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Outgroup threat and the emergence of cohesive groups: A cross-cultural examination

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Abstract

Evolutionary models and empirical evidence suggest that outgroup threat is one of the strongest factors inducing group cohesion; however, little is known about the process of forming such cohesive groups. We investigated how outgroup threat galvanizes individuals to affiliate with others to form engaged units that are willing to act on behalf of their in-group. A total of 864 participants from six countries were randomly assigned to an outgroup threat, environmental threat, or no-threat condition. We measured the process of group formation through physical proximity and movement mirroring along with activity toward threat resolution, and found that outgroup threat induced activity and heightened mirroring in males. We also observed higher mirroring and proximity in participants who perceived the outgroup threat as a real danger, albeit the latter results were imprecisely estimated. Together, these findings help understand how sharing subtle behavioral cues influences collaborative aggregation of people under threat.

Keywords

activity, cohesion, mirroring, outgroup threat, proximity, willingness to fight

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Introduction

Intergroup conflict is a pervasive problem in human societies and affects the lives of millions around the world. Despite international diplomacy handling conflicts at the nation-state level, grassroots movements of active individuals often rise up to protect parochial sacred values in the face of outgroup threat, as exhibited in various protest movements, public militias, suicide terrorists, and other embattled communities (Atran & Ginges, 2012; Newson et al., 2018). Through self-organized assortment into cohesive groups, individuals strongly committed to their brothers in arms, nation, ethnicity, and/or religion are willing to take costly actions against outgroups (Glowacki et al., 2016).

Evolutionary models suggest that human psychology has been molded by a long history of fierce intergroup conflict (Bowles, 2008), and predict that increased outgroup threat will produce higher rates of parochial altruism (Bowles, 2009; Whitehouse et al., 2017), that is, prosocial behaviors directed only to in-group members. Experimental studies conducted in areas with recent histories of intergroup conflict indicate that such violent conflict translates into heightened progroup behavior and increased fairness during within-group interactions in children and early adolescents (Bauer et al., 2014; Voors et al., 2012). More broadly, intergroup competition is associated with increased public-good contributions to the in-group (Francois et al., 2018; Majolo & Maréchal, 2017). Furthermore, a combination of ethnographic and historical evidence indicates that during intergroup competition, groups endorse tighter norms (Gelfand, 2019; Gelfand et al., 2011) and costlier forms of ritual behavior that signal norm adherence (Sosis et al., 2007). These and other commitment signals (e.g., increasing similarity and proximity) may serve as mechanisms to maintain or reinforce coalitional safety in the face of an outgroup threat (Boyer et al., 2015).

At the psychological level, threatening a group's values incentivizes individuals to express willingness to fight for their group (Atran, 2016) and to protect their values at all costs (Ginges & Atran, 2011). Such behaviors often take the form of proactive harm to outgroups, as illustrated by observational studies of sports fans (Newson et al., 2018; Wann et al., 1999), experiments using economic games (De Dreu et al., 2015, 2016), and experiments manipulating closeness to the victims of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US (Dumont et al., 2003). The effect of outgroup threat on willingness to act is especially strong in individuals whose identity is "fused" with their group identity (Gómez et al., 2011, 2017); in a series of laboratory studies, participants scoring higher on identity fusion (a visceral feeling of oneness with the group) expressed increased willingness to fight or die for their country (Gómez et al., 2011; Swann et al., 2009). Furthermore, a field study of Libyan soldiers showed that, on a forced-choice question, almost half of frontline combatants chose fellow fighters rather than family as their primary fusion target (Whitehouse et al., 2014). On the basis of such results and a decade of research on identity fusion (e.g., Gómez et al., 2020), Whitehouse (2018) has proposed a "general theory of extreme self-sacrifice," which posits a relationship between identity fusion and willingness to engage in extreme self-sacrifice for a group that is moderated by perceptions of threat. As briefly described, there is preliminary evidence in support of this theoretical model, but much stronger empirical tests are necessary to examine the proposed relationships.

Together, evolutionary models and empirical evidence suggest that intergroup conflict is positively correlated with group cohesion and progroup behavior, and that such behavior increases a group's survival and success in intergroup competition. However, little is known about the process of forming such cohesive groups under threat from antagonistic groups. In other words, what are the low-level dynamic processes that guide interpersonal interactions between anonymous individuals to come together to defend a common identity against outgroups? While group support through verbal commitment is often necessary, behavioral nonverbal cues are generally more reliable signals of group commitment and willingness to fight (Fessler & Holbrook, 2014; Sosis et al., 2007; Tracy et al.,

2015), and reflect the dynamics of group formation. In the present study, we aimed to develop novel measurements of these behavioral cues (for a review of previous approaches, see Salas et al., 2015) and examine their dynamics under external threat. To this end, we followed Carron and Brawley (2000) and identified two key behavioral cues that reflect the dynamic process of group formation: increasing willingness of group members to affiliate with each other in the face of danger and pursuing the group's defensive goals through instrumental action.

Regarding nonverbal behavioral cues of affiliative tendencies, previous research has long recognized two crucial mechanisms: movement mimicry and physical proximity. Movement mimicry is defined as adopting behavioral patterns, postures, and mannerism of interaction patterns, often automatically and without conscious processing (Lakin et al., 2003). Importantly, heightened mirroring increases liking, rapport, empathy, and prosociality among anonymous individuals (for a review, see Duffy & Chartrand, 2015a), and signals romantic interest in other people (Farley, 2014; Karremans & Verwijmeren, 2008). In teams, movement mimicry reflects group alignment from the motor to the intentional level (Hasson & Frith, 2016), whereby mimicry facilitates effective team communication and collaboration (Zhang et al., 2018). Testing the relationship between movement mimicry and team cooperation, postural mimicry has been shown to correlate with student engagement in college seminars (Lafrance & Broadbent, 1976), and artificially manipulating mimicry between teachers and students affected the rating of their rapport (Bernieri, 1988). Moreover, a study of six crew members deployed on a 4-month simulation of space exploration mission revealed that movement mimicry was positively correlated with reported group cohesion in their daily tasks (Zhang et al., 2018).

Proximity, on the other hand, is defined as physical interpersonal closeness (Allen, 1970; Cook, 1970). While a related concept to movement mimicry, proximity captures different aspects of social rapport, specifically, the preference to engage in trust-based interaction and face-to-face communication (with one extreme end being dyadic intimate relationships). By allowing others to frequently share the same physical location, individuals may exchange key information and share emotionally charged experiences (Hoegl & Proserpio, 2004), which are crucial for people to bond together (Whitehouse & Lanman, 2014). A study of 145 software developer teams in Germany revealed that physical proximity was correlated with self-reported teamwork quality, including the cohesion of each team (Hoegl & Proserpio, 2004), and similar results were obtained in the study of 67 nurses in a Boston area hospital (Olguin Olguin, 2011). Crucially, physical proximity was shown to be a reliable indicator of within-group cohesion and liking (Jackson et al., 2018), and priming with interdependent/social constructs of self, similarly produced higher interpersonal proximity (Holland et al., 2004). Note that we do not claim that being in close proximity is always beneficial for a group; rather, we understand it as an opposition to individual dispersal and an indicator of interpersonal liking. In our conceptualization, both mimicry and proximity are automated behavioral patterns that reflect the dynamical process of group emergence through affiliative tendencies.

Apart from building social rapport through mimicry and proximity, Carron and Brawley (2000) identified a group's ability to self-organize and act in the face of danger as another important component contributing to group functioning. Focusing on instrumental activity related to an outgroup threat, previous research showed that threat from antagonistic groups positively affects self-declared willingness to act and even sacrifice for the group (Gómez et al., 2017; Swann et al., 2009), and an ability to effectively organize for group defense (Böhm et al., 2016; De Dreu et al., 2016). However, while relevant to our current question, these studies do not capture the automated dynamical process of group building but reflect a one-shot conscious decision. In everyday situations, the group-building enterprise often requires specific physical action (such as helping with labor, coordinating in defense) to benefit others rather than direct financial costs (Lockwood et al., 2017); in other words, physical action and related energy

Table 1. Averages with *SD* of demographic variables.

Site	*N*	Females	Age	Terrorism	World risk
Brazil	144	82	23.3 (4.2)	1.572	4.23%
Japan	136	72	19.9 (1.2)	3.595	13.47%
Mauritius	172	88	21.3 (1.9)	0	15.11%
New Zealand	144	92	21.1 (6.3)	0.611	4.42%
Singapore	116	92	20.9 (1.4)	0	2.36%
Spain	152	84	32.3 (8.3)	1.701	3.23%
Total/Grand *M*	864	510	23.3 (6.4)	1.247	7.14%

Note. Terrorism = Global Terrorism Index (GTI) in 2016, ranging from 0 to 10; World risk = World Risk Index (WRI) showing 2016 data; it is a score computing exposure and institutional vulnerability to natural disasters (see Section S1.2 in the supplemental material for site details).

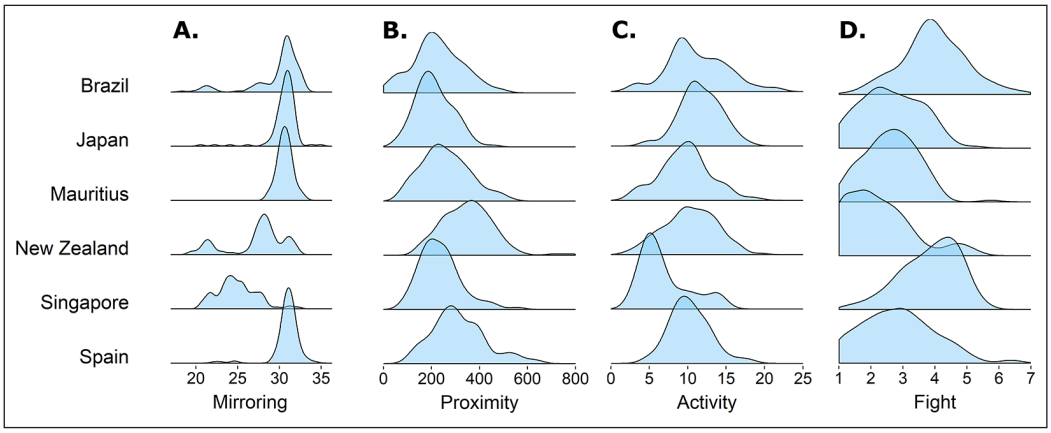
expenditure dedicated to solving a group problem might better reflect the dynamic process of building functioning groups. Indeed, average daily movement energy was shown to correlate with self-reported creativity of research teams tracked over a 2-week period (Tripathi & Burleson, 2012), and movement energy was another crucial predictor of perceived team cohesion in the studies of Boston nurses (Olguin Olguin, 2011) and simulated space exploration mission (Zhang et al., 2018) described before.

Based on the review of these automated group-building processes, we should expect that the presence of an outgroup threat should trigger affiliative behaviors (proximity and mirroring) and behaviors directed toward conflict resolution (physical effort). To investigate this hypothesis, we sampled 864 participants in six different countries. See Table 1 for the list of countries and the supplemental material for detailed description of field sites. To provide cross-cultural robustness for our results, these countries were selected to represent diverse and geographically distant cultures from five continents and six dominant languages.

In each of our field sites, we randomly assigned participants to either an outgroup threat, environmental threat, or nonthreatening condition (approximately 45 participants per condition in each country) and used innovative and unobtrusive methods to quantify the effects of these conditions on emergent behavioral properties that indicate group formation. Specifically, groups of four same-sex participants read an article about an upcoming international conference addressing either the threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) terrorist group (outgroup threat experimental condition), the threat posed by an earthquake (environmental threat control condition), or vaguely specified "international politics" (no-threat baseline condition). Following this manipulation, participants were instructed to make a group decision, during a 20-minute discussion period, on which three delegates (from among six potential candidates differing on their endorsement of parochial and national politics) should represent their country at the conference. To quantify the individual progroup behavioral patterns during the 20-minute discussion period, we employed sociometric badges (Kim et al., 2012; Waber et al., 2011). These devices collected individual-level data on physical activity, the extent of mirroring the movements of the other three participants in the experimental session, and physical proximity to those participants. These unobtrusive and continuously collected measures of mirroring, proximity, and activity revealed the dynamics of spontaneous behavior that is not necessarily consciously reflected and may be too subtle to afford video-coding, thus inaccessible to typical psychometric and social psychology methods. On top of these main outcome variables, we also asked participants about their willingness to fight for their country (see Figure 1 for the raw distribution and cross-cultural variation of the outcome variables).

Building on evidence that sociopolitical and environmental threats promote coordinated

Figure 1. Density plots of our four dependent variables.



collective action (Gelfand, 2019; Gelfand et al., 2011), we hypothesized that both threat conditions (outgroup and environmental) would increase participants' affiliative behaviors and activity compared to the no-threat baseline condition. Furthermore, we predicted that there would be a greater willingness to fight for one's country in the outgroup threat condition compared to the no-threat baseline condition. Besides these main models, we tested three additional hypotheses related specifically to our manipulation of outgroup threat. First, since intergroup conflict, coalitional aggression, and warfare have been historically and cross-culturally dominated by males (McDonald et al., 2012; Yuki & Yokota, 2009), we hypothesized that males will display more affiliative behaviors and activity in the outgroup threat condition compared to the no-threat baseline condition. We did not expect such a difference between the environmental and baseline conditions. Second, since individuals differed on their appraisal of the threat posed by international terrorism, we hypothesized that higher sensitivity to such threats should moderate the effects of our treatment such that mirroring, proximity, and activity would be stronger in the outgroup treatment compared to the baseline condition. Finally, based on identity fusion theory, we hypothesized that the effects of identity fusion with one's country on increasing participants' affiliative and instrumental behaviors would be stronger in the outgroup threat condition compared to the baseline condition, with no difference between the environmental and baseline conditions (see supplemental material for additional predictions).

Methods

Participants

Data collection took place in six countries (see Figure 1) over a period of 2 years (2015–2016). We recruited university students in groups of four, 864 participants in total (510 females; M_{age} = 23.3, SD = 6.4). We excluded 33 participants whose native language did not correspond to the study site; 12 participants who did not fill out questionnaires; and 77 participants from the analysis of sociometric data due to malfunctions of the sociometric badge. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of Connecticut, and additional approval was obtained in all countries where an ethics committee was locally available (see supplemental material, Section S2 for additional information about specific sites).

Procedure and Materials

Five participants of the same sex were invited to a laboratory, with one participant serving as a surrogate. When all five participants arrived, the surrogate participant was paid a show-up fee (except

for Brazil, where rules did not allow payment for research participation) and did not take part in the experiment. We standardized the laboratory rooms across our sites to include four cubicles with computers, a desk in the middle of the room for group discussion, two desks by opposite walls with various tools, and a white board (see Figure S1). Research assistants were blind to our hypotheses.

First, participants were fitted with sociometric badges and then filled out questionnaires assessing identity fusion with their country and demographic variables. Subsequently, each group was randomly assigned to one of three conditions: an outgroup threat condition, an environmental threat condition, and a no-threat baseline condition. For 6 minutes, participants read individually an article detailing an upcoming conference on one of the three topics: the threat posed by ISIS (outgroup threat condition), an unspecified earthquake disaster (environmental threat condition), and generic international cooperation (baseline condition). The texts in all three conditions were identical except for one paragraph detailing the potential threat, and each text was anchored by a relevant picture: an ISIS soldier with a knife and a hostage kneeling in front of him (outgroup threat condition); a girl amid debris following an environmental disaster (environmental threat condition); and a generic conference picture (baseline condition; see supplemental material, Section S5). The content of all primes was identical across our field sites to assure between-site comparability of the obtained results. While the risk for outgroup and disaster threats naturally varies across field sites, we conducted additional robustness analyses to account for this variation (see following lines).

After reading the priming texts, participants answered questions about the content of the article to ensure they paid sufficient attention (we controlled for inattention in our statistical models) as well as to remind them of the main topic of the conference (they were asked to describe the image and the main topic of the conference). Next, participants were collectively (i.e., in their groups of four) introduced to a modified version of the hidden profile task (Stasser & Titus, 2003), which is a form of group-decision task where some information is shared collectively, while some is accessible only to certain members of the group. In the present experiment, each participant received an information sheet at their cubicle with information about six candidates that might negotiate on behalf of the participant's country at the upcoming conference introduced in the priming material. Each sheet comprised six characters with three statements for each one: two statements were shared among all participants, and one statement was unique for each participant. Participants were then given 3 minutes to study the information. The candidates were defined based on two variables: (a) their degree of parochialism (based on statements of in-group devotion/outgroup hostility) and (b) whether they had a military or civilian background (see supplemental material, Section S6). After reading the materials, participants were instructed to get together to discuss and decide, in 20 minutes, on which candidate should represent their country at the upcoming conference with the condition-specific topic (ISIS threat, earthquake, or control topic). Participants had the following tasks: (a) attach printed symbols of three selected candidates to the whiteboard and (b) create a "poster" providing at least one reason from each participant, which indicated the rationale for selecting the specific candidates. The hidden profile interaction task was the primary measurement period for our sociometric data; the task was designed to encourage dynamic movement and regrouping, providing raw material for our behavioral measures.

Following the hidden profile task, participants were asked to leave the experimental room and wait in a hallway until the experimenter called them back. This 5-minute period allowed us to assess our main measures of interest during a free interaction period, rather than during a structured task. Finally, the experimenter called participants back into the room, asking them to fill out final questionnaires that assessed their willingness to fight, die, and make other costly sacrifices on behalf of their country. At the end of the experiment, participants received either class credit or a show-up fee paid at standard rates for an

hour-long experiment in each location (except for Brazil, where participants were not allowed to receive money as per national policy).

Measures

Our measures were divided into survey items and behavioral measures obtained through the sociometric badges. While the behavioral measures comprised our outcome variables, the survey measures comprised both outcome variables (willingness to fight) as well as predictor and control variables (e.g., identity fusion, conflict salience).

Surveys. All materials were translated and then back-translated into local languages to ensure comprehension. Questionnaires were presented through the computer program Qualtrics, except in Mauritius, where we used pen and paper. Before creating latent variables out of individual scale items, we assessed measurement invariance of the theoretical constructs across our sites (Boer et al., 2018). Specifically, we used multigroup confirmatory factor analysis (MG CFA; Muthén, 1989) to test for configural, metric, and scalar invariance (using R code developed by Fischer and Karl [2019]). For each invariance test, we obtained basic fit indices and assessed the model fit (well-fitting models indicated by CFI and TLI $>$ .95; RMSEA $<$ .06; SRMR $<$ .08; Vandenberg & Lance, 2000), as well as the difference between fits of the invariance models (ΔCFI $\leqslant$ .02; Rutkowski & Svetina, 2014).

First, we created a latent variable pertaining to willingness to fight for one's country (Swann et al., 2010), measured with a five-item scale. Since the model revealed metric variance, we removed one item, which improved the overall fit of the configural model as well as metric invariance (CFI = .99, TLI = 0.97, RMSEA = .05, SRMR = .02; see Table S3 for loadings and intercepts by country). However, we also detected scalar variance ($\Delta CFI_{scalar\text{-}metric} = -.81$), which was driven by the Japanese site. We provide two remedies for the detected scalar variance: first, we let the intercepts for willingness to fight vary between sites (see following lines), effectively focusing on the within-site variance in this measure. Second, in the supplemental material, we provide the same analyses excluding the Japanese site.

Similarly, we analyzed the invariance of preexisting levels of participants' fusion with their country, which served as a moderating factor in our models. Fusion with country was measured using the seven-item Fusion Scale (Swann et al., 2009), which was previously tested in various countries (Swann et al., 2014) and whose visual analogue predicted cooperation in small-scale societies (Purzycki & Lang, 2019). After eliminating two items that increased metric variance, the configural invariance model revealed a sufficient fit to the data (CFI = .95, TLI = 0.89, RMSEA = .15, SRMR = .04; see Table S3 for loadings and intercepts by country). To account for detected scalar variance, we z-scored the identity fusion measure by site (see supplemental material, Section S1.2 for further discussion of the MG CFA analysis).

We obtained participants' assessments of the threat posed to their country by international conflict to account for the fact that our sites differed on their potential exposure to conflict (answered on a 7-point Likert scale; 1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*). As control variables, we collected data on the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI; Gosling et al., 2003), from which we used two items ("I see myself as anxious, easily upset" and "I see myself as extraverted, enthusiastic") to assess individual levels of neuroticism and extraversion, because both may affect behavioral measures (Olguin Olguin, 2011). Furthermore, we asked participants to place themselves on a liberal–conservative political spectrum using a 7-point Likert scale (1 = *very liberal*, 7 = *very conservative*), and how much they perceived earthquakes to threaten their country (1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*). We also asked participants whether they had met any of the other participants from their session before the experiment, and we controlled for this potential familiarity in our statistical models (in 18% of the sessions, at least two people knew each other; however, removing these sessions from the regression models did not change our results; see

supplemental R code). To ensure that participants paid attention to our manipulation, we asked them three control questions (year and name of the conference, and participating countries), and we used the number of mistakes to adjust the coefficients in our statistical models. Finally, we asked participants to rate the credibility of the provided article, to control for interindividual variability in the prime's effectiveness (see supplemental material, Section S4 for the full questionnaire).

Behavioral measures. To obtain continuous behavioral measures during the hidden profile task and the free interaction period, we employed the sociometric badge (Kim et al., 2012; Waber et al., 2011). This badge is of similar size to that of a common smartphone (although much lighter) and is placed on the chest, hanging on a lanyard around the neck. Each badge records activity through an accelerometer, computed as the absolute value of the first derivative of energy (see Figure S2 for an illustration). For easier interpretation, we multiplied the activity values by 9.8 to get acceleration in m/s^2. Thus, difference in activity means both difference in the vigor and the frequency of activity. Note that to make sure that this activity did not reflect coping with a common threat or reluctance to associate with others (e.g., walking far from the group), we controlled for neuroticism and introversion in our supplemental analyses.

Furthermore, each badge sends Bluetooth signals to other badges with a frequency of 1 Hz and measures the strength of the signal reciprocated by other badges that are within interaction proximity (received signal strength indicator [RSSI]). The strength of the returned signal is thus a measure of relative distance between two badges (independent of whether participants faced each other or not). Since the RSSI measure is indicated in negative numbers of decibel (dB), with −90 dB being the detection threshold (around 1.5 meters) and 0 dB the maximal proximity, we transformed the RSSI such that zero was the detection threshold and 90 the maximal signal strength. This transformation affords intuitive reading of proximity, with increasing positive numbers indicating increasing proximity (see Figure S3 for an illustration). The proximity score for each participant is computed as the sum of RSSI values of all detected interactions with the other three participants in the same session, divided by the number of minutes for each task, to arrive at average proximity per minute. Similar to activity, the sum of RSSI values subsumes both the temporal and spatial dimensions to account for the fact that some participants may have had less frequent but very close encounters. Since one proximal encounter is counted for both individuals in proximity (irrespective of who was the approaching individual), the number of these interactions is, to some extent, session-specific. That is, while each participant has a unique proximity score reflecting their interaction with the other three participants, these scores are, to some extent, correlated between participants in one session. We adjusted our regression models for this overlap in encounters by letting the intercepts for individual sessions vary; that is, by fitting a session-specific intercept and analyzing only the variance not explained by belonging to a specific session (see the Analysis section and supplemental material, Section S3 for the amount of variance explained by varying intercepts by session; see also supplemental R code).

Finally, by combining the accelerometer measurements with proximity values and detection of face-to-face interactions (via infrared sensors), the sociometric badge provides measurements of movement mirroring. When two participants are in close encounter (defined by the proximity measurement) and face each other, the badge compares their activity levels—utilizing a 5-second sliding window, the percentage of mirrored movements is computed for each second. Thus, the value of movement mirroring corresponds to an average percentage of movements mirrored between participants in a group during our tasks. Similar to proximity, the mirroring measure reflects a dyadic encounter and is, therefore, counted for both individuals (imitator and imitatee). The overlap of the movement mirroring measure between participants in one session is again absorbed by letting the intercepts of our regression models vary by session. All sociometric

data were extracted using the Sociometric DataLab software, Version 3.1.2468 (Waber et al., 2011).

Analysis

The data were analyzed in R, Version 3.4.1 (R Core Team, 2020). Each model is a hierarchical linear model with three levels: participants nested within sessions that are nested within sites. First, we nested participants within sessions to account for the fact that individual-level measures are correlated between participants from the same session. Second, since our data set comprised data from six different countries, we varied intercepts by country, effectively adjusting the models for between-site differences in our outcome variables and other potential unmeasured between-site variability. Together, this hierarchical structure allowed us to investigate individual-level predictors of mirroring, proximity, activity, and willingness to fight while accounting for the interdependencies within our data. We set the no-threat baseline condition as the reference category.

As a starting point, we built linear mixed models (LMMs) examining the main effects of our manipulation (outgroup threat, environmental threat, and baseline conditions). In the second step, we added individual characteristics, adjusting our models for the potentially confounding effects of sex, identity fusion, salience of international conflict, salience of natural disaster, extraversion, neuroticism, and conservatism. In the third step, we adjusted our models for variables assessing the quality of our manipulation, namely participants' rating of the credibility of our priming material, the number of wrong answers during the attention check, and whether participants knew someone else in their session. The general model structure was as follows:

$$Y_{ijk} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\beta_{0i} + u_{0j} + u_{0k}\right) + T_{1i}\beta_1 \\ + T_{2i}\beta_2 + X_i\beta_x \\ + Z_i\beta_z + \varepsilon_i \end{pmatrix} \sim N\left(\mu, \sigma^2\right) \quad (1).$$

where Y_{ijk} is our behavioral measure of individual i within session j and site k. β_{0i} is a fixed intercept, u_{0j} is a varying intercept for session, and u_{0k} is a varying intercept for site. $T_{1i}\beta_1$ is the individual-level parameter for the fixed effect of outgroup threat treatment (no-threat baseline vs. outgroup threat), and $T_{2i}\beta_2$ is the individual-level parameter for the fixed effect of environmental threat treatment (no-threat baseline vs. environmental threat). $X_i\beta_{xi}$ is the group of individual-level parameters for the effects of sex, identity fusion, salience of international conflict, salience of natural disaster, extraversion, neuroticism, and conservatism. $Z_i\beta_{zi}$ is the group of individual-level parameters for the effects of participants' rating of the credibility of our priming material, the number of wrong answers during the attention check, and whether participants knew someone else from their session. ε_i represents the error term for the assumed normal distribution.

After examining these models, we interacted the treatment factor variable with three types of theoretically important moderators: sex, salience of international conflict, and identity fusion. Next, we performed four robustness checks: (a) we fitted generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) that allowed us to more rigorously account for the specific data-generation process of our outcome variables; (b) we built the same LMMs as in our main analyses but excluded the New Zealand site that had multiple nationalities in the sample; (c) we analyzed group formation also during the free interaction task that followed immediately after the hidden profile task; and (d) we let the slopes of credibility of our primes, salience of international conflict, salience of natural disaster, and individual conservatism vary by site, to account for the variables' potentially different effects across sites (see supplemental material, Section S1.3 and supplemental R code).

