Supplemental Materials: Additional Analyses

Below, using the pilot data, we report the raw means and standard deviations for each transgression, as well as the logged score of each transgression (Table 1). We also report the correlation between political ideology (continuous 11-pt scale measure) and severity for each item (Table 2). Further, we report t-tests investigating differences between liberals and conservatives for each transgression (Figure 3). Significant items are noted. Means are also reported for conservatives and liberals.

To see the full transgression items (not just the labels), please reference the Main Text Study Materials.

Table 1

Raw and Logged Means and Standard Deviations for each Transgression Item

Transgression	Raw M	Raw SD	Logged M	Logged SD
Possess marijuana	3.13	6.29	0.5	0.8
Worked as exotic dancer	3.23	7.27	0.51	0.86
Played hooky as teen	5.54	13.24	0.74	1.12
Actively use marijuana	6.73	14.28	0.83	1.15
Stole $10 office supplies	7.62	8.65	0.88	0.94
Dice game in alley	7.68	17.55	0.89	1.24
Stole $100 from store	9.47	9.27	0.98	0.97
Stole $10 from concession stand	10.35	10.94	1.01	1.04
Blackface for Halloween	13.45	22.1	1.13	1.34
Used heroin	13.84	20.82	1.14	1.32
Ran away as teen	513.57	4645.85	1.14	3.67
Stole and sold bike	14.33	10.52	1.16	1.02
Noise complaint	14.8	23.49	1.17	1.37
Drunk in public at 16	19.46	24.59	1.29	1.39
Purchased prostitutes	19.63	27.36	1.29	1.44
Drunk and disorderly over 21	25.61	30.39	1.41	1.48
Carry illegal knife	25.47	37.17	1.41	1.57
Sold marijuana	27.47	38.69	1.44	1.59
cheated on tax for $500	29.51	30.96	1.47	1.49
Drunk and disorderly charge	33.23	36.52	1.52	1.56

Cheated on tax for1k	37.36	39.26	1.57	1.59
Reckless speeding	38.07	39.13	1.58	1.59
Stole $500 from store	39.02	32.5	1.59	1.51
Smuggle marijuana	41.94	47.76	1.62	1.68
Teen assaults father	47.23	45.54	1.67	1.66
Embezzled $300 from employer	47.83	44.5	1.68	1.65
Sexted coworkers	51.36	118.19	1.71	2.07
Fired rifle without permit	55.79	128.94	1.75	2.11
Illegal welfare checks	70.87	99.43	1.85	2
Sold cocaine	72.61	107.6	1.86	2.03
Cheated on taxes	75.34	160.7	1.88	2.21
Hosted illegal gambling	80.79	153.43	1.91	2.19
Sold without liquor license	83.09	175.18	1.92	2.24
illegal loan rate	83.82	121.83	1.92	2.09
Bought stolen property	89.49	142.94	1.95	2.16
Physical altercation with stranger	90.27	90.27	1.96	1.96
Public exposure	108.71	196.05	2.04	2.29
Stole 1k from store	122.17	184.8	2.09	2.27
Sex with minor as adult	134.64	300.67	2.13	2.48
Arson for insurance money	154.39	219.4	2.19	2.34
Drunk Driving	202.51	909.23	2.31	2.96
Sold porn to minor	214.31	345.31	2.33	2.54
Lied under oath	222.77	543.49	2.35	2.74
Public official embezzles 1k	241.57	624.71	2.38	2.8
Accused of sexual assault	248.88	1038.76	2.4	3.02
Doctor cheated on insurance	254.25	936.35	2.41	2.97
Paid for crime	287.43	389.43	2.46	2.59
Teen assaults mother	322.77	427.54	2.51	2.63
Doctor gains 10k from insurance fraud	368.89	1300.84	2.57	3.11
Paid witness for testimony	565.06	1712.17	2.75	3.23
Judge receives bribe	579.17	1799.79	2.76	3.26
Gunpoint robbery of 1k	683.69	1837.15	2.83	3.26
Arson with 100k damage	733.72	2134.98	2.87	3.33
Legislature takes bribe	785.61	3933.97	2.9	3.59
Entice minor	880.16	2145.73	2.94	3.33
Narcotics ring	879.07	2704.95	2.94	3.43
Legislature takes 10k bribe	967.8	4862.09	2.99	3.69
Physical assault of child	1860.34	9328.75	3.27	3.97
Fatal reckless driving	1998.73	10303.59	3.3	4.01
Selling contaminated project	2642.9	13191.96	3.42	4.12

Factory pollutes city water	2708.08	13732.73	3.43	4.14
Sexual assault	3636.06	15380.04	3.56	4.19
Fatal intentional injury	5618.68	20715.84	3.75	4.32
Fatal spouse stab	5610.09	20333.85	3.75	4.31
Fatal robbery	12165.79	93093.33	4.09	4.97
Fatal Assault of child	22144.04	13996	4.35	4.15
Factory fatally pollutes water	26209.98	138971.6	4.42	5.14
Fatal sexual assault	26560.6	137733	4.42	5.14
Bomb with injury	29336.44	204467.1	4.47	5.31
Fatal Bomb	6833665	81644128	6.83	7.91

*Note***:** Transgressions reported from least severe, to most severe.

Revised Transgression Severity Scale

Because conservatives and liberals may differ in how severe they perceive each transgression item to be, it is possible that our reported effect, (i.e., that Republicans possess higher severity thresholds than Democrats), is just a reflection of Republicans perceiving transgressions to be less severe than Democrats. Rather than differences in ingroup loyalty after transgression, Republicans may simply perceive transgressions to be lower in severity. To ensure that our findings were not a by-product of ideological differences in perceived severity, we created a modified transgression severity scale that removed items liberals and conservatives perceived differently (i.e., all of the starred items from Table 2).

We chose to base our selections off of the correlational, logged data because our main models in the paper were run using the logged severity scores. We based our selection off of the correlational relationships between political party and transgression severity (rather than the t-test between conservatives and liberals), because our political orientation measure was continuous, and we did not want to have to remove people from analyses who identified as "Moderate, middle of the road," and force a dichotomous structure on a continuous variable.

However, for curiosity purposes, we did create a dichotomous measure separating liberals and conservatives into two conditions, and ran t-tests for each item, with political party as the dichotomous IV, and perceived severity as the DV. The t-test results are reported in the table below.

Table 2

Correlations Between Political Orientation (Conservatism) and Severity Score for each Transgression Item

Transgression	Logged M	Raw r	Logged r
Possess marijuana	0.5	.44***	.40***
Worked as exotic dancer	0.51	.25**	.28***
Played hooky as teen	0.74	.26**	.31***
Actively use marijuana	0.83	.38***	.45***
Stole $10 office supplies	0.88	0.2*	.17*
Dice game in alley	0.89	.19*	.29**
Stole $100 from store	0.98	.18*	0.12
Stole $10 from concession stand	1.01	.17*	0.14
Blackface for Halloween	1.13	-0.02	-0.07
Used heroin	1.14	0.1	.18*
Ran away as teen	1.14	0.002	0.1
Stole and sold bike	1.16	0.01	-0.007
Noise complaint	1.17	$.16^{+}$	.22*
Drunk in public at 16	1.29	0.11	0.14
Purchased prostitutes	1.29	0.16	.24**
Drunk and disorderly over 21	1.41	0.02	0.09
Carry illegal knife	1.41	0.04	0.1
Sold marijuana	1.44	$.17^{+}$	.25**
cheated on tax for $500	1.47	.17*	0.12
Drunk and disorderly charge	1.52	0.07	0.11
Cheated on tax for1k	1.57	0.08	0.14
Reckless speeding	1.58	-0.07	-0.01
Stole $500 from store	1.59	0.08	0.06
Smuggle marijuana	1.62	.27**	.27**
Teen assaults father	1.67	-0.002	0.004
Embezzled $300 from employer	1.68	0.11	0.15
Sexted coworkers	1.71	0.05	0.06
Fired rifle without permit	1.75	0.06	0.1
Illegal welfare checks	1.85	0.14	.20*
Sold cocaine	1.86	-0.03	0.05
Cheated on taxes	1.88	-0.06	-0.05
Hosted illegal gambling	1.91	0.12	0.11

Sold without liquor license	1.92	-0.04	0.03
illegal loan rate	1.92	0.02	0.05
Bought stolen property	1.95	0.08	0.14
Physical altercation with stranger	1.96	0.05	-0.04
Public exposure	2.04	0.01	0.03
Stole 1k from store	2.09	0.05	0.08
Sex with minor as adult	2.13	-0.02	0.0001
Arson for insurance money	2.19	-0.06	-0.1
Drunk Driving	2.31	0.04	-0.009
Sold porn to minor	2.33	0.05	0.05
Lied under oath	2.35	-0.1	-0.004
Public official embezzles 1k	2.38	-0.09	-0.06
Accused of sexual assault	2.4	0.005	0.01
Doctor cheated on insurance	2.41	-0.08	-0.04
Paid for crime	2.46	-0.03	-0.09
Teen assaults mother	2.51	-0.1	-.18^{+}
Doctor gains 10k from insurance fraud	2.57	0.02	-0.04
Paid witness for testimony	2.75	-0.11	-0.14
Judge receives bribe	2.76	-0.12	-0.08
Gunpoint robbery of 1k	2.83	-.18*	-.17^{+}
Arson with 100k damage	2.87	-0.14	-.19*
Legislature takes bribe	2.9	-0.1	0.01
Entice minor	2.94	-.15^{+}	-.21^{+}
Narcotics ring	2.94	-0.07	-0.13
Legislature takes 10k bribe	2.99	-0.09	-.17^{+}
Physical assault of child	3.27	0.02	-0.22
Fatal reckless driving	3.3	-0.14	-.24**
Selling contaminated project	3.42	-0.12	-0.17^{+}
Factory pollutes city water	3.43	-.19*	-.21*
Sexual assault	3.56	-0.12	-.23*
Fatal intentional injury	3.75	-.18*	-.23*
Fatal spouse stab	3.75	-.19*	-.25**
Fatal robbery	4.09	-0.14	-.25**
Fatal Assault of child	4.35	-0.05	-.23*
Factory fatally pollutes water	4.42	-0.15	-.24**
Fatal sexual assault	4.42	-.18^{+}	-.27**
Bomb with injury	4.47	-0.09	-.25**
Fatal Bomb	6.83	0.03	-0.09

