analysis of Yusuf's laptop found that Yusuf had recently started spending a lot of time looking up various Muslim chat groups online and religious groups to join in the area. The police interviewed the university Muslim chaplain, Chaplain Khalid Shabazz. Chaplain Shabazz stated that Yusuf had recently taken an interest in Islam and that Yusuf would often come to the university Mosque and read the Quran in great detail. According to Chaplain Shabazz, Yusuf would come to the university Mosque almost every day, in between classes, to pray. Chaplain Shabazz also told the police that he had never seen Yusuf in the Mosque before the beginning of the semester.

### **Social/Romantic Life**

On November 7<sup>th</sup> at 10 am, the police interviewed Yusuf's college roommate, Eli Adams. According to Adams, Yusuf did not have any friends on campus and Yusuf's few romantic relationships had lasted no longer than a couple of weeks. Adams also stated that Yusuf did not seem like a violent person but that Yusuf had been acting different lately. Adams said that Yusuf had stopped what little social interaction he had. Adams stated that Yusuf would normally go to dinner with Adams at the university dining hall, but recently he had stopped going. Adams mentioned that Yusuf was not a part of any organizations at the university and rarely left the dorm room anymore.

### **Family Life**

On November 7<sup>th</sup> at 1:30 pm, the police interviewed a relative of Yusuf's, who declined to release her name. According to Yusuf's relative, Yusuf has a history of being bullied. When Yusuf was in high school, a group of boys had made a website about Yusuf on which students could go on and make fun of Yusuf. The website was taken down soon after it was put up. Yusuf's relative stated that Yusuf became even more reserved and refused to leave his room for weeks after the incident. Yusuf's relative also stated that Yusuf's father was physically and

mentally abusive towards Yusuf and Yusuf's mother. Yusuf's relative also mentioned that Yusuf has not spoken to his mother for some time because Yusuf resents his mother for not standing up to his father.

### **Clinical History**

On November 7<sup>th</sup> at 3 pm, the police obtained access to Yusuf's medical files from the university counseling office. Medical records showed that Yusuf had started seeing a university counselor a month prior to the shooting. According to Yusuf's medical files, Yusuf's father had suffered from severe depression and had committed suicide two years ago. Yusuf's therapist, Dr. Tyler Young, wrote that Yusuf had been showing symptoms consistent with depression, but Dr. Young had not yet officially diagnosed Yusuf. Yusuf had told Dr. Young that he always felt tired, had a lack of appetite, and always felt angry. According to Dr. Young, Yusuf would often talk about his father during his sessions and how nobody understood how Yusuf was feeling. Dr. Young had been contemplating prescribing him medication.

## Word library for written report analyses

### Religion words:

- 1) Terror-
- 2) Islam-
- 3) Spirit-
- 4) Pray-
- 5) Relig-
- 6) Christ-
- 7) Muslim
- 8) Koran
- 9) Quran
- 10) Bible
- 11) Chapel
- 12) Chaplain
- 13) Mosque
- 14) Church

### Mental Health words:

- 1) Mental
- 2) Medic-
- 3) Health-
- 4) Psych-
- 5) Depress-
- 6) Suicide
- 7) Therapy

## Correlation tables of Experimental moderators

### Appendix Table 1

#### *Experiment 1 Moderators: Correlations*

Variables	1	2	3	4	5
1. Attitudes toward Muslims	-				
2. Attitudes toward Arabs	0.60***	-			
3. Attitudes toward Islam	0.57***	0.64***	-		
4. Attitudes toward Bias in the Media	-0.03	-0.16**	-0.14*	-	
5. Political Ideology	-0.46***	-0.52***	-0.51***	-0.05	-

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

### Appendix Table 2

#### *Experiment 2 Moderators: Correlations*

Variables	1	2	3	4	5
1. Attitudes toward Muslims	-				
2. Attitudes toward Arabs	0.62***	-			
3. Attitudes toward Islam	0.69***	0.68***	-		
4. Attitudes toward Bias in the Media	-0.20***	-0.36***	-0.29***	-	
5. Political Ideology	-0.42***	-0.57***	-0.48***	0.18***	-