Results

Manipulation Check

As a manipulation check, both the outgroup threat (β-estimate = 1.49, 95% CI [1.21, 1.78]) and environmental threat (β-estimate = 1.52, 95% CI [1.23, 1.81]) conditions increased the

feeling of being threatened to a similar level, compared to the no-threat baseline condition. However, only in the outgroup threat condition (β-estimate = 0.31, 95% CI [0.05, 0.58]) and not in the environmental threat condition (β-estimate = −0.02, 95% CI [−0.28, 0.24]) were participants more likely to elect more parochial candidates, compared to the baseline condition (for further checks, see supplemental material, Section S3.1). These results suggest that our manipulation successfully conditioned specific feelings being threatened.

Main Models

First, when participants were in face-to-face contact, we observed that, on average, about 28% of their movements within the 5-second moving window were mirrored in the no-threat baseline condition. While the amount of mirroring in the outgroup threat condition did not differ from the baseline condition (β-estimate = −0.06, 95% CI [−0.69, 0.58]), we observed higher movement mirroring in the environmental threat condition (β-estimate = 0.71, 95% CI [0.07, 1.35]).

Next, the differences between the baseline and the outgroup and environmental conditions in the measure of proximity varied around zero (see Table 2). Regressing participants' activity (indicated as a mean acceleration per second) on the experimental conditions, the LMM revealed that participants were more active in both the outgroup threat (β = 0.74, 95% CI [−0.08, 1.55]) and environmental threat conditions (β = 0.82, 95% CI [0.005, 1.64]), compared to the no-threat baseline condition, albeit the 95% CI for the outgroup threat condition crossed zero.

Finally, we observed the highest willingness to fight for one's country in the outgroup threat condition (β = 0.13, 95% CI [−0.05, 0.30]), albeit the 95% CI again crossed zero. The difference between the baseline no-threat condition and the environmental threat condition revealed larger variability (β = 0.07, 95% CI [−0.11, 0.25]). Excluding the Japanese sample from the analysis of willingness to fight (see the Methods and Procedure and Materials sections) strengthened these results ($\beta_{outgroup}$ = 0.20, 95% CI [0.00, 0.41]; $\beta_{environmental}$ = 0.08, 95% CI [−0.12, 0.29]).

These results were robust toward adding a set of theoretically important predictors as well as adding a set of variables related to the experimental manipulation. Furthermore, we also let the slopes of these control variables vary by site and conducted analyses with different distributional assumptions for the residuals. None of these robustness checks suggested that the reported relationships are unstable (see Table 2 and supplemental material, Section S3 for detailed results and site-specific analyses).

Interaction Models

Sex as a moderator. Investigating the moderating role of sex on mirroring, we observed that the difference between sexes in the outgroup threat condition was larger compared to the no-threat baseline condition; specifically, for each 5-second window, males mirrored each other's movements 1% more than females in the outgroup threat condition ($\beta_{difference}$ = 1.38, 95% CI [0.06, 2.71]). There was no interaction effect between sex and environmental threat condition ($\beta_{difference}$ = −0.02, 95% CI [−1.32, 1.28]). A post hoc analysis of simple effects from the interaction model revealed that males in the outgroup condition displayed higher mirroring rates than males in the baseline condition, although confidence intervals of this effect showed high uncertainty ($\beta_{outgroup,\ males}$ = 0.70, 95% CI [−0.23, 1.62]). Furthermore, the absence of an interaction effect in the environmental threat condition was likely caused by a lower intercept for mirroring in the outgroup threat condition (i.e., lower mirroring rates observed in females in the outgroup condition compared to females in the baseline condition; see intercept differences in Table 3).

For proximity, we did not observe a moderating sex effect: males were generally lower in proximity, but this difference did not vary across our manipulations (see Table 3 and Figure 2). Looking at the moderating role of sex on activity, we observed, on average, 1.47 times faster accelerations for male

Table 2. Beta estimates with 95% CI for main effects of treatment.

	Mirroring	Proximity	Activity	Fight
Treatment: Outgroup	−0.06	−4.72	0.74†	0.13
	[−0.69, 0.58]	[−30.01, 20.58]	[−0.08, 1.55]	[−0.05, 0.30]
Treatment:	0.71*	−4.39	0.82†	0.07
Environmental	[0.07, 1.35]	[−29.76, 20.99]	[0.005, 1.64]	[−0.11, 0.25]
Intercept	28.82***	267.93***	9.53***	2.96***
	[26.87, 30.77]	[221.34, 314.51]	[8.07, 10.99]	[2.38, 3.54]
N participants	761	762	761	824

Note. The no-threat baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable.
†$p < .1$. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$.

activity compared to females when participants faced the outgroup threat, and this sex difference was higher compared to the sex effect in the no-threat baseline condition ($\beta_{difference} = 2.04$, 95% CI [0.37, 3.71]). As predicted, the sex effect did not differ between the environmental and baseline conditions ($\beta_{difference} = 0.56$, 95% CI [−1.08, 2.21]). A post hoc analysis revealed that compared to males in the baseline condition, males in the outgroup condition were more active ($\beta_{outgroup,\ males} = 1.81$, 95% CI [0.42, 3.20]; see Figure 2 and Table 3).

Conflict salience as a moderator. Focusing on the moderating effects of conflict salience, we observed that the slope of conflict salience predicting the amount of mirroring was more positive in the outgroup condition compared to the no-threat baseline condition ($\beta_{difference} = 0.20$, 95% CI [−0.01, 0.40]), while the slopes of the environmental and baseline conditions were indistinguishable ($\beta_{difference} = 0.09$, 95% CI [−0.12, 0.29]). A post hoc analysis of these interaction effects showed that participants scoring highest on the conflict salience scale displayed higher mirroring rates compared to the similarly scoring participants in the baseline condition ($\beta_{outgroup,\ conflict\ salience\ >\ 6} = 1.67$, 95% CI [−0.02, 3.37]). However, analogically to the moderating effects of sex on mirroring, this interaction effect was driven mostly by low mirroring rates of participants with low conflict salience scores in the outgroup condition (see intercept differences in Table 3).

Conflict salience also showed important moderating effects for our measures of proximity. In the no-threat baseline condition, increasing conflict salience was associated with decreasing proximity, but the opposite trend was observed in the outgroup threat condition ($\beta_{difference} = 9.67$, 95% CI [0.45, 18.88]). No such slope difference was observed between the no-threat baseline and environmental threat conditions ($\beta_{difference} = 1.81$, 95% CI [−7.26, 10.88]). However, while post hoc analysis of the interaction effect for the outgroup threat condition revealed that the effects for participants scoring highest on this latent variable indeed showed the highest mirroring rates from all of the comparison groups, the difference from the baseline condition was quite variable and does not allow us to draw confident inferences ($\beta_{outgroup,\ conflict\ salience\ >\ 6} = 17.71$, 95% CI [−37.10, 72.53]). Possibly, the significant interaction for the outgroup threat condition was partially driven by the fact that participants who were not worried about international conflict were lower in proximity in this condition compared to the no-threat baseline (see intercepts of this model in Table 3). There was no moderating effect of conflict salience for the effects of treatment on activity.

Identity fusion as a mediator. For our measure of identity fusion with one's country, the 95% CI of the moderating effects on mirroring, proximity, and activity always crossed zero. While the moderating effects for the outgroup condition were positive (as predicted), the moderating effects of identity fusion were too variable to allow unequivocal interpretation (see Table 3 and Figure 2). The

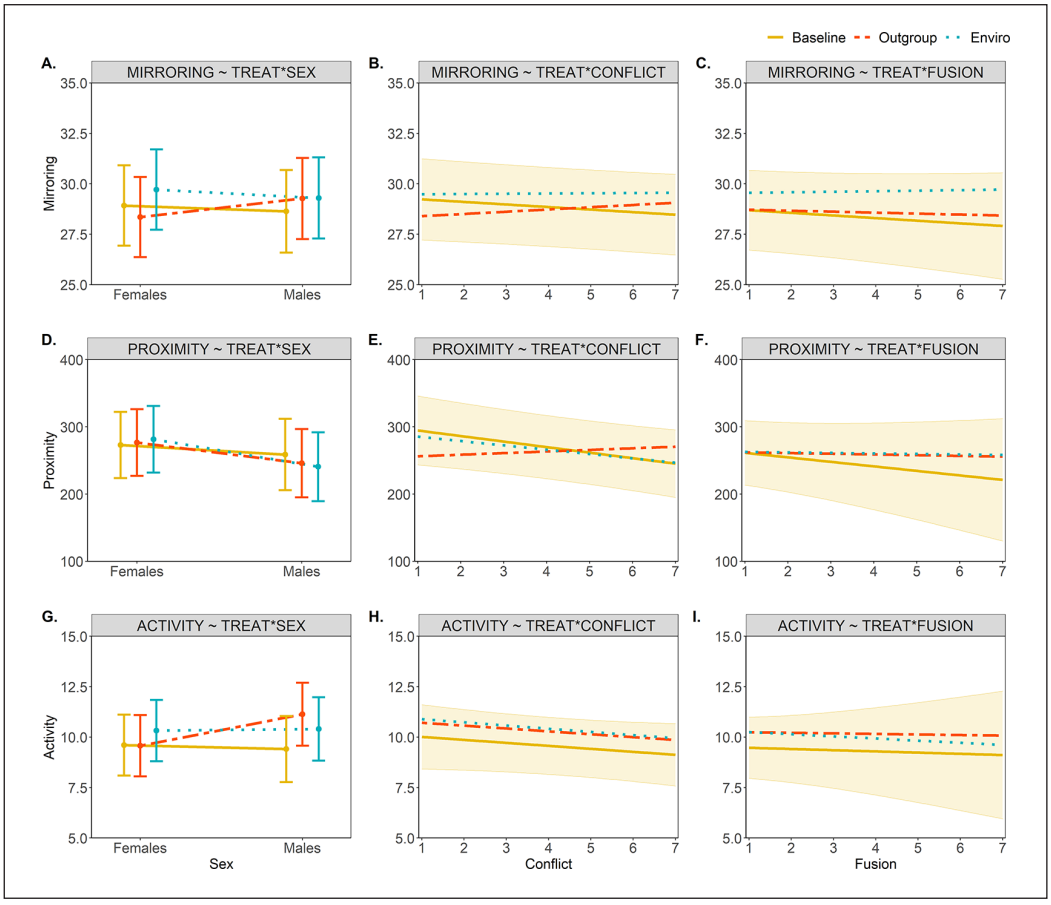
Table 3. Beta estimates with 95% CI for the interaction of treatment with sex, international conflict salience, and fusion.

	Moderator: Sex			Moderator: Conflict salience			Moderator: Identity fusion		
	Mirroring	Proximity	Activity	Mirroring	Proximity	Activity	Mirroring	Proximity	Activity
Treatment: Outgroup	−0.73†	3.88	−0.18	−0.97†	−43.51†	0.60	−0.15	−3.00	0.68
	[−1.58, 0.12]	[−29.64, 37.39]	[−1.25, 0.90]	[−2.07, 0.13]	[−89.81, 2.80]	[−0.99, 2.19]	[−0.81, 0.51]	[−28.59, 22.59]	[−0.16, 1.51]
Treatment: Enviro.	0.67	1.31	0.66	0.26	−12.42	1.10	0.63†	−5.10	0.85***
	[−0.18, 1.51]	[−31.93, 34.54]	[−0.41, 1.72]	[−0.84, 1.36]	[−58.69, 33.85]	[−0.49, 2.69]	[−0.02, 1.28]	[−30.39, 20.20]	[0.03, 1.68]
Moderator	−0.34	−22.00	−0.57	−0.09	−9.02*	−0.12	−0.20	−6.91	−0.10
	[−1.32, 0.64]	[−60.48, 16.49]	[−1.80, 0.66]	[−0.25, 0.06]	[−15.91, −2.12]	[−0.36, 0.13]	[−0.47, 0.07]	[−18.92, 5.09]	[−0.52, 0.32]
Outgroup * Mod	1.38*	−17.05	2.04*	0.20†	9.67*	0.02	0.15	5.96	0.05
	[0.06, 2.71]	[−69.25, 35.16]	[0.37, 3.71]	[−0.01, 0.40]	[0.45, 18.88]	[−0.31, 0.34]	[−0.23, 0.52]	[−10.62, 22.55]	[−0.53, 0.63]
Enviro. * Mod	−0.02	−15.99	0.56	0.09	1.81	−0.06	0.19	8.72	−0.04
	[−1.32, 1.28]	[−67.25, 35.27]	[−1.08, 2.21]	[−0.12, 0.29]	[−7.26, 10.88]	[−0.38, 0.26]	[−0.18, 0.55]	[−7.49, 24.94]	[−0.61, 0.52]
Intercept	27.96***	309.32***	9.03***	28.12***	327.08***	8.57***	27.77***	314.23***	8.64***
	[25.69, 30.23]	[239.52, 379.11]	[6.78, 11.29]	[25.83, 30.41]	[254.97, 399.19]	[6.24, 10.90]	[25.52, 30.01]	[245.62, 382.84]	[6.44, 10.84]
N participants	691	692	691	691	692	691	691	692	691

Note. Abbreviated results from our full moderator models. Outgroup denotes the outgroup threat condtion; Enviro denotes the envioronmental threat condition; Mod stands for Moderators. The full models adjust for sex, fusion, conflict salience, natural disaster salience, extraversion, neuroticism, conservatism, prime credibility, mistakes, and acquaintance (see Tables S5, S11, and S16 in the supplemental material). The no-threat baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup and environmental threat conditions with the no-threat baseline condition.

†$p < .1$. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$.

Figure 2. A 3 x 3 mesh of the interaction models showing regression estimates with 95% CI for the no-threat baseline condition.



Note. Plots show simple interaction effects adjusted only for participants' nesting in sessions and sites. Mirroring was, on average, higher in both threat conditions. The only stable effect on proximity was observed for participants in the outgroup condition who worried about international conflict. The activity measure displayed in the last row was, on average, higher in the outgroup and environmental threat conditions compared to the no-threat baseline condition, but the effect in the outgroup threat condition was moderated by sex.

supplemental material, Section S3 offers further details on the interaction analyses, including the set of robustness checks as for our main models.

Discussion

Across six societies, we assessed how outgroup and environmental threats affect group dynamics by utilizing unobtrusive devices that quantify between-subject movement mirroring, proximity, and individual activity. We found that both types of threat increased activity aimed at threat resolution, however, this effect was the strongest for males in the outgroup threat condition. The measures of affiliative behavior revealed more complex patterns: we observed higher mirroring rates in the environmental condition compared to the baseline condition, but outgroup threat increased movement mirroring only for males, suggesting that females were galvanized only by the environmental threat (albeit this sex difference was imprecisely estimated). Similarly, the

treatment with outgroup threat increased mirroring for people who perceived armed conflict with another country as a real threat. There were no main effects of either threat on proximity, although, similar to mirroring, participants who considered international conflict as a real threat to their country tended to spend more time in proximity in the outgroup threat condition. However, this result was substantially variable and does not allow confident inferences.

Per our conceptualization of cohesive groups, we focused on two distinct facets of affiliative behavior, namely movement mirroring and proximity, and hypothesized that they will increase with outgroup threat. Both are well-established measures of interpersonal rapport (Grahe & Bernieri, 1999; Lakin et al., 2003; Tickle-Degnen & Rosenthal, 1990), and may be recruited as behavioral strategies to increase interpersonal liking (Bernieri et al., 1996; Lakin & Chartrand, 2003) and facilitate team cohesion during instrumental tasks (Hoegl & Proserpio, 2004; Olguin Olguin, 2011; Zhang et al., 2018). While proximity reflects mutual attraction and willingness to interact, movement mirroring is a more dynamic measure that results from actual ongoing interaction (Tickle-Degnen & Rosenthal, 1990), and is well correlated with instrumental and helping behavior (Chartrand & Lakin, 2013; van Baaren et al., 2004).

We did not observe any main effects of the threat conditions on proximity. Possibly, the hidden profile task constrained participants to interact within a relatively narrow distance (group discussion was concentrated around a table in the center of the room), masking the expected effects of our threat manipulation (Zhang et al., 2018). A stronger signal was detected in the measure of movement mirroring, which does not rely on variance in spatial distance and is more indicative of interpersonal rapport during instrumental tasks (Tickle-Degnen & Rosenthal, 1990; Zhang et al., 2018). Specifically, participants in the environmental threat group mirrored each other more compared the no-threat baseline condition. However, no such effect was observed for the outgroup threat condition, and we interpret this absence of effect as masked by the theoretically important moderators.

First, interacting the rating of conflict salience with our manipulation revealed that participants who were more worried about the possibility of their country engaging in an international conflict displayed higher levels of movement mirroring in the outgroup threat condition compared to the baseline condition. Since the interaction effect between condition and salience of international conflict on predicting affiliative behaviors held also after controlling for neuroticism (see Tables S5 and S11), it is most likely not driven by affiliative tendencies of anxious individuals (Schachter, 1959). On the contrary, we suggest that the affiliative tendencies observed in the mirroring measure reflect processes related to building a cohesive team by aligning group intentions and coordinating communication as well as increasing rapport, that is, factors needed for successful teamwork (Hasson & Frith, 2016). The fact that these processes were observed only for people worried about conflict supports the notion that perceived intergroup competition increases the need for within-group cooperation and increased affiliation (Francois et al., 2018; Majolo & Maréchal, 2017). We also observed similar results for the proximity measure, where conflict salience positively predicted proximity only in the outgroup condition. However, due to reasons discussed in the previous paragraph, these results are uncertain and do not allow confident interpretation.

We also observed that participants who were not worried about international conflict were lower in proximity and movement mirroring in the outgroup threat condition compared to the no-threat baseline (see intercepts of this model in Table 3). This finding suggests that outgroup threats may lead to the dispersal of less worried participants, possibly due to the increased importance of avoidant strategies (Ein-Dor et al., 2011). In other words, displaying an outgroup threat prime to participants who are not usually worried about such threats may have decreased their need for sociality. However, this interpretation is speculative, and future research should investigate this relationship in more detail.

Second, we found that males were more sensitive to our outgroup threat manipulation. While environmental threat increased movement mirroring for both sexes, outgroup threat increased mirroring only for males. This result is consistent with the male warrior hypothesis, which states that men are more sensitive to cues of intergroup conflict than women (van Vugt et al., 2007) and, upon the detection of such cues, display higher rates of parochial cooperation (McDonald et al., 2012; Yuki & Yokota, 2009). In light of this theory, our results might be interpreted as supporting the notion that threats increase the need for affiliation and cooperative behavior (Gelfand, 2019; Gelfand et al., 2011), with the caveat that women are less sensitive to outgroup threats and/or are unwilling to form cohesive groups under such threats. The latter notion is supported by the fact that women in the outgroup threat condition displayed even lower mirroring rates than women in the baseline condition. Nevertheless, due to the imprecise estimate of this effect (95% CI crossed zero), this result should be interpreted with caution.

Analogically to the mirroring movement results, the analysis of movement energy revealed that both threatening conditions increased participants' activity compared to the baseline condition; however, outgroup threat increased activity only for males. In contrast to the mirroring results, women in the outgroup threat condition showed similar activity levels as women in the baseline condition, supporting the notion that the decrease in female mirroring described in the previous paragraph may have been a chance result. Furthermore, males in the outgroup threat condition showed even higher rates of activity than participants in the environmental threat condition (see Figure 2). This result suggests that males may be sensitive to cues of intergroup conflict, which is reflected in their physical action and related energy expenditure dedicated to solving a group problem, as in the hidden profile task. Since movement energy is correlated with perception of increased effectiveness of teamwork (Olguin Olguin, 2011), males in the outgroup threat condition were mobilized to take action, which also contributes to building a cohesive group (Zhang et al., 2018).

The extent to which threat manipulation affected self-reported willingness to fight for one's country was lower than expected. While the outgroup threat condition revealed higher ratings of willingness to fight compared to the baseline condition, the 95% CI for this difference crossed zero. Excluding the Japanese sample from our analysis increased this effect (see the Methods section for rationale), yet the detected effect remained relatively small. Nevertheless, this effect shows that our manipulations affected both self-reported and behavioral measures aimed at conflict resolution. In our supplemental analyses, we also observed a substantial sex effect, with males more willing to fight (consistent with the male warrior hypothesis), an effect also predicted by salience of international conflict. However, these variables did not moderate the effect of the outgroup condition (see Table S22).

Likewise, we did not detect any interaction between sex and outgroup threat affecting the proximity measure. Males were, on average, further apart from each other, but this effect was constant across all conditions. While mirroring and activity do not require physical proximity to establish rapport and facilitate collective action in males, it can be speculated that proximity is a type of affiliative behavior favored by females rather than males. The absence of a moderating effect of conflict salience on our measure of activity is likely due to the fact that activity in the outgroup and environmental threat conditions was already higher compared to the no-threat baseline condition. Finally, our measure of identity fusion with one's country did not moderate any of the treatment effects on our behavioral variables, despite the fact that previous studies showed a positive correlation between identity fusion and cooperative behavior (Purzycki & Lang, 2019), and that theoretical work predicted that this relationship should strengthen during intergroup conflict (Whitehouse, 2018).

Together, these results indicate that outgroup threat prompts active group behavior particularly for men and, to some extent, also increases affiliative behaviors for men and for individuals who experience the threat as a real danger to their

country. To bolster these results, we performed several robustness checks. Specifically, we adjusted the models for sensitivity to threats unrelated to an outgroup (natural disaster) as well as for neuroticism, to eliminate the variance explained by general sensitivity to threats that may provoke affiliative behaviors (Schachter, 1959; Taylor, 2006). We also adjusted the models for (a) the effects of individual conservatism and associated norm tightness (Gelfand et al., 2011); (b) individual extraversion, which may positively affect affiliative behaviors (Duffy & Chartrand, 2015b); (c) the strength of our manipulation; and (d) the familiarity of participants within the group.

Furthermore, by letting the intercepts vary across sites in our models, we adjusted the model estimates for the fact that the measured outcome variables were differentially distributed across sites (see Figure 1). To illustrate the extent of between-site variation in the tested relationships, we also provide site-specific results for the main models in the supplemental material. Site-specific results suggest that our manipulations usually affected the outcome variables in the same direction across the six sites, although the magnitude of those effects was variable. The only exception was the measure of proximity, where the direction of coefficients related to our manipulation varied between sites, suggesting that proximity may be a measure most sensitive to the specific cultural milieu and associated conventions regarding interpersonal space (Talhelm et al., 2018). Finally, since our sites may have potentially differed on the extent of individuals' sensitivity to various threats, we also built LMMs where we let the slopes of conflict salience, natural disaster salience, conservatism, and credibility of our manipulation on the outcome variables vary by site. Nevertheless, the variation explained by these varying slopes was usually negligible and did not affect the interpretation of the fixed factors in our models.

Despite these various control measures, our results have important limitations. While the strength of our study lies in the use of a large cross-cultural sample, this sample comprised only student populations. Furthermore, our New Zealand sample was multinational, which may have impacted both our behavioral and self-reported measures directed at creating cohesive groups in order to defend one's country. While excluding these international participants from our analyses and supplemental analyses without the New Zealand site did not result in any qualitative differences, future studies manipulating nation-level perception of intergroup conflict should carefully select nationally homogenous populations. Likewise, our composite measures of identity fusion and willingness to fight revealed measurement variance across sites. We improved the invariance of these latent variables by excluding items that had variable factor loadings across sites, but such a practice runs the risk of under-representing the concept (Fischer & Karl, 2019).

Furthermore, whereas using the same priming materials across different field-sites confers multiple advantages (cf. Lang et al., 2016; Nichols et al., 2020), their strength and effectiveness might have been too low at sites that have never experienced a terrorist attack. Combining locally salient materials that would be comparable across sites should overcome these issues, although finding such materials would be extremely challenging. Finally, while providing unique unobtrusive measurements, the sociometric badges often malfunctioned (we lost around 10% of data) and require increased stability for reliable data collection, especially if they are to be deployed in demanding real-life social situations (Xygalatas et al., 2019). Despite these limitations, our findings offer preliminary evidence of dynamic processes of bottom-up group formation for people who feel under threat by other groups.

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Author contributions

C. K., M. L., D. X., H. W., and A. G. conceived the study, prepared protocols, and managed data collection. N. B., J. H., C. J., C. K., M. L., M. M. D., P. R., E. T., A. V., H. W., M. E. Y., and M. Y. collected data. M. L. conducted all analyses and created the graphs and tables. C. K. prepared all illustrations and materials. M. L. drafted the manuscript and supplemental material. All authors participated in refining the protocols, experimental designs, and in manuscript preparation.

Data availability

All data, materials, and R code are available at https://osf.io/fwztr/

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Supplemental material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

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Supplementary Material

Outgroup Threat and the Emergence of Cohesive Groups: A Cross-Cultural Examination

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Contents

1. Supplementary Methods

1.1. Behavioral Measures

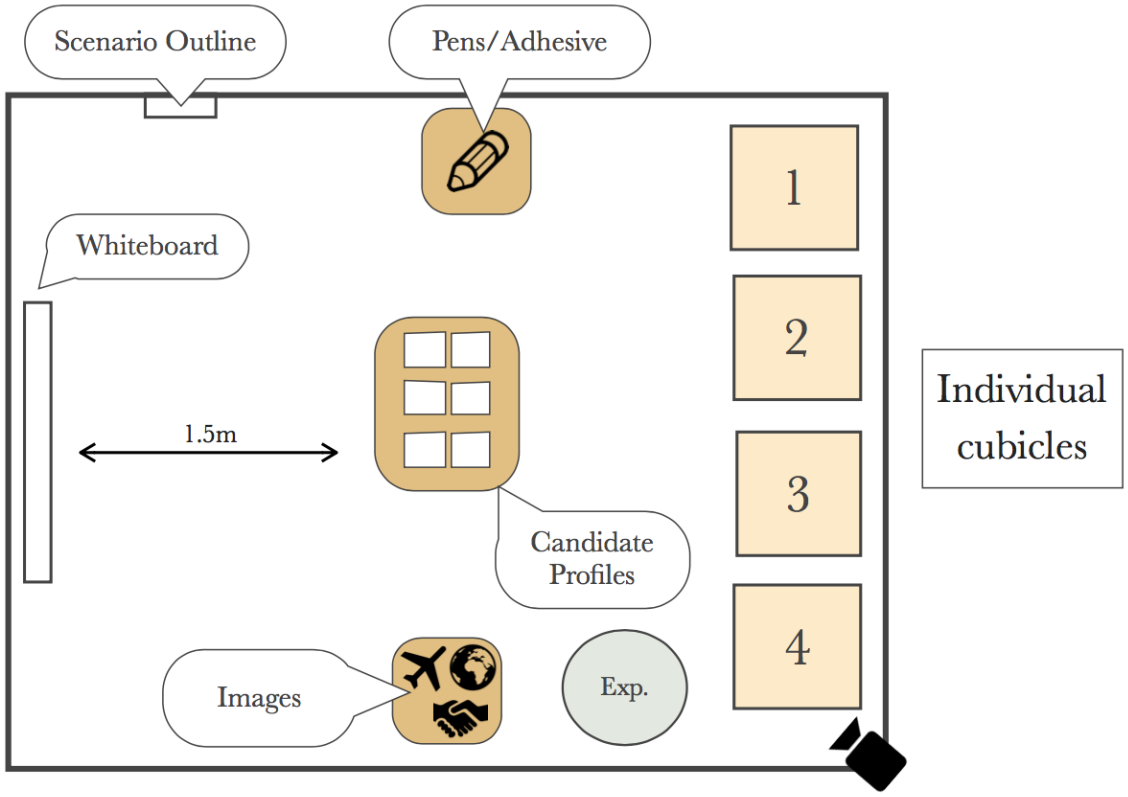


Fig. S1. Laboratory set-up for the Hidden Profiles task. The participants' task was to choose three out of six candidates to represent their country at an upcoming conference. They were instructed to write down reasons for supporting each candidate on a whiteboard, creating a poster explaining their choice. Exp. = Experimenter presence in the room.