*Bold items indicate significant differences between the two groups. $p < .05$ = *, $p < .005$ = **, $p < .001$ = ***

Table 3

Means for Liberals, conservatives, and t-test values between liberals and conservatives

Transgression	Logged *M*	Liberal *M*	Con *M*	*t*-value
Possess marijuana	0.5	0.1	0.42	-3.56***
Worked as exotic dancer	0.51	0.15	0.48	-3.41**
Played hooky as teen	0.74	0.19	0.46	-2.61*
Actively use marijuana	0.83	0.2	0.67	-4.16***
Stole $10 office supplies	0.88	0.58	0.71	-1.29
Dice game in alley	0.89	0.27	0.53	-2.41*
Stole $100 from store	0.98	0.75	0.8	-0.46
Stole $10 from concession stand	1.01	0.753	0.813	-0.58
Blackface for Halloween	1.13	0.68	0.58	0.75
Used heroin	1.14	0.62	0.85	-1.92
Ran away as teen	1.14	0.52	0.67	-1.03
Stole and sold bike	1.16	1.07	1.07	-0.06
Noise complaint	1.17	0.64	0.87	-2.01*
Drunk in public at 16	1.29	0.87	0.95	-0.76
Purchased prostitutes	1.29	0.7	1	-2.32*
Drunk and disorderly over 21	1.41	1.12	1.13	-0.05
Carry illegal knife	1.41	1.01	1.15	-1.08
Sold marijuana	1.44	0.85	1.15	-2.21*
cheated on tax for $500	1.47	1.13	1.25	-1.03
Drunk and disorderly charge	1.52	1.25	1.28	-0.35
Cheated on tax for1k	1.57	1.24	1.36	-1.06
Reckless speeding	1.58	1.33	1.31	0.18
Stole $500 from store	1.59	1.41	1.43	-0.22
Smuggle marijuana	1.62	1.12	1.39	-1.93^{+}
Teen assaults father	1.67	1.45	1.41	0.41
Embezzled $300 from employer	1.68	1.43	1.57	-1.55
Sexted coworkers	1.71	1.23	1.3	-0.52
Fired rifle without permit	1.75	1.12	1.26	-1.11
Illegal welfare checks	1.85	1.39	1.63	-1.89^{+}
Sold cocaine	1.86	1.48	1.51	-0.28
Cheated on taxes	1.88	1.42	1.36	0.53
Hosted illegal gambling	1.91	1.35	1.48	-0.84
Sold without liquor license	1.92	1.47	1.44	0.26
illegal loan rate	1.92	1.53	1.63	-0.88

Bought stolen property	1.95	1.51	1.68	-1.6
Physical altercation with stranger	1.96	1.64	1.58	0.53
Public exposure	2.04	1.6	1.69	-0.81
Stole 1k from store	2.09	1.7	1.82	-1.27
Sex with minor as adult	2.13	1.38	1.5	-0.77
Arson for insurance money	2.19	1.91	1.75	1.39
Drunk Driving	2.31	1.74	1.7	0.3
Sold porn to minor	2.33	1.76	1.85	-0.63
Lied under oath	2.35	1.84	1.84	-0.002
Public official embezzles 1k	2.38	1.93	1.88	0.43
Accused of sexual assault	2.4	1.7	1.72	-0.15
Doctor cheated on insurance	2.41	1.94	1.89	0.52
Paid for crime	2.46	2.12	2.05	0.66
Teen assaults mother	2.51	2.23	2.06	1.46
Doctor gains 10k from insurance fraud	2.57	2.01	1.97	0.34
Paid witness for testimony	2.75	2.12	1.98	1.05
Judge receives bribe	2.76	2.1	2	0.71
Gunpoint robbery of 1k	2.83	2.35	2.13	1.70^{+}
Arson with 100k damage	2.87	2.35	2.04	2.40*
Legislature takes bribe	2.9	2.11	2.01	0.71
Entice minor	2.94	2.39	2.14	1.84^{+}
Narcotics ring	2.94	2.22	2.01	1.41
Legislature takes 10k bribe	2.99	2.09	1.87	1.6
Physical assault of child	3.27	2.35	2.04	2.4*
Fatal reckless driving	3.3	2.48	2.17	2.28*
Selling contaminated project	3.42	2.39	2.1	1.84^{+}
Factory pollutes city water	3.43	2.33	2.06	1.87^{+}
Sexual assault	3.56	2.58	2.18	2.56*
Fatal intentional injury	3.75	2.66	2.27	2.48*
Fatal spouse stab	3.75	2.75	2.31	2.61*
Fatal robbery	4.09	2.7	2.32	2.39*
Fatal Assault of child	4.35	2.76	2.41	1.86^{+}
Factory fatally pollutes water	4.42	2.75	2.31	2.62*
Fatal sexual assault	4.42	2.83	2.36	2.62*
Bomb with injury	4.47	2.72	2.28	2.47*
Fatal Bomb	6.83	3	2.67	1.22

*Bold items indicate significant differences between the two groups. $p < .05$ = *, $p < .005$ = **, $p < .001$ = ***

Items that were removed from the modified transgression severity scale include:

Possess marijuana
Worked as exotic dancer
Played hooky as teen
Actively use marijuana
Stole $10 office supplies
Dice game in alley
Used heroin
Noise complaint
Purchased prostitutes
Sold marijuana
Smuggle marijuana
Illegal welfare checks
Arson with 100k damage
Fatal reckless driving
Factory pollutes city water
Sexual assault
Fatal intentional injury
Fatal spouse stab
Fatal robbery
Fatal Assault of child
Factory fatally pollutes water
Fatal sexual assault
Bomb with injury

The final, modified version of the transgression severity scale included the following items:

Stole $100 from store
Stole $10 from concession stand
Blackface for Halloween
Ran away as teen
Stole and sold bike
Drunk in public at 16
Drunk and disorderly over 21
Carry illegal knife
cheated on tax for $500
Drunk and disorderly charge
Cheated on tax for1k

Reckless speeding
Stole $500 from store
Teen assaults father
Embezzled $300 from employer
Sexted coworkers
Fired rifle without permit
Sold cocaine
Cheated on taxes
Hosted illegal gambling
Sold without liquor license
illegal loan rate
Bought stolen property
Physical altercation with stranger
Public exposure
Stole 1k from store
Sex with minor as adult
Arson for insurance money
Drunk Driving
Sold porn to minor
Lied under oath
Public official embezzles 1k
Accused of sexual assault
Doctor cheated on insurance
Paid for crime
Teen assaults mother
Doctor gains 10k from insurance fraud
Paid witness for testimony
Judge receives bribe
Gunpoint robbery of 1k
Legislature takes bribe
Entice minor
Narcotics ring
Legislature takes 10k bribe
Physical assault of child
Selling contaminated project

Results using the modified transgression severity scale

Below are the results written with the modified Transgression severity scale (TSS). As observed, the same pattern of results emerged when using the revised TSS. All moderators maintained the same effect. Thus, we can be even more confident that our original results were not a by-product of differences in perceived transgression severity between liberals and conservatives. However, the specific values of severity thresholds did differ from the original model with the non-modified TSS. These differences in thresholds are expected, as we modified the scale that the original values were calculated from.

Modified Results:

To create the initial model, voter choice (vote for ingroup or outgroup) was regressed on identity strength, the random intercept of participant, and the interaction between transgression severity and political identity. To create the complete model, the random slope of transgression severity was added to the initial model. A likelihood ratio test comparing parameters and chi-square values revealed that the complete model fit the data significantly better than the initial model, $x^2(2)= 1158.3$, $p < .001$. Thus, the complete model was used for all further analyses. Transgression severity was grand mean centered so that intercepts and interaction terms were interpretable. Therefore, all slopes should be interpreted at the mean level of transgression severity ($M = 2.15$). Political party was a dichotomous variable, Republican or Democrat, and therefore was not centered. In the model, Republicans were coded as 0, and Democrats were coded as 1.

Relationship between transgression severity and voter choice; lines in the sand,

We investigated whether people are increasingly likely to vote for the outgroup candidate as transgression severity increases, and whether identity strength and political group membership moderate this relationship. As predicted, when controlling for identity strength, group membership, and the interaction between group membership and transgression severity, increased transgression severity decreased the likelihood a person would continue to vote for the transgressive ingroup candidate, $b = 1.82$, $z = 15.00$, $p < .001$, OR = 6.12 (95% CI: 4.38, 8.65)). Further, the random intercept of participant explained 4.76% ($SD = 2.11$) of variance, meaning some people switched their vote for the outgroup for

relatively minor transgressions, and some people voted for their ingroup candidate even for very severe transgressions. The random slope of transgression severity explained 2.04% (*SD* = 1.43), indicating a small degree of variance in the model is explained by differences in voter consistency in the relationship between severity and support of the ingroup candidate. Thus, some people stopped voting for the candidate once a specific threshold of severity was reached, while others continued to occasionally vote for the ingroup candidate even for highly severe transgressions.

When examining severity thresholds, people tended to consistently vote for the ingroup until a TSS of approximately 1.00, which corresponds to transgression such as the candidate "stole merchandise worth $100 from a department store" (TSS = .98), and the candidate "dressed up in blackface for a Halloween costume when they were in college" (TSS = 1.13). See Figure. 1. The model begins to asymptote at TSS = 3.00 (differing from the original TSS = 4), indicating that participants have an almost 100% chance of voting for the outgroup when they learn the candidate had been involved in a "narcotics ring," and "enticed minors into their car" for unethical purposes. However, 42 participants actually voted for the ingroup candidate across the whole scale of severity. Although the majority of participants did not display such tendencies, there is evidence that a fraction of participants would vote for the ingroup candidate regardless of transgression.