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

## Example written reports from Experiments 1 & 2

### Experiment 1

#### *Relatively liberal participant (-1.5 STD) – Christian condition*

Police have arrested 21-year-old Matthew Clark in connection with a shooting that occurred on Nov. 4, injuring 13 students. Police say that Clark was in possession of a gun at the time of his arrest that matched shell casings found at the scene of the shooting. While they have not yet determined a motive, investigators have searched Clark's dorm room and interviewed his friends and family for leads. In their search of Clark's laptop, police found that he had been frequenting online Christian chat rooms and looking for local religious groups. A university chaplain told police that Clark had been regularly visiting the school's chapel in the semester leading up to the shooting, but that prior to that semester he had not seen Clark. According to Clark's roommate, Clark had also become physically isolated from other students, spending a lot more time locked in his room. A university counselor said that Clark showed many signs of depression and had considered giving him medication, though an official diagnosis had not yet been made. Family medical records showed that Clark's father suffered from severe depression before committing suicide two years ago. The counselor, dr. young, noted that Clark often talked about his father's abusiveness during sessions, and said that he always felt "tired, had a lack of energy, and always felt angry."

#### *Relatively liberal participant (-1.5 STD) – Muslim condition*

Thirteen students were injured and three left in critical condition on November 4th around 8 pm, during a spirituality club meeting at their university. After collecting several witness descriptions and video footage, the identity of the shooter was confirmed. On November 5th at 1 pm, the police arrested 21-year-old Ahmed Yusuf, who is a junior at the university. Yusuf was found in possession of a gun, and forensic analysis confirmed that the weapon matched the shell casings found at the crime scene. Yusuf confessed to the crime, but made no comment about his motives. According to his roommate, Eli Adams, Yusuf did not have any friends on campus, other than a couple romantic relationships that lasted only a few weeks. Adams stated that Yusuf did not seem like a violent person, but had been acting differently lately- he isolated himself from everyone and stopped joining Adams for dinner. He rarely left the dorm anymore. in an interview with a relative of Yusuf's, it was revealed that he was a victim of cyber bullying in high school, and that he became even more reserved after the incident, refusing to leave his room for weeks at a time. The relative also stated that Yusuf's father was highly abusive towards both him and his mother. His father had suffered severe depression and committed suicide 2 years ago.

#### *Relatively conservative participant (+1.5 STD) – Christian condition*

On November 4th around 8 pm 21 year old student Matthew Clark shot 13 people at a spirituality club meeting. 3 of the victims remain in critical condition. Police apprehended and arrested Clark on November 5th, and the subject was found to have a gun in his possession. Forensic evidence placed Clark at the scene and Clark confessed to the crime, but did not give

any motives. Clark's behavior prior to the attack indicates that he was a troubled young man. His therapist, whom he had been seeing for a month prior to the shooting indicated Clark showed symptoms of being clinically depressed, and that Clark's father had suffered from severe depression as well and committed suicide 2 years earlier. Police reports from Clark's relatives indicate he had a history of being bullied in school and that Clark's father had been physically and mentally abusive. Clark apparently also had not spoken with his mother for some time. In the weeks leading up to the shooting, Clark's behavior showed that he was becoming increasingly fixated on Christianity and had pretty much stopped socializing with anyone. All in all, it's another case of poor mental health, unfortunate upbringing, and bad luck that led Clark to act out his pain onto others.