Tab. S1. Means (SD) of Main Dependent Variables

Site	Mirroring	Proximity	Activity	Fight
Brazil	30.93 (1.59)	314.88 (113)	10.28 (2.63)	2.86 (1.15)
Japan	30.65 (0.88)	258.9 (100.55)	9.7 (3.29)	2.61 (0.83)
Mauritius	29.82 (3.05)	225.29 (103.88)	11.53 (4.48)	3.97 (1.01)
New Zealand	30.55 (1.75)	211.62 (75.74)	11.64 (2.63)	2.62 (0.95)
Singapore	24.9 (2.38)	236.5 (86.36)	6.91 (3.27)	3.85 (0.91)
Spain	27.32 (3.38)	350.1 (105.24)	10.32 (3.42)	2.24 (1.05)
Grand M/Total	29.15 (3.16)	269.17 (111.77)	10.22 (3.7)	3.03 (1.19)

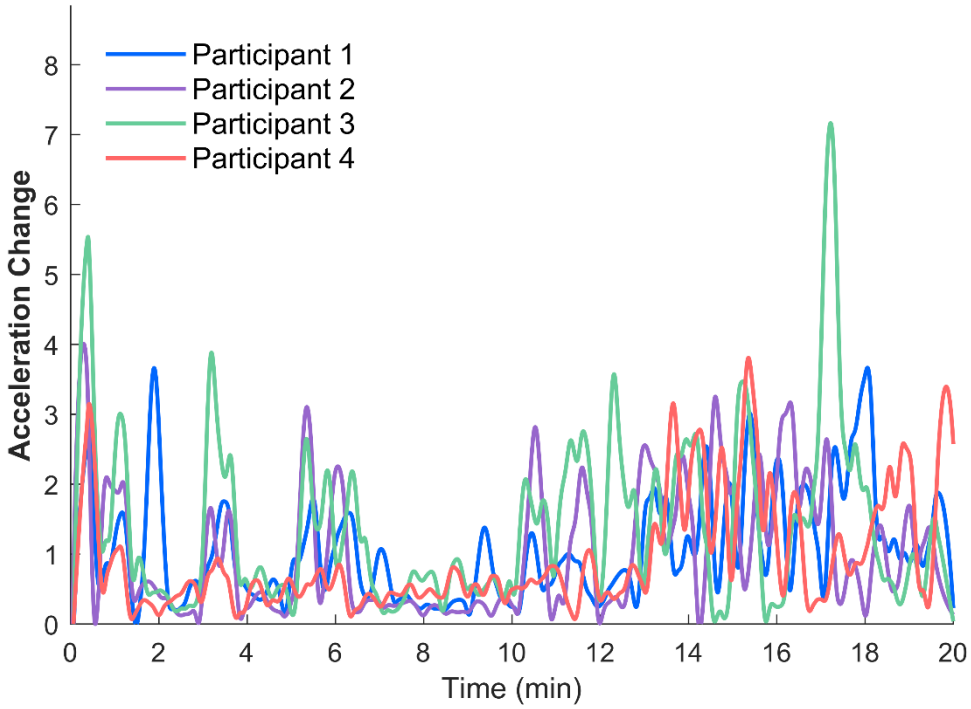


Fig. S2. An Illustration of Participants' Activity during the Hidden Profiles Task. The first half of the task is characterized by stationary discussion with bursts of synchronized activity, while the second half is characterized by generally heightened levels of less-coupled activity.

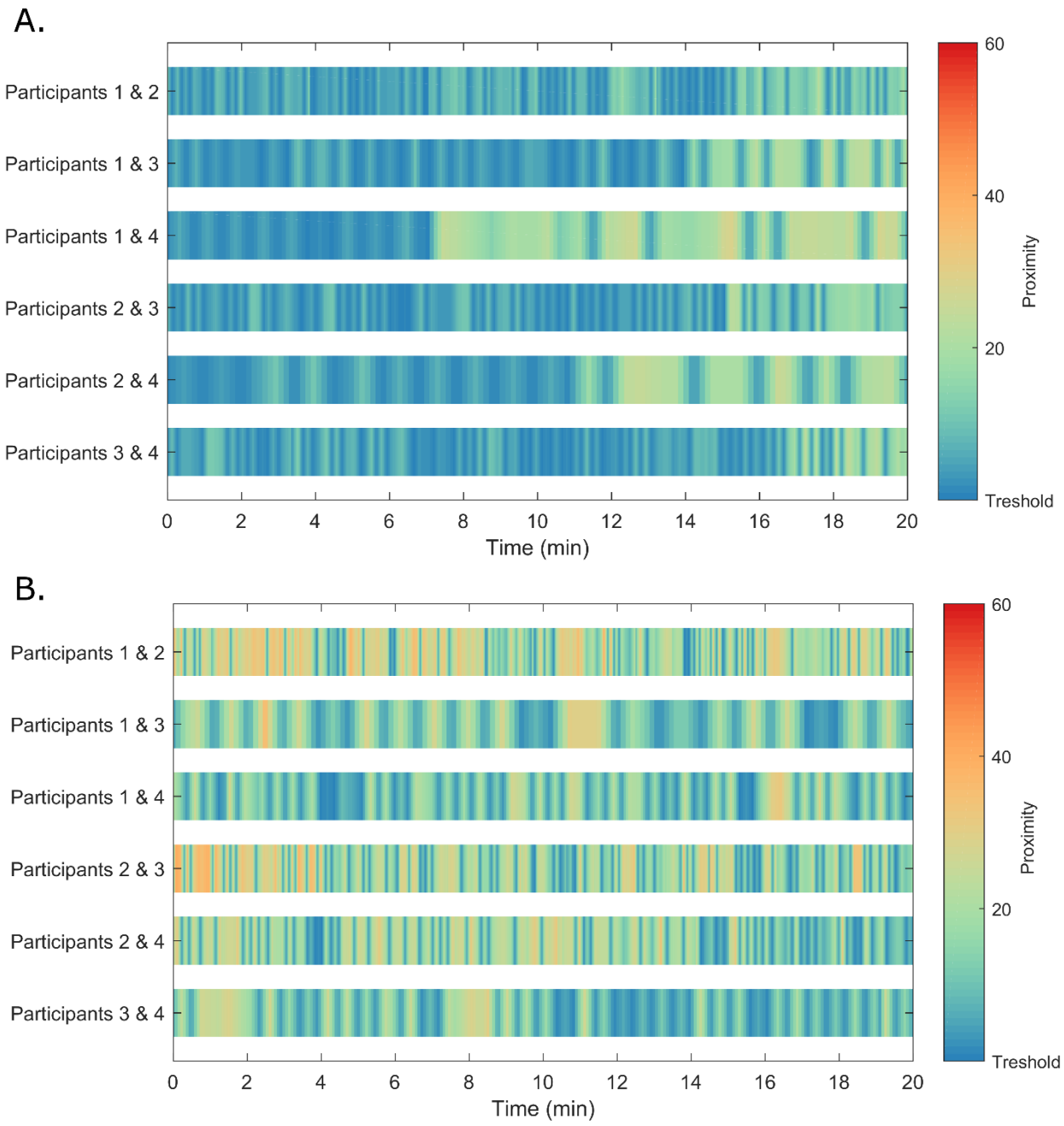


Fig. S3. An Illustration of the Between-Subject Proximity Measurement during the Hidden Profiles Task. A. Low-proximity group. **B.** High-proximity group. The proximity of an individual participant was calculated by averaging their proximity to the other three session members (e.g., compare average proximity of Participant 1 in Figure A and B).

1.2. Survey measures

The variable pertaining to willingness to fight for one's country (Swann, Gómez, Huici, Morales, & Hixon, 2010) was measured with a five-item scale. The configural invariance model revealed a sufficient fit, although some of the fit indices were beyond the strict criteria we chose (CFI = 0.95, TLI = 0.91, RMSEA = 0.10, and SRMR = 0.04; but see L. Rutkowski & Svetina, 2014 for an argument for less stringent criteria). Constraining the factor loadings to be constant across sites, the CFI of the metric invariance model was 0.91 (ΔCFI = -0.04) and constraining the intercepts in the scalar invariance model decreased CFI to 0.31 (ΔCFI = -0.64). These results suggest that the individual items may function differently across our sites in predicting the overall willingness to fight score and that the average levels of this willingness substantially varied across our sites. To improve the measurement invariance, we removed one item ("I would help others get revenge on someone who insulted my country"), which improved the overall fit of the configural model (CFI = 0.99, TLI = 0.97, RMSEA = 0.05, and SRMR = 0.02; see Tab. S3 for loadings and intercepts by country) and the ΔCFI was positive ($\Delta CFI_{metric\text{-}configural}$ = 0.01). However, comparing the scalar and metric invariance of this new latent variable again revealed decrease in fit ($\Delta CFI_{scalar\text{-}metric}$ = -0.81). Further exploration of this measure revealed that Japan was driving most of the scalar variance and removing this site from the MG-CFA decreased scalar variance ($\Delta CFI_{scalar\text{-}metric}$ = -0.33), although this variance remained beyond acceptable levels.

Assessing the configural invariance of the identity fusion measure revealed that the CFA model with group structure did not fit well our data (CFI = 0.88, TLI = 0.82, RMSEA = 0.17, and SRMR = 0.07), suggesting that the individual scale items may have not been understood/translated equally well across our sites. To assure the feasibility of cross-cultural use of this scale, we eliminated two items from the seven-item scale ("I will do for my country more than any of the other group members would do"; "I make my country strong"). These two items had the lowest mean of correlation coefficients across our sites (mean Pearson's r = 0.32 and 0.30, respectively) with the visual identity fusion scale used in previous cross-cultural research (Purzycki & Lang, 2019). The configural invariance model of this abbreviated scale showed a better fit to the data (CFI = 0.95, TLI = 0.89, RMSEA = 0.15, and SRMR = 0.04; see Tab. S3 for loadings and intercepts by country) and the ΔCFI between the metric and configural invariance models were within acceptable boundaries ($\Delta CFI_{metric\text{-}configural}$ = -0.01). However, constraining the item intercepts to be

constant across sites in the scalar invariance model revealed a substantial decrease in model fit, suggesting between-site variability in fusion levels ($\Delta CFI_{scalar\text{-}metric} = -0.18$).

Tab. S2. Means (SD) of Variables Used as Simple Effects

Site	Fusion	Conflict	Disaster	Extraversion	Neuroticism	Conservatism
Brazil	3.34 (1.16)	4.01 (1.86)	3.43 (1.9)	5.11 (1.63)	3.46 (1.86)	2.89 (1.26)
Japan	3.22 (1.06)	5.21 (1.59)	6.55 (0.81)	3.69 (1.69)	3.13 (1.41)	4.01 (0.85)
Mauritius	4.76 (1.05)	3.89 (1.71)	5.03 (1.51)	5.19 (1.41)	3.73 (1.76)	4.83 (1.36)
New Zealand	4.27 (1.29)	3.57 (1.57)	6.33 (0.8)	4.77 (1.51)	4.38 (1.57)	3.15 (1.09)
Singapore	4.89 (0.88)	4.76 (1.50)	3.29 (1.63)	4.50 (1.52)	3.81 (1.49)	3.70 (1.16)
Spain	3.20 (1.31)	4.38 (1.90)	4.03 (1.8)	5.45 (1.49)	4.04 (1.74)	2.84 (1.24)
Grand M/Total	3.93 (1.35)	4.29 (1.79)	4.79 (1.95)	4.82 (1.64)	3.75 (1.70)	3.60 (1.39)

Tab. S3. Multi-Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis Accounting for Group Structure of Survey Data (Configural Invariance).

		Willingness to fight						**Identity fusion**					
		Brazil	Japan	Mauritius	New Zealand	Singapore	Spain	Brazil	Japan	Mauritius	New Zealand	Singapore	Spain
Loading	F1	0.59	0.64	0.68	0.42	0.74	0.55	0.77	0.86	0.75	0.87	0.82	0.84
	F2	0.56	0.74	0.69	0.72	0.55	0.82	0.62	0.79	0.82	0.83	0.90	0.81
	F3	0.47	0.33	0.51	0.52	0.24	0.61	0.64	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.84	0.85
	F4	0.47	0.42	0.52	0.37	0.46	0.55	0.54	0.63	0.73	0.83	0.58	0.72
	F5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	0.37	0.48	0.72	0.48	0.57
Intercepts	F1	2.46	1.77	2.89	1.83	2.54	1.92	1.98	2.64	3.96	3.26	5.17	1.85
	F2	1.67	1.78	3.38	1.58	2.65	1.44	2.42	2.44	3.98	3.43	5.19	2.45
	F3	1.13	3.06	2.06	1.71	2.47	1.37	2.47	2.46	3.58	3.05	4.78	2.32
	F4	1.70	1.85	3.02	2.05	3.74	1.57	1.75	2.04	3.41	2.45	3.58	1.64
	F5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66	2.10	3.14	2.21	3.71	1.61
CFI		0.99						0.95					
TLI		0.97						0.89					
RMSEA		0.05						0.15					
SRMR		0.02						0.04					

Note. Factor loadings and intercepts are standardized. F1-F5 refer to individual items of the two scales after excluding the problematic items (see Supplementary R code for further information).

1.3. Analysis

As a first robustness check, we fit each variable with appropriate distribution and compared these results with the results obtained from LMMs. Specifically, we used generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) to: A) fit the beta distribution to our measure of movement mirroring, which should account for the specific distributional assumption of percentage data (Smithson & Verkuilen, 2006); B) fit the gamma distribution to our measure of activity to account for the fact that activity cannot assume negative values and is censored at 0 (Ng & Cribbie, 2017); and C) fit the negative binomial models to the latent variables of willingness to fight and make costly sacrifices. The usage of the negative binomial models in this case is warranted by the fact that our data are bounded at 0 and can be summed as counts of individual variables. While a more traditional approach to ordinal dependent variables would be to use the cumulative link mixed-effects model (CLMM), our latent variables have more than 10 items and the usage of CLMM in such a context would be impractical. Thus, we decided to relax the assumption that our data should be discrete counts and compare the LMM results with results from negative binomial models.

The second robustness check involved letting the slopes of prime credibility, conflict salience, natural disaster salience, and individual conservatism to vary by site, that is, including these variables as random slopes at the site level. We suspected that some of these variables may differentially affect the outcome variable across our sites and, therefore, we let them vary across sites.

In the third robustness check, we built the same LMMs as in our main analyses but excluded the New Zealand site. The rationale for this exclusion was the presence of multiple nationalities in the sample recruited in New Zealand (46 participant out of 144 were not New Zealanders), which may be problematic when manipulating in/outgroup items and measuring the willingness to fight for a country. While we excluded participants who were not native speakers of the dominant language at each site in all our analyses (assuming that language is a stronger identifier of belonging to a nation than nationality), the higher number of non-nationals in New Zealand compared to other sites may cause unexpected problems in the analyses of sociometric data. Since the proximity and mirroring analyses always relied on data that emerge by interaction between two badges, excluding only non-nationals from our analyses does not exclude their interaction data that are part of dyadic interactions with other members of a particular session who were nationals. Thus, we decided to perform our analyses without the New Zealand site in order to minimize the impact that non-nationals may have had on our results.

The final robustness check for the sociometric results involves analysis of behavior during free-interaction task that followed immediately after the Hidden Profiles task. That is, participants waited together for five minutes in front of the experimental room and were free to interact with each other. Rather than enforcing interaction schemas on participants (as in the Hidden Profiles task), the free-interaction task was designed to assessed unconstrained spontaneous interaction between our participants.

The LMMs were built using the command *lme* from the *nlme* package (Pinheiro et al., 2014); the GLMMs with the *glmmTMB* command from the *glmmTMB* package (Brooks et al., 2017). Model fit was assessed using the function *simulateResiduals* from the *DHARMa* package (Hartig, 2019). This package is designed specifically to test model fits of LMMs and GLMMs, taking into account the random-effects structure of mixed models and various distributional assumptions of GLMMs, which are often misinterpreted when tested with model-fit procedures designed for normally distributed residuals. Figures were plotted using the *ggplot2* package (Wickham, 2016), the *ggridges* package (Wilke, 2017) or Matlab, version 2013a (MathWorks Inc., 2017).

2. Site Descriptions

In this section, we present descriptions of each experimental site with a specific focus on environmental disaster, terrorist attacks, and similar country-level variables that may have affected our main measures. Furthermore, we also detail data collection procedures and any problems that occurred during testing.

Fig. S4. Map of our experimental sites.

2.1 Brazil

To date, Brazil has had only few environmental disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes, with hurricane Catarina in 2004 being the largest in recent history. The most common environmental disasters are floods and flesh floods resulting from heavy rain, drought and water pollution. The South, like Santa Catarina, generally suffers from flooding (Marcelino et al., 2006), but it also affects other states like Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia, with many victims each year. Droughts occur mainly in the Northeast, including Rio Grande do Norte. During data collection, Brazil experienced the worst drought in decades (Marengo et al., 2017). In addition, during data collection in November 2015, a significant environmental disaster occurred in Brazil, when a mining dam broke, polluting water sources and causing enormous irreparable environmental, economic, and social damage.

Regarding the terrorism threat, defined as the intentional use of the threat or violence against civilians for political purposes not involving general crime (Ganor, 2002), Brazil has one of the lowest global rates of terrorism (1.74 on a scale that varies up to 10). Brazil never suffered attacks as seen in Europe, the Middle East or the USA. During the World Cup (2014) and the

Olympic Games (2016), Brazilian media speculated about the possibility of terrorist attacks, which caused anxiety amongst some of the population, but no attacks were recorded. Although terrorism was, at the data-collection period, an exogenous threat (Suarez, 2012), some Brazilian authorities have worked to elaborate strategies and laws to combat it (Lasmar, 2015). However, Brazilians generally do not worry about this type of violence inside the country.

The data were collected by the Laboratory of Human Behavior and Evolution (LECH) at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte. Participants were recruited randomly from the corridors and through online advertising. At the Brazilian site, we completed 36 sessions. Thirteen sessions had to be transferred into another room, but were completed according to standard specifications. In one session, a research assistant did not show up and the experiment was administered by a researcher familiar with our hypotheses. Two sessions were discarded due to having an insufficient number of participants.

2.2 Japan

In general, Japan is a very safe country and has not suffered any major terrorist attack in recent decades. The most recent attack that reached national salience was the sarin gas attack on the Tokyo Subway in the mid-90s by the New Religious Movement *Aum Shinrikyo*. However, the experiment was conducted only a few months after the capture and eventual beheading of two Japanese nationals by ISIS in Syria. These events were national news in Japan and made the topic of terrorism, particularly by Islamic extremists, more salient. Moreover, Japan's comparable low levels of risk are not reflected in personal threat perception; hence, concern about potential terrorist incidents amongst the public is significantly higher than that reported in the US (see Vosse, 2014 (Vosse, 2014)). In terms of environmental threats, in 2011, following the Tōhoku earthquake and resultant tsunami, Japan suffered the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster. This was national and international news and dramatically increased concerns amongst the general population about the potential danger of nuclear energy (Iwai & Shishido, 2015). After the incident Japan had shut down all nuclear reactors but at the time of the study a limited number of plants were being reactivated. As a result, there were prominent anti-nuclear demonstrations and a lot of media coverage related to the issue.

All experimental sessions were conducted in the 'Group Experiment' laboratory facilities provided by the *Center for Experimental Research in Social Sciences* (CERSS) at Hokkaido University. Participants were all students of Hokkaido University recruited through online advertisements sent to all those registered to the CERSS laboratory mailing list (approx. 3,000-4,000 students). Advertisements provided only general study information and the estimated length of the study. There was a loss of all Qualtrics data in one session due to the program's malfunctioning.

2.3 Mauritius

Mauritius is an isolated island in the Indian Ocean. Thanks to its geographical remoteness and a smooth transition from colonialism to independence, it has no military and enjoys good relations with other nations. The country has never witnessed any international terrorist incident. Moreover,

the numerous ethnic and religious groups that comprise its population co-exist peacefully, and there have not been any violent acts of domestic terrorism in recent history (Xygalatas et al., 2018). Thus, terrorism is not a major concern to the local population, although news coverage of international terrorism does reach the island.

Natural disasters, on the other hand, are a bigger concern for Mauritians. The island lies on the South-West Indian Ocean basin, which is regularly hit by severe tropical cyclones. In recent years, a warning system has helped reduce fatalities, but significant devastation is often caused by cyclones. In addition, torrential rain often causes floods that result in extensive damages and casualties. In 2013, a flash flood in the capital of Port Louis claimed the lives of eleven people (Lang et al., 2020).

Participants were randomly recruited on the University of Mauritius campus, due to the absence of a participant pool. We invited participants to the lab at a specific time to eliminate acquaintance among participants in the sessions; however, since we conducted the experiment during school holidays, the availability of students was limited, and participants often knew each other. Nevertheless, we controlled for acquaintance in our analyses. We ran the experiment in two identical classrooms where tables and chairs grouped at one wall formed natural barriers between participants, functioning as provisional cubicles. Furthermore, due to the absence of computers at this field site, all materials were printed and responded to by writing/ticking responses. All questionnaires were presented in the exact time intervals as in the Qualtrics version of our survey. The transcription from paper sheets to excel sheets was checked by an independent auditor blind to our hypotheses.

2.4 New Zealand

New Zealand is an island in the Pacific Ocean sharing maritime borders with American Samoa, Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Samoa, and Tonga. Its unspoiled scenery and friendly people mark it as a remote, but popular tourist destination. Notably, New Zealand has a strong commitment to peace and peacekeeping--especially through the UN.

Terrorism in New Zealand is of little concern. Acts of terrorism are covered in the media, but always in relation to other nations; most often presented as a problem for America and Europe. A report from the New Zealand Security and Intelligence Service places the actual risk of a terrorist attack as low. The report further stipulates that the government's objective is that "New Zealand should be neither the victim nor the source of an act of terrorism (*Report of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service: Report to the House of Representatives for the Year Ended 30 June 2006*, 2006).

Media coverage of natural disasters is more prominent. As a country on the Pacific Rim, New Zealand has a history of earthquakes. Most recently a 6.3 magnitude earthquake in the city of Christchurch (22 Feb. 2011; 185 dead, approx. 1750 injured) and a 7.3 magnitude earthquake in Kaikoura (14 Nov. 2016; 2 dead, 57 injured). Both earthquakes claimed lives and both dominated the media cycle during the study. Christchurch was a particularly notable natural disaster and New Zealanders are still recovering physically and emotionally from the damage.

Participants were predominantly psychology undergraduates recruited at the University of Otago in exchange for course credit from a standard participant pool and online advertising. To our knowledge there are no significant deviations in protocol. With regard to the room layout diagramed in Fig. S1, the camera was located in the Northeast (rather than the Southeast) corner of the room. Visibility of the participants' sessions was not obstructed by this change.

2.5 Singapore

Singapore is a small island nation nestled between the two large Muslim majority countries of Indonesia and Malaysia. With the growth of radical Islamic terror groups in the region and in the world, the government of Singapore has been increasingly concerned about the risk of terrorism on home soil. This has culminated in the creation of 'SG Secure' – a Government program to "sensitize, train and mobilize the community to play a part to prevent and deal with a terrorist attack". Although SG Secure was launched in September 2016, about a year after our experiment was run, it is indicative of the growing fear of terrorism within the Government. The general public is probably not as concerned as the government with terrorism, with Singapore being a very safe and stable country to live. The only incident in Singapore that has been described as a terrorist attack is a bombing that occurred in 1965. However, a few plots of terrorist attacks on Singapore by terrorist groups such as by Jemaah Islamiyah have been discovered by Singapore authorities in recent years which were high profile news in the local media. Fatal terrorist attacks have also occurred in neighboring countries such as the Bali bombing of 2002.

Singapore was established as a trading city due in part to its sheltered position from natural disasters. The nearest known fault line is 300km away in eastern Sumatra in Indonesia with the risk from earthquakes and tsunamis being minimal. Indonesia and Malaysia protect Singapore from severe storms. Singapore has been experiencing an annual 'haze' from forest burning in Indonesia and Malaysia which is severe enough to adversely affect the health of the vulnerable. The biggest concern from people and the government with regards to natural disasters is how such disasters in other countries, particularly neighboring ones, may adversely affect the Singapore economy.

Participants were recruited through an advertisement placed on a student learning website accessible to all students, information flyers passed out to students, posters placed around campus, and through class email lists. Compared to the standard protocol, participants did not sit in individual cubicles as the lab was open plan. However, they could not readily see what was on other participants' screens and could only see each other through peripheral vision. In two sessions the group discussion was briefly interrupted by students coming into the lab. Due to occasional problems with the Qualtrics survey, some participants were given a hard copy version of the article (noted in the data set). Two sessions were excluded from the analyses of the free-interaction task because other students occupied the hall before the experimental room or participants left the waiting area.

2.6 Spain

Spain is one of the European countries that has suffered most due to terrorist attacks. On March 11 2004, ten explosions on four trains killed 192 people. These bombings were, at the time, the largest terrorist attack on European soil. A jihadist cell perpetrated the attack in revenge for the Spanish participation in the war in Iraq. In August 2017 a series of terrorist attacks perpetrated by the Islamic State took place in the cities of Barcelona and Cambrils (Catalonia) killing 16 people. These events were not the first jihadist attacks in Spain. In 1982 an attack in a restaurant killed 18 people.

