Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figure S1: Experimental treatments

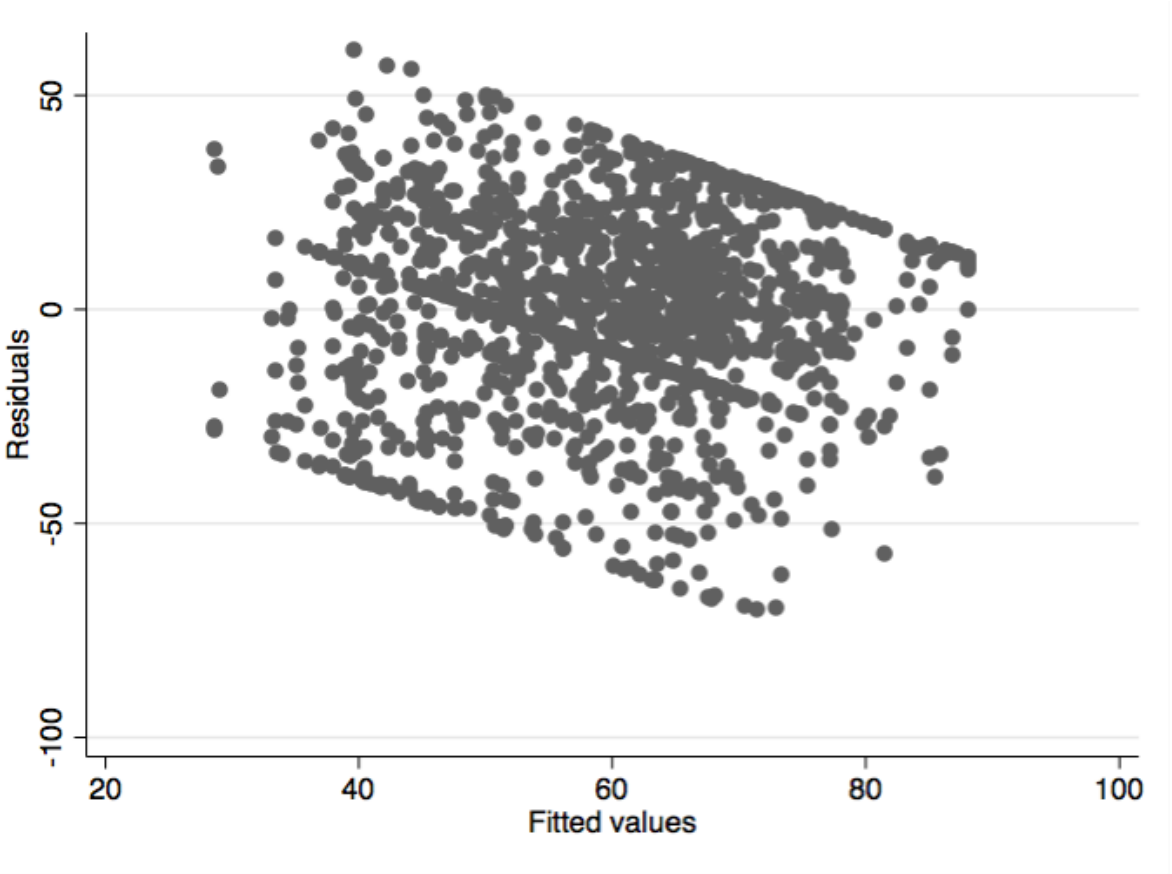
	Quebec	Scotland
Control	**Canada has governmental institutions that, according to some, are particular.** **For example, the Senate plays an important role in the law-making process because the politicians sitting there study bills and debate the arguments in their favour and against. A bill must be passed by the members of the Senate, just as by the members of the House of Commons, to become a law.**	**The United Kingdom has governmental institutions that, according to some, are particular.** **For example, the House of Lords plays an important role in the law-making process because the politicians sitting there study bills and debate the arguments in their favour and against. A bill must be passed by the members of the House of Lords, just as by the members of the House of Commons, to become a law.**
Democratic Legitimacy Treatment	**Canada has governmental institutions that are, according to some, particular.** **For example, the Senate plays an important role in the law-making process because the politicians sitting there study bills and debate the arguments in their favour and against. A bill must be passed by the members of the Senate, just as by the members of the House of Commons, to become a law.** **However, contrary to Members of the House of Commons, Senators are not elected. Membership of the House of Lords is made up of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. They are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada.** **Seeing its essential role in the democratic process, people sometimes propose reforming the Senate. In order to provide it with democratic legitimacy, the members of Senate would be directly elected by the people.** **The Senate of Canada would thus become an institution that is more democratic.**	**The United Kingdom has governmental institutions that are, according to some, particular.** **For example, the House of Lords plays an important role in the law-making process because the politicians sitting there study bills and debate the arguments in their favour and against. A bill must be passed by the members of the House of Lords, just as by the members of the House of Commons, to become a law.** **However, contrary to Members of the House of Commons, Lords are not elected. Membership of the House of Lords is made up of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. Lords Spiritual are appointed by virtue of their ecclesiastical role in the Church of England. Lords Temporal are majority life peers who are appointed by the Monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister or on the advice of the House of Lords Appointments Commission. The rest are hereditary peers.** **Seeing its essential role in the democratic process, people sometimes propose reforming the House of Lords. In order to provide it with democratic legitimacy, the members of the House of Lords would be directly elected by the people.** **The Upper Chamber of Parliament would thus become an institution that is more democratic.**