*Relatively conservative participant (+1.5 STD) – Muslim condition*

November 4th, 8 pm: shooting occurred at a university spirituality club meeting, in the campus center room 110. 13 students injured; brought to hospital for treatment. 3 students remain critical condition. Police were unable to immediately identify the shooter; 1 victim, suffering minor injuries, described the shooter as a light-skinned man with dark clothes and a backpack. Several witnesses confirmed the description. CCTV footage was later used to identify the shooter. On November 5th at 1 pm 21 year old Ahmed Yusuf, a junior at the university, was arrested by police. Yusuf was found to be in possession of a gun at the time of his arrest forensic analysis confirmed this as the gun used at the scene of the crime. During his arrest Yusuf confessed to the crime but made no comment about his motives. November 5th 3 pm: police search Yusuf's dorm room. Officers found religious verses and symbols on his side of the room and bagged everything for evidence including his laptop. Forensic analysis found that Yusuf had recently spent a lot of time looking for Muslim chat groups online and local religious groups. Police interviewed the university Muslim chaplain Khalid Shabazz who stated that Yusuf had recently become interested in Islam and would often come to the university mosque to read the Quran. According to Shabazz, Yusuf came to the mosque almost every day in between classes, to pray, Shabazz also told police he had never seen Yusuf in the mosque prior to the beginning of the semester. November 7th, 10 am: police interviewed Yusuf's roommate, Eli Adams, who said that Yusuf did not have many friends on campus and few romantic relationships had lasted more than a couple weeks. Adams also stated that Yusuf did not seem like a violent person but he had been acting differently lately. Yusuf had stopped with what little social interaction he had. According to Adams, Yusuf would normally go to dinner with him at the dining hall, but recently stopped going. Adams, stated that Yusuf was not involved with any university organizations and rarely left his dorm anymore. November 7th, 1:30 pm: police interview a relative of Yusuf's (declined to release her name), who stated that Yusuf had a long history of being bullied. The relative stated that Yusuf was cyber bullied in high school, leading to Yusuf becoming even more reserved and he refused to leave his room for weeks after the incident. Also Yusuf's father was physically and mentally abusive toward Yusuf and Yusuf's mother. Yusuf had not spoken to his mother for some time due to her not standing up to his father. November 7th 3 pm: police obtained access to Yusuf's medical files which showed that Yusuf had recently started seeing a university counselor a month prior to the shooting. According to the medical files Yusuf's father suffered from severe depression and committed suicide two years ago. Yusuf's therapist Dr. Young wrote that Yusuf was showing symptoms consistent with depression but he was not officially diagnosed yet. Yusuf told Dr. Young that he always felt tired, had a lack of appetite

and felt angry. According to dr. young Yusuf often talked about his father during sessions and how nobody understood how Yusuf was feeling. Dr. Young had been contemplating prescribing Yusuf with medication.

## Experiment 2

### *Relatively liberal participant (-1.5 STD) – Christian condition*

On November 4, a shooting occurred during a spirituality club meeting at a nearby university. 13 students were injured during the shooting. The shooter was identified by one of the victims as a university student named Matthew Clark. Police found Clark on campus and found him to be in possession of a gun that matched the description of the weapon from the shooting. When Clark's dorm was searched, many religious items were found and it was also discovered that he had been spending a lot of time in Christian chat groups recently. The school chaplain said that he had seen Clark nearly every day of the semester. When Clark's medical records were analyzed, police discovered that he had started seeing a counselor for possible depression following his father's suicide. Clark had not yet been diagnosed with depression but his counselor was carefully considering the diagnosis. Clark's roommate also told the police that Clark had been acting odd recently and had stopped leaving the dorm or interacting with other people. He previously had dinner in the dining hall with his roommate but stopped attending their meals recently. He appeared to be retreating into himself, possibly a symptom of his worsening depression. Clark has no close family relationships as he cut ties with his mother for not standing up against the physical and verbal abuse the two received from Clark's father.

### *Relatively liberal participant (-1.5 STD) – Muslim condition*

On November 4, there was a shooting during a spirituality club meeting on a university campus. Thirteen students were injured, including three in critical condition, but there were no fatalities reported. The shooter was identified as a light-skinned man with dark clothes and a backpack. This man was later identified as 21 year old Ahmed Yusuf, a university student. A gun matching shell casings at the shooting was found on Yusuf, and Yusuf confessed to the crime. While Yusuf did not offer a motive to the police officers, witnesses report Yusuf had recently been seeing a counselor at the university who believes Yusuf was suffering from depression. This may be based, in part, on Yusuf's tumultuous background with an abusive father and bullying in school Yusuf's father committed suicide two years ago and also suffered from depression. At the time of the shooting, Yusuf was not taking any medication to combat his depression. Witnesses also report that Yusuf did not have any friends on campus and that he recently had stopped all social interaction and rarely left his dorm room. A search of the dorm room revealed that Yusuf had recently taken up an internet [sic] in the Quran and had been coming to the mosque on campus to pray, but no further information establishing any ties to this as an act of terror was recovered.

