# Design

We will use an experiment to assess the degree to which interparty feelings moderate the willingness to spread vitriolic political speech (which we operationalize as news content). Panelists (N=1000) will be told that a news organization needs help deciding what information to feature on its website.

Respondents will be randomly assigned to see an article that attacks the Republican party, attacks the Democratic party, or a control condition. After reading the article, participants will be asked if the article should be included on the news organizations website or not. Hence, we operationalize anti-locution as promoting an article that attacks the other side. We operationalize ingroup favortism as recommending that an article that attacks one’s own side not be published.

Respondents will then be debriefed.

We will categorize respondents as Republicans and Demographics (including learners) using the panel common demographics (pid7). We will not include pure independents in the analysis.

We will then examine the average support for publishing versus not publishing an article that attacks the other side, and average support for publishing versus not publishing an article that attacks one’s own side.

To test our hypotheses (that affective polarization will be associated with anti-locution), we will regress the dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the respondent supporting promoting the article that attacked the out-party on the difference in in-party and out-party feeling thermometer scores. To test our secondary hypothesis (that affective polarization will be more strongly related to quashing attacks against the inparty than promoting attacks against the out-party), we will regress the DV on affective polarization, the treatment indicator, and the interaction.