Figure 1b

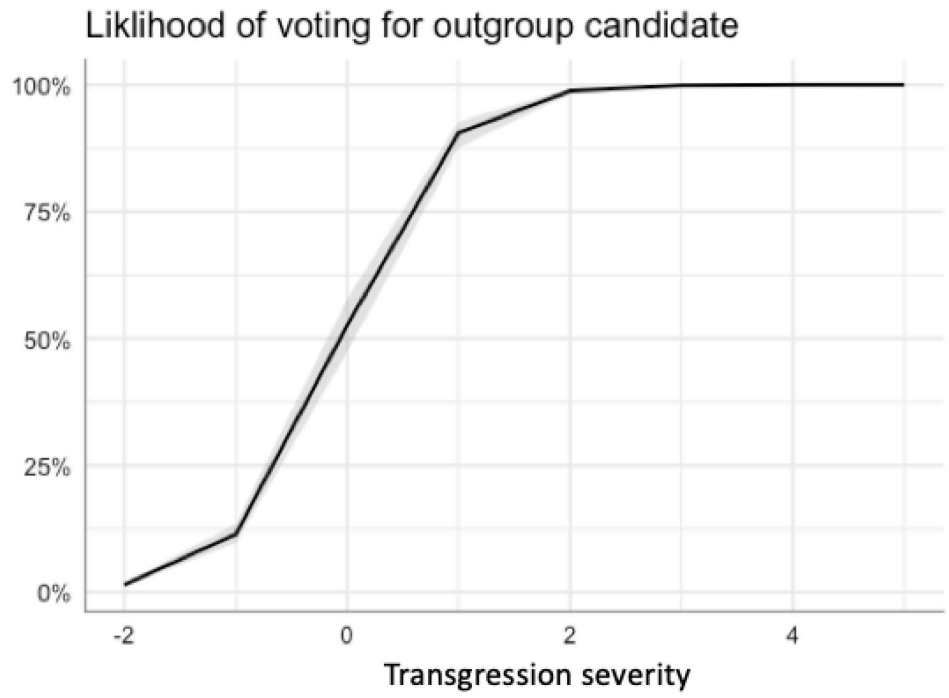


Fig. 1b. Relationship between transgression severity (increasing left to right) and percent likelihood of voting for outgroup political candidate. Error bars represent confidence intervals.

Relationship with moderators.

We predicted that stronger ideological identity would increase the likelihood that people would continue to vote for highly transgressive candidates. When controlling for group membership and the interaction between group membership and transgression severity, increases in ideological identity strength increased the likelihood that a voter would support a highly severe candidate, supporting predictions, b = -.07, z = -6.97, p < .001, OR = .93 (95% CI: .91 - .96). Thus, people with stronger ideological identities were more likely to vote for the transgressive candidate than those with weaker identities.

We also predicted an interaction between political group membership and transgression severity, such that for increasingly severe transgressions, Republicans would be more likely to vote for the ingroup candidate than Democrats. Democrats would be more likely to abandon ingroup candidates and vote for

the outgroup when presented with more severe transgressions. Supporting predictions, the interaction between political party and transgression severity on voter choice was significant, $b = .53$, $z = 3.47$, $p < .001$, $OR = 1.69$ (95% CI: 1.05 – 2.47) (See Figure 2b). The main effect of political party was not quite significant, (b = .38, z = 1.83, p = .068, OR = 1.39, (95% CI: 1.05 – 2.47). Thus, at the mean level of transgression severity, (2.15), there is a no significant difference between Republicans and Democrats. A visual inspection of the graph, along with the significant interaction slope, indicates that as transgression severity increases, differences between Democrats and Republicans start to increase, such that Republicans are more likely to remain loyal to the ingroup for more severe transgressions than Democrats.

Figure 2b

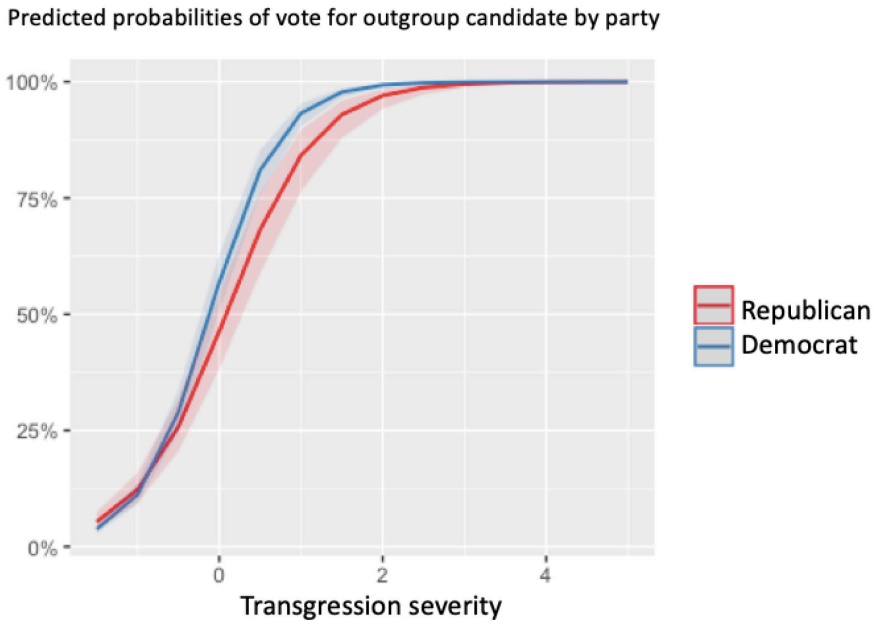


Fig. 2b. Interaction between transgression severity (increasing left to right) and political party on the percent likelihood of voting for outgroup political candidate. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Although the mean TSS score of the modified scale (2.15) is close to the mean of the original TSS (2.25), many higher severity items were removed in the modified scale. Only one high severity item still remains, (Fatal Bomb, TSS = 6.83) and this item is pulling the average significantly higher than the median score (TSS = 1.86). Because many higher-severity items were removed, as well as a few lower-severity items, the asymptote occurs earlier for both Democrats and Republicans. Thus, the average TSS actually provides information on the difference between Democrats and Republicans at the asymptote. Because both groups are nearing their asymptote, differences in likelihood to vote for the candidate are small.

Therefore, we examined the point where ideological differences between Republicans and Democrats begin to appear, and thus centered Transgression severity at TSS = .3. Supporting hypothesis 2, the slope of political party was significant, such that Democrats were more likely to vote for the outgroup than Republicans when the ingroup candidate paid a witness to give false testimony at a criminal trial (= -.60, z = -2.27, p = .023). Different from the original findings, after a TSS = .5 (= -.59, z = -2.04, p = .042), Republicans and Democrats appear to no longer significantly differ, TSS = .06 (= -.44, z = -1.89, p = .058). Although Republicans tend to vote for transgressive candidates longer than Democrats, this difference occurs at a more limited range of the severity scale with the revised items.

Exploratory Analyses

Although not directly hypothesized, we explored the three-way interaction between transgression severity, political party, and ideological identity strength. The three-way interaction was significant (= .05., z =3.08, p = .002 , OR = 1.06 (95% CI: 1.03 – 1.11), as well as the two-way interaction between identity strength and transgression severity (= -.05 , z = -3.80 , p < .001, OR = .94 (95% CI: .92 – .97). Follow-up interaction plots reveal that conservatives who are strongly identified are the most likely group to continue to vote for highly transgressive candidates (See Figure 3b).

Figure 3b

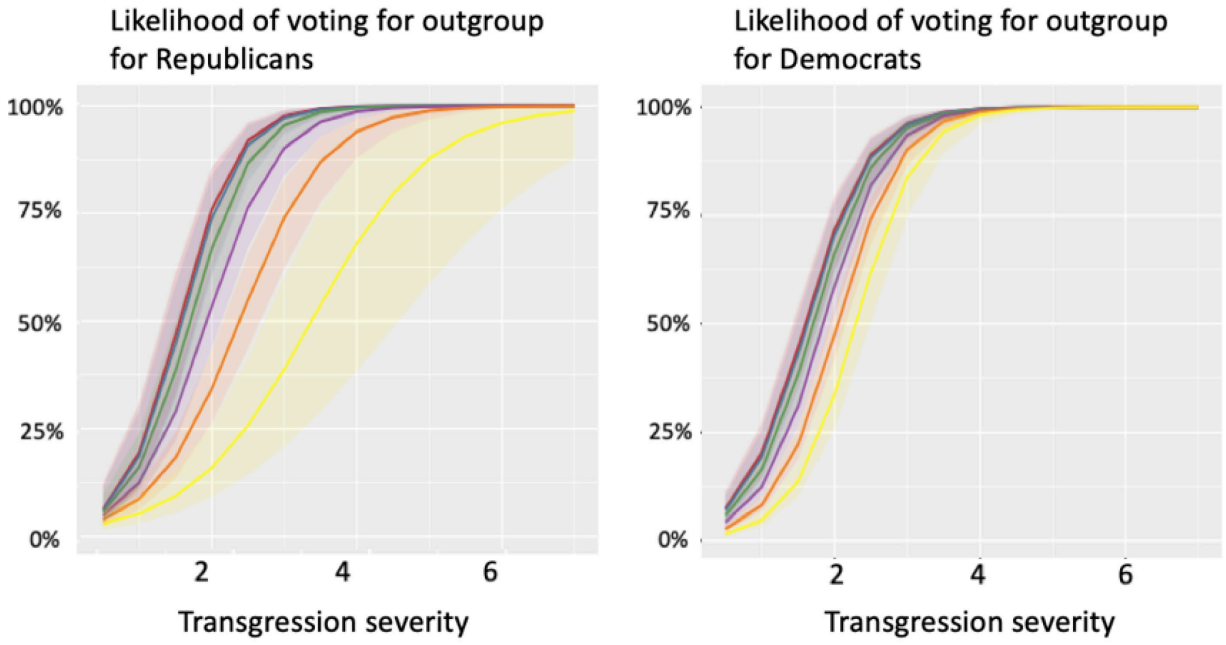


Fig. 3b. Interaction between transgression severity (increasing left to right) and political identity strength on and the percent likelihood of voting for outgroup political candidate by political party. Error bars represent confidence intervals.