Besides jihadist terrorism, a socialist and separatist organization called *Euskadi Ta Askatasuna* (ETA; Basque Country and Freedom) has killed at least 829 people (343 civilians) in numerous attacks perpetrated from 1975 to 2011, when they announced a definitive cessation of armed activity. While ETA was active, terrorism was a very prominent issue for Spaniards. In fact, in September 2000 and in September 2006 domestic terrorism was the most important concern for Spaniards (CIS, 2000, 2006 ("Barómetros. Numbers between Septembter 1985 and March 2017," 2017)) ahead of other concerns as unemployment–a structural problem in Spain–and immigration. Nowadays, terrorism is not as big of a concern for Spaniards according to the last survey of the Spanish Centre of Sociological Research ("Barómetros. Numbers between Septembter 1985 and March 2017," 2017).

Natural disasters are also not a big concern for Spaniards, probably because few devastating natural events have affected Spain during the last decades. Due to its geographical location, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. are very rare and the effects of climate change are less visible there than in other parts of the world. Most Spaniards (75%) believe that climate change is happening now (Cartea et al., 2013), but only 8% of Spanish respondents in a special Eurobarometer on Climate change (2014) ("Climate Change (Special Eurobarometer 409), Comisión Europea," 2014) consider it as the most serious problem facing the world–the second lowest proportion following Portugal (6%). In fact, concerns about the environment have decreased in Spain during the last decade.

Participants for this study were recruited from a student database at the National University of Distance Education (UNED) or randomly from a corridor. The Spanish sample is exceptional in its higher age compared to the other samples in this study: the UNED is a public university allowing students to study from their homes and without a strict schedule, hence most of the students are adults. We limited the age for participation to 35 to match the samples in other countries and attempted to match similarly aged participants within each session. However, in some instances, participants were older than 35 (see the 'age' variable in the Supplementary Data Set).

3. Supplementary Results

In this section, we analyzed each of our dependent variables in more detail, supplementing the results presented in the main text. Our modeling strategy comprised five steps, sequentially adding control and moderator variables:

1) Basic models comprised main treatment effects, accounting for the nesting of participants within sessions and sites.
2) We added control variables, holding constant the effects of sex; pre-treatment identity fusion with participants' country; international conflict salience; natural disaster salience extraversion; neuroticism; and conservatism.
3) In the third step, we adjusted our models for perceived credibility of our priming material, number of mistakes made during an attention check, and whether participants were acquainted with someone from their session.
4) To investigate the male-warrior hypothesis (McDonald et al., 2012), we added a Treatment*Sex interaction.
5) To investigate whether salience of international conflict would influence participants' behavior differently in the outgroup threat condition, we added a Treatment*Conflict interaction.
6) To investigate whether pre-treatment levels of identity fusion would influence participants' behavior differently in the outgroup threat condition (Gómez et al., 2017), we added the Treatment*Fusion interaction.

We first analyzed participants' behavior during the Hidden Profiles task with LMMs, then performed three robustness checks: performing the same analysis with GLMMs, on a sample excluding the New Zealand site, and on data from the free-interaction task. The detailed results are reported below.

3.1 Manipulation Checks

To check the internal validity of our measurements before conducting the planned analyses, we first examined whether our threat manipulation was successful by asking participants how the article made them feel. In both the outgroup and environmental threat conditions, participants indicated feeling more threatened compared to the no-threat baseline condition (outgroup: β-estimate = 1.49, 95% CI = [1.21 – 1.78]; environmental: β-estimate = 1.52, 95% CI = [1.23 – 1.81]. These estimates represent robust support for our manipulation, and also indicate that both conditions elicited threat equally well. Importantly, the threat manipulation did not affect our crucial moderator variable: the salience of international conflict. There was no difference between conditions in conflict salience (outgroup threat: β-estimate = -0.16, 95% CI = [-0.46 – 0.15]; environmental threat: β-estimate = 0.10, 95% CI = [-0.21 – 0.41]), indicating that participants responded to the former question with our manipulation in mind while the latter question was answered more generally.

As a second manipulation check, we examined whether participants in the outgroup threat condition were more likely to choose candidates with parochial profiles. On a five-point scale, participants in the outgroup threat condition chose roughly 0.31 more conservative candidates compared to the baseline condition (95% CI = [0.05 – 0.58]). The same effect was not observed in the environmental threat condition (β-estimate = -0.02, 95% CI = [-0.28 – 0.24]), indicating that only the prime with outgroup threat increased participants' choice of candidates expressing more suspicion or hostility toward foreigners. Using a cumulative link mixed model provided similar results (see supplementary R code). Contrary to our expectations, participants in the outgroup threat condition did not chose military candidates more often (β-estimate = -0.04, 95% CI = [-0.19 – 0.11]), although this might have been due to a weak manipulation of the military factor (e.g., three profile images wore military uniforms).

As a check of the importance of our moderator variables in group-conflict dynamics, we examined whether they predicted willingness to fight, thus indicating their possibly important role in moderating the effects of our treatment on mirroring, proximity, and activity in the outgroup threat condition. First, on a scale from one to seven, males expressed 0.18 higher willingness to fight compared to females (95% CI = [0.03 – 0.33]). While this difference appears small, it is the result of generally low means and variance in the measure of willingness to fight, bordering with floor effects at some sites (see Tab. S1). Salience of international conflict positively predicted willingness to fight (β-estimate = 0.08, 95% CI = [0.04 – 0.12]) as did identity fusion with one's country, supporting previous findings (Gómez et al., 2011; Swann et al., 2009). For identity fusion, the upper bound of the 95% CI was as high as 0.45, indicating that an increase in one point on the fusion scale is associated with increase of roughly 0.4 on the dependent scale. These effects remained robust after including all three predictors into one model, suggesting independent roles for each of them in predicting willingness to fight for one's country (see Tab. S4).

Tab. S4. Beta-Estimates with 95% CI for the Effects of Moderator Variables on Willingness to Fight for One's Country.

	Willingness to Fight Models			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sex (0/1)	0.18*			0.26***
	(0.03, 0.33)			(0.12, 0.40)
Conflict (1-7)		0.08***		0.06**
		(0.04, 0.12)		(0.02, 0.09)
Fusion (1-7)			0.38***	0.38***
			(0.32, 0.45)	(0.31, 0.44)
Constant	2.95***	2.70***	3.03***	2.67***
	(2.38, 3.53)	(2.10, 3.30)	(2.46, 3.60)	(2.07, 3.28)
N Participants	824	823	824	823

Note. † p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

3.2 Mirroring

We measured movement mirroring between participants by analyzing their activity during the Hidden Profiles and free interaction tasks using the in-built accelerometer in the Sociometric Badges. Within a sliding 5-sec window, we assessed how much two participants mirrored each other's acceleration patterns when they were in proximity and facing each other. We hypothesized that both threat conditions would bring participants closer together, corresponding to the predicted increase in affiliative behaviors under threat.

LMMs with varying intercepts for groups and sites revealed a positive mirroring effect in the environmental threat condition (β-estimate = 0.71; 95% CI = [0.07 – 0.35]), although after adjusting our models for control variables this effect weakened (see Tab. S5). The 0.71 increase in mirroring corresponds to an average 0.7% more mirroring detected for each 5 seconds of proximal interaction. There was no main effect of outgroup threat on movement mirroring (β-estimate = -0.06; 95% CI = [-0.69 – 0.58]). Investigating the possible reasons for the lack of the main effect in the outgroup threat condition, we observed a significant interaction between the outgroup threat and sex. Specifically, while females mirrored less each other in the outgroup threat condition compared to the no-threat baseline condition (28.3% vs. 29%), males mirrored each other around 0.65% more in the outgroup threat condition compared to the baseline condition, reaching the environmental threat levels of mirroring (see Tab. S5 for specific estimates and Fig. 2 for a plot of this interaction effect). The opposite behaviors that the outgroup threat elicited between males and females may account for the lack of the outgroup threat main effect in this measure.

These results suggest that while the environmental threat increased affiliative behaviors for both sexes, the outgroup threat increased affiliative behaviors only for males while decreased for females. Furthermore, we observed similar positive coefficients for the Condition*Conflict salience interaction as in the proximity models (see section 3.3). Participants who scored lowest on the salience of international conflict measure were estimated to mirror each other less in the outgroup threat condition compared to the baseline condition (28.4% vs. 29.2%), but this difference was reversed for participants scoring the highest on the conflict salience scale (29% vs. 28.6%). In other words, we detected a difference between the slopes of conflict salience in the outgroup threat and no-threat baseline conditions ($\beta_{difference}$ = 0.20, 95% CI = [-0.01 – 0.40]) but this slope difference was not detected for the comparison of the environmental threat and baseline conditions ($\beta_{difference}$ = 0.09, 95% CI = [-0.12 – 0.29]). There were no moderating effects of identity fusion.

To test these results for their robustness, we first fit a GLMM to the mirroring data in order to account for the fact that these data are percentages and, therefore, bounded on the interval 0-1. Note that while we multiplied the mirroring data by 100 in the LMM for easier interpretation, the GLMM analysis of percentage data requires the data on the interval 0-1 (i.e., the LMM and GLMM coefficients are comparable when divided by 100). Looking at the density plot in the supplementary R code (section 2.2.2), the data indeed suggest that the assumption of normality is violated. This is further confirmed by a significant deviation from the normal distribution detected

by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test ($D = 0.16$, $p < .001$). While the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test may reach significant values with large samples (Hartig, 2019), the additional goodness-of-fit indices indeed suggest that the LMM is misspecified. Thus, we opted for beta regression as a suitable alternative for modeling percentage data (Smithson & Verkuilen, 2006), and this choice was supported by a substantial decrease in AIC when compare to LMM ($AIC_{dif} = 88.74$, $\Delta df = 1$). However, in terms of qualitative differences from the results reported in Tab. S5, the beta regression results did not differ from the LMM results and lend support for the same interpretation (see Tab. S6).

In our second robustness check, we fit four models that varied the slopes of conflict salience, natural disaster salience, conservatism, and credibility of our manipulation across sites. However, none of these varying slopes substantially changed the detected effects (Tab. S7). Furthermore, we also built LMMs while excluding the New Zealand site. As with the previous robustness checks, the results did not qualitatively differ from our main LMMs (see Tab. S8). The site-specific analysis of our manipulation revealed that the coefficients were in a similar direction across our sites except for Singapore where the outgroup threat condition had substantially lower rates of mirroring (see Tab. S9). Finally, during free interaction, there was a similar trend for the interaction between sex and outgroup threat condition, however, these results were much more variable than during the Hidden Profiles task and do not afford broader conclusions (see Tab. S10).

Tab. S5. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Mirroring.

	Mirroring: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	-0.06	-0.05	-0.15	-0.73x	-0.97x	-0.15
	(-0.69, 0.58)	(-0.68, 0.58)	(-0.81, 0.51)	(-1.58, 0.12)	(-2.07, 0.13)	(-0.81, 0.51)
Treat: Enviro	0.71*	0.75*	0.63x	0.67	0.26	0.63x
	(0.07, 1.35)	(0.12, 1.38)	(-0.03, 1.28)	(-0.18, 1.51)	(-0.84, 1.36)	(-0.02, 1.28)
Sex (0/1)		0.14	0.14	-0.34	0.15	0.15
		(-0.38, 0.66)	(-0.41, 0.69)	(-1.32, 0.64)	(-0.40, 0.71)	(-0.40, 0.70)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.2
		(-0.21, 0.08)	(-0.24, 0.07)	(-0.24, 0.07)	(-0.24, 0.07)	(-0.47, 0.07)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.004	0.003	0.01	-0.09	0.003
		(-0.09, 0.09)	(-0.09, 0.10)	(-0.09, 0.10)	(-0.25, 0.06)	(-0.09, 0.10)
Natural disaster (1-7)		-0.004	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.12, 0.10)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08
		(-0.03, 0.16)	(-0.02, 0.17)	(-0.02, 0.17)	(-0.02, 0.17)	(-0.02, 0.17)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.11, 0.06)	(-0.10, 0.08)	(-0.11, 0.08)	(-0.10, 0.09)	(-0.11, 0.08)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
		(-0.04, 0.19)	(-0.06, 0.19)	(-0.06, 0.19)	(-0.05, 0.19)	(-0.06, 0.19)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.09x	0.08x	0.09x	0.09x
			(-0.01, 0.18)	(-0.01, 0.18)	(-0.01, 0.19)	(-0.01, 0.18)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.26*	0.27*	0.26*	0.26*
			(0.01, 0.51)	(0.02, 0.52)	(0.01, 0.51)	(0.01, 0.51)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.14	-0.14	-0.12	-0.14
			(-0.38, 0.11)	(-0.39, 0.10)	(-0.37, 0.12)	(-0.38, 0.11)
Outgroup *Sex				1.38*		
				(0.06, 2.71)		
Enviro*Sex				-0.02		
				(-1.32, 1.28)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.20x	
					(-0.01, 0.40)	
Enviro*Conflict					0.09	
					(-0.12, 0.29)	
Outgroup*Fusion						0.15
						(-0.23, 0.52)
Enviro*Fusion						0.19
						(-0.18, 0.55)
Constant	28.82***	28.30***	27.77***	27.96***	28.12***	27.77***
	(26.87, 30.77)	(26.15, 30.46)	(25.53, 30.00)	(25.69, 30.23)	(25.83, 30.41)	(25.52, 30.01)
N Participants	761	741	691	691	691	691

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S6. Beta-Estimates from Beta Regression Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Mirroring. Coefficients are transformed using the logit link.

	Mirroring: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	-0.004	-0.003	-0.01	-0.04x	-0.05x	-0.01
	(-0.04, 0.03)	(-0.03, 0.03)	(-0.04, 0.02)	(-0.08, 0.004)	(-0.10, 0.005)	(-0.04, 0.02)
Treat: Enviro	0.04*	0.04*	0.03x	0.03	0.01	0.03x
	(0.003, 0.07)	(0.01, 0.07)	(-0.002, 0.06)	(-0.01, 0.07)	(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.001, 0.06)
Sex (0/1)		0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01
		(-0.02, 0.03)	(-0.02, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.02, 0.04)	(-0.02, 0.04)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.003	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004	-0.01
		(-0.01, 0.004)	(-0.01, 0.004)	(-0.01, 0.004)	(-0.01, 0.004)	(-0.02, 0.004)
Conflict (1-7)		0	0	0	-0.005	0
		(-0.005, 0.004)	(-0.005, 0.005)	(-0.004, 0.005)	(-0.01, 0.003)	(-0.005, 0.005)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0	0	0	0	-0.001
		(-0.01, 0.005)	(-0.01, 0.005)	(-0.01, 0.005)	(-0.01, 0.005)	(-0.01, 0.005)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
		(-0.001, 0.01)	(-0.001, 0.01)	(-0.001, 0.01)	(-0.001, 0.01)	(-0.001, 0.01)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	0	-0.001
		(-0.01, 0.003)	(-0.005, 0.004)	(-0.005, 0.004)	(-0.005, 0.004)	(-0.005, 0.004)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003
		(-0.002, 0.01)	(-0.003, 0.01)	(-0.003, 0.01)	(-0.003, 0.01)	(-0.003, 0.01)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.004x	0.004x	0.005x	0.004x
			(-0.001, 0.01)	(-0.001, 0.01)	(0.00, 0.01)	(-0.001, 0.01)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.01*	0.01*	0.01*	0.01*
			(0.00, 0.03)	(0.001, 0.03)	(0.00, 0.03)	(0.00, 0.03)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
			(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)
Outgroup *Sex				0.07*		
				(0.004, 0.13)		
Enviro*Sex				0		
				(-0.06, 0.06)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.01x	
					(-0.001, 0.02)	
Enviro*Conflict					0.004	
					(-0.01, 0.02)	
Outgroup*Fusion						0.01
						(-0.01, 0.03)
Enviro*Fusion						0.01
						(-0.01, 0.03)
Constant	-0.91***	-0.93***	-0.96***	-0.95***	-0.94***	-0.96***
	(-1.00, -0.82)	(-1.03, -0.83)	(-1.07, -0.86)	(-1.06, -0.84)	(-1.05, -0.84)	(-1.07, -0.86)
N Participants	761	741	691	691	691	691

Note. For the beta regression model, mirroring is on a scale from 0-1, as opposed to 0-100 as in the other models. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S7. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Mirroring. Each model varies the effect of a different variable across sites (see column names).

	Mirroring: Hidden Profile Task			
	(CONFLICT)	(NATURAL)	(CONSERV)	(CREDIBLE)
Treat: Outgroup	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15
	(-0.81, 0.50)	(-0.16, -0.15)	(-0.81, 0.50)	(-0.81, 0.50)
Treat: Enviro	0.63x	0.63	0.63x	0.63x
	(-0.02, 1.27)	(0.62, 0.63)	(-0.02, 1.27)	(-0.02, 1.27)
Sex (0/1)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
	(-0.40, 0.69)	(0.14, 0.15)	(-0.40, 0.69)	(-0.40, 0.69)
Fusion (1-7)	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
	(-0.24, 0.07)	(-0.09, -0.08)	(-0.24, 0.07)	(-0.24, 0.07)
Conflict (1-7)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
	(-0.09, 0.10)	(0.001, 0.003)	(-0.09, 0.10)	(-0.09, 0.10)
Natural disaster (1-7)	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005
	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.01, -0.004)	(-0.11, 0.10)
Extraversion (1-7)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
	(-0.02, 0.17)	(0.08, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.17)	(-0.02, 0.17)
Neuroticism (1-7)	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	(-0.10, 0.08)	(-0.01, -0.01)	(-0.10, 0.08)	(-0.10, 0.08)
Conservatism (1-7)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
	(-0.06, 0.19)	(0.06, 0.07)	(-0.06, 0.19)	(-0.06, 0.19)
Prime credibility (1-9)	0.08x	0.08	0.08x	0.08x
	(-0.01, 0.18)	(0.08, 0.09)	(-0.01, 0.18)	(-0.01, 0.18)
Mistakes (0-3)	0.26*	0.26	0.26*	0.26*
	(0.01, 0.51)	(0.26, 0.26)	(0.01, 0.51)	(0.01, 0.51)
Acquaintance (0-2)	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14
	(-0.38, 0.11)	(-0.14, -0.13)	(-0.38, 0.11)	(-0.38, 0.11)
Constant	27.76***	27.76	27.76***	27.76***
	(25.67, 29.85)	(27.74, 27.78)	(25.67, 29.85)	(25.67, 29.85)
N Participants	692	692	692	692
μ_{int} Session	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62
μ_{int} Site	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
μ_{slope}	0	0	0	0
Resid var	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98

Note. For the beta regression model, mirroring is on a scale from 0-1, as opposed to 0-100 as in the other models. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat. CONFLICT is salience of international conflict; NATURAL is salience of natural disaster threat; CONSERV is individual conservatism; CREDIBLE is the credibility of our manipulation. μ_{int} Session is the variance explained by varying intercepts by session id; μ_{int} Site is the variance explained by varying intercepts by site; μ_{slope} is the variance explained by varying the slopes of particular variables (in columns) by site. Note that we rounded the estimated varying slopes to three decimal places. *Resid var* is the residual variance after fitting varying intercepts for sessions and sites and varying slopes by sites.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S8. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Mirroring. New Zealand Excluded.

	Mirroring: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	-0.1	-0.07	-0.19	-0.89x	-1.14x	-0.18
	(-0.82, 0.61)	(-0.78, 0.63)	(-0.93, 0.55)	(-1.87, 0.08)	(-2.38, 0.09)	(-0.92, 0.56)
Treat: Enviro	0.66x	0.73*	0.57	0.62	0.11	0.58
	(-0.06, 1.38)	(0.02, 1.44)	(-0.17, 1.31)	(-0.35, 1.59)	(-1.17, 1.38)	(-0.15, 1.32)
Sex (0/1)		0.04	0.04	-0.48	0.05	0.06
		(-0.54, 0.62)	(-0.57, 0.65)	(-1.55, 0.59)	(-0.56, 0.67)	(-0.55, 0.67)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.08	-0.11	-0.1	-0.11	-0.31x
		(-0.24, 0.09)	(-0.28, 0.07)	(-0.28, 0.08)	(-0.28, 0.07)	(-0.62, 0.005)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.02	-0.01	-0.005	-0.12	-0.01
		(-0.12, 0.08)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.30, 0.05)	(-0.11, 0.10)
Natural disaster (1-7)		-0.003	-0.005	-0.004	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.12, 0.11)	(-0.12, 0.11)	(-0.12, 0.11)	(-0.12, 0.11)	(-0.13, 0.10)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08
		(-0.04, 0.17)	(-0.03, 0.18)	(-0.04, 0.18)	(-0.04, 0.18)	(-0.03, 0.19)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02
		(-0.13, 0.07)	(-0.12, 0.09)	(-0.12, 0.09)	(-0.12, 0.10)	(-0.13, 0.09)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
		(-0.07, 0.20)	(-0.09, 0.19)	(-0.09, 0.19)	(-0.09, 0.19)	(-0.08, 0.20)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.10x	0.10x	0.11*	0.10x
			(-0.004, 0.21)	(-0.01, 0.21)	(0.001, 0.22)	(-0.005, 0.21)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.33*	0.34*	0.33*	0.33*
			(0.04, 0.61)	(0.06, 0.63)	(0.04, 0.61)	(0.05, 0.62)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.18	-0.18	-0.17	-0.18
			(-0.46, 0.09)	(-0.45, 0.10)	(-0.44, 0.11)	(-0.46, 0.10)
Outgroup *Sex				1.58*		
				(0.12, 3.04)		
Enviro*Sex				-0.1		
				(-1.54, 1.34)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.22x	
					(-0.01, 0.45)	
Enviro*Conflict					0.11	
					(-0.13, 0.34)	
Outgroup*Fusion						0.2
						(-0.22, 0.62)
Enviro*Fusion						0.37x
						(-0.05, 0.79)
Constant	28.56***	28.17***	27.55***	27.78***	28.00***	27.54***
	(26.28, 30.84)	(25.67, 30.67)	(24.94, 30.15)	(25.13, 30.43)	(25.33, 30.67)	(24.93, 30.15)
N Participants	655	635	587	587	587	587

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S9. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Mirroring. Sites-specific models.

	Mirroring: Hidden Profile Task					
	(Brazil)	(Japan)	(Mauritius)	(New Zeal.)	(Singapore)	(Spain)
Treat: Outgroup	0.85	0.2	0.09	-0.16	-1.53x	0.03
	(-0.46, 2.16)	(-0.28, 0.69)	(-1.86, 2.05)	(-1.57, 1.25)	(-3.13, 0.08)	(-1.69, 1.74)
Treat: Enviro	0.45	0.65*	0.31	0.72	-0.05	2.08*
	(-0.84, 1.75)	(0.15, 1.14)	(-1.68, 2.29)	(-0.65, 2.09)	(-1.66, 1.56)	(0.34, 3.82)
Sex (0/1)	-0.19	-0.2	1.27	0.86	-0.79	-0.16
	(-1.05, 0.66)	(-0.59, 0.19)	(-0.33, 2.87)	(-0.37, 2.09)	(-2.41, 0.82)	(-1.63, 1.31)
Fusion (1-7)	-0.06	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.07	-0.35
	(-0.20, 0.07)	(-0.12, 0.18)	(-0.28, 0.38)	(-0.25, 0.29)	(-0.36, 0.49)	(-0.90, 0.21)
Conflict (1-7)	-0.08x	0.04	-0.14	0.08	0.08	0.09
	(-0.16, 0.00)	(-0.05, 0.13)	(-0.35, 0.07)	(-0.08, 0.24)	(-0.24, 0.39)	(-0.24, 0.42)
Natural disaster (1-7)	0.02	0.08	0.15	-0.02	-0.11	-0.08
	(-0.06, 0.09)	(-0.10, 0.25)	(-0.08, 0.38)	(-0.41, 0.36)	(-0.40, 0.17)	(-0.44, 0.27)
Extraversion (1-7)	0.04	-0.01	-0.05	0.06	0.1	0.24
	(-0.04, 0.11)	(-0.09, 0.07)	(-0.28, 0.18)	(-0.10, 0.22)	(-0.20, 0.40)	(-0.12, 0.61)
Neuroticism (1-7)	0.004	-0.01	0.08	0.004	-0.40**	-0.06
	(-0.07, 0.08)	(-0.11, 0.10)	(-0.12, 0.29)	(-0.15, 0.16)	(-0.67, -0.14)	(-0.39, 0.26)
Conservatism (1-7)	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.17	-0.12	0.18
	(-0.05, 0.16)	(-0.16, 0.18)	(-0.09, 0.37)	(-0.05, 0.38)	(-0.47, 0.24)	(-0.27, 0.63)
Constant	30.50***	29.79***	28.21***	29.05***	27.16***	24.98***
	(29.35, 31.64)	(28.08, 31.49)	(25.20, 31.22)	(26.21, 31.89)	(23.92, 30.41)	(21.58, 28.38)
N Participants	122	128	143	106	96	146

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.

x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S10. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Mirroring during Free Interaction.

	Mirroring: Free Interaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	-0.27	-0.25	-0.34	-0.76	-0.76	-0.34
	(-1.05, 0.51)	(-1.03, 0.53)	(-1.16, 0.48)	(-1.83, 0.31)	(-2.25, 0.73)	(-1.16, 0.49)
Treat: Enviro	0.24	0.28	0.05	0.14	-0.4	0.05
	(-0.53, 1.02)	(-0.49, 1.05)	(-0.75, 0.85)	(-0.91, 1.18)	(-1.88, 1.09)	(-0.74, 0.85)
Sex (0/1)		0.53	0.55	0.27	0.55	0.57x
		(-0.12, 1.18)	(-0.13, 1.23)	(-0.95, 1.49)	(-0.13, 1.23)	(-0.11, 1.26)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.08	-0.11	-0.12	-0.11	0.02
		(-0.29, 0.13)	(-0.33, 0.11)	(-0.34, 0.11)	(-0.33, 0.11)	(-0.37, 0.41)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.12	-0.05
		(-0.18, 0.07)	(-0.19, 0.08)	(-0.19, 0.09)	(-0.35, 0.10)	(-0.19, 0.08)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
		(-0.09, 0.21)	(-0.10, 0.21)	(-0.10, 0.21)	(-0.10, 0.21)	(-0.11, 0.20)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
		(-0.05, 0.21)	(-0.05, 0.22)	(-0.05, 0.22)	(-0.05, 0.22)	(-0.04, 0.23)
Neuroticism (1-7)		0.004	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
		(-0.12, 0.13)	(-0.10, 0.16)	(-0.10, 0.16)	(-0.10, 0.16)	(-0.11, 0.15)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
		(-0.15, 0.18)	(-0.16, 0.19)	(-0.16, 0.19)	(-0.16, 0.19)	(-0.15, 0.20)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.18**
			(0.05, 0.33)	(0.05, 0.32)	(0.05, 0.33)	(0.05, 0.32)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
			(-0.13, 0.58)	(-0.12, 0.59)	(-0.12, 0.59)	(-0.12, 0.59)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.15	-0.15	-0.14	-0.14
			(-0.49, 0.19)	(-0.49, 0.19)	(-0.48, 0.20)	(-0.48, 0.20)
Outgroup *Sex				1		
				(-0.67, 2.66)		
Enviro*Sex				-0.16		
				(-1.77, 1.46)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.1	
					(-0.20, 0.40)	
Enviro*Conflict					0.1	
					(-0.19, 0.40)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.48x
						(-1.02, 0.06)
Enviro*Fusion						0.05
						(-0.47, 0.58)
Constant	28.62***	27.90***	26.84***	26.95***	27.11***	26.86***
	(26.34, 30.89)	(25.34, 30.46)	(24.12, 29.55)	(24.19, 29.70)	(24.31, 29.91)	(24.15, 29.57)
N Participants	729	711	661	661	661	661

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

3.3 Proximity

We measured proximity using the Bluetooth Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) in the Sociometric Badges, which measures relative distance between the badges on a scale from 0 to 90, where zero is detection threshold (approx. 1.5 meters) and 90 maximal proximity. We summed the values of all dyadic detections for each participant during our tasks and standardized this measure by dividing each sum by the number of minutes spent on each task (20 for Hidden Profiles and 5 for free interaction). Note that the last step does not affect results, it only makes the interpretation easier. We hypothesized that both threat conditions would bring participants closer together.