Regional Representation Treatment	**Canada has governmental institutions that are, according to some, particular.** **For example, the Senate plays an important role in the law-making process because the politicians sitting there study bills and debate the arguments in their favour and against. A bill must be passed by the members of the Senate, just as by the members of the House of Commons, to become a law.** **However, contrary to Members of the House of Commons, Senators are not elected. Membership of the House of Lords is made up of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. They are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada.** **Seeing its essential role in the democratic process, people sometimes propose reforming the Senate. These reforms often propose to improve the representation of Canadian regions. In the case of Quebec, this would lead to a guarantee of more Senators than if representation was simply based on its proportion of the population, as is presently the case in the House of Commons.** **The Senate of Canada would thus become an institution that is more representative of the regional diversity of Canada.**	**The United Kingdom has governmental institutions that are, according to some, particular.** **For example, the House of Lords plays an important role in the law-making process because the politicians sitting there study bills and debate the arguments in their favour and against. A bill must be passed by the members of the House of Lords, just as by the members of the House of Commons, to become a law.** **However, contrary to Members of the House of Commons, Lords are not elected. Membership of the House of Lords is made up of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. Lords Spiritual are appointed by virtue of their ecclesiastical role in the Church of England. Lords Temporal are majority life peers who are appointed by the Monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister or on the advice of the House of Lords Appointments Commission. The rest are hereditary peers.** **Seeing its essential role in the democratic process, people sometimes propose reforming the House of Lords. These reforms often propose to improve the representation of the regions of the United Kingdom, and notably of Scotland. In the case of Scotland, this would lead to a guarantee of more Lords (or senators) than if representation was simply based on its proportion of the population, as is presently the case in the House of Commons.** **The Upper Chamber of Parliament would thus become an institution that is more representative of the regional diversity found in the United Kingdom.**
Control (Original French Version)	**Le Canada a des institutions gouvernementales qui sont, selon certains, particulières.** **Par exemple, le Sénat joue un rôle important dans le processus d'élaboration des lois au Canada car les politiciens qui y siègent y étudient les projets de lois et discutent les arguments en leur faveur et en leur défaveur. Avant de devenir une loi, le projet doit également être approuvé par les**	

	membres du Sénat, ainsi que par ceux de la Chambre des communes.	
Democratic Legitimacy Treatment (Original French Version)	**Le Canada a des institutions gouvernementales qui sont, selon certains, particulières.** **Par exemple, le Sénat joue un rôle important dans le processus d'élaboration des lois au Canada car les politiciens qui y siègent y étudient les projets de lois et discutent les arguments en leur faveur et en leur défaveur. Avant de devenir une loi, le projet doit également être approuvé par les membres du Sénat, ainsi que par ceux de la Chambre des communes.** **Toutefois, contrairement aux députés de la Chambre des communes, les sénateurs ne sont pas élus. Ils sont nommés par le Gouverneur général sur recommandation du Premier ministre du Canada.** **Voyant son rôle essentiel dans le processus démocratique, des réformes du Sénat sont parfois proposées. Dans le but d'assurer sa légitimité démocratique, elles proposent généralement que la population élise les Sénateurs.** **Le Sénat du Canada deviendrait alors une institution plus démocratique.**	
Regional Representation Treatment (Original French Version)	**Le Canada a des institutions gouvernementales qui sont, selon certains, particulières.** **Par exemple, le Sénat joue un rôle important dans le processus d'élaboration des lois au Canada car les politiciens qui y siègent y étudient les projets de lois et discutent les arguments en leur faveur et en leur défaveur. Avant de devenir une loi, le projet doit également être approuvé par les membres du Sénat, ainsi que par ceux de la Chambre des communes.** **Toutefois, contrairement aux députés de la Chambre des communes, les sénateurs ne sont pas élus. Ils sont nommés par le Gouverneur général sur recommandation du Premier ministre du Canada.**	

	Voyant son rôle essentiel dans le processus démocratique, des réformes du Sénat sont parfois proposées. Celles-ci proposent généralement d'améliorer la représentation politique des régions canadiennes. Dans le cas du Québec, ceci mènerait à une garantie d'un nombre plus grand de sénateurs que si la représentation était simplement basée sur la proportion de sa population, comme est présentement le cas à la Chambre des communes. **Le Sénat du Canada deviendrait alors une institution plus représentative de la diversité régionale du Canada.**	

Supplementary Figure S2: Linearity plots



Note: Based on the OLS regression of Table S2.