Finding the correlation between original NCS and TSS Scale (current work)

Correlation between original NSCS selected items and the items from the current work, the TSS:

$r(54) = .51$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [.29 - .68].

Descriptive Statistics for the original selected items from the NSCS:

M (of ratio score) =14.70, *SD* = 15.38.08, median = 9.55, min = 0.08, max = 72.02

Descriptive Statistics for the TSS items (i.e., items that were taken from the NSCS).

M (of ratio score) = 9978.46, *SD* = 81654.08, median = 9.95, min = 0.31, max = 683366.2

Transgression	Raw TSS	Ratio TSS	Ratio NSCS	Difference between TSS and NSCS
assault_00	248.88	24.888		
auto_reck_19.5	1998.73	199.873	19.5	180.373
badoil_17.8	2642.9	264.29	17.8	246.49
beatchild_22.9	1860.34	186.034	22.9	163.134
bike_00	14.33	1.433		
black_00	13.45	1.345		
bomb_inj_30.5	29336.44	2933.644	30.5	2903.144
bomb.71	6833665	683366.5	72.1	683294.4
bribe_10k_16.9	967.8	96.78	16.9	79.88
bribe_13.9	785.61	78.561	13.9	64.661
cheat_00	29.51	2.951		
cheat_4.8	75.34	7.534	4.5	3.034
cheats_13.5	368.89	36.889	13.5	23.389
child_beat_47.8	22144.04	2214.404	47.8	2166.604
cocaine_00	72.61	7.261		
dance_00	3.23	0.323		
dice_0.5	7.68	0.768	0.5	0.268

dr_cheat_14.1	254.25	25.425	14.1	11.325
drnkpub_00	25.61	2.561	0.8	1.761
drnkpubm_00	33.23	3.323		
drugs_8.5	27.47	2.747	8.5	-5.753
drunk_1.7	19.46	1.946	1.7	0.246
drunkdrv_00	202.51	20.251		
embezzle_00	47.83	4.783		
entice_25.2	880.16	88.016	25.2	62.816
expose_4.7	108.71	10.871		
factory20_39.1	26209.98	2620.998	39.1	2581.898
fightdad_00	47.23	4.723	7.9	-3.177
fightstranger_00	90.27	9.027	8.5	0.527
fire_00	154.39	15.439		
fire_build_24.9	733.72	73.372	24.9	48.472
gamble_3.5	80.79	8.079	3.5	4.579
gunpoint_21.0	683.69	68.369	21	47.369
gunrob_43.2	12165.79	1216.579	43.2	1173.379
heroin_00	13.84	1.384	6.5	-5.116
hitmom_15.9	322.77	32.277	15.9	16.377
hooky_0.2	5.54	0.554	0.2	0.354
int_inj_35.6	5618.68	561.868	35.6	526.268
jd_bribe_15.7	579.17	57.917	15.7	42.217
knife_2.4	25.47	2.547	2.4	0.147
launder_9.4	241.57	24.157	9.4	14.757
lies_11.4	222.77	22.277	11.4	10.877
liquor_5.5	83.09	8.309	5.5	2.809
loan_5.3	83.82	8.382	5.3	3.082
loud_1.1	14.8	1.48	1.1	0.38
marij_1.4	6.73	0.673	1.4	-0.727
marijuse_1.3	3.13	0.313	1.3	-0.987
narc_ring_33.8	879.07	87.907	33.8	54.107
no_permit_2.1	55.79	5.579	2.1	3.479
office10_00	7.62	0.762		
Paid_crime_21.7	287.43	28.743	21.7	7.043
paywit_12.2	565.06	56.506	12.2	44.306
pollute_13.0	2708.08	270.808	13	257.808
porn_5.7	214.31	21.431	5.7	15.731
prost_00	19.63	1.963	1.6	0.363
rape_52.8	26560.6	2656.06	52.8	2603.26

rape_noinj_25.8	3636.06	363.606	25.8	337.806
runsaway_.08	513.57	51.357	0.08	51.277
sex_1.6	134.64	13.464	1.6	11.864
sext_00	51.36	5.136	1.9	3.236
smuggle_10.5	41.94	4.194	10.5	-6.306
speed_00	38.07	3.807		
stab_39.2	5610.09	561.009	39.2	521.809
steal_9.7	122.17	12.217	9.7	2.517
steal500_00	39.02	3.902		
stole_100	9.47	0.947	3.6	-2.653
stole10_00	10.35	1.035	3.1	-2.065
stolen_5.1	89.49	8.949	5.1	3.849
tax_00	37.36	3.736	6.2	-2.464
welfare_8.3	70.87	7.087	8.3	-1.213

The items added to the TSS that were altered or not in the original NSCS:

1. **Steal500_00** (When in college, they stole $500 dollars worth of the merchandise on display at a department store.)
2. **Speed_00** (They got a 500 dollar speeding ticket for driving recklessly.)
3. **Office10_00** (They stole $10 worth of office supplies from their place of work.)
4. **fire_00** (They intentionally set fire to an old building they owned to collect insurance money.)
5. **expose_4.7** (They exposed themselves in public.)
6. **embezzle_00** (They embezzled $300 from their employer)
7. **drunkdrv_00** (They were arrested for driving an automobile under the influence of alcohol.)
8. **drnkpubm_00** (When they were over the age of 21, they were arrested multiple times for being drunk and disorderly in public.)
9. **dance_00** (When they were in college, they worked as a dancer at a Gentleman's club.)
10. **cocaine_00** (In college, a person sold cocaine to others for resale.)
11. **cheat_00** (They cheated on their federal income tax return and avoided paying 500 dollars in taxes.)

12. **black_00** (They dressed up in blackface for a Halloween costume when they were in college.)
13. **bike_00** (In high school, they stole a locked bike and sold it.)
14. **assault_00** (They were accused of sexual assault in college.)

Data and visualizations exploring the between-person variability in the relationship between voter support and transgression severity

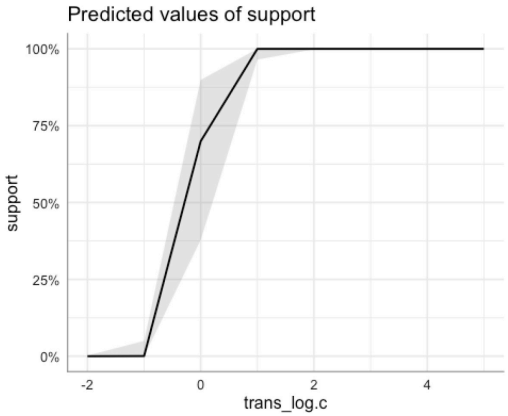
First, we explored the between-person variability in voter sensitivity. In this case, sensitivity represents voter consistency. The greater the slope, the greater the sensitivity. Highly sensitive voters consistently vote for the ingroup candidate until a severity threshold is reached. After this threshold is crossed, sensitive voters consistently vote for the outgroup candidate for the remaining transgressions. The greater the sensitivity, the stronger the effect of transgression severity on voter choice.

In order to investigate variations in voter sensitivity, we identified the most sensitive and least sensitive voters. To do this, we created a new data set in which each participant was a row (496 participants), and each transgression was a column (70 columns). Participants scored either a 0 (voted for ingroup) or a 1 (voted for outgroup) in each column. Next, we created a fake participant with "perfect" data, in which the scores increased steadily and linearly from 0 to 1, with each item increasing by 0.01449275 (i.e,. 1/70). This represents a perfect linear effect of transgression severity on the likelihood to vote for the outgroup. The highest correlation between the individual voter and the "perfect" participant should represent the most consistent voter, and the voter that displays the strongest effect of transgression severity.

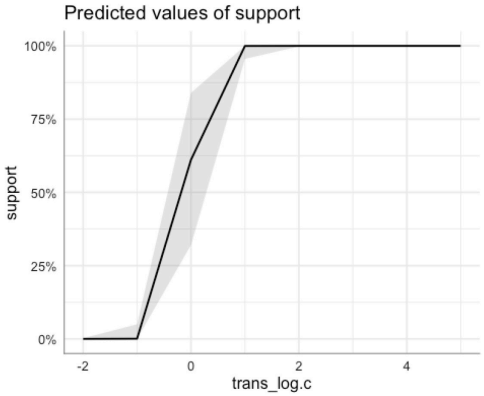
After creating the perfect comparison data, we ran the correlation between each participant's performance on the TSS (i.e., each participant's row), and the "perfect voter." We were able to identify the most sensitive voter, who voted almost uniformly for the ingroup until a threshold was reached. We were also able to identify the least sensitive voter, who seemingly voted for the ingroup and outgroup candidate randomly across the scale. Next, we ran the intercept only model (i.e., support regressed on transgression severity) for the most sensitive and least sensitive voter individually in order to calculate the slope and intercept of transgression severity for these participants.

After identifying the most and least sensitive voters, as well as voters at the 25th and 75th percentiles, we calculated these voters' intercepts and slopes on the transgression severity scale. The output and plot for the least sensitive voters, most sensitive voters, and voters at the 25th and 75th percentiles are reported below.

