**S1 Table. Narrative descriptions decrease parochial empathy in ID-post participants.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Effect | Hyp DF | Err DF | F Value | P Value | η2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Target Group (TG) | 1 | 295 | 27.6 | <0.001 | 0.09 |
| Severity (SEV) | 1 | 295 | 30.2 | <0.001 | 0.09 |
| Narrative (NAR) | 1 | 295 | 2.8 | 0.095 |  |
| TG X SEV | 1 | 295 | 0.8 | 0.361 |  |
| TG X NAR | 1 | 295 | 6.6 | 0.010 | 0.02 |
| SEV x NAR | 1 | 295 | 3.7 | 0.056 |  |
| TG X SEV x NAR | 1 | 295 | 0.6 | 0.441 |  |

Parochial empathy in ID-post participants mirrored the effects of parochial empathy in ID-pre participants for all 4 hypotheses in Experiment 1. For ID-post participants, there was a main effect for group that was characterized by parochialism: higher empathy for in-group (*M*=68.0, *SD*=18.6) than out-group (*M*=63.4, *SD*=18.2) (Hypothesis 1). There was a significant group x narrative interaction, such that empathy in the event-only conditions was higher for in-group (*M*=70.6, *SD*=18.9) than out-group (*M*=63.7, *SD*=18.9), but in the event+narrative condition empathy was similar for in-group (*M*=65.3, *SD*=17.9) and out-group (*M*=63.0, *SD*=17.4) (Hypothesis 2). There was a main effect of extremity (Hypothesis 3), which did not interact with target group (Hypothesis 4).