Supplementary Table S1: Balance test

Predicting Democratic Reform Treatment (v/s Status-Quo)	Coefficient (std. err.)
Age	.03
	(.05)
University degree	-.07
	(.14)
Gender	-.04
	(.13)
Political interest	-.07
	(.06)
Regionalist identity	-.16
	(.13)
Scotland	.18
	(.13)
Constant	-.01
	(.27)
Predicting Regionalist Reform Treatment (v/s Status-Quo)	Coefficient (std. err.)
Age	.02
	(.05)
University degree	-.14
	(.13)
Gender	-.03
	(.13)
Political interest	-.05
	(.06)
Regionalist identity	.00
	(.13)
Scotland	.07
	(.13)
Constant	.05
	(0.27)

Note: Estimated from a multinomial regression predicting the experimental treatment (status-quo as reference category). *** $p < .01$, ** $p < .05$, * $p < .1$

Supplementary Table S2: Full regression table

Variables	OLS	Logit
Age	-5.49***	-.32***
	(1.25)	(.10)
Democratic reform	-29.12***	-1.14
	(9.14)	(.89)
Regionalist reform	-19.87**	-.74
	(8.89)	(.83)
Age x Democratic reform	5.97***	.33**
	(1.63)	(.15)
Age x Regionalist reform	6.55***	.40***
	(1.55)	(.14)
Scotland	-13.39	.41
	(9.04)	(.86)
Age x Scotland	4.47**	.06
	(1.76)	(.15)
Democratic reform x Scotland	1.79	-1.09
	(12.13)	(1.24)
Regionalist reform x Scotland	6.21	-1.35
	(11.99)	(1.24)
Age x Democratic reform x Scotland	-3.18	.02
	(2.38)	(.23)
Age x Regionalist reform x Scotland	-4.89**	-.08
	(2.25)	(.22)
University degree	-4.58	.00
	(3.54)	(.30)
University degree x Democratic reform	9.82**	.51
	(4.72)	(.44)
University degree x Regionalist reform	5.29	.52
	(4.60)	(.41)
University degree x Scotland	8.11	.47
	(4.93)	(.41)
University degree x Democratic reform x Scotland	-14.68**	-.65
	(6.43)	(.64)
University degree x Regionalist reform x Scotland	-9.36	-.80
	(6.36)	(.59)
Female	.10	-.12
	(3.55)	(.30)
Female x Democratic reform	-1.11	-.52
	(4.54)	(.43)
Female x Regionalist reform	-6.51	-.37
	(4.56)	(.41)
Female x Scotland	-4.15	-.22
	(4.87)	(.41)
Female x Democratic reform x Scotland	6.01	0.99

	(6.33)	(.63)
Female x Regionalist reform x Scotland	7.55	.58
	(6.30)	(.58)
Political interest	-.32	.24*
	(1.50)	(.14)
Political interest x Democratic reform	6.47***	.37*
	(1.96)	(.20)
Political interest x Regionalist reform	2.54	.02
	(2.01)	(.19)
Political interest x Scotland	-0.85	-.10
	(1.95)	(.19)
Political interest x Democratic reform x Scotland	2.96	.08
	(2.63)	(.28)
Political interest x Regionalist reform x Scotland	3.51	.42
	(2.78)	(.27)
Regionalist identity	-6.24*	-.29
	(3.67)	(.30)
Regionalist identity x Democratic reform	9.57**	.55
	(4.52)	(.42)
Regionalist identity x Regionalist reform	7.43	.22
	(4.57)	(.40)
Regionalist identity x Scotland	-3.32	-.45
	(4.93)	(.41)
Regionalist identity x Democratic reform x Scotland	10.70*	.98*
	(6.18)	(.60)
Regionalist identity x Regionalist reform x Scotland	6.20	.90
	(6.25)	(.57)
Constant	73.69***	.45
	(6.92)	(.61)
Observations	1,493	1,493
R-squared	.21	.12

Entries are coefficient estimates. Robust standard errors in parentheses *** $p < .01$, ** $p < .05$, * $p < .1$ Reference categories are: for the region, Quebec; for the experimental treatment, support for the status-quo; for education, no university degree; for gender, male; for regionalist identity, no regionalist identity.