### *Relatively conservative participant (+1.5 STD) – Christian condition*

Another tragedy occurred on a college campus recently. A shooter entered a religious meeting and opened fire on November 4th at 8pm. thirteen students were injured but no fatalities have been reported at this time. The police took the suspected gunman, Matthew Clark, a 21-year-old junior at the university into custody the next day. Police report that Clark confessed to the shooting, but did not state a motive at the time. Police also found a firearm amongst Clark's possessions that forensics has connected to the shooting. The police are continuing their

investigation into possible motives, questioning friends, medical professionals, and family to better understand why this young man would commit this act. Questioning Clark's current roommate revealed that Clark had engaged in many social activities but had recently withdrawn from almost all interaction. Speaking to the chaplain on campus, found that Clark had become more involved in religious activities. Clark had also recently sought counseling for depression, but had not been formally diagnosed. An interview with a family member revealed a strained family relationship circling around abuse and suicide. The search continues to understand why a student would commit such an act. Our investigation is far from over, come back tomorrow for the latest breaking news on this case.

*Relatively conservative participant (+1.5 STD) – Muslim condition*

There was a shooting at the university campus center in which 13 students were injured. It occurred during a meeting of the spirituality club. One student described the shooter as a white man carrying a backpack. Videotape surveillance identified the shooter as university student, Yusuf, while investigating the shooting, detectives found Islam and Muslim searches as well as diagrams in the shooter's apartment. Friends of the shooter described him as recently becoming withdrawn after several failed relationships. The background history of the shooter showed that he had recently been to counseling where it was revealed that his abusive father suffered from severe depression and had committed suicide. It was also revealed that he was a victim of bullying in the past when students at his former school had set up a website where classmates could go to post negative things about him. In speaking with the shooter's religious advisor, Chaplain Shabazz, it was revealed that the shooter had recently taken up an increased interest in Muslim and Islam. The matter is still being investigated and it is still yet to be determined if the shooting is linked to terrorism and radical Islam.

## Additional analyses

### Experiment 1

**Hate crime.** This variable did not form a valid scale, and therefore we did not analyze it.

**Offender remorse.** We conducted a moderated regression analysis on attributions of the offender's feelings of remorse in response to their crime. The main effect of perpetrator religion was significant,  $F(1, 236) = 4.53, p = .034, \eta_p^2 = .019$ , such that participants attributed more remorse to the offender when he was portrayed as Muslim ( $M = 4.28, SD = 1.00$ ) rather than Christian ( $M = 3.97, SD = 1.19$ ). The main effect of political ideology was also significant, such that as participants' moved from liberal (low end of the scale) to conservative (high end of the scale), they attributed less remorse to the offender,  $B = -.21, SE = .07, t(236) = -3.03, p = .003$ . Consistent with prior results, these main effects were qualified by a marginally significant two-way interaction,  $F(1, 236) = 3.78, p = .053, \eta_p^2 = .016$ , such that liberals attributed more feelings of remorse to Muslims ( $M = 4.61$ ) than to Christians ( $M = 4.05$ ),  $t(236) = -2.88, p = .004, d = -0.37$ . Again, there was no difference in attributions of remorse among conservatives ( $M_{Muslim} = 3.92, M_{Christian} = 3.90$ ),  $t(236) = -.130, p = .900, d = -0.02$ .

