

Meta-Analysis on Terrorism and Political Attitudes: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

More details can be found in the preregistration of this meta-analysis at PROPSERO (registration number CRD42018106160).

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General. Studies in which *terrorism* acts as the dependent variable and *political* and/or *intergroup attitudes* as the independent variable.

Independent variables. Studies can include (*quasi-*)*experiments* that test the impact of a terrorist attack or terrorist-related stimuli on the DV as well as *correlational* studies that look at the relationship between objective or subjective feelings of terrorist threat and the DV. Studies on civil war, repression, genocides, and random or non-politically motivated violence are excluded.

Dependent variables. This comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis will be divided into two main parts: the effect on *intergroup attitudes* and on *political attitudes*. Studies on psychological measures, such as PTSD and depression, are excluded.

Intergroup attitudes can include explicit measures of affective prejudice towards an outgroup (e.g., emotions, liking, and favorability), explicit measures of cognitive prejudice towards an outgroup (e.g., stereotypes and beliefs), implicit measures of attitudes (e.g., implicit association tasks), measures of general outgroup evaluation (e.g., feeling thermometers, outgroup trust), measures assessing the relationship between the participant and the outgroup (e.g., perceived commonality, inclusion of other in self, social distance), measures of aggression, or attitudes toward programs or issues pertaining an out-group (e.g., affirmative action and immigration policies).

Political attitudes can include measures of political trust and participation (e.g., voting behavior), support of certain politicians or policies not pertaining an out-group (e.g., support for President Bush or the invasion of Iraq/Afghanistan), left-right ideology, nationalism, national pride, authoritarianism, or conservatism.

Unit of analysis. The outcome variables of interest must be collected on individuals rather than as a aggregated outcome. In other words, human subjects should be the unit of analysis. There are no further restrictions concerning the demographics of the individuals included in the primary studies.

Methods. Studies are eligible for analysis if they presented empirical data in terms of proportions or prevalence, odds ratios of dichotomous variables, means with standard deviations, correlation coefficients, t-tests, F-statistics, and Chi-squares, or any data that could be translated into one of these terms. Reports presenting secondary analyses of previously published data such as meta-analyses, studies of qualitative data such as focus groups or interviews, editorials, review articles, commentaries, and case reports are excluded.