In the Hidden Profiles task, our linear-mixed models with varying intercepts for sites and sessions did not show main effects of treatment with outgroup threat (β-estimate = -4.72; 95% CI = [-30.01 – 20.58]) or environmental disaster (β-estimate = -4.39; 95% CI = [-29.76 – 20.99]). Holding constant the effects of sex, fusion, conflict salience, natural disaster salience, extraversion, neuroticism, prime credibility, mistakes, and whether participants knew each other, the effects for the environmental threat condition and for the outgroup threat condition varied around zero (see Tab. S11).

There were no moderating effects of sex or identity fusion; however, we observed a Treatment*Conflict Salience interaction for the outgroup threat condition. Standardizing the proximity measure to the average portion of the time spent in moderate proximity, we observed that conflict salience decreases the average time from 12.5% to 10.3% in the no-threat baseline condition while there was an increase from 11.1% to 11.3% in the outgroup threat condition after adjusting the effect for our control variables ($\beta_{difference}$ of summed proximity detections = 9.67, 95% CI = [0.45 – 18.88]; see Tab. S11). The effect in the environmental threat condition was negligible (estimated slope difference = 1.81, 95% CI = [-7.26 – 10.88]). Note that while these effects may seem small, given the range of our proximity scale, there was very low variation in this measure across our sample, reflecting the fact that anonymous participants did not get extremely close to each other (see Tab. S1 and Fig. S3 for illustration).

For proximity, we opted for the LMMs as our main model. Looking at the density plots in the supplementary R code, the distribution approaches normality, and the model-fit results from the *DHARMa* package (Hartig, 2019) suggest that residuals from the full model were distributed normally. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of goodness of fit did not detect significant deviations from distributional assumptions, and both the dispersion and outlier tests did not indicate any problems with the normality assumption. Thus, our second robustness check was to include varying slopes for conflict salience, natural disaster salience, conservatism, and prime credibility in our main models. However, varying these slopes by site explained negligible amount of variance and the interpretation of the main estimates did not change (the model with conflict salience as varying effect did not converge due to the low amount of variance explained). See Tab. S12. Next, we built the same models as in Tab. S11 but without the New Zealand site. The results of these LMMs reported in Tab. S13 did not show any qualitative differences from our main LMMs, confirming that the multi-national sample in New Zealand did not substantially bias the proximity results (albeit the moderating effects of conflict salience got weaker).

Looking at the site-specific results (Tab. S14), the proximity measure revealed substantial between-site variation. While both outgroup and environmental threat conditions show decreased proximity in Brazil, the reverse is true for Japan and, to some extent, Singapore where threats increased inter-personal proximity. The coefficients for Mauritius, New Zealand, and Spain varied around zero. A possible interpretation for this cross-cultural variance are the mean levels of interpersonal proximity in the baseline condition, which are lowest for Singapore and Japan and highest for Brazil. Our cross-site models fit individual intercept for each site to account for this variation; however, the culturally specific expectations of personal space and inter-personal closeness likely interact with our manipulation such that cultures expecting high inter-personal proximity have only low room for increasing proximity.

In the free interaction task, our final robustness check, the coefficient of the Treatment*Conflict Salience for the outgroup threat condition dropped to 5.72 (from 9.67 in the Hidden Profiles task), and together with a narrower slope in the baseline condition (-1.56 compared to -9.02 in the Hidden Profiles task), revealed variability that did not allow us to reliably distinguish between the slopes of the outgroup threat and no-threat baseline conditions. While the trends observed in the results from the free-interaction task were similar to those observed from data collected during the Hidden Profiles task, their increased variability indicates that the effects of our manipulation on proximity were only temporary and/or weakened after participants finished the task that was supposed to address the problem concerning the outgroup threat (see Tab. S15). Furthermore, while we did not observe an effect from knowing other participants in the group during the Hidden Profiles task, the effect of this variable was substantial during free interaction. This finding suggests that during group discussion, participants played roles independent from their past relationships with other members of their group but during free interaction, these relationships naturally brought participants together, possibly masking the effects of our treatment.

Tab. S11. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Proximity.

	Proximity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	-4.72	-0.2	-3.03	3.88	-43.51x	-3
	(-30.01, 20.58)	(-25.08, 24.68)	(-28.60, 22.54)	(-29.64, 37.39)	(-89.81, 2.80)	(-28.59, 22.59)
Treat: Enviro	-4.39	-2.13	-5.2	1.31	-12.42	-5.1
	(-29.76, 20.99)	(-27.03, 22.78)	(-30.47, 20.07)	(-31.93, 34.54)	(-58.69, 33.85)	(-30.39, 20.20)
Sex (0/1)		-30.79**	-33.61**	-22	-32.82**	-33.11**
		(-51.62, -9.96)	(-55.03, -12.20)	(-60.48, 16.49)	(-54.35, -11.30)	(-54.57, -11.64)
Fusion (1-7)		-1.52	-1.79	-1.86	-1.87	-6.91
		(-8.12, 5.07)	(-8.64, 5.06)	(-8.72, 4.99)	(-8.70, 4.95)	(-18.92, 5.09)
Conflict (1-7)		-5.04*	-5.15*	-5.16*	-9.02*	-5.11*
		(-9.07, -1.00)	(-9.35, -0.94)	(-9.37, -0.95)	(-15.91, -2.12)	(-9.32, -0.90)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.68	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.01
		(-3.98, 5.35)	(-4.64, 4.95)	(-4.63, 4.95)	(-4.62, 4.92)	(-4.80, 4.83)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.89	2.01	2	1.86	2.08
		(-3.19, 4.96)	(-2.22, 6.25)	(-2.24, 6.24)	(-2.36, 6.08)	(-2.17, 6.33)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-1.17	-1.92	-1.93	-1.77	-2.01
		(-5.14, 2.79)	(-6.06, 2.22)	(-6.07, 2.21)	(-5.90, 2.35)	(-6.16, 2.15)
Conservatism (1-7)		-1.79	-1.51	-1.55	-1.08	-1.43
		(-7.14, 3.56)	(-6.97, 3.95)	(-7.01, 3.92)	(-6.55, 4.39)	(-6.90, 4.05)
Prime credibility (1-9)			-1.36	-1.24	-1.09	-1.37
			(-5.64, 2.93)	(-5.54, 3.06)	(-5.37, 3.19)	(-5.67, 2.93)
Mistakes (0-3)			5.06	4.93	4.89	5.09
			(-6.08, 16.20)	(-6.22, 16.09)	(-6.23, 16.01)	(-6.07, 16.25)
Acquaintance (0-2)			1.5	1.65	2.14	1.58
			(-9.21, 12.22)	(-9.08, 12.39)	(-8.57, 12.85)	(-9.15, 12.30)
Outgroup *Sex				-17.05		
				(-69.25, 35.16)		
Enviro*Sex				-15.99		
				(-67.25, 35.27)		
Outgroup*Conflict					9.67*	
					(0.45, 18.88)	
Enviro*Conflict					1.81	
					(-7.26, 10.88)	
Outgroup*Fusion						5.96
						(-10.62, 22.55)
Enviro*Fusion						8.72
						(-7.49, 24.94)
Constant	267.93***	304.06***	314.26***	309.32***	327.08***	314.23***
	(221.34, 314.51)	(241.31, 366.82)	(245.64, 382.89)	(239.52, 379.11)	(254.97, 399.19)	(245.62, 382.84)
N Participants	762	742	692	692	692	692

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S12. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Proximity. Each model varies the effect of a different variable across sites (see column names).

	Proximity: Hidden Profile Task			
	(CONFLICT)	(NATURAL)	(CONSERV)	(CREDIBLE)
Treat: Outgroup		-3.01	-3.01	-3.01
		(-28.30, 22.28)	(-28.30, 22.28)	(-28.30, 22.27)
Treat: Enviro		-5.2	-5.19	-5.2
		(-30.19, 19.80)	(-30.19, 19.80)	(-30.19, 19.80)
Sex (0/1)		-33.50**	-33.50**	-33.50**
		(-54.70, -12.31)	(-54.70, -12.31)	(-54.70, -12.31)
Fusion (1-7)		-1.78	-1.78	-1.78
		(-8.57, 5.02)	(-8.57, 5.02)	(-8.57, 5.02)
Conflict (1-7)		-5.12*	-5.12*	-5.12*
		(-9.30, -0.94)	(-9.30, -0.94)	(-9.30, -0.94)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.09	0.09	0.09
		(-4.67, 4.86)	(-4.67, 4.86)	(-4.67, 4.86)
Extraversion (1-7)		2.02	2.02	2.02
		(-2.19, 6.23)	(-2.19, 6.23)	(-2.19, 6.23)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-1.94	-1.94	-1.94
		(-6.05, 2.17)	(-6.05, 2.17)	(-6.05, 2.17)
Conservatism (1-7)		-1.57	-1.57	-1.57
		(-7.00, 3.86)	(-7.00, 3.86)	(-7.00, 3.86)
Prime credibility (1-9)		-1.36	-1.36	-1.36
		(-5.61, 2.90)	(-5.61, 2.90)	(-5.61, 2.90)
Mistakes (0-3)		5.04	5.04	5.04
		(-6.01, 16.10)	(-6.01, 16.10)	(-6.01, 16.10)
Acquaintance (0-2)		1.43	1.43	1.43
		(-9.20, 12.07)	(-9.20, 12.07)	(-9.20, 12.07)
Constant		314.70***	314.70***	314.70***
		(249.15, 380.24)	(249.15, 380.24)	(249.15, 380.24)
N Participants	692	692	692	692
μ_{int} Session	3430	3430	3430	3430
μ_{int} Site	2649	2649	2649	2649
μ_{slope}	0	0	0	0
Resid var	6051	6051	6051	6051

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat. CONFLICT is salience of international conflict; NATURAL is salience of natural disaster threat; CONSERV is individual conservatism; CREDIBLE is the credibility of our manipulation. The model with varying slopes of CONFLICT did not converge. μ_{int} Session is the variance explained by varying intercepts by session id; μ_{int} Site is the variance explained by varying intercepts by site; μ_{slope} is the variance explained by varying the slopes of particular variables (in columns) by site. Note that we rounded the estimated varying slopes to three decimal places. *Resid var* is the residual variance after fitting varying intercepts for sessions and sites and varying slopes by sites.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S13. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Proximity. New Zealand Excluded.

	Proximity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	-3.14	0.43	-2.67	3.73	-36.91	-2.53
	(-31.93, 25.65)	(-27.80, 28.66)	(-31.80, 26.46)	(-35.52, 42.99)	(-88.37, 14.55)	(-31.71, 26.64)
Treat: Enviro	-1.26	0.25	-4.1	4.04	-9.83	-3.91
	(-30.30, 27.78)	(-28.19, 28.69)	(-33.13, 24.93)	(-35.02, 43.11)	(-63.10, 43.45)	(-32.99, 25.18)
Sex (0/1)		-36.06**	-39.09**	-27.8	-38.46**	-38.82**
		(-59.51, -12.60)	(-63.27, -14.90)	(-70.66, 15.05)	(-62.77, -14.14)	(-63.07, -14.58)
Fusion (1-7)		-3.73	-4.11	-4.22	-4.2	-6.65
		(-10.91, 3.44)	(-11.61, 3.40)	(-11.74, 3.30)	(-11.69, 3.30)	(-19.99, 6.69)
Conflict (1-7)		-4.97*	-5.37*	-5.38*	-8.65*	-5.36*
		(-9.35, -0.58)	(-9.97, -0.77)	(-9.98, -0.78)	(-16.14, -1.17)	(-9.96, -0.75)
Natural disaster (1-7)		1.33	0.97	0.99	0.96	0.85
		(-3.53, 6.20)	(-4.04, 5.97)	(-4.02, 6.00)	(-4.03, 5.96)	(-4.19, 5.89)
Extraversion (1-7)		2.09	3.49	3.48	3.32	3.57
		(-2.39, 6.56)	(-1.19, 8.17)	(-1.21, 8.16)	(-1.36, 8.00)	(-1.13, 8.27)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.7	-1.22	-1.23	-1.11	-1.3
		(-5.05, 3.65)	(-5.77, 3.33)	(-5.79, 3.32)	(-5.66, 3.43)	(-5.89, 3.28)
Conservatism (1-7)		-1.24	-0.72	-0.73	-0.42	-0.66
		(-7.08, 4.60)	(-6.71, 5.27)	(-6.72, 5.26)	(-6.43, 5.58)	(-6.66, 5.34)
Prime credibility (1-9)			-0.54	-0.43	-0.34	-0.54
			(-5.18, 4.10)	(-5.08, 4.22)	(-4.98, 4.29)	(-5.19, 4.10)
Mistakes (0-3)			6.63	6.52	6.49	6.71
			(-5.69, 18.96)	(-5.83, 18.86)	(-5.82, 18.81)	(-5.65, 19.07)
Acquaintance (0-2)			2.02	2.13	2.58	2.04
			(-9.77, 13.81)	(-9.68, 13.95)	(-9.23, 14.39)	(-9.78, 13.85)
Outgroup *Sex				-14.43		
				(-73.17, 44.31)		
Enviro*Sex				-18.17		
				(-76.09, 39.75)		
Outgroup*Conflict					8.04	
					(-1.89, 17.98)	
Enviro*Conflict					1.46	
					(-8.59, 11.52)	
Outgroup*Fusion						2.4
						(-15.70, 20.50)
Enviro*Fusion						4.8
						(-13.16, 22.76)
Constant	277.26***	305.05***	308.81***	303.31***	320.66***	308.66***
	(227.19, 327.33)	(238.10, 371.99)	(235.36, 382.26)	(227.97, 378.65)	(242.86, 398.47)	(235.06, 382.26)
N Participants	656	636	588	588	588	588

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S14. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Proximity. Sites-specific models.

	Proximity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(Brazil)	(Japan)	(Mauritius)	(New Zeal.)	(Singapore)	(Spain)
Treat: Outgroup	-64.60x	56.09x	-6.76	-11.38	32.82	-16.64
	(-134.69, 5.48)	(-3.69, 115.87)	(-72.63, 59.11)	(-58.62, 35.86)	(-26.17, 91.80)	(-65.63, 32.34)
Treat: Enviro	-96.30*	48.57	-4.37	-24.25	48.36	14.79
	(-165.11, -27.48)	(-12.65, 109.79)	(-71.25, 62.51)	(-70.30, 21.81)	(-10.89, 107.61)	(-34.96, 64.55)
Sex (0/1)	0.77	-46.68x	-79.93**	9.5	58.00x	-45.32*
	(-55.73, 57.28)	(-93.85, 0.49)	(-133.92, -25.93)	(-33.56, 52.57)	(-1.41, 117.41)	(-87.92, -2.72)
Fusion (1-7)	-4.46	3.02	-0.79	15.13x	-16.30x	-11.28
	(-23.37, 14.45)	(-12.79, 18.82)	(-12.38, 10.80)	(-1.22, 31.48)	(-33.75, 1.14)	(-29.39, 6.83)
Conflict (1-7)	-0.36	-3.61	-5.94	-5.76	4.21	-9.92x
	(-11.40, 10.68)	(-13.12, 5.90)	(-13.22, 1.34)	(-15.87, 4.34)	(-8.79, 17.21)	(-20.69, 0.86)
Natural disaster (1-7)	-2.08	5.71	4.69	-13.79	-2.86	2.85
	(-12.94, 8.79)	(-12.53, 23.96)	(-3.39, 12.76)	(-37.43, 9.84)	(-14.73, 9.00)	(-8.65, 14.35)
Extraversion (1-7)	8.22	-1.94	0.37	-5.68	5.69	3.54
	(-2.88, 19.33)	(-10.70, 6.83)	(-7.64, 8.38)	(-15.40, 4.04)	(-6.53, 17.90)	(-8.22, 15.30)
Neuroticism (1-7)	-3.17	-1.08	2.95	-2.57	-5.35	3.96
	(-13.55, 7.20)	(-12.07, 9.91)	(-4.12, 10.02)	(-12.18, 7.03)	(-16.39, 5.69)	(-6.47, 14.39)
Conservatism (1-7)	-7.24	0.65	-1.62	-2.85	6.69	4.11
	(-22.04, 7.56)	(-17.42, 18.73)	(-9.74, 6.49)	(-16.36, 10.66)	(-8.04, 21.42)	(-10.65, 18.87)
Constant	369.79***	235.69*	264.99***	375.25***	155.43*	355.83***
	(272.23, 467.35)	(54.92, 416.46)	(160.89, 369.09)	(204.56, 545.94)	(23.21, 287.65)	(247.41, 464.24)
N Participants	122	128	144	106	96	146

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S15. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Proximity during Free Interaction.

	Proximity: Free Interaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	18.75	24.11	15.04	4.36	-8.87	14.97
	(-18.34, 55.85)	(-12.76, 60.98)	(-23.25, 53.33)	(-45.66, 54.38)	(-69.57, 51.83)	(-23.37, 53.31)
Treat: Enviro	20.42	22.27	16.2	-3	68.60*	16.22
	(-16.34, 57.18)	(-14.19, 58.74)	(-21.12, 53.52)	(-51.86, 45.86)	(8.54, 128.66)	(-21.15, 53.59)
Sex (0/1)		-46.06**	-47.78**	-73.69*	-46.75**	-47.44**
		(-76.23, -15.89)	(-79.15, -16.41)	(-130.21, -17.16)	(-78.09, -15.41)	(-78.89, -15.99)
Fusion (1-7)		4.31	3.26	3.42	3.2	-0.36
		(-3.92, 12.53)	(-5.18, 11.71)	(-5.03, 11.88)	(-5.18, 11.58)	(-15.24, 14.53)
Conflict (1-7)		-3.15	-4.02	-4.02	-1.56	-3.96
		(-8.11, 1.81)	(-9.15, 1.12)	(-9.15, 1.12)	(-10.02, 6.90)	(-9.10, 1.18)
Natural disaster (1-7)		1.76	1.77	1.73	1.65	1.64
		(-3.96, 7.48)	(-4.05, 7.60)	(-4.10, 7.56)	(-4.13, 7.43)	(-4.22, 7.50)
Extraversion (1-7)		-2.86	-1.06	-0.94	-1.01	-1
		(-7.89, 2.17)	(-6.23, 4.12)	(-6.12, 4.25)	(-6.15, 4.13)	(-6.20, 4.19)
Neuroticism (1-7)		1.6	1.1	1.11	1.17	1.02
		(-3.29, 6.50)	(-3.97, 6.17)	(-3.96, 6.18)	(-3.87, 6.20)	(-4.07, 6.11)
Conservatism (1-7)		-0.28	0.02	0.06	1.21	0.09
		(-6.88, 6.31)	(-6.65, 6.68)	(-6.61, 6.73)	(-5.44, 7.86)	(-6.60, 6.77)
Prime credibility (1-9)			1.45	1.26	1.72	1.43
			(-3.77, 6.67)	(-3.97, 6.49)	(-3.47, 6.90)	(-3.80, 6.66)
Mistakes (0-3)			7.17	7.33	5.93	7.22
			(-6.49, 20.82)	(-6.34, 20.99)	(-7.63, 19.50)	(-6.46, 20.90)
Acquaintance (0-2)			10.48	10.19	10.6	10.54
			(-2.72, 23.67)	(-3.02, 23.40)	(-2.51, 23.72)	(-2.68, 23.76)
Outgroup *Sex				27.06		
				(-50.13, 104.25)		
Enviro*Sex				45.87		
				(-29.26, 121.01)		
Outgroup*Conflict					5.72	
					(-5.57, 17.00)	
Enviro*Conflict					-12.14*	
					(-23.18, -1.10)	
Outgroup*Fusion						4.08
						(-16.63, 24.78)
Enviro*Fusion						6.14
						(-13.75, 26.03)
Constant	254.12***	284.71***	269.26***	280.04***	253.46***	269.32***
	(206.94, 301.30)	(215.53, 353.90)	(191.57, 346.96)	(199.75, 360.32)	(171.14, 335.77)	(191.53, 347.11)
N Participants	746	726	676	676	676	676

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

3.4 Activity

We measured participants' activity during the Hidden Profiles and free interaction tasks using the in-built accelerometer in the Sociometric Badges, hypothesizing that both threat conditions would increase general activity. Hierarchical linear models with varying intercepts for sessions and sites revealed that in both threat conditions, participants showed more overall activity compared to the no-threat baseline condition.

For the outgroup threat condition, the β-estimate was 0.74 higher compared to the no-threat baseline condition in the basic model (95% CI = [-0.08 – 1.55]). For the environmental threat condition, we observed similar main effect on activity (β-estimate = 0.82; 95% CI = [0.005 – 1.64). Importantly, while the activity of women in the outgroup threat condition did not differ from the activity of women in the no-threat baseline condition (9.67 vs. 9.85), males in the outgroup threat condition had the highest levels of activity from all combinations of treatment and sex (estimated at 11.15). We did not observe any moderating effects of fusion and conflict salience on activity (see Tab. S16).

For the second robustness check, we opted to model the activity data using the gamma distribution. As discussed in the analysis section, gamma distribution is able to fit non-negative continuous data with long tails. Indeed, looking at the *DHARMa* residuals in the supplementary R code (section 2.2.4), the Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness of fit did not detect any deviation from normality in our LMM, but there were significant outliers, corresponding to the long tail of our data. Utilizing AIC to compare the LMM and GLMM that assumed gamma distribution, the latter model seemed to better fit the activity data (AIC_{dif} = 17.61, Δdf = 0). Nevertheless, the point estimates from the gamma model were very similar to the LMM. While the coefficient for the outgroup threat main effect were less precisely estimated compared to the LMM (β-estimate = 0.07; 95% CI = [-0.02 – 0.15), the effect of interaction between outgroup threat and sex remained stable in the gamma model ($\beta_{difference}$ = 0.20, 95% CI = [0.03 – 0.36]; see Tab. S17).

The third robustness check, that is letting the slopes of conflict salience, natural disaster salience, conservatism, and prime credibility vary across sites did not reveal any qualitative changes to our main models. While the effects of conservatism and prime credibility on activity slightly differed between our sites, these differences were negligible (see Tab. S18). Excluding the New Zealand site from the LMM showed practically the same pattern – a slight decrease in the outgroup threat main effect, but a stable interaction effect between the outgroup threat condition and sex (see Tab. S19). The site-specific results revealed that the effect of our manipulation on activity was generally in the same direction, albeit the coefficient sizes varied between sites. The only exception was Singapore where outgroup threat negatively predicted activity (see Tab. S20).

Testing the observed effects during the free interaction task, the effect of the environmental treatment dropped substantially (β-estimate = 0.47; 95% CI = [-0.45 – 1.39]), and the lower bound of the 95% CI contained zero. The main effect of the outgroup threat condition was estimated more precisely compared to the effect from the Hidden Profiles task (β-estimate = 1.00; 95% CI = [0.07 – 1.93). The increase in stability of the effect of outgroup threat condition is likely caused by the

lack of the sex effect during the free interaction task. As in the Hidden Profiles task, neither fusion nor international conflict salience moderated the treatment variables (see Tab. S21).

Tab. S16. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Activity.

	Activity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.74x	0.73x	0.67	-0.18	0.6	0.68
	(-0.08, 1.55)	(-0.08, 1.54)	(-0.16, 1.51)	(-1.25, 0.90)	(-0.99, 2.19)	(-0.16, 1.51)
Treat: Enviro	0.82x	0.90*	0.85*	0.66	1.1	0.85*
	(0.005, 1.64)	(0.10, 1.71)	(0.03, 1.68)	(-0.41, 1.72)	(-0.49, 2.69)	(0.03, 1.68)
Sex (0/1)		0.57	0.34	-0.57	0.34	0.33
		(-0.11, 1.25)	(-0.36, 1.04)	(-1.80, 0.66)	(-0.36, 1.04)	(-0.37, 1.03)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.08	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
		(-0.31, 0.15)	(-0.34, 0.14)	(-0.34, 0.14)	(-0.34, 0.14)	(-0.52, 0.32)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.16*	-0.13x	-0.12x	-0.12	-0.13x
		(-0.31, -0.02)	(-0.28, 0.02)	(-0.27, 0.02)	(-0.36, 0.13)	(-0.28, 0.02)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.15, 0.17)	(-0.18, 0.16)	(-0.18, 0.16)	(-0.18, 0.16)	(-0.18, 0.16)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.24**	0.25***	0.25**	0.25***	0.25**
		(0.10, 0.38)	(0.10, 0.40)	(0.10, 0.40)	(0.10, 0.40)	(0.10, 0.40)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.09	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
		(-0.23, 0.05)	(-0.19, 0.10)	(-0.19, 0.10)	(-0.19, 0.10)	(-0.19, 0.11)
Conservatism (1-7)		-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
		(-0.20, 0.17)	(-0.21, 0.17)	(-0.21, 0.18)	(-0.21, 0.18)	(-0.21, 0.17)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.1	0.09	0.1	0.1
			(-0.05, 0.25)	(-0.06, 0.24)	(-0.05, 0.26)	(-0.05, 0.26)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.23	-0.21	-0.23	-0.23
			(-0.62, 0.16)	(-0.60, 0.18)	(-0.63, 0.16)	(-0.62, 0.16)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	-0.08
			(-0.45, 0.30)	(-0.46, 0.28)	(-0.45, 0.30)	(-0.45, 0.30)
Outgroup *Sex				2.04*		
				(0.37, 3.71)		
Enviro*Sex				0.56		
				(-1.08, 2.21)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.02	
					(-0.31, 0.34)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.06	
					(-0.38, 0.26)	
Outgroup*Fusion						0.05
						(-0.53, 0.63)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.04
						(-0.61, 0.52)
Constant	9.53***	9.17***	8.64***	9.03***	8.57***	8.64***
	(8.07, 10.99)	(7.19, 11.14)	(6.44, 10.85)	(6.78, 11.29)	(6.24, 10.90)	(6.44, 10.84)
N Participants	761	741	691	691	691	691

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S17. Estimates from Gamma Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Activity. Coefficients are transformed using the log link.