**Offender intentionality.** The main effect of perpetrator religion was significant,  $F(1, 236) = 5.06, p = .025, \eta_p^2 = .021$ , with participants perceiving less intentionality to commit the crime when the offender was portrayed as Muslim ( $M = 4.31, SD = 1.08$ ) rather than Christian ( $M = 4.62, SD = 1.07$ ). A significant interaction between perpetrator religion and political ideology,  $F(1, 236) = 6.13, p = .014, \eta_p^2 = .025$ , revealed that liberals perceived significantly lower intentionality in a Muslim offender ( $M = 4.11$ ) than a Christian offender ( $M = 4.76$ ),  $t(236) = 3.34, p < .001, d = 0.43$ , while conservatives again did not differ ( $M_{Muslim} = 4.52, M_{Christian} = 4.49$ ),  $t(236) = -.160, p = .870, d = -0.02$ .

**Time allocation to investigate offender's experiences.** A mixed method analysis revealed a significant three-way interaction,  $F(1, 236) = 7.89, p = .005, \eta_p^2 = .032$ , which we again disentangled by testing for the interaction between offender religion and political ideology for time allocated to investigating mental health and religion, respectively. A significant main effect of perpetrator religion on time allocation for investigating the perpetrator's religion,  $F(1, 236) = 7.08, p = .008, \eta_p^2 = .029$ , revealed higher allocations for Christians ( $M = 3.72, SD = 1.22$ ) rather than Muslims ( $M = 3.27, SD = 1.40$ ), though this was moderated by a marginal interaction,  $F(1, 236) = 3.02, p = .084, \eta_p^2 = .013$ , such that liberals allocated more time to investigating religion when the offender was Christian ( $M = 3.89$ ) rather than Muslim ( $M = 3.14$ ),  $t(236) = 3.11, p = .002, d = 0.41$ , whereas conservatives did not differ ( $M_{Muslim} = 3.41, M_{Christian} = 3.57$ ),  $t(236) = .65, p = .515, d = 0.08$ . Conversely, a significant interaction on mental health,  $F(1, 236) = 3.96, p = .048, \eta_p^2 = .016$ , revealed that liberals allocated marginally more time to investigating the mental health of Muslim ( $M = 4.95$ ) rather than Christian offenders ( $M = 4.58$ ),  $t(236) = -1.78, p = .076, d = -0.23$ , whereas conservatives again did not differ ( $M_{Muslim} = 4.74, M_{Christian} = 4.96$ ),  $t(236) = 1.03, p = .303, d = 0.13$ .

**Headline for the crime report.** Finally, we measured the likelihood of choosing headlines that emphasize the religion of the offender or suggest terrorism as a motivator. A main effect of offender religion,  $F(1, 236) = 12.89, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .052$ , revealed that participants were more likely to select headlines emphasizing religion or terrorism when the offender was Christian ( $M = 2.23, SD = .91$ ) rather than Muslim ( $M = 1.82, SD = .91$ ). An interaction between religion of the offender and political ideology was significant,  $F(1, 236) = 14.90, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .059$ , which, from a simple slopes perspective, showed that increasing conservatism (and decreasing liberalism) predicted marginally less likelihood of using religion or terrorism

headlines for a Christian offender,  $B = -.16$ ,  $SE = .08$ ,  $t(234) = -1.96$ ,  $p = .052$ , but a greater likelihood for a Muslim offender,  $B = .29$ ,  $SE = .08$ ,  $t(234) = 3.48$ ,  $p < .001$ . A simple effects perspective revealed that this effect was driven by liberals who were more likely to select headlines about religion and/or terrorism when the offender was Christian ( $M = 2.39$ ) rather than Muslim ( $M = 1.54$ ),  $t(236) = 5.27$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $d = -0.69$ , whereas conservatives did not differ in their likelihood of using these headlines based on the religion of the offender ( $M_{Muslim} = 2.11$ ,  $M_{Christian} = 2.08$ ),  $t(236) = -.20$ ,  $p = .844$ ,  $d = -0.03$ .