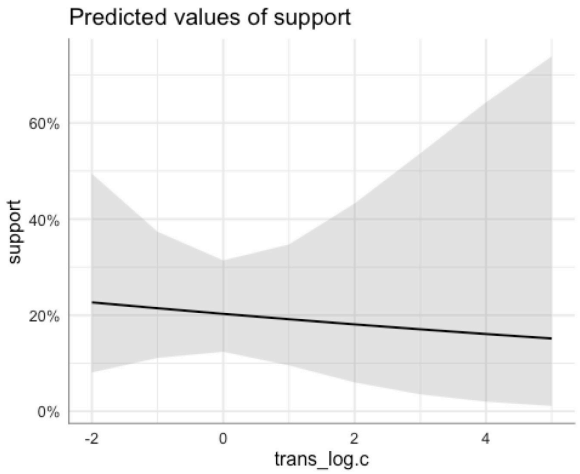
1. The most sensitive voter
    a. Correlation with comparison data: .84
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = .84, *SE* = .68, *p* = .217
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = 8.30, *SE* = 2.57, *p* = .002
    d. AIC: 23.33



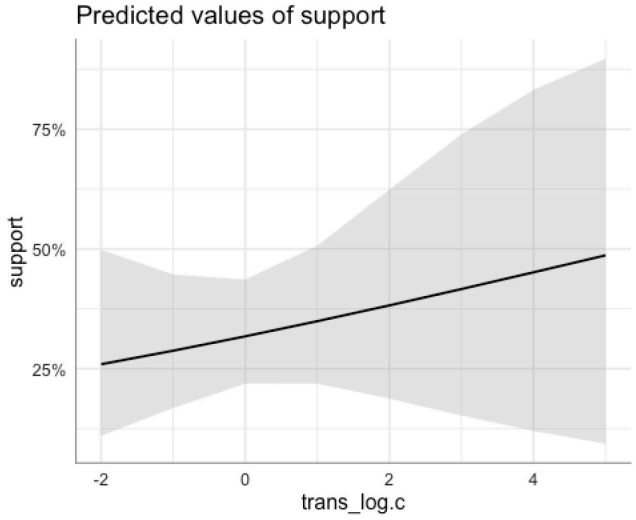
2. The second most sensitive voter
    a. Correlation with comparison data: .84
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = .45, *SE* = .61, *p* = .462
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = 7.85, *SE* = 2.40, *p* = .001
    d. AIC: 24.04



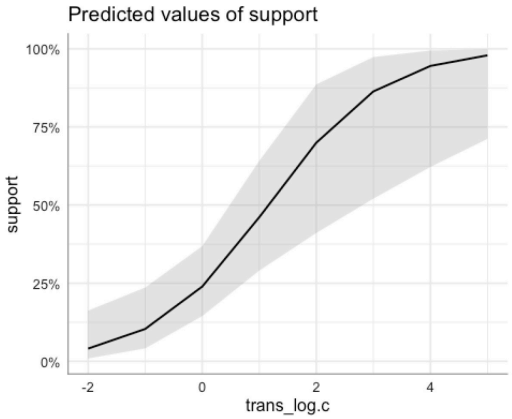
3. Least sensitive voter
    a. Correlation with comparison data: -.009
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = --1.37, *SE* = .30, *p* = <.001
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = -.07, *SE* = .27, *p* = .796
    d. AIC: 73.538



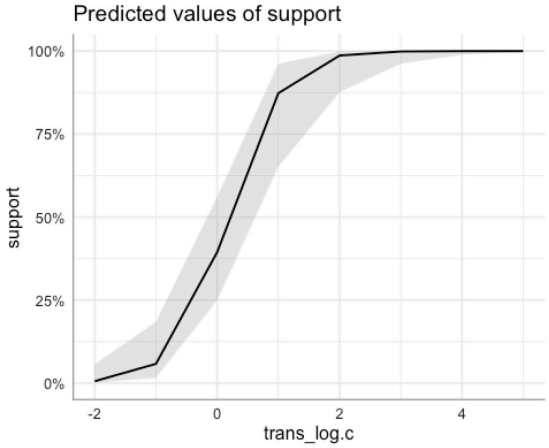
4. Second sensitive voter
    a. Correlation with comparison data: .01
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = -.77, *SE* = .26, *p* = .003
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = .14, *SE* = .22, *p* = .525
    d. AIC: 89.99



5. 25 percentile most sensitive voter
    a. Correlation with comparison data: .37
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = -.1.16, *SE* = .32, *p* < .001.
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = 1.00, *SE* = .31, *p* = .001
    d. AIC: 71.18

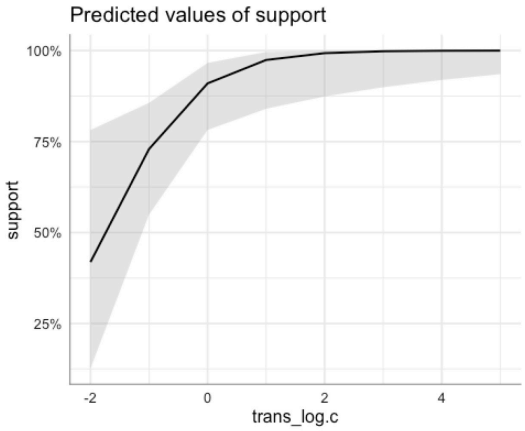


6. 75% percentile most sensitive voter
    a. Correlation with comparison data: .68
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = -.43, *SE* = .34, *p* = .211
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = 2.36, *SE* = .57, *p* < .001
    d. AIC: 57.34

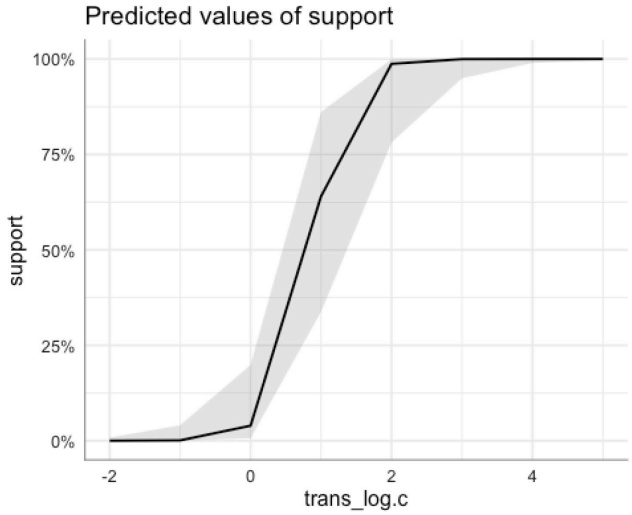


7. Voter with very low severity threshold
    a. Correlation with perfect data: .32
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = 2.32, *SE* = .53, *p* < .001
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = 1.32, *SE* = .56, *p* =.018
    d. AIC: 52.61

R_2Vn1knAppi9sRep

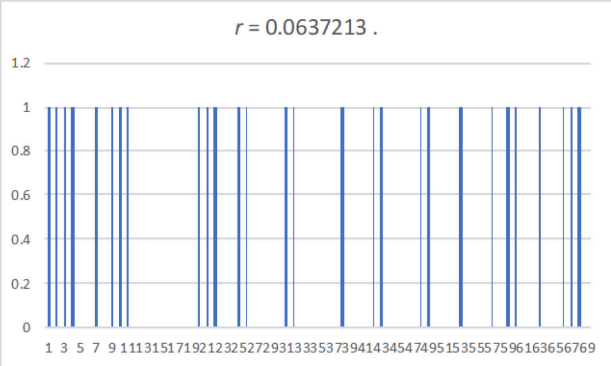


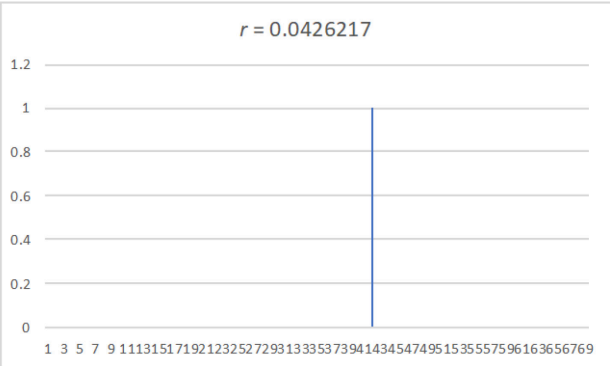
1. Voter with very high severity threshold
    a. Correlation with perfect data: .67
    b. Intercept for transgression severity scale: b = -3.19, *SE* = .92, $p < .001$
    c. Slope for transgression severity scale: b = 3.77, *SE* = 1.11, $p < .001$
    d. AIC: 28.24

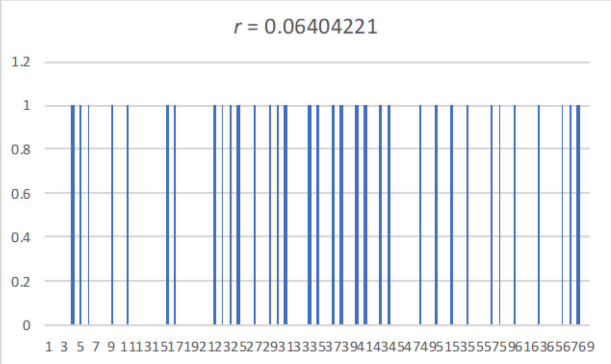


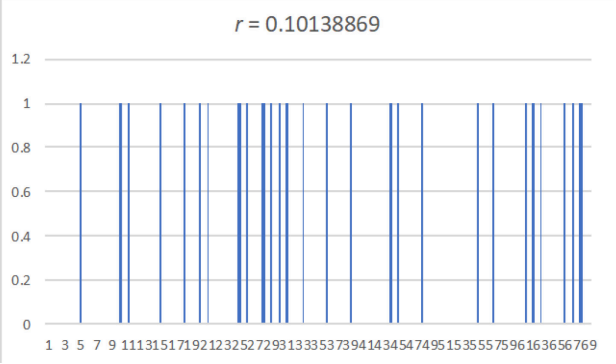
Plots of the randomly selected 45 participants

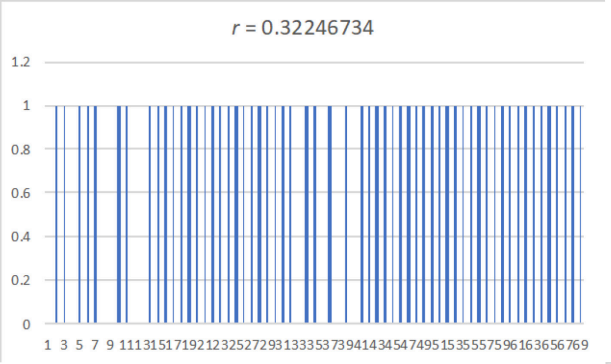
The plots below display individual participants, and their voting choices across all 70 transgressions. Voter choice is on the Y axis (0 - 1) and the transgression severity items, increasing in severity from left to right, are on the X axis. A zero (no bar) represents a vote for the ingroup, a 1 (blue bar present) represents a vote for the outgroup.