	Activity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.07	0.07	0.06	-0.03	0.04	0.06
	(-0.02, 0.15)	(-0.02, 0.15)	(-0.03, 0.14)	(-0.13, 0.08)	(-0.12, 0.20)	(-0.03, 0.14)
Treat: Enviro	0.08x	0.09*	0.08x	0.06	0.08	0.08x
	(-0.004, 0.17)	(0.01, 0.17)	(-0.001, 0.16)	(-0.05, 0.17)	(-0.08, 0.25)	(-0.001, 0.16)
Sex (0/1)		0.05	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.03
		(-0.02, 0.12)	(-0.04, 0.10)	(-0.18, 0.06)	(-0.04, 0.10)	(-0.04, 0.10)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.03, 0.02)	(-0.04, 0.01)	(-0.04, 0.01)	(-0.04, 0.01)	(-0.06, 0.03)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.02*	-0.02x	-0.01x	-0.02	-0.02x
		(-0.03, -0.004)	(-0.03, 0.00)	(-0.03, 0.001)	(-0.04, 0.01)	(-0.03, 0.00)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.001	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.001
		(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.02**	0.03**	0.03**	0.03**	0.03**
		(0.01, 0.04)	(0.01, 0.04)	(0.01, 0.04)	(0.01, 0.04)	(0.01, 0.04)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.01	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
		(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)
Conservatism (1-7)		-0.003	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
		(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
			(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
			(-0.06, 0.02)	(-0.06, 0.02)	(-0.06, 0.02)	(-0.06, 0.02)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
			(-0.05, 0.03)	(-0.05, 0.03)	(-0.05, 0.03)	(-0.05, 0.03)
Outgroup *Sex				0.20*		
				(0.03, 0.36)		
Enviro*Sex				0.06		
				(-0.10, 0.22)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.005	
					(-0.03, 0.04)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.001	
					(-0.03, 0.03)	
Outgroup*Fusion						0.01
						(-0.05, 0.07)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.01
						(-0.07, 0.05)
Constant	2.23***	2.19***	2.15***	2.19***	2.16***	2.15***
	(2.07, 2.38)	(1.99, 2.40)	(1.92, 2.39)	(1.96, 2.43)	(1.91, 2.40)	(1.92, 2.38)
N Participants	761	741	691	691	691	691

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S18. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Activity. Each model varies the effect of a different variable across sites (see column names).

	Activity: Hidden Profile Task			
	(CONFLICT)	(NATURAL)	(CONSERV)	(CREDIBLE)
Treat: Outgroup	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.65
	(-0.15, 1.50)	(-0.15, 1.50)	(-0.15, 1.49)	(-0.17, 1.47)
Treat: Enviro	0.86*	0.86*	0.86*	0.85*
	(0.04, 1.67)	(0.04, 1.67)	(0.05, 1.68)	(0.04, 1.66)
Sex (0/1)	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.32
	(-0.35, 1.04)	(-0.35, 1.04)	(-0.34, 1.04)	(-0.37, 1.02)
Fusion (1-7)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.11
	(-0.34, 0.14)	(-0.34, 0.14)	(-0.34, 0.14)	(-0.34, 0.13)
Conflict (1-7)	-0.13x	-0.13x	-0.13x	-0.14x
	(-0.28, 0.01)	(-0.28, 0.01)	(-0.28, 0.02)	(-0.28, 0.01)
Natural disaster (1-7)	-0.004	-0.004	-0.01	-0.01
	(-0.17, 0.16)	(-0.17, 0.16)	(-0.18, 0.16)	(-0.18, 0.16)
Extraversion (1-7)	0.25**	0.25**	0.25**	0.25**
	(0.10, 0.40)	(0.10, 0.40)	(0.10, 0.40)	(0.11, 0.40)
Neuroticism (1-7)	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
	(-0.18, 0.10)	(-0.18, 0.10)	(-0.19, 0.10)	(-0.19, 0.10)
Conservatism (1-7)	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
	(-0.21, 0.17)	(-0.21, 0.17)	(-0.26, 0.23)	(-0.20, 0.18)
Prime credibility (1-9)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.07
	(-0.05, 0.25)	(-0.05, 0.25)	(-0.04, 0.26)	(-0.14, 0.27)
Mistakes (0-3)	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.24
	(-0.62, 0.16)	(-0.62, 0.16)	(-0.62, 0.16)	(-0.63, 0.14)
Acquaintance (0-2)	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08
	(-0.44, 0.30)	(-0.44, 0.30)	(-0.44, 0.30)	(-0.45, 0.29)
Constant	8.62***	8.62***	8.60***	8.84***
	(6.50, 10.74)	(6.50, 10.74)	(6.54, 10.67)	(6.85, 10.84)
N Participants	691	691	691	691
μ_{int} Session	3.27	3.27	3.25	3.26
μ_{int} Site	2.08	2.08	1.71	1.13
μ_{slope}	0	0	0.033	0.027
Resid var	7.60	7.60	7.56	7.56

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat. CONFLICT is salience of international conflict; NATURAL is salience of natural disaster threat; CONSERV is individual conservatism; CREDIBLE is the credibility of our manipulation. μ_{int} Session is the variance explained by varying intercepts by session id; μ_{int} Site is the variance explained by varying intercepts by site; μ_{slope} is the variance explained by varying the slopes of particular variables (in columns) by site. Note that we rounded the estimated varying slopes to three decimal places. *Resid var* is the residual variance after fitting varying intercepts for sessions and sites and varying slopes by sites.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S19. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Activity. New Zealand Excluded.

	Activity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.72	0.73	0.65	-0.45	0.59	0.65
	(-0.20, 1.65)	(-0.18, 1.65)	(-0.30, 1.60)	(-1.70, 0.80)	(-1.18, 2.36)	(-0.30, 1.60)
Treat: Enviro	0.76	0.92x	0.8	0.57	0.82	0.8
	(-0.17, 1.70)	(0.001, 1.85)	(-0.15, 1.74)	(-0.68, 1.81)	(-1.01, 2.66)	(-0.15, 1.75)
Sex (0/1)		0.56	0.32	-0.71	0.32	0.32
		(-0.21, 1.33)	(-0.47, 1.11)	(-2.08, 0.65)	(-0.47, 1.11)	(-0.47, 1.12)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05
		(-0.28, 0.23)	(-0.32, 0.21)	(-0.30, 0.23)	(-0.32, 0.21)	(-0.52, 0.42)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.19*	-0.15x	-0.15x	-0.16	-0.15x
		(-0.34, -0.03)	(-0.32, 0.01)	(-0.31, 0.01)	(-0.42, 0.11)	(-0.32, 0.01)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
		(-0.17, 0.18)	(-0.19, 0.16)	(-0.19, 0.16)	(-0.19, 0.16)	(-0.19, 0.16)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.22**	0.24**	0.23**	0.24**	0.24**
		(0.06, 0.38)	(0.08, 0.41)	(0.07, 0.40)	(0.08, 0.41)	(0.08, 0.41)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.13	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07
		(-0.28, 0.03)	(-0.23, 0.09)	(-0.23, 0.09)	(-0.23, 0.09)	(-0.23, 0.09)
Conservatism (1-7)		-0.09	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
		(-0.30, 0.12)	(-0.31, 0.11)	(-0.31, 0.11)	(-0.31, 0.11)	(-0.31, 0.11)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14
			(-0.03, 0.30)	(-0.04, 0.29)	(-0.03, 0.30)	(-0.03, 0.30)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.11	-0.08	-0.11	-0.11
			(-0.55, 0.32)	(-0.51, 0.35)	(-0.55, 0.32)	(-0.55, 0.32)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
			(-0.45, 0.37)	(-0.45, 0.38)	(-0.46, 0.37)	(-0.45, 0.37)
Outgroup *Sex				2.46*		
				(0.59, 4.33)		
Enviro*Sex				0.53		
				(-1.32, 2.38)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.01	
					(-0.34, 0.36)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.01	
					(-0.36, 0.35)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.03
						(-0.66, 0.61)
Enviro*Fusion						0.03
						(-0.60, 0.67)
Constant	9.25***	9.48***	8.72***	9.22***	8.73***	8.73***
	(7.64, 10.86)	(7.31, 11.65)	(6.27, 11.17)	(6.68, 11.75)	(6.11, 11.34)	(6.27, 11.18)
N Participants	655	635	587	587	587	587

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.

x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S20. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Activity. Sites-specific models.

	Activity: Hidden Profile Task					
	(Brazil)	(Japan)	(Mauritius)	(New Zeal.)	(Singapore)	(Spain)
Treat: Outgroup	0.67	1.27	1	0.44	-0.47	1.26x
	(-0.92, 2.25)	(-0.84, 3.38)	(-1.72, 3.72)	(-0.99, 1.86)	(-2.80, 1.87)	(-0.16, 2.69)
Treat: Enviro	0.5	1.65	0.41	0.91	0.38	1.65*
	(-1.06, 2.06)	(-0.51, 3.81)	(-2.35, 3.17)	(-0.49, 2.30)	(-1.96, 2.72)	(0.19, 3.10)
Sex (0/1)	-0.22	0.1	1.84	0.6	0.46	0.8
	(-1.51, 1.06)	(-1.54, 1.74)	(-0.39, 4.08)	(-0.72, 1.93)	(-1.89, 2.81)	(-0.47, 2.06)
Fusion (1-7)	-0.44*	-0.03	0.67*	-0.38	0.05	-0.39
	(-0.86, -0.01)	(-0.55, 0.48)	(0.02, 1.33)	(-0.94, 0.18)	(-0.61, 0.70)	(-0.98, 0.21)
Conflict (1-7)	-0.14	-0.17	-0.27	0.11	-0.21	0.13
	(-0.39, 0.11)	(-0.48, 0.14)	(-0.68, 0.14)	(-0.25, 0.46)	(-0.69, 0.28)	(-0.23, 0.48)
Natural disaster (1-7)	-0.02	0.38	0.22	-0.07	-0.21	-0.23
	(-0.27, 0.23)	(-0.21, 0.98)	(-0.23, 0.68)	(-0.89, 0.74)	(-0.65, 0.23)	(-0.60, 0.15)
Extraversion (1-7)	0.21	-0.02	0.3	0.23	0.41x	0.49*
	(-0.04, 0.46)	(-0.31, 0.26)	(-0.16, 0.75)	(-0.10, 0.57)	(-0.05, 0.86)	(0.11, 0.88)
Neuroticism (1-7)	-0.31*	-0.12	0.06	0.02	-0.11	-0.1
	(-0.54, -0.07)	(-0.48, 0.23)	(-0.33, 0.45)	(-0.31, 0.35)	(-0.52, 0.30)	(-0.44, 0.24)
Conservatism (1-7)	-0.36*	0.18	0.03	0.54*	0.2	0.06
	(-0.69, -0.02)	(-0.41, 0.77)	(-0.43, 0.49)	(0.07, 1.01)	(-0.35, 0.75)	(-0.42, 0.54)
Constant	11.64***	6.85*	8.22**	8.13**	6.27*	6.84***
	(9.43, 13.85)	(0.92, 12.78)	(2.73, 13.71)	(2.23, 14.02)	(1.31, 11.23)	(3.34, 10.34)
N Participants	122	128	143	106	96	146

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.

x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S21. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Activity during Free Interaction.

	Activity: Free Interaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	1.00*	0.95*	0.77	0.77	0.29	0.77
	(0.07, 1.93)	(0.02, 1.89)	(-0.19, 1.73)	(-0.49, 2.03)	(-1.44, 2.03)	(-0.19, 1.73)
Treat: Enviro	0.47	0.53	0.41	0.13	1.09	0.41
	(-0.45, 1.39)	(-0.39, 1.45)	(-0.52, 1.34)	(-1.10, 1.36)	(-0.63, 2.81)	(-0.52, 1.35)
Sex (0/1)		0.26	0.1	-0.14	0.11	0.09
		(-0.51, 1.04)	(-0.69, 0.89)	(-1.56, 1.27)	(-0.68, 0.91)	(-0.71, 0.89)
Fusion (1-7)		-0.08	-0.11	-0.1	-0.1	-0.07
		(-0.33, 0.17)	(-0.37, 0.15)	(-0.36, 0.16)	(-0.36, 0.15)	(-0.53, 0.38)
Conflict (1-7)		-0.09	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06
		(-0.24, 0.06)	(-0.21, 0.10)	(-0.22, 0.10)	(-0.30, 0.22)	(-0.21, 0.10)
Natural disaster (1-7)		-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
		(-0.21, 0.13)	(-0.22, 0.13)	(-0.22, 0.13)	(-0.22, 0.13)	(-0.22, 0.14)
Extraversion (1-7)		0.20**	0.24**	0.24**	0.24**	0.24**
		(0.05, 0.36)	(0.08, 0.40)	(0.09, 0.40)	(0.08, 0.40)	(0.08, 0.40)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.08	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
		(-0.23, 0.07)	(-0.19, 0.12)	(-0.19, 0.12)	(-0.19, 0.12)	(-0.19, 0.12)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
		(-0.16, 0.23)	(-0.19, 0.22)	(-0.19, 0.22)	(-0.18, 0.23)	(-0.20, 0.21)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
			(-0.10, 0.22)	(-0.10, 0.22)	(-0.10, 0.22)	(-0.10, 0.22)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
			(-0.37, 0.47)	(-0.37, 0.47)	(-0.39, 0.45)	(-0.38, 0.46)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.17	-0.17	-0.16	-0.17
			(-0.56, 0.23)	(-0.57, 0.23)	(-0.56, 0.24)	(-0.57, 0.23)
Outgroup *Sex				0.02		
				(-1.93, 1.96)		
Enviro*Sex				0.66		
				(-1.23, 2.55)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.11	
					(-0.23, 0.46)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.16	
					(-0.50, 0.18)	
Outgroup*Fusion						0.02
						(-0.61, 0.65)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.11
						(-0.72, 0.50)
Constant	8.63***	8.29***	7.83***	7.93***	7.68***	7.82***
	(7.38, 9.89)	(6.32, 10.27)	(5.62, 10.03)	(5.68, 10.19)	(5.33, 10.02)	(5.62, 10.03)
N Participants	746	726	676	676	676	676

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

3.5 Fight

We measured willingness to fight for one's country by combining four items with a 1-7 range into one variable, hypothesizing that only participants in the outgroup threat condition should increase their willingness to fight. Note that we disassociate the willingness to fight for the group from the willingness to die for the group (these measures are usually combined in the identity fusion literature, e.g., Swann, Gómez, Huici, Morales, & Hixon, 2010; Swann et al., 2009) because the latter did not correspond to our task. Indeed, the modal answer to the willingness to die question was the minimum, reaching floor effects.

Regarding the willingness to fight for one's country, the LMMs displayed in Tab. S22 reveal that the treatment effects were positive in both the environmental and outgroup threat conditions; however, as predicted, this effect was more pronounced in the outgroup threat condition ($\beta = 0.13$, 95% CI = [-0.05 – 0.30]). Similar to the results presented in Tab. S4, sex, identity fusion, and international conflict salience were significant predictors of willingness to fight, even when adjusting the model for multiple control variables. Interestingly, there was also a positive effect of acquittance on the willingness to fight, suggesting that the presence of a familiar individual in a group may act as motivation for taking action in order to protect the group. We also explored the same moderator analyses as for our behavioral measures; however, we did not have strong predictions regarding their results. We observed a Treatment*Sex interaction in the environmental condition. This interaction revealed that males indicated higher willingness to fight compared to females. Since we did not expect this result and have no theoretical framework that could account for the result, we need to be cautious in our interpretation and should test whether this effect replicates in independent studies. None of the treatment effects on willingness to fight substantially differed across the levels of conflict salience (see Tab. S22). Finally, while the effects of identity fusion on willingness to fight were strong in the baseline condition ($\beta = 0.54$, 95% CI = [0.43 – 0.66]), the threat primes decreased the positive slopes of identity fusion to $\beta = 0.27$ for the outgroup condition and $\beta = 0.20$ for the environmental threat condition. Together with higher intercepts for the moderating effects of fusion in the two threat conditions, this finding suggests that our primes increased willingness to fight also for participants scoring low on identity fusion (see Tab. S22 and also Tab. S23 where the intercept differences are even more pronounced).

For our robustness checks, we built the same models as in Tab. S22 using GLMMs with the negative binomial family. Note that in order to use the negative binomial model, we had to sum answers from each item of the willingness to fight scale to arrive at the latent variable (as opposed to averaging across the items used in the LMMs). Thus, the GLMMs have a different scale than LMMs and the point estimates cannot be directly compared with estimates from LMMs. We also had to exclude all participants who missed at least one answer to the willingness to fight items. Looking at the model fit in the supplementary R code (section 2.2.5), the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indeed suggests that the LMM did not deviate from normality; however, the data were censored at zero (see the density plot in the supplementary R code). Comparing the LMMs and GLMMs goodness-of-fit, the AIC suggested that the negative binomial model is more appropriate ($AIC_{dif} = 26.09$, $\Delta df = 0$). On the count scale from 4 to 28 (4 items, each with possible responses on a

scale 1-7), an average willingness to fight was 11.5 in the no-threat baseline condition, with suggested 0.5 increase for the outgroup threat condition. Thus, this result is qualitatively similar to the one obtained by using the LMM. We also observed similar effects of our control variables as in the LMMs, including the interaction between the environmental threat condition and sex and both threat conditions with identity fusion. While more precise, the results from the negative binomial model copy the results from the LMM (see Tab. S23).

Letting the slopes of conflict salience, natural disaster salience, conservatism, and prime credibility did not affect our main results. However, in comparison to the behavioral measures, the between-site differences in the effects of conflict salience on the willingness to fight explained some variance in the data, albeit the main treatment coefficients remained unchanged (see Tab. S24). Removing the New Zealand sample from our analyses weakened the effect of the outgroup threat condition on willingness to fight, suggesting that potential presence of international participants in New Zealand did not mask the effects of our manipulation (see Tab. S25 and Tab. S27). On the other hand, removing Japan from our sample due to the variation in the willingness to fight scale detected at this site improved the estimates of the difference between the no-threat baseline and outgroup threat conditions, suggesting that the problematic working of this scale in Japan masked the cross-site effect of our manipulation (see Tab. S26). This interpretation is further bolstered by the site-specific results (Tab. S27) where only Japan has a substantial negative coefficient in the outgroup threat condition, while other sites have either positive coefficients or zero effects.

Tab. S22. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Fight.

	Fight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.13
	(-0.05, 0.30)	(-0.04, 0.28)	(-0.03, 0.30)	(-0.07, 0.37)	(-0.17, 0.65)	(-0.04, 0.30)
Treat: Enviro	0.07	0.07	0.06	-0.08	0.26	0.06
	(-0.11, 0.25)	(-0.09, 0.23)	(-0.10, 0.23)	(-0.29, 0.14)	(-0.16, 0.67)	(-0.11, 0.23)
Sex (0/1)		0.31***	0.33***	0.22x	0.33***	0.33***
		(0.17, 0.44)	(0.19, 0.48)	(-0.03, 0.47)	(0.19, 0.48)	(0.19, 0.48)
Fusion (1-7)		0.37***	0.38***	0.39***	0.38***	0.54***
		(0.31, 0.43)	(0.32, 0.45)	(0.32, 0.46)	(0.32, 0.45)	(0.43, 0.66)
Conflict (1-7)		0.06**	0.06**	0.06*	0.08*	0.06**
		(0.02, 0.10)	(0.01, 0.10)	(0.01, 0.10)	(0.01, 0.15)	(0.02, 0.10)
Natural disaster (1-7)		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
		(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)
Extraversion (1-7)		-0.01	-0.003	0.001	-0.002	-0.001
		(-0.05, 0.03)	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.05**	-0.06**	-0.05**	-0.06**	-0.06**
		(-0.09, -0.02)	(-0.09, -0.02)	(-0.09, -0.01)	(-0.10, -0.02)	(-0.10, -0.02)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.09***	0.10***	0.09***	0.10***	0.09***
		(0.04, 0.14)	(0.04, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.15)
Prime credibility (1-9)			-0.0003	-0.003	-0.001	-0.002
			(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.003	-0.003	-0.01	-0.002
			(-0.11, 0.11)	(-0.11, 0.11)	(-0.12, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.11)
Acquaintance (0-2)			0.09x	0.09x	0.09x	0.10*
			(-0.004, 0.19)	(-0.01, 0.19)	(-0.01, 0.19)	(0.004, 0.20)
Outgroup *Sex				-0.02		
				(-0.36, 0.32)		
Enviro*Sex				0.34x		
				(-0.0002, 0.67)		
Outgroup*Conflict					-0.02	
					(-0.11, 0.07)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.04	
					(-0.13, 0.04)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.27***
						(-0.43, -0.12)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.20*
						(-0.36, -0.05)
Constant	2.96***	2.54***	2.49***	2.54***	2.39***	2.51***
	(2.38, 3.54)	(1.86, 3.22)	(1.79, 3.20)	(1.83, 3.25)	(1.66, 3.13)	(1.81, 3.22)
N Participants	824	807	752	752	752	752

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S23. Estimates from Negative Binomial Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Fight. Coefficients are transformed using the log link.

	Fight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.05	0.04	0.05x	0.05	0.09	0.06*
	(-0.01, 0.10)	(-0.01, 0.10)	(-0.01, 0.11)	(-0.03, 0.12)	(-0.05, 0.23)	(0.001, 0.12)
Treat: Enviro	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.08	0.03
	(-0.03, 0.09)	(-0.04, 0.08)	(-0.04, 0.08)	(-0.10, 0.05)	(-0.06, 0.23)	(-0.03, 0.09)
Sex (0/1)		0.10***	0.11***	0.07	0.11***	0.11***
		(0.05, 0.15)	(0.06, 0.16)	(-0.02, 0.15)	(0.06, 0.16)	(0.06, 0.16)
Fusion (1-7)		0.12***	0.13***	0.13***	0.13***	0.18***
		(0.10, 0.15)	(0.10, 0.15)	(0.10, 0.15)	(0.10, 0.15)	(0.14, 0.22)
Conflict (1-7)		0.02**	0.02*	0.02*	0.02*	0.02*
		(0.005, 0.03)	(0.003, 0.03)	(0.002, 0.03)	(0.002, 0.05)	(0.003, 0.03)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.001	0	0	0	-0.001
		(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.02, 0.02)
Extraversion (1-7)		-0.004	-0.002	0	-0.001	-0.001
		(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)	(-0.02, 0.01)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*
		(-0.03, -0.003)	(-0.03, -0.003)	(-0.03, -0.002)	(-0.03, -0.003)	(-0.03, -0.003)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.03***	0.04***	0.04***	0.04***	0.03***
		(0.02, 0.05)	(0.02, 0.05)	(0.02, 0.05)	(0.02, 0.05)	(0.02, 0.05)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
			(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
			(-0.05, 0.02)	(-0.05, 0.02)	(-0.05, 0.02)	(-0.05, 0.02)
Acquaintance (0-2)			0.04*	0.03*	0.04*	0.04*
			(0.004, 0.07)	(0.003, 0.07)	(0.003, 0.07)	(0.01, 0.07)
Outgroup *Sex				0.01		
				(-0.11, 0.12)		
Enviro*Sex				0.11x		
				(-0.005, 0.22)		
Outgroup*Conflict					-0.01	
					(-0.04, 0.02)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.01	
					(-0.04, 0.02)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.09**
						(-0.14, -0.03)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.07*
						(-0.12, -0.02)
Constant	2.45***	2.27***	2.25***	2.26***	2.21***	2.25***
	(2.27, 2.62)	(2.06, 2.49)	(2.02, 2.47)	(2.04, 2.49)	(1.97, 2.45)	(2.03, 2.48)
N Participants	824	807	752	752	752	752

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S24. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Fight. Each model varies the effect of a different variable across sites (see column names).

	Fight			
	(CONFLICT)	(NATURAL)	(CONSERV)	(CREDIBLE)
Treat: Outgroup	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
	(-0.03, 0.30)	(-0.03, 0.30)	(-0.03, 0.30)	(-0.03, 0.30)
Treat: Enviro	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
	(-0.10, 0.22)	(-0.10, 0.23)	(-0.10, 0.23)	(-0.10, 0.23)
Sex (0/1)	0.32***	0.33***	0.33***	0.33***
	(0.18, 0.46)	(0.19, 0.48)	(0.19, 0.48)	(0.19, 0.48)
Fusion (1-7)	0.38***	0.38***	0.38***	0.38***
	(0.32, 0.45)	(0.32, 0.45)	(0.32, 0.45)	(0.32, 0.45)
Conflict (1-7)	0.06x	0.06**	0.06**	0.06**
	(-0.005, 0.12)	(0.02, 0.10)	(0.02, 0.10)	(0.02, 0.10)
Natural disaster (1-7)	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)
Extraversion (1-7)	-0.01	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)
Neuroticism (1-7)	-0.05**	-0.06**	-0.06**	-0.06**
	(-0.09, -0.01)	(-0.10, -0.02)	(-0.10, -0.02)	(-0.10, -0.02)
Conservatism (1-7)	0.10***	0.10**	0.10**	0.10**
	(0.04, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.15)
Prime credibility (1-9)	-0.002	0	0	0
	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)	(-0.04, 0.04)
Mistakes (0-3)	-0.01	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
	(-0.12, 0.10)	(-0.11, 0.11)	(-0.11, 0.11)	(-0.11, 0.11)
Acquaintance (0-2)	0.09x	0.10x	0.10x	0.10x
	(-0.01, 0.19)	(-0.003, 0.19)	(-0.003, 0.19)	(-0.003, 0.19)
Constant	2.53***	2.49***	2.49***	2.49***
	(1.93, 3.13)	(1.82, 3.16)	(1.82, 3.16)	(1.82, 3.16)
N Participants	730	730	730	730
μ_{int} Session	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
μ_{int} Site	0.19	0.33	0.33	0.33
μ_{slope}	0.004	0	0	0
Resid var	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat. CONFLICT is salience of international conflict; NATURAL is salience of natural disaster threat; CONSERV is individual conservatism; CREDIBLE is the credibility of our manipulation. μ_{int} Session is the variance explained by varying intercepts by session id; μ_{int} Site is the variance explained by varying intercepts by site; μ_{slope} is the variance explained by varying the slopes of particular variables (in columns) by site. Note that we rounded the estimated varying slopes to three decimal places. *Resid var* is the residual variance after fitting varying intercepts for sessions and sites and varying slopes by sites.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S25. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Fight. New Zealand excluded.