## Experiment 2

**Hate crime.** This variable did not form a valid scale, and therefore we did not analyze it.

**Offender remorse.** Participants attributed more remorse ( $\alpha = .75$ ) to the offender when he was portrayed as Christian ( $M = 4.34$ ,  $SD = 1.03$ ) rather than Muslim ( $M = 4.12$ ,  $SD = 1.12$ ),  $F(1,1066) = 12.75$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .012$ . Furthermore, the more participants moved from liberal to conservative, the less remorseful they thought the offender felt,  $B = -.12$ ,  $SE = .03$ ,  $t(1066) = -3.54$ ,  $p < .001$ . These main effects were qualified by a significant two-way interaction,  $F(1, 1066) = 14.09$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .013$ , with liberals not believing that a Christian ( $M = 4.33$ ) rather than Muslim offender ( $M = 4.35$ ) would experience significantly more or less remorse,  $t(1066) = -.13$ ,  $p = .895$ ,  $d = -0.01$ , whereas conservatives believed that a Muslim ( $M = 3.87$ ) would experience significantly less remorse than a Christian offender ( $M = 4.35$ ),  $t(1066) = 5.18$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $d = 0.32$ .

**Offender intentionality.** A two-way interaction between offender religion and political orientation on perceived intentionality ( $\alpha = .84$ ),  $F(1, 1066) = 4.19$ ,  $p = .041$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .004$ , showed that liberals perceived significantly less intentionality in a Muslim ( $M = 4.34$ ) than Christian ( $M = 4.55$ ) offender,  $t(1066) = 2.32$ ,  $p = .021$ ,  $d = 0.14$ , whereas conservatives did not differ in perceived intentionality ( $M_{Muslim} = 4.41$ ,  $M_{Christian} = 4.36$ ),  $t(1066) = -.580$ ,  $p = .564$ ,  $d = -0.04$ .

**Time allocation to investigate offender's experiences.** A mixed method analysis revealed a significant three-way interaction,  $F(1, 1066) = 19.23$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .018$ , which was driven by a significant interaction on religion,  $F(1, 1066) = 21.86$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta_p^2 = .020$ , such that conservatives investigated religion significantly more when the offender was Muslim ( $M = 4.17$ ) rather than Christian ( $M = 3.49$ ),  $t(1066) = -5.59$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $d = -0.34$ , whereas liberals did not ( $M_{Muslim} = 3.49$ ,  $M_{Christian} = 3.61$ ),  $t(1066) = 1.02$ ,  $p = .307$ ,  $d = 0.06$ . Main effects of offender

religion,  $F(1, 1066) = 10.47, p = .001, \eta_p^2 = .010$ , and participant political ideology,  $F(1, 1066) = 10.70, p = .001, \eta_p^2 = .010$ , also revealed that more time was devoted to religion when the offender was Muslim ( $M = 3.82, SD = 1.40$ ) rather than Christian ( $M = 3.55, SD = 1.41$ ), and that the more conservative and less liberal participants were, the more time they devoted to religion,  $B = .14, SE = .04, t(1066) = 3.27, p = .001$ . However, there was no interaction on mental health,  $F(1, 1066) = .35, p = .552, \eta_p^2 < .001$ .

**Headline for the crime report.** Participants were more likely to select headlines emphasizing religion or terrorism ( $\alpha = .85$ ) when the offender was Muslim ( $M = 2.66, SD = 1.38$ ) rather than Christian ( $M = 2.40, SD = 1.25$ ),  $F(1, 1066) = 13.45, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .013$ . Additionally, a main effect of political ideology revealed that going from liberal to conservative increased the likelihood of using these headlines,  $B = .29, SE = .04, t(1066) = 7.57, p < .001$ . A significant interaction,  $F(1, 1066) = 37.00, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .034$ , found that conservatives were significantly more likely to select headlines emphasizing religion and terrorism when the offender was Muslim ( $M = 3.21$ ) rather than Christian ( $M = 2.46$ ),  $t(1066) = -6.89, p < .001, d = -0.42$ , whereas liberals were marginally significantly more likely to select such headlines when the offender was Christian ( $M = 2.34$ ) rather than Muslim ( $M = 2.15$ ),  $t(1066) = 1.71, p = .087, d = 0.10$ .