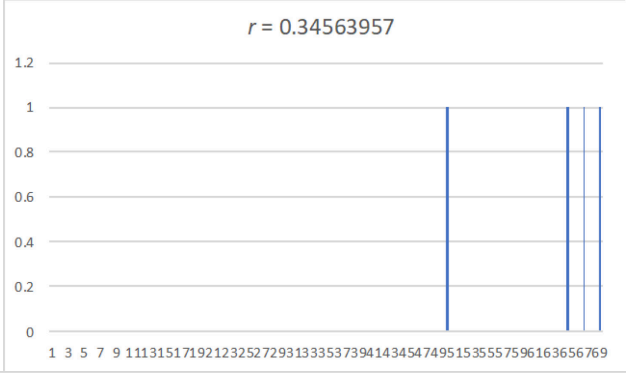


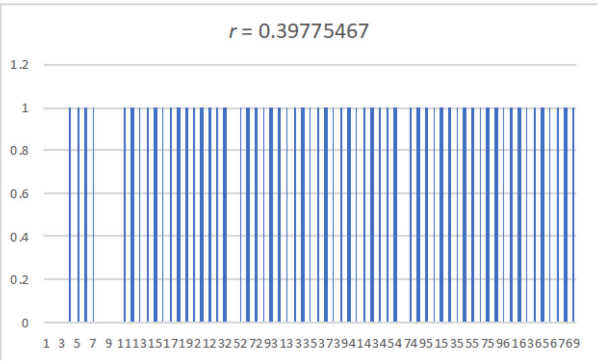


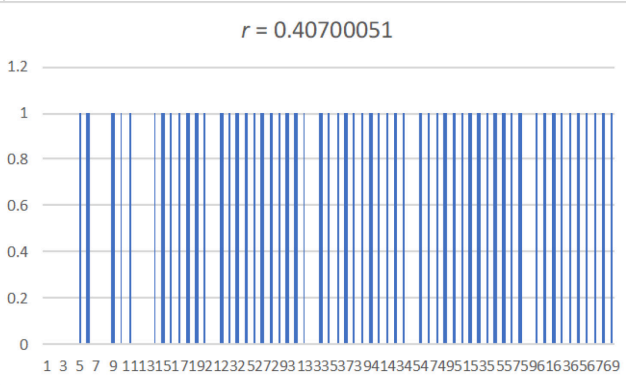


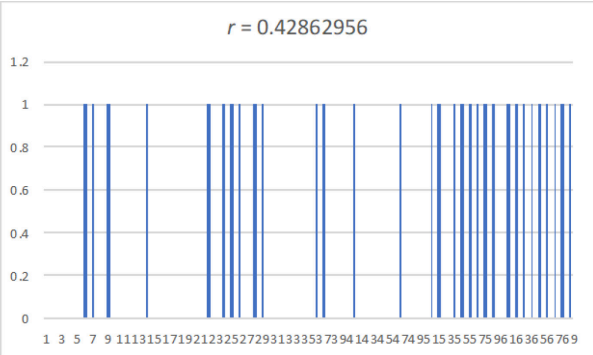








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0.4
0.2
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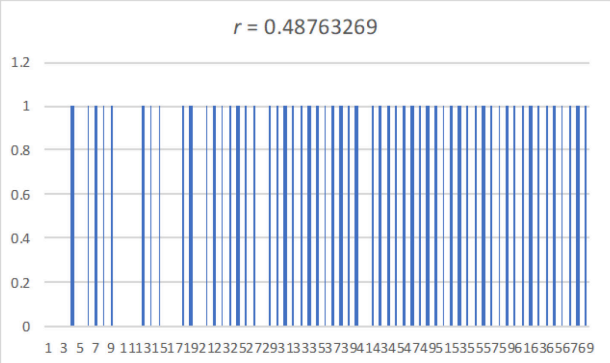
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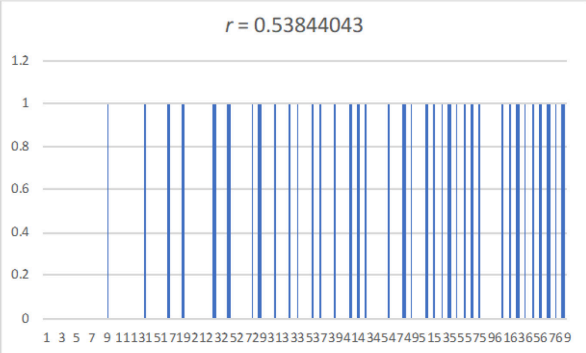
0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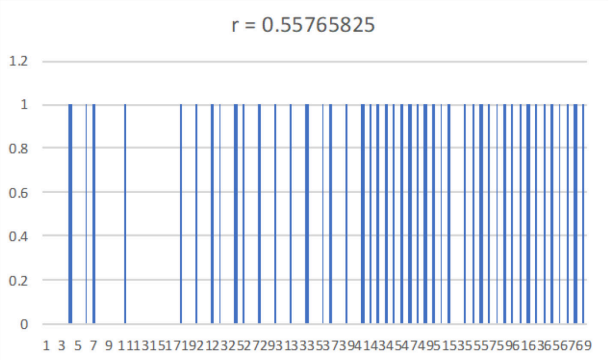
0.6
0.4
0.2
0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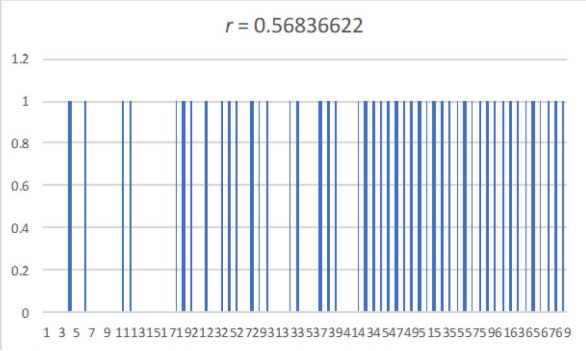
0.4
0.2
0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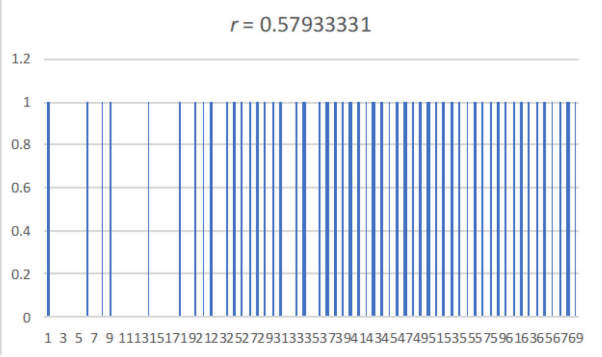
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0.4
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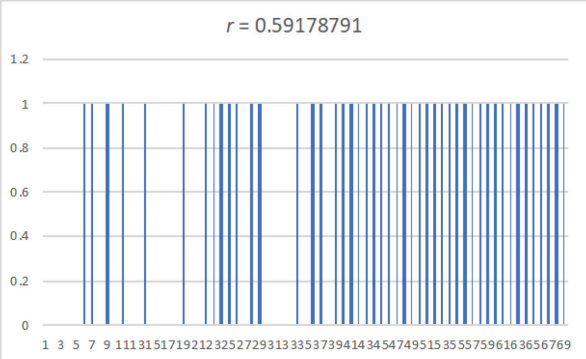
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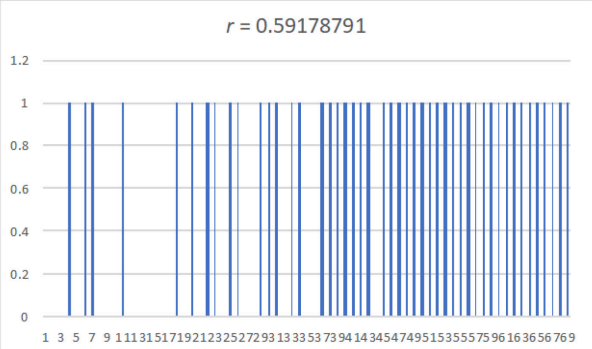
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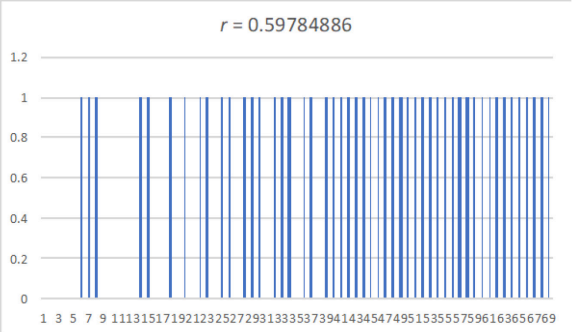
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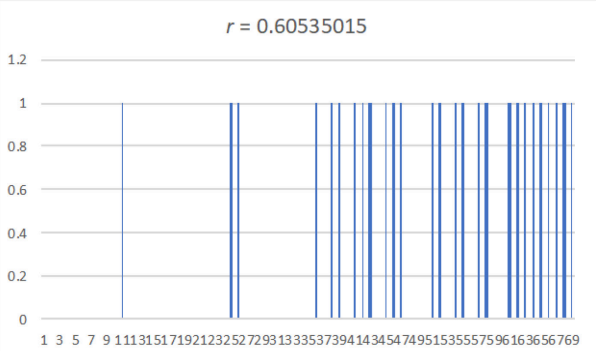
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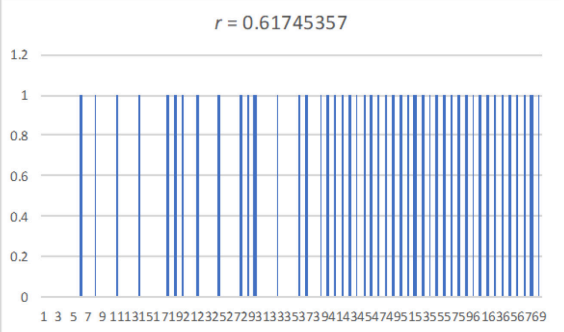
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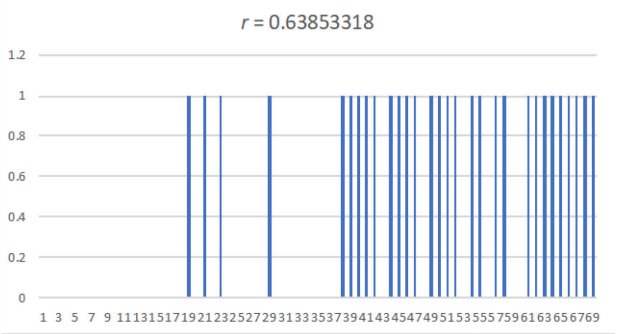