	Fight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.17	0.21	0.1
	(-0.11, 0.28)	(-0.09, 0.27)	(-0.08, 0.30)	(-0.09, 0.42)	(-0.26, 0.67)	(-0.09, 0.29)
Treat: Enviro	0.06	0.06	0.05	-0.1	0.35	0.04
	(-0.14, 0.25)	(-0.12, 0.24)	(-0.14, 0.24)	(-0.35, 0.15)	(-0.14, 0.83)	(-0.15, 0.23)
Sex (0/1)		0.29***	0.33***	0.26x	0.33***	0.31***
		(0.14, 0.44)	(0.16, 0.49)	(-0.02, 0.53)	(0.17, 0.49)	(0.15, 0.47)
Fusion (1-7)		0.35***	0.36***	0.36***	0.36***	0.54***
		(0.28, 0.42)	(0.29, 0.44)	(0.29, 0.44)	(0.29, 0.44)	(0.41, 0.67)
Conflict (1-7)		0.06**	0.06*	0.06*	0.09*	0.06*
		(0.02, 0.11)	(0.01, 0.10)	(0.01, 0.10)	(0.01, 0.16)	(0.01, 0.11)
Natural disaster (1-7)		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.06, 0.04)	(-0.06, 0.04)	(-0.06, 0.04)	(-0.06, 0.04)
Extraversion (1-7)		-0.01	-0.003	0.002	-0.001	-0.004
		(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.05)	(-0.05, 0.05)	(-0.05, 0.04)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.05*	-0.05*	-0.05*	-0.06*	-0.05*
		(-0.09, -0.01)	(-0.10, -0.01)	(-0.10, -0.01)	(-0.10, -0.01)	(-0.10, -0.01)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.10***	0.11***	0.11***	0.11***	0.10***
		(0.05, 0.16)	(0.05, 0.17)	(0.05, 0.17)	(0.05, 0.17)	(0.04, 0.16)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.01	0.004	0.01	0.01
			(-0.04, 0.05)	(-0.04, 0.05)	(-0.04, 0.05)	(-0.04, 0.05)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.001	-0.002	-0.003	-0.003
			(-0.12, 0.12)	(-0.12, 0.12)	(-0.13, 0.12)	(-0.12, 0.12)
Acquaintance (0-2)			0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07
			(-0.04, 0.18)	(-0.05, 0.17)	(-0.05, 0.18)	(-0.04, 0.18)
Outgroup *Sex				-0.13		
				(-0.51, 0.25)		
Enviro*Sex				0.33x		
				(-0.04, 0.71)		
Outgroup*Conflict					-0.02	
					(-0.12, 0.08)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.07	
					(-0.17, 0.03)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.27**
						(-0.44, -0.09)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.26**
						(-0.43, -0.08)
Constant	3.06***	2.54***	2.45***	2.49***	2.32***	2.49***
	(2.38, 3.74)	(1.76, 3.33)	(1.64, 3.27)	(1.66, 3.32)	(1.46, 3.17)	(1.67, 3.31)
N Participants	700	683	630	630	630	630

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S26. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Fight. Japan excluded.

	Fight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.20x	0.18x	0.19x	0.22x	0.32	0.18x
	(-0.0002, 0.41)	(-0.001, 0.37)	(-0.002, 0.37)	(-0.02, 0.45)	(-0.12, 0.76)	(-0.004, 0.37)
Treat: Enviro	0.08	0.09	0.11	-0.03	0.36	0.11
	(-0.12, 0.29)	(-0.09, 0.28)	(-0.08, 0.30)	(-0.26, 0.21)	(-0.08, 0.81)	(-0.08, 0.29)
Sex (0/1)		0.33***	0.35***	0.25x	0.35***	0.35***
		(0.17, 0.49)	(0.19, 0.52)	(-0.04, 0.53)	(0.19, 0.52)	(0.19, 0.52)
Fusion (1-7)		0.38***	0.38***	0.39***	0.38***	0.53***
		(0.30, 0.45)	(0.31, 0.46)	(0.32, 0.46)	(0.31, 0.46)	(0.41, 0.65)
Conflict (1-7)		0.08**	0.07**	0.07**	0.10**	0.07**
		(0.03, 0.12)	(0.02, 0.12)	(0.02, 0.11)	(0.03, 0.18)	(0.02, 0.12)
Natural disaster (1-7)		-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
		(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)
Extraversion (1-7)		-0.01	-0.01	-0.003	-0.01	-0.01
		(-0.06, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.04)
Neuroticism (1-7)		-0.06**	-0.06**	-0.06**	-0.07**	-0.06**
		(-0.10, -0.02)	(-0.11, -0.02)	(-0.10, -0.02)	(-0.11, -0.02)	(-0.11, -0.02)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.09**	0.10***	0.10***	0.10***	0.10***
		(0.03, 0.15)	(0.04, 0.16)	(0.04, 0.16)	(0.05, 0.16)	(0.04, 0.16)
Prime credibility (1-9)			-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
			(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)	(-0.06, 0.03)
Mistakes (0-3)			0.002	0.002	-0.002	0.001
			(-0.12, 0.12)	(-0.12, 0.12)	(-0.12, 0.12)	(-0.12, 0.12)
Acquaintance (0-2)			0.10x	0.10x	0.10x	0.11*
			(-0.003, 0.20)	(-0.01, 0.20)	(-0.004, 0.20)	(0.004, 0.21)
Outgroup *Sex				-0.05		
				(-0.43, 0.33)		
Enviro*Sex				0.35x		
				(-0.03, 0.72)		
Outgroup*Conflict					-0.03	
					(-0.13, 0.07)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.06	
					(-0.16, 0.04)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.24**
						(-0.42, -0.07)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.19*
						(-0.36, -0.02)
Constant	3.01***	2.62***	2.61***	2.64***	2.48***	2.62***
	(2.33, 3.69)	(1.87, 3.37)	(1.83, 3.38)	(1.85, 3.42)	(1.67, 3.28)	(1.85, 3.39)
N Participants	689	672	656	656	656	656

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S27. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Fight. Sites-specific models.

	Fight					
	(Brazil)	(Japan)	(Mauritius)	(New Zeal.)	(Singapore)	(Spain)
Treat: Outgroup	-0.004	-0.23	0.24	0.33x	0.32	0.12
	(-0.47, 0.46)	(-0.55, 0.09)	(-0.18, 0.66)	(-0.04, 0.70)	(-0.17, 0.81)	(-0.24, 0.48)
Treat: Enviro	0.09	-0.04	0.17	0.11	0.25	-0.16
	(-0.38, 0.56)	(-0.37, 0.29)	(-0.25, 0.59)	(-0.25, 0.48)	(-0.24, 0.75)	(-0.53, 0.20)
Sex (0/1)	0.39*	0.16	0.32x	0.41*	0.18	0.27
	(0.01, 0.77)	(-0.11, 0.43)	(-0.03, 0.67)	(0.06, 0.76)	(-0.34, 0.69)	(-0.05, 0.59)
Fusion (1-7)	0.22*	0.30***	0.30***	0.52***	0.17x	0.60***
	(0.02, 0.42)	(0.16, 0.44)	(0.16, 0.45)	(0.36, 0.67)	(-0.01, 0.35)	(0.47, 0.74)
Conflict (1-7)	0.15*	-0.01	0.19***	0.04	0.002	-0.05
	(0.04, 0.27)	(-0.10, 0.08)	(0.10, 0.29)	(-0.06, 0.15)	(-0.14, 0.14)	(-0.13, 0.03)
Natural disaster (1-7)	-0.04	-0.001	-0.06	-0.06	0.06	0.02
	(-0.15, 0.07)	(-0.17, 0.17)	(-0.17, 0.04)	(-0.26, 0.14)	(-0.06, 0.19)	(-0.07, 0.10)
Extraversion (1-7)	0.01	-0.05	-0.03	0.01	-0.001	-0.03
	(-0.10, 0.12)	(-0.13, 0.04)	(-0.13, 0.08)	(-0.09, 0.11)	(-0.12, 0.12)	(-0.12, 0.06)
Neuroticism (1-7)	0.01	0.02	-0.10*	-0.05	-0.07	-0.09*
	(-0.09, 0.11)	(-0.08, 0.12)	(-0.19, -0.01)	(-0.15, 0.05)	(-0.19, 0.04)	(-0.17, -0.01)
Conservatism (1-7)	0.12	0.08	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.13*
	(-0.03, 0.28)	(-0.09, 0.25)	(-0.06, 0.16)	(-0.14, 0.13)	(-0.12, 0.19)	(0.02, 0.24)
Constant	1.75***	2.47**	3.46***	2.77***	3.59***	2.45***
	(0.82, 2.68)	(0.86, 4.08)	(2.27, 4.64)	(1.23, 4.31)	(2.30, 4.88)	(1.62, 3.28)
N Participants	136	135	150	124	111	151

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

3.6 Costly Sacrifice

To extend the identity fusion literature, which mostly reports the effects of identity fusion on the willingness to fight on behalf of a group, we explored an additional measure of willingness to make costly sacrifices for one's country. While the fight measure may seem too extreme to some participants, we aimed to assess another facet of sacrificing resources for the group that is not directly associated with aggression (see also Lang and Purzycki, 2019). The measure of costly sacrifice comprised three items with a 1-7 range to arrive at a coefficient indicating willingness to make personal sacrifices. As with the other latent concepts used in this study, we utilized the MG-CFA to assess the measurement invariance of this scale across our sites. Since the latent variable comprises only three items, the configural invariance model was fully saturated (CFI = 1.00, TLI = 1.00, RMSEA = 0.00, and SRMR = 0.00). Holding constant factor loadings across sites in the metric invariance model decreased the model fit but the fit indices remained in the acceptable range (CFI = 0.98, TLI = 0.97, RMSEA = 0.07, and SRMR = 0.04). As with the other constructs in this study, the scalar invariance model revealed substantially decreased fit ($\Delta CFI_{scalar\text{-}metric}$ = -0.11), and we deal with this lack of fit by letting the intercepts for costly sacrifice to vary across our sites.

We hypothesized that compared to the fight measure, costly sacrifice may better capture participants' willingness to act pro-group in both threat conditions (e.g., by sacrificing resources to help fellow countrymen harmed by a natural disaster). However, the main condition effects for costly sacrifice were lower than for willingness to fight (cf. Tab. 22 and Tab. S28), suggesting that only willingness to fight was affected by the reminders of an outgroup threat. Likewise, willingness to make costly sacrifices was predicted by identity fusion with one's country, but there was no Fusion*Condition interaction. The other two important predictors, sex and international conflict salience, were not significant in this model. While the latter result is reasonable given that costly sacrifice is not directly associated with aggressive conflict as is the fight measure, the absence of a sex effect indicates that both males and females are willing to make costly sacrifices, reflecting the fact that this measure is more inclusive due to its absence of aggressive behavior. Using our robustness checks (as for the willingness to fight measure) revealed no qualitative differences.

Tab. S28. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Sacrifice.

	Sacrifice					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.09
	(-0.14, 0.25)	(-0.12, 0.25)	(-0.10, 0.29)	(-0.23, 0.28)	(-0.41, 0.58)	(-0.10, 0.29)
Treat: Enviro	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.25	0.08
	(-0.13, 0.26)	(-0.12, 0.25)	(-0.12, 0.27)	(-0.18, 0.33)	(-0.25, 0.75)	(-0.12, 0.27)
Sex (0/1)		-0.04	-0.02	-0.08	-0.02	-0.02
		(-0.20, 0.12)	(-0.19, 0.14)	(-0.37, 0.21)	(-0.19, 0.15)	(-0.19, 0.15)
Fusion (1-7)		0.39***	0.39***	0.39***	0.39***	0.39***
		(0.31, 0.47)	(0.31, 0.48)	(0.31, 0.47)	(0.31, 0.48)	(0.25, 0.53)
Conflict (1-7)		0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
		(-0.01, 0.09)	(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.04, 0.12)	(-0.02, 0.08)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
		(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.08)
Extraversion (1-7)		-0.0004	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		(-0.05, 0.05)	(-0.04, 0.06)	(-0.04, 0.06)	(-0.04, 0.06)	(-0.04, 0.06)
Neuroticism (1-7)		0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
		(-0.03, 0.06)	(-0.03, 0.07)	(-0.03, 0.07)	(-0.03, 0.07)	(-0.03, 0.07)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
		(-0.04, 0.08)	(-0.05, 0.08)	(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.05, 0.09)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
			(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.04, 0.07)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
			(-0.15, 0.12)	(-0.15, 0.12)	(-0.15, 0.12)	(-0.15, 0.12)
Acquaintance (0-2)			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
			(-0.10, 0.13)	(-0.11, 0.13)	(-0.10, 0.13)	(-0.10, 0.13)
Outgroup *Sex				0.15		
				(-0.25, 0.54)		
Enviro*Sex				0.01		
				(-0.38, 0.40)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.002	
					(-0.11, 0.11)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.04	
					(-0.15, 0.07)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.02
						(-0.21, 0.17)
Enviro*Fusion						0.04
						(-0.15, 0.23)
Constant	3.50***	3.09***	2.99***	3.02***	2.92***	2.99***
	(2.76, 4.24)	(2.20, 3.98)	(2.05, 3.92)	(2.08, 3.96)	(1.96, 3.89)	(2.05, 3.92)
N Participants	823	806	751	751	751	751

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S29. Estimates from Negative Binomial Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Sacrifice. Coefficients are transformed using the log link.

	Sacrifice					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
	(-0.04, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.06, 0.08)	(-0.11, 0.17)	(-0.03, 0.08)
Treat: Enviro	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02
	(-0.04, 0.08)	(-0.03, 0.07)	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.08, 0.20)	(-0.03, 0.08)
Sex (0/1)		-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02
		(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.12, 0.05)	(-0.07, 0.03)	(-0.07, 0.03)
Fusion (1-7)		0.11***	0.11***	0.11***	0.11***	0.11***
		(0.09, 0.14)	(0.09, 0.13)	(0.09, 0.13)	(0.09, 0.13)	(0.07, 0.15)
Conflict (1-7)		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		(-0.005, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.03)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
		(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Extraversion (1-7)		0	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
		(-0.02, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Neuroticism (1-7)		0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		(-0.01, 0.03)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Prime credibility (1-9)			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
			(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)	(-0.01, 0.02)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.01	-0.005	-0.01	-0.01
			(-0.04, 0.03)	(-0.04, 0.03)	(-0.04, 0.03)	(-0.04, 0.03)
Acquaintance (0-2)			-0.002	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
			(-0.03, 0.03)	(-0.04, 0.03)	(-0.03, 0.03)	(-0.03, 0.03)
Outgroup *Sex				0.05		
				(-0.06, 0.16)		
Enviro*Sex				0.003		
				(-0.11, 0.12)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0	
					(-0.03, 0.03)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.01	
					(-0.04, 0.02)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.01
						(-0.06, 0.05)
Enviro*Fusion						0.001
						(-0.05, 0.06)
Constant	2.32***	2.21***	2.17***	2.19***	2.16***	2.17***
	(2.11, 2.53)	(1.86, 2.56)	(1.91, 2.44)	(1.92, 2.45)	(1.89, 2.43)	(1.91, 2.44)
N Participants	823	806	751	751	751	751

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.

x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S30. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Sacrifice. Each model varies the effect of a different variable across sites (see column names).

	Sacrifice			
	(CONFLICT)	(NATURAL)	(CONSERV)	(CREDIBLE)
Treat: Outgroup	0.09	0.1		0.09
	(-0.10, 0.28)	(-0.10, 0.29)		(-0.10, 0.28)
Treat: Enviro	0.08	0.08		0.08
	(-0.12, 0.27)	(-0.11, 0.27)		(-0.12, 0.27)
Sex (0/1)	-0.02	-0.02		-0.02
	(-0.19, 0.14)	(-0.19, 0.14)		(-0.19, 0.14)
Fusion (1-7)	0.39***	0.39***		0.39***
	(0.31, 0.48)	(0.31, 0.47)		(0.31, 0.48)
Conflict (1-7)	0.03	0.03		0.03
	(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.08)		(-0.02, 0.08)
Natural disaster (1-7)	0.03	0.02		0.03
	(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.04, 0.09)		(-0.03, 0.08)
Extraversion (1-7)	0.01	0.01		0.01
	(-0.04, 0.06)	(-0.04, 0.06)		(-0.04, 0.06)
Neuroticism (1-7)	0.02	0.02		0.02
	(-0.03, 0.07)	(-0.03, 0.07)		(-0.03, 0.07)
Conservatism (1-7)	0.02	0.02		0.02
	(-0.05, 0.08)	(-0.05, 0.08)		(-0.05, 0.08)
Prime credibility (1-9)	0.02	0.02		0.02
	(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.04, 0.07)		(-0.04, 0.07)
Mistakes (0-3)	-0.01	-0.02		-0.01
	(-0.15, 0.12)	(-0.15, 0.12)		(-0.15, 0.12)
Acquaintance (0-2)	0.01	0.02		0.01
	(-0.10, 0.13)	(-0.10, 0.13)		(-0.10, 0.13)
Constant	2.98***	2.98***		2.98***
	(2.10, 3.87)	(2.14, 3.82)		(2.10, 3.87)
N Participants	736	736	736	736
μ_{int} Session	0	0	0	0
μ_{int} Site	0.67	0.54	0.67	0.67
μ_{slope}	0	0.001	0	0
Resid var	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat. CONFLICT is salience of international conflict; NATURAL is salience of natural disaster threat; CONSERV is individual conservatism; CREDIBLE is the credibility of our manipulation. μ_{int} Session is the variance explained by varying intercepts by session id; μ_{int} Site is the variance explained by varying intercepts by site; μ_{slope} is the variance explained by varying the slopes of particular variables (in columns) by site. Note that we rounded the estimated varying slopes to three decimal places. *Resid var* is the residual variance after fitting varying intercepts for sessions and sites and varying slopes by sites. The model with conservatism as a varying effect did not converge.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S31. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Sacrifice. New Zealand excluded.

	Sacrifice					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Treat: Outgroup	0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.004	0.04	0.04
	(-0.19, 0.21)	(-0.18, 0.20)	(-0.17, 0.25)	(-0.28, 0.27)	(-0.49, 0.57)	(-0.17, 0.25)
Treat: Enviro	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.25	0.05
	(-0.16, 0.25)	(-0.16, 0.23)	(-0.15, 0.26)	(-0.26, 0.28)	(-0.30, 0.81)	(-0.15, 0.26)
Sex (0/1)		-0.06	-0.06	-0.13	-0.05	-0.06
		(-0.23, 0.11)	(-0.23, 0.12)	(-0.43, 0.18)	(-0.23, 0.13)	(-0.24, 0.12)
Fusion (1-7)		0.35***	0.36***	0.36***	0.36***	0.39***
		(0.27, 0.44)	(0.27, 0.45)	(0.27, 0.45)	(0.27, 0.45)	(0.24, 0.54)
Conflict (1-7)		0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
		(-0.03, 0.08)	(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.04, 0.07)	(-0.06, 0.11)	(-0.04, 0.07)
Natural disaster (1-7)		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
		(-0.02, 0.09)	(-0.02, 0.09)	(-0.02, 0.09)	(-0.02, 0.09)	(-0.03, 0.09)
Extraversion (1-7)		-0.01	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.002
		(-0.06, 0.04)	(-0.05, 0.06)	(-0.05, 0.06)	(-0.05, 0.06)	(-0.05, 0.06)
Neuroticism (1-7)		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
		(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.08)	(-0.02, 0.08)
Conservatism (1-7)		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
		(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.05, 0.09)	(-0.05, 0.09)
Prime credibility (1-9)			-0.002	-0.004	-0.001	-0.002
			(-0.06, 0.05)	(-0.06, 0.05)	(-0.06, 0.05)	(-0.06, 0.05)
Mistakes (0-3)			-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
			(-0.18, 0.10)	(-0.18, 0.11)	(-0.18, 0.10)	(-0.18, 0.10)
Acquaintance (0-2)			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
			(-0.11, 0.14)	(-0.11, 0.14)	(-0.11, 0.14)	(-0.11, 0.15)
Outgroup *Sex				0.1		
				(-0.32, 0.52)		
Enviro*Sex				0.11		
				(-0.31, 0.52)		
Outgroup*Conflict					0.002	
					(-0.11, 0.12)	
Enviro*Conflict					-0.04	
					(-0.16, 0.07)	
Outgroup*Fusion						-0.06
						(-0.27, 0.14)
Enviro*Fusion						-0.04
						(-0.25, 0.17)
Constant	3.45***	3.06***	3.06***	3.10***	2.99***	3.07***
	(2.57, 4.34)	(2.03, 4.09)	(1.99, 4.14)	(2.02, 4.19)	(1.88, 4.10)	(1.99, 4.14)
N Participants	699	682	629	629	629	629

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Tab. S32. Beta-Estimates from Linear Models with 95% CI for the Measure of Sacrifice. Sites-specific models.

	Sacrifice					
	(Brazil)	(Japan)	(Mauritius)	(New Zeal.)	(Singapore)	(Spain)
Treat: Outgroup	0.11	-0.12	0.23	0.35	-0.07	0.06
	(-0.45, 0.67)	(-0.50, 0.27)	(-0.15, 0.61)	(-0.22, 0.93)	(-0.56, 0.43)	(-0.43, 0.55)
Treat: Enviro	0.03	-0.16	0.3	0.26	0.23	-0.12
	(-0.52, 0.59)	(-0.56, 0.24)	(-0.08, 0.69)	(-0.30, 0.82)	(-0.27, 0.74)	(-0.61, 0.37)
Sex (0/1)	-0.39x	0.18	-0.1	0.16	0.17	-0.17
	(-0.84, 0.07)	(-0.14, 0.51)	(-0.42, 0.21)	(-0.39, 0.70)	(-0.36, 0.69)	(-0.60, 0.27)
Fusion (1-7)	0.31*	0.32***	0.45***	0.59***	0.19x	0.42***
	(0.07, 0.55)	(0.15, 0.48)	(0.31, 0.59)	(0.35, 0.82)	(-0.02, 0.41)	(0.23, 0.60)
Conflict (1-7)	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.12	-0.04	-0.03
	(-0.10, 0.18)	(-0.05, 0.16)	(-0.05, 0.13)	(-0.03, 0.28)	(-0.21, 0.13)	(-0.14, 0.08)
Natural disaster (1-7)	0.07	0.03	0.09x	-0.09	0.07	-0.002
	(-0.07, 0.20)	(-0.17, 0.24)	(-0.01, 0.20)	(-0.40, 0.21)	(-0.08, 0.22)	(-0.12, 0.11)
Extraversion (1-7)	-0.07	-0.0003	-0.06	0.06	0.11	-0.01
	(-0.20, 0.07)	(-0.10, 0.10)	(-0.16, 0.04)	(-0.09, 0.21)	(-0.04, 0.26)	(-0.13, 0.12)
Neuroticism (1-7)	0.1	-0.004	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	0.04
	(-0.02, 0.22)	(-0.13, 0.12)	(-0.06, 0.11)	(-0.23, 0.07)	(-0.16, 0.12)	(-0.06, 0.15)
Conservatism (1-7)	0.12	-0.03	-0.04	0.02	-0.02	0.07
	(-0.06, 0.30)	(-0.23, 0.18)	(-0.14, 0.07)	(-0.18, 0.23)	(-0.21, 0.16)	(-0.08, 0.22)
Constant	2.87***	1.75x	4.41***	3.76**	3.50***	2.84***
	(1.75, 3.99)	(-0.19, 3.70)	(3.27, 5.55)	(1.47, 6.04)	(1.95, 5.05)	(1.72, 3.96)
N Participants	135	135	150	124	111	151

Note. The baseline condition is the reference category for the treatment variable. Interactions compare the slopes of moderating variables across the outgroup threat and environmental threat conditions with the baseline condition. Sex is a difference between females and males. Mistakes indicate how many questions from attention check of our manipulation participants answered incorrectly. Acquaintance indicates how well participants knew other members of their group. Outgroup = Outgroup threat; Enviro = Environmental threat.
x p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

4. Questionnaire

Note that the headlines of each sections were not visible to participants.

1. PPT ID

2. Introduction Text

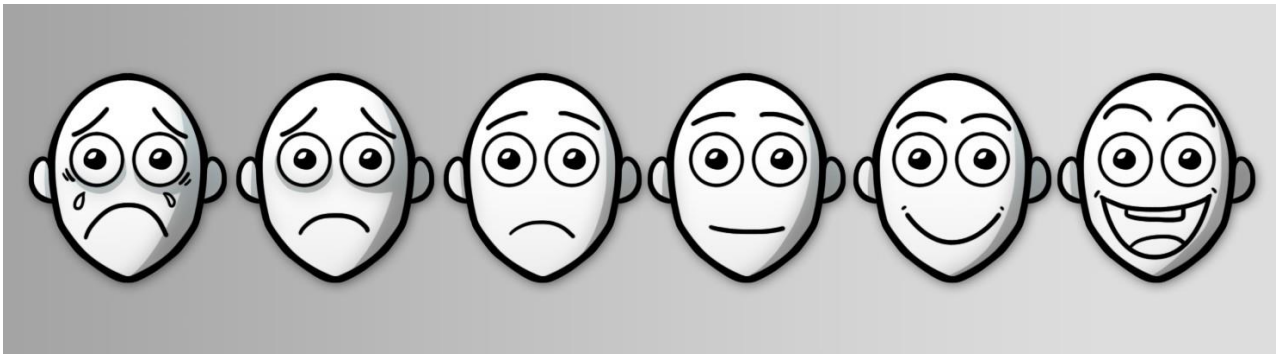
Thank you for your cooperation with this research.
This study is related to collective decision making, attention and recall.

In this study there are two parts:
1. An attention and memory task that involves reading a magazine article and answering questions on the content.
2. A group discussion and decision task which is related to the content of the magazine article.
Before beginning, please read and fill out the informed consent sheet.
When you have finished with the form please let us know by raising your hand.
Until instructed by the experimenter please do not proceed to the next page.

3. Affect Baseline Measure

Right now, how happy or sad do you feel? Please use the labels and images to select the image which best represents your mood at present.