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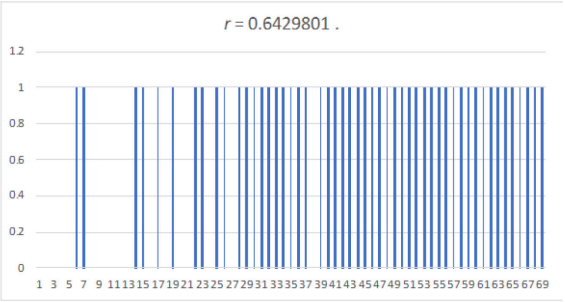
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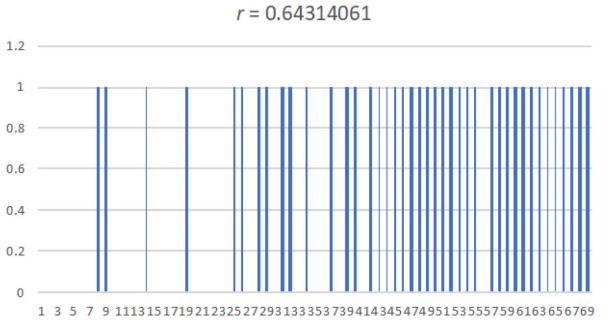
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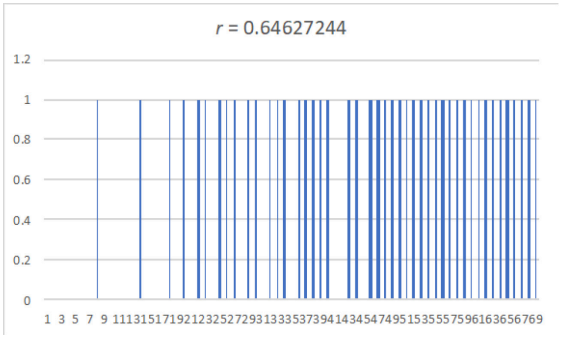
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0.6
0.4
0.2
0
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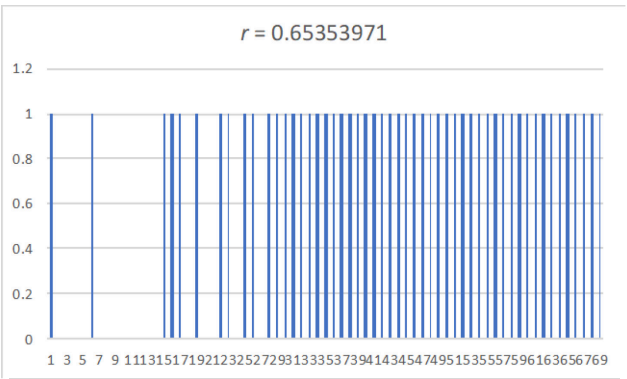
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0.6
0.4
0.2
0
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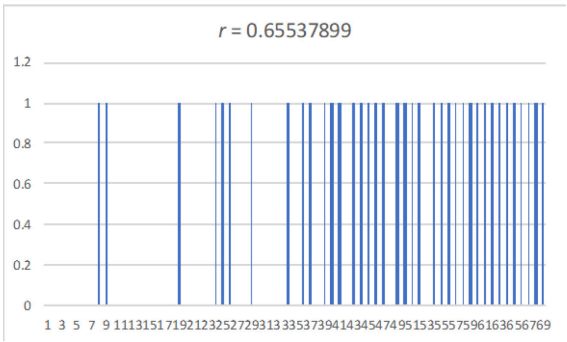
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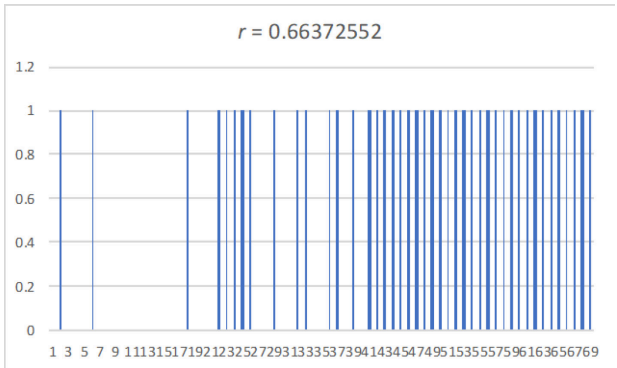
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.66372552
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
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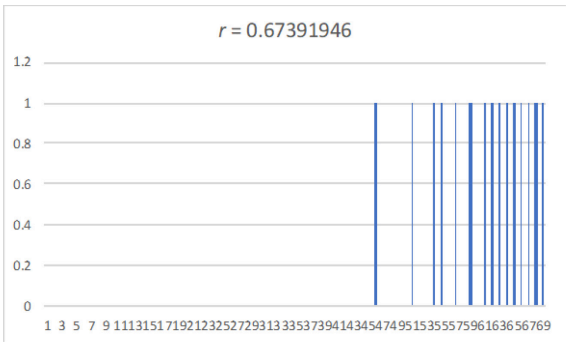
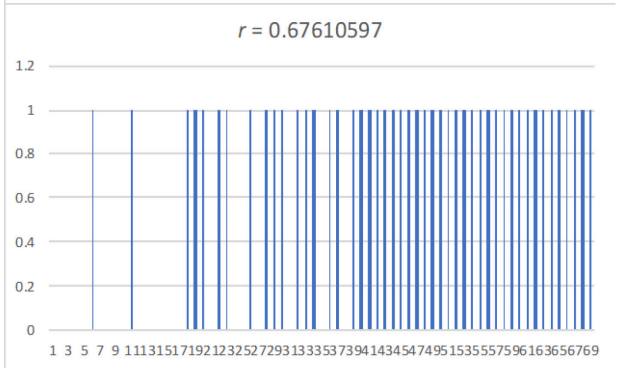

r = 0.67391946
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.67610597
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
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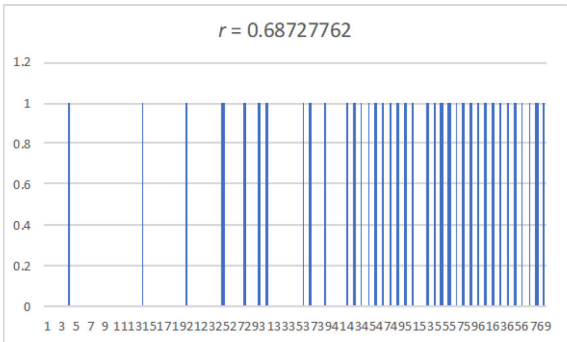
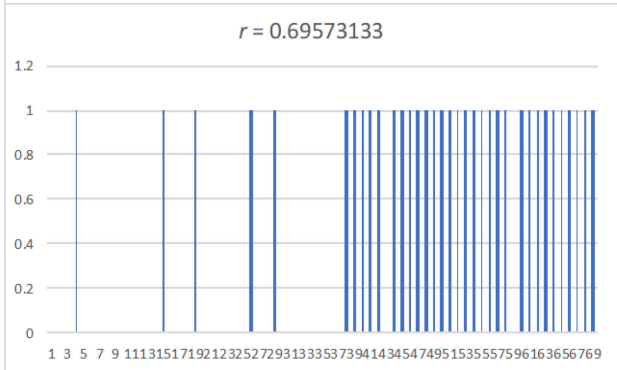
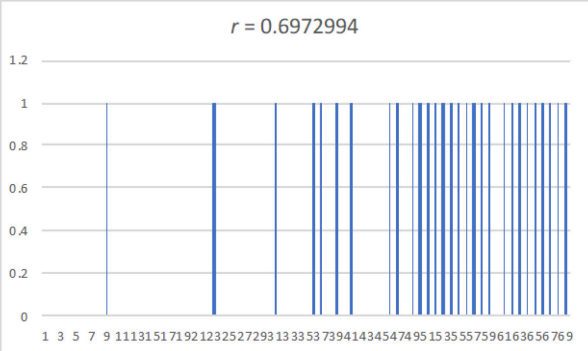
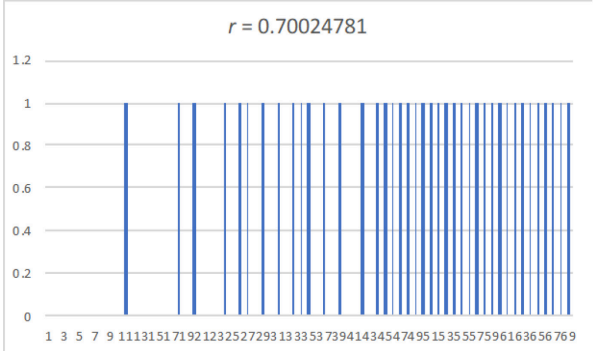
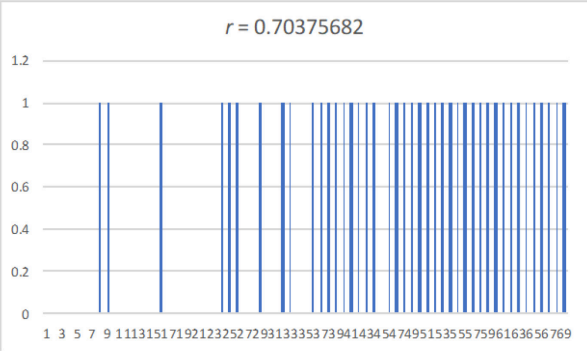
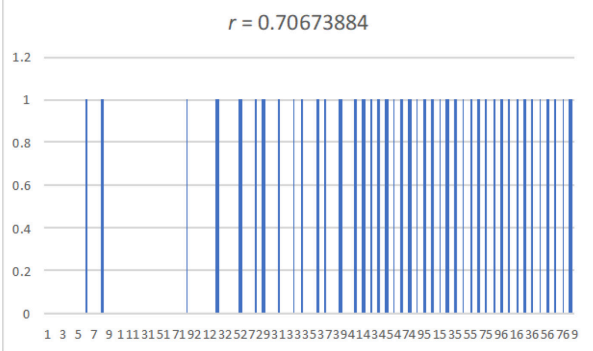