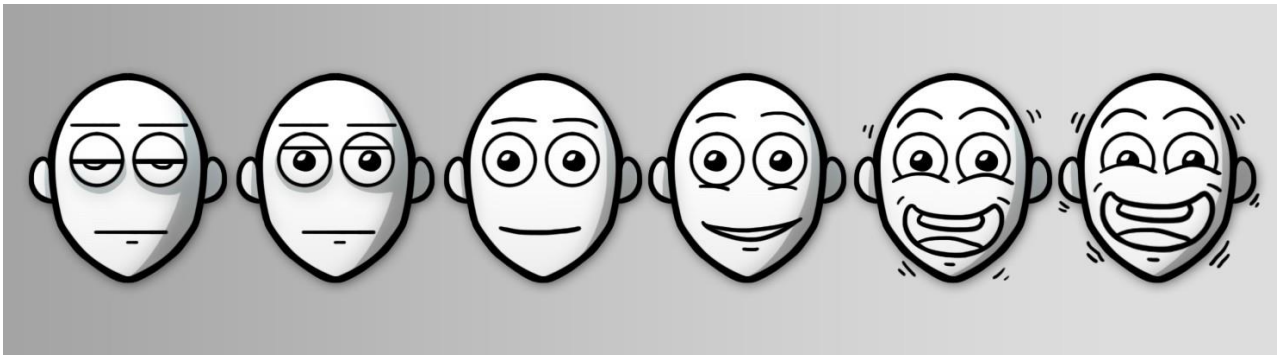
Very Sad <<< >>> Very Happy



4. Activation Baseline Measure

Right now, how excited or calm do you feel? Please use the labels and images to select the image which best represents your mood at present.

Very Calm <<< >>> Very Excited



##########
DEMOGRAPHICS SECTION

1. Age

2. Sex
Male
Female

3. Nationality
What is your nationality? (Please select from the list below)

4. Residence
Where do you currently reside? (Please select from the list below)

5. Born
Where were you born? (Please select from the list below)

6. Ethnicity
What is your ethnicity? (Please select the option which you think best represents you)
East Asian Southeast Asian
South Asian Afro-Caribbean
Caucasian South American
Arabic Polynesian
Other Prefer Not to Say

7. Religion
What is your religion? (Please select the option which you think best represents you)
Catholic Protestant
Hindu Islamic
Jewish Sikh
[Local tradition] Spiritual
Agnostic Atheist
Don't Know Other
Prefer Not to Say

8. Native Speaker
Is [insert language] your native language?
Yes
No

9. Where would you place yourself on a liberal-conservative political spectrum? Using the scale below please select where you would categorise yourself on a liberal to conservative.

1 = Very Liberal
2 = Liberal
3 = Somewhat Liberal
4 = Neutral
5 = Somewhat Conservative
6 = Conservative
7 = Very Conservative

##
TEN ITEM PERSONALITY INVENTORY (TIPI)
Here are a number of personality traits that may or may not apply to you. Please select the option using the scale provided to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with that statement.
You should rate the extent to which the pair of traits applies to you, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other.

1 = Disagree strongly
2 = Disagree moderately
3 = Disagree a little
4 = Neither agree nor disagree
5 = Agree a little
6 = Agree moderately
7 = Agree strongly

I see myself as:
1. _____ Extraverted, enthusiastic.
2. _____ Critical, quarrelsome.

3. _____ Dependable, self-disciplined.
4. _____ Anxious, easily upset.
5. _____ Open to new experiences, complex.
6. _____ Reserved, quiet.
7. _____ Sympathetic, warm.
8. _____ Disorganized, careless.
9. _____ Calm, emotionally stable.
10. _____ Conventional, uncreative.

##########

FUSION & IDENTIFICATION SECTION

From the next page, you will be asked about your current views about various groups you belong to. Please answer based on how you feel ***right now*** and pay attention to which group the question mentions. Some of the items may seem similar or include statements that seem confusing but please answer all items to the best of your ability. Please click to proceed to the next page.

First, please think about your relationship with [insert country].

Please read the items below and using the scale provided indicate to what extent you agree with each statement.

A. I am one with my country.
B. I feel immersed in my country.
C. I have a deep emotional bond with my country.
D. My country is me.
E. I'll do for my country more than any of the other group members would do.
F. I am strong because of my country.
G. I make my country strong.

1 = _____ *Strongly disagree*
2 = _____ *Moderately disagree*
3 = _____ *Disagree a little*
4 = _____ *Neither agree nor disagree*
5 = _____ *Agree a little*
6 = _____ *Moderately agree*
7 = _____ *Strongly agree*

Again, please read the items below and using the scale provided indicate to what extent you agree with each statement.

A. When someone criticizes my country, it feels like a personal insult.
B. I am very interested in what people from other countries think about my country.
C. When I talk about my country, I usually say 'we' rather than 'they'.
D. Successes of my country are my successes.
E. When someone praises my country, it feels like a personal compliment.
F. If the media criticized my country, I would feel embarrassed.

##

PRIMING SECTION

Thanks for your answers. Now, we will move on to the next section, which involves a memorization and attention task.

On the following page, a magazine article consisting of two pages will be displayed for **six minutes only**. Please note that the article displayed is a translation from an international magazine from abroad and thus may contain some difficult phrasing. Please pay attention to the content and try to read all of the article thoroughly.

Note

To ensure that all participants have the same amount of time to read and memories the article, the article will be displayed to all participants simultaneously for six minutes. During those six minutes you will not be able to move on to the next page of the questionnaire. However, there will be a timer visible at the top of the page and when this reaches six minutes the article will automatically disappear and be replaced with a series of questions designed to test your attention and recollection to the content of the article.

Once you have read the instructions and note above please raise your hand to indicate to the experimenter that you are ready to proceed. Then please wait until you are provided with the progression password below by the experimenter and asked to proceed.

PASSWORD: [0224] - Provided by the experimenter

PRIMING MATERIAL displayed for six minutes with countdown timer.

Attention Check:

1. Main Topic

How would you summarize the contents of the article in a few sentences?

2. Condition Topic

Was any item reported to likely be a key item on the agenda at the conference? If so, what was it?

3. Image Topic

How would you describe the image attached to the article in one or two sentences?

4. Attention Check 1

What year is the conference expected to be held? (Please chose from the list below)

2015
2016
2017
2018
2019

5. Attention Check 2

What is the name of the conference? (Please chose from the list below)

Geneva 6

Geneva 7
Geneva 8
Geneva 9

6. Attention Check 3
Which country was ***not mentioned*** in the report highlighted in the article? (Please select from the options below)

America
Japan
Mauritius
Spain
Singapore
New Zealand
China

7. Emotional Response
How did the article make you feel? For the following adjective pairs please check the relevant circle to indicate which adjective you feel most strongly.

Unhappy O O O O O O O O O Happy
Nervous O O O O O O O O O Calm
Threatened O O O O O O O O O Safe
Ashamed O O O O O O O O O Proud
Concerned O O O O O O O O O Relaxed
Pessimistic O O O O O O O O O Optimistic
Passive O O O O O O O O O Active

8. Critical Response
In regard to the contents and quality of the article how did you feel? For the following adjective pairs please check the relevant circle to indicate which adjective you feel most strongly.

Low Quality O O O O O O O O O High Quality
Not AccurateO O O O O O O O O Very Accurate
Not Inter. O O O O O O O O O Very Interesting
Not Cred. O O O O O O O O O Very Credible
Not Prestig. O O O O O O O O O Very Prestigious
Not Trustw. O O O O O O O O O Very Trustworthy
Poorly Writ. O O O O O O O O O Well Written

9. Importance?

How important do you think this conference is?
Not Important at all O O O O O O O O O Very Important

10. Comments

Finally, do you have any specific comments or thoughts about the article you read?

##########

INTERACTION TASK

The memory test section is now complete. Thank you for your answers.

Now, we will move on to the second section of the study which involves a group decision making task. In this task, you will be asked to discuss with the other participants and select a three-person team to represent Japan at the 7th Geneva conference. Your choice of team will be made from a list of possible six candidates about whom you will shortly some information on a separate information sheet. You will be given three minutes to study this sheet in private and memorize the information about each candidate provided.

There are three statements supplied about each of the six candidates' individual character and views. Some of the statements on your sheet are unique and others are shared with the other participants. Therefore, it will be up to you to discuss and share the information you have been provided with the other candidates in order to help the group chose the best team to represent your country.

The main goal of the task is to make a poster on the whiteboard at the front of the room that:

1. Highlights the three-person team selected from the available candidates.
2. Provides at least four reasons for the choices made (preferably 1 from each participant)

There is material available for constructing the poster on three desks, specifically: 1) The desk on the left side of the room has various images that can be used to help illustrate your points or to decorate the poster, 2) The desk in the center has the six images of the candidates, and 3) the desk on the right has various board markers, magnets and other stationary to use with the whiteboard.

The task will last 20 minutes to insure consistency across experiments and consequently even if a decision is already made this period cannot be concluded early. Please spend any additional time to provide further details about your choices. The researcher will also let participants know when there are 10, 5 and 1 minute remaining. If you have completed reading this information, please let the experimenter know by raising your hand and then please wait for further instructions. Once all participants have finished reading we will provide the information sheets.

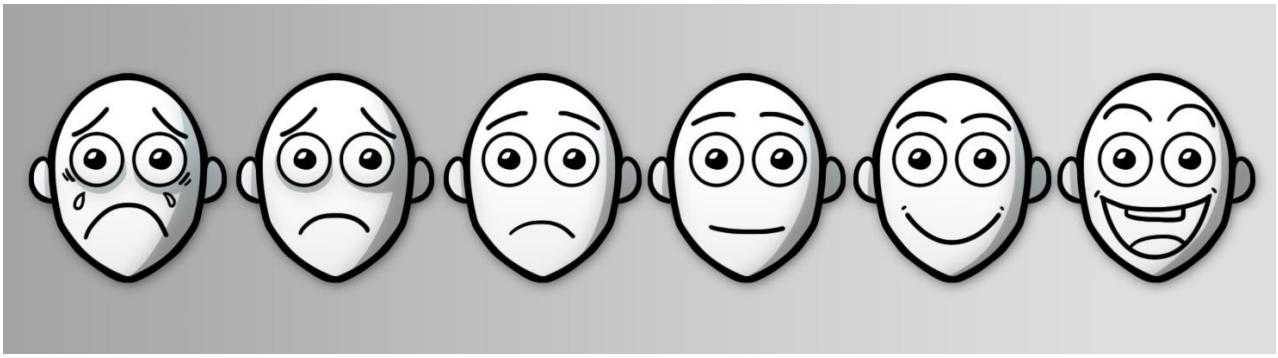
##########

POST-TASK MEASURES

1. **Affect Post-Task Measure**

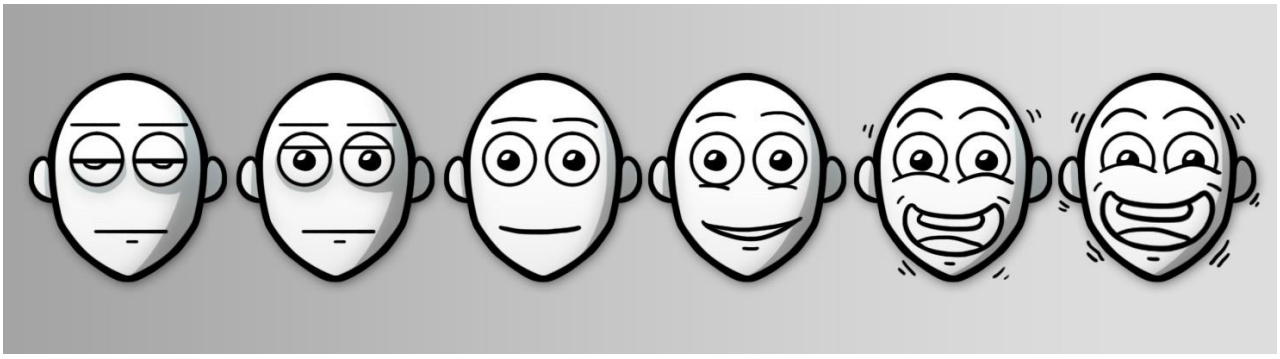
Right now, how happy or sad do you feel? Please use the labels and images to select the image which best represents your mood at present.

Very Sad <<< >>> Very Happy



2. **Activation Post-Task Measure**
Right now, how excited or calm do you feel? Please use the labels and images to select the image which best represents your mood at present.

Very Calm <<< >>> Very Excited



3. **Personal Choice**
Regardless, of the group choice which three candidates would you select if making the decision individually?
A
B
C
X
Y
Z

4. **Response to Task**
How do you feel about the interaction task?

Unhappy O O O O O O O O O Happy
Dissatisfied O O O O O O O O O Satisfied

5. Sacrifice & Bonds DVs

Please read the items below and using the scale provided indicate to what extent you agree with each statement.

1 = Strongly disagree
2 = Moderately disagree
3 = Disagree a little
4 = Neither agree nor disagree
5 = Agree a little
6 = Moderately agree
7 = Strongly agree

Costly Sacrifice

A. I would sacrifice everything to help other [insert country] people in times of need.
B. If it could help save other [insert country] people, I would donate all my money and material possessions.
C. To help other [insert country] people, I would gladly travel to a disaster zone, despite the risk.

Willingness to Compromise with Enemies

A. [Insert country] must always be prepared to negotiate with its enemies to resolve conflicts
B. [Insert country] must never compromise with its enemies (reverse coded)
C. When facing threats from enemies, [insert country] must be prepared to offer some concessions

Familial Ties

A. [My fellow countrymen] are like family to me.
B. If [my fellow countrymen] are hurt or in danger, it is like a family member is hurt or in danger.
C. I see [my fellow countrymen] as brothers and sisters.

Willingness to Fight

A. I would fight someone physically threatening another [insert relevant nationality] person.
B. I would fight someone insulting or making fun of [insert country] as a whole.
C. I would help others get revenge on someone who insulted [insert country].
D. Hurting other people is acceptable if it means protecting [insert country].
E. I'd do anything to protect [insert country].

Willingness to Die

A. I would sacrifice my life it saved another [insert nationality] person's life.
B. I would sacrifice my life if it gave [insert country] status or monetary reward.

6. **Threat Salience**

For the following items, to what extent do you agree they pose a threat to [insert country].
A. International Terrorist Attacks
B. Domestic Terrorist Attacks
C. Tsunami and Typhoons
D. Earthquakes
E. War with other countries
F. Nuclear disasters

1 = Strongly disagree
2 = Moderately disagree
3 = Disagree a little
4 = Neither agree nor disagree
5 = Agree a little
6 = Moderately agree
7 = Strongly agree

7. **Can you recall which three candidates your group selected from the choices below?**
A
B
C
X
Y
Z

8. **Previous Relationships**
Amongst the other participants in this study did you have any previous relationships?
- I had at least one acquaintance.
- I had at least one person that I had seen before.
- It was my first time to see or meet all of the other participants.

9. **Study Perception**
What do you think the main point of this study was? Do you have any comments or suggestions for aspects that you did not enjoy or think could be improved?

5. Primes

5.1 No-threat prime

What Is The Geneva VII Conference?

The exact agenda and the attendees remain unknown but the potential significance of the conference is undeniable

For over two years, international diplomats have struggled tirelessly to organize one of the most ambitious international meetings of the new millennia. Yet most people have never heard of the conference.

Across the world, an unsung army of diplomats have been scrambling to make one of the most ambitious international conferences a reality. The conference, which has come to be known as *Geneva VII*, after the hosting city, is due to take place in early 2016. The UN's Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, has said that it would be "unforgivable not to seize this opportunity" and establish the agenda for the coming decades on a range of important international issues.

The true scope of the conference is evident from claims by senior UN officials that representatives from over 100 countries are expected to attend. While no binding agreements are expected to be produced during proceedings, analysts

anticipate that the conference will lay the foundation for an entire new generation of international initiatives designed to address contemporary global issues.

This is welcome news to many progressive campaigners, including David Banks, the president of the left-leaning *Reformas* think-tank who commented at a recent UNDP conference on the "dire need" to "sweep away the old debris and forge a new set of agreements… that are applicable to the modern era".

Banks made an impassioned plea reminding delegates that, "the challenges we face today, living in a globalized and technologically sophisticated world, are very different from those envisioned in existing international frameworks". Such sentiments may sound idealistic but with the growing optimism surrounding *Geneva VII*, they may not be as far fetched as they first appear.

There are many topics that could occupy a center stage at the conference but details remain in short supply. However, a report just released by the *International Institute*, detailed the countries that had already strongly committed to attend. The countries named in the report include the US, Japan and Spain, and smaller nations, such as Singapore, Mauritius and New Zealand.

The report has instilled a renewed interest in proceedings, and some officials suggest that it could provide the impetus necessary to push things forward.

Yet while there is certainly no shortage of topics that need to be addressed, there are those who remain sceptical. Mark Doxley, a former ambassador and current chairman of the NGO *World Progress*, says, "I think there's been a bit of a campaign to engender a sense of urgency". Doxley isn't convinced that the conference can achieve the lofty aims of its supporters and cautioned that, "It would be easier to negotiate a global currency than to achieve any of the vague and nebulous goals of Geneva VII".

Whether such scepticism is warranted remains an open question but with less than one year to go, the pressure to finalize the agenda and announce the attendees is growing.

5.2 Outgroup threat prime

What Is The Geneva VII Conference?

The impact of international terrorism, including the threat posed by ISIS (pictured), is a key item on the conference agenda.

For over two years, international diplomats have struggled tirelessly to organize one of the most ambitious international meetings of the new millennia. Yet most people have never heard of the conference.

Across the world, an unsung army of diplomats have been scrambling to make one of the most ambitious international conferences a reality. The conference, which has come to be known as *Geneva VII*, after the hosting city, is due to take place in early 2016. The UN's Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, has said that it would be "unforgivable not to seize this opportunity" and establish the agenda for the coming decades on a range of important international issues.

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Banks made an impassioned plea reminding delegates that, "the challenges we face today, living in a globalized and technologically sophisticated world, are very different from those envisioned in existing international frameworks". Such sentiments may sound idealistic but with the growing optimism surrounding *Geneva VII*, they may not be as far fetched as they first appear.

Following the gruesome executions of foreign nationals by ISIS, one item that will inevitably occupy a center stage at the conference is how to respond to international terrorism. This is a pressing issue as a report just released by the *Institute for the Study of War*, presented compelling evidence for a series of planned attacks by ISIS affiliates across a number of countries. The countries named in the report include the US, Japan and Spain, and somewhat surprisingly even smaller nations, such as Singapore, Mauritius and New Zealand.

This report has instilled a strong sense of urgency to proceedings, with some officials suggesting that it could provide the necessary impetus to finally establish a co-ordinated global response to terrorist threats.

Yet while there is certainly no shortage of topics that need to be addressed, there are those who remain sceptical. Mark Doxley, a former ambassador and current chairman of the NGO *World Progress*, says, "I think there's been a bit of a campaign to engender a sense of urgency". Doxley isn't convinced that the conference can achieve the lofty aims of its supporters and cautioned that, "It would be easier to negotiate a global currency than to achieve any of the vague and nebulous goals of Geneva VII".

Whether such scepticism is warranted remains an open question but with less than one year to go, the pressure to finalize the agenda and announce the attendees is growing.

5.3 Environmental threat prime

What Is The Geneva VII Conference?

The impact of climate, including the threat posed by extreme weather (pictured), is a key item on the conference agenda.

For over two years, international diplomats have struggled tirelessly to organize one of the most ambitious international meetings of the new millennia. Yet most people have never heard of the conference.

Across the world, an unsung army of diplomats have been scrambling to make one of the most ambitious international conferences a reality. The conference, which has come to be known as *Geneva VII*, after the hosting city, is due to take place in early 2016. The UN's Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, has said that it would be "unforgivable not to seize this opportunity" and establish the agenda for the coming decades on a range of important international issues.

The true scope of the conference is evident from claims by senior UN officials that representatives from over 100 countries are expected to attend. While no binding agreements are expected to be produced during proceedings, analysts

anticipate that the conference will lay the foundation for an entire new generation of international initiatives designed to address contemporary global issues.

This is welcome news to many progressive campaigners, including David Banks, the president of the left-leaning *Reformas* think-tank who commented at a recent UNDP conference on the "dire need" to "sweep away the old debris and forge a new set of agreements… that are applicable to the modern era".

Banks made an impassioned plea reminding delegates that, "the challenges we face today, living in a globalized and technologically sophisticated world, are very different from those envisioned in existing international frameworks". Such sentiments may sound idealistic but with the growing optimism surrounding *Geneva VII*, they may not be as far fetched as they first appear.

Following an increase in extreme weather events worldwide, one item that will inevitably occupy a center stage at the conference is how to respond to environmental disasters. This is a pressing issue as a report just released by the *Institute for the Study of Weather*, presented compelling evidence for a series of forthcoming extreme weather events across a number of countries. The countries named in the report include the US, Japan and Spain, as well as smaller nations, such as Singapore, Mauritius and New Zealand.

This report has instilled a strong sense of urgency to proceedings, with some officials suggesting that it could provide the necessary impetus to finally establish a co-ordinated global response to environmental threats.

Yet while there is certainly no shortage of topics that need to be addressed, there are those who remain sceptical. Mark Doxley, a former ambassador and current chairman of the NGO *World Progress*, says, "I think there's been a bit of a campaign to engender a sense of urgency". Doxley isn't convinced that the conference can achieve the lofty aims of its supporters and cautioned that, "It would be easier to negotiate a global currency than to achieve any of the vague and nebulous goals of Geneva VII".

Whether such scepticism is warranted remains an open question but with less than one year to go, the pressure to finalize the agenda and announce the attendees is growing.

6. Candidate Profiles

Below are displayed candidate profiles used in the Hidden Profile task. Each group received these four sheets, one for every participant. We manipulated two types of information about the candidates: their level of parochiality and whether they had military experience. Candidates were represented by a set of statements indicating different intensity of identification with their country and traditions and their suspicion or hostility toward foreigners, which indicated parochiality. Furthermore, candidates' profile images were presented either wearing civil clothing or military uniforms, which indicated military experience. Note that each site inserted site-specific information into statements with [insert…] instructions.

Below are six candidates that may represent [insert country] at the Geneva VII conference: three are politicians with a civil service background and three are politicians with a military background. Together with the other participants you must select a three-person team to represent [insert country] at the conference. Featureless images and disguised names have been used to prevent candidate's visual characteristics or your private knowledge from influencing your decision. Instead, you have been given a list below with 18 statements: (three for each candidate) that provide information about the candidate's character and views. **Some of these statements are shared with the other participants and some are unique to your sheet.** Study this sheet and then join the rest of the group to decide collectively on the team. Please share the information you receive here as you see fit to help the group make a decision.

Z

1. Deeply loves [insert country].
2. Wants to severely limit immigration to [insert country].
3. Has no trust of foreigners

C

1. Wants some official checks to be conducted with immigrants to [insert country].
2. Has some nationalist feelings.
3. Is a little suspicious of foreigners.

Y

1. Trusts foreigners.
2. Is not sure about [insert country].
3. Always travels abroad for vacations.

A

1. Always remains in [insert country] during annual leave and public holidays.
2. Has very strong nationalist feelings.
3. Strongly dislikes foreigners.

X

1. Quite likes [insert country]
2. Is not really fond of foreigners.
3. Is very healthy.

B

1. Likes foreigners.
2. Does not support the canning of foreigners for vandalism.
3. Is wary of nationalist feelings.

Below are six candidates that may represent [insert country] at the Geneva VII conference: three are politicians with a civil service background and three are politicians with a military background. Together with the other participants you must select a three-person team to represent [insert country] at the conference. Featureless images and disguised names have been used to prevent candidate's visual characteristics or your private knowledge from influencing your decision. Instead, you have been given a list below with 18 statements: (three for each candidate) that provide information about the candidate's character and views. **Some of these statements are shared with the other participants and some are unique to your sheet.** Study this sheet and then join the rest of the group to decide collectively on the team. Please share the information you receive here as you see fit to help the group make a decision.

Z

1. Deeply loves [insert country].
2. Likes to watch the national day parade.
3. Has no trust of foreigners

C

1. Likes to play [insert national sport].
2. Has some nationalist feelings.
3. Is a little suspicious of foreigners.

Y

1. Trusts foreigners.
2. Is not sure about [insert country].
3. Disagrees with [insert anti-immigration political decision].

A

1. Is well educated.
2. Has very strong nationalist feelings.
3. Strongly dislikes foreigners.

X

1. Quite likes [insert country]
2. Is not really fond of foreigners.
3. Thinks there should be some limit to immigration to [insert country].

B

1. Likes foreigners.
2. Is fashionable.
3. Is wary of nationalist feelings.

Below are six candidates that may represent [insert country] at the Geneva VII conference: three are politicians with a civil service background and three are politicians with a military background. Together with the other participants you must select a three-person team to represent [insert country] at the conference. Featureless images and disguised names have been used to prevent candidate's visual characteristics or your private knowledge from influencing your decision. Instead, you have been given a list below with 18 statements: (three for each candidate) that provide information about the candidate's character and views. **Some of these statements are shared with the other participants and some are unique to your sheet.** Study this sheet and then join the rest of the group to decide collectively on the team. Please share the information you receive here as you see fit to help the group make a decision.

Z

1. Deeply loves [insert country].
2. Is extremely punctual.
3. Has no trust of foreigners

C

1. Somewhat supports [insert anti-immigration political decision].
2. Has some nationalist feelings.
3. Is a little suspicious of foreigners.

Y

1. Trusts foreigners.
2. Is not sure about [insert country].
3. Is hard working.

A

1. Strongly supports the canning of foreigners for vandalism.
2. Has very strong nationalist feelings.
3. Strongly dislikes foreigners.

X

1. Quite likes [insert country]
2. Is not really fond of foreigners.
3. Likes to watch [insert national sport] on television.

B

1. Likes foreigners.
2. Thinks [insert country] needs more immigrants.
3. Is wary of nationalist feelings.

Below are six candidates that may represent [insert country] at the Geneva VII conference: three are politicians with a civil service background and three are politicians with a military background. Together with the other participants you must select a three-person team to represent [insert country] at the conference.

Featureless images and disguised names have been used to prevent candidate's visual characteristics or your private knowledge from influencing your decision. Instead, you have been given a list below with 18 statements: (three for each candidate) that provide information about the candidate's character and views. **Some of these statements are shared with the other participants and some are unique to your sheet.** Study this sheet and then join the rest of the group to decide collectively on the team. Please share the information you receive here as you see fit to help the group make a decision.

Z

1. Deeply loves [insert country].
2. Strongly supports [insert anti-immigration political decision].
3. Has no trust of foreigners

C

1. Is very attentive.
2. Has some nationalist feelings.
3. Is a little suspicious of foreigners.

Y

1. Trusts foreigners.
2. Is not sure about [insert country].
3. Wants to reduce the restrictions on immigrants in [insert country].

A

1. Wants to increase official restrictions on immigrants to [insert country].
2. Has very strong nationalist feelings.
3. Strongly dislikes foreigners.

X

1. Quite likes [insert country]
2. Is not really fond of foreigners.
3. Somewhat supports the canning of foreigners for vandalism

B

1. Likes foreigners.
2. Likes to watch [insert non-national sport] on television.
3. Is wary of nationalist feelings.

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