r = 0.68727762
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9

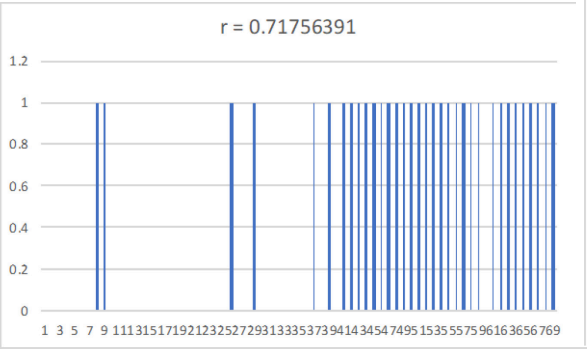

r = 0.69573133
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9

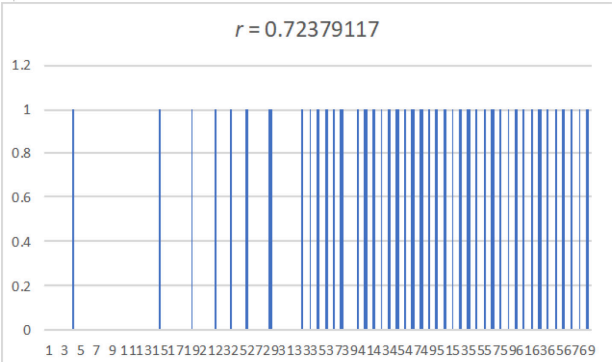

r = 0.6972994

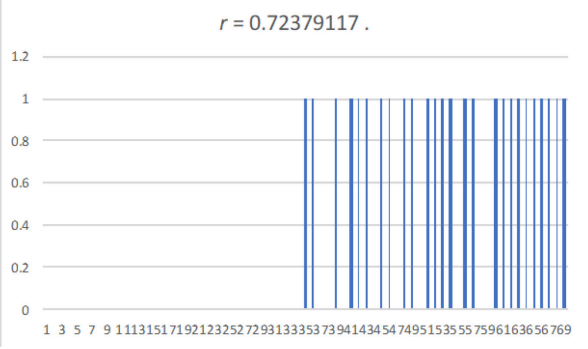

r = 0.70024781

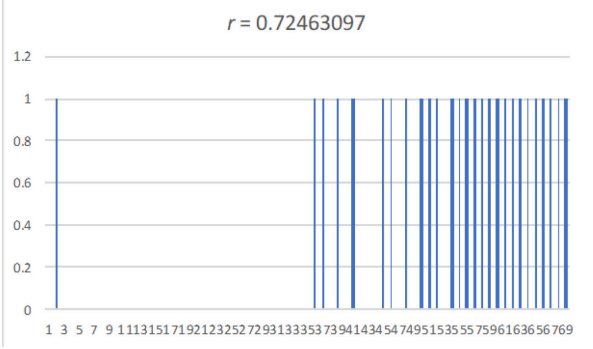

r = 0.70375682

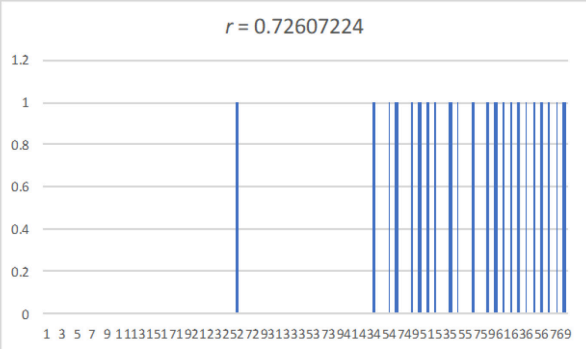

r = 0.70673884

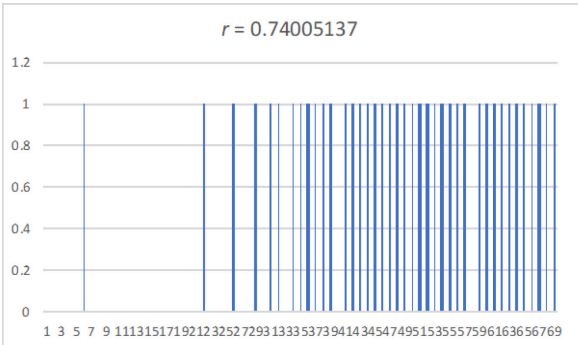

r = 0.71756391

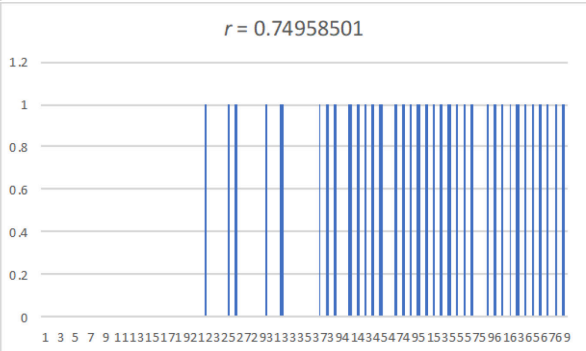

r = 0.72379117

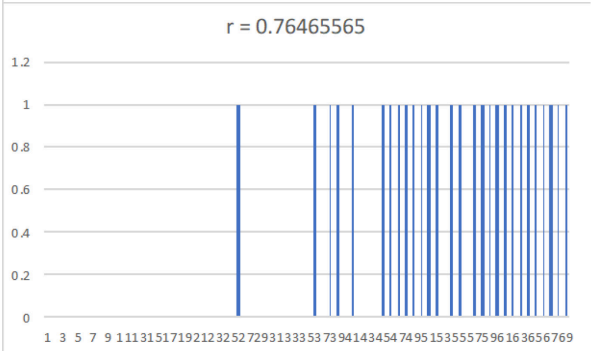

r = 0.72379117 .

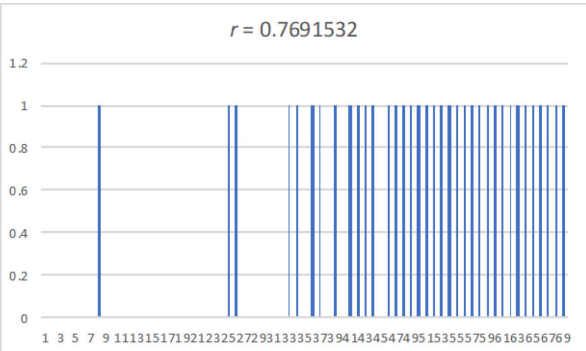

r = 0.72463097

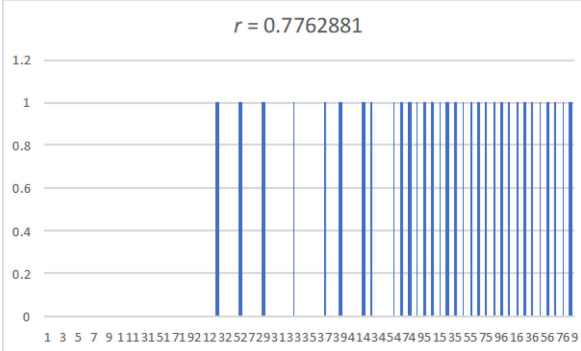

r = 0.72607224
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9

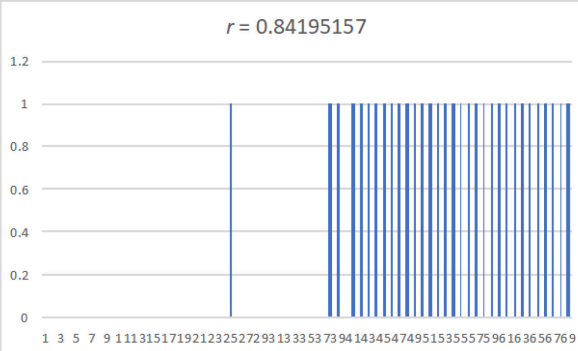

r = 0.74005137
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.74958501
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.76465565
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.7691532
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.7762881
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9


r = 0.84195157
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 3 5 7 9 11131517192123252729313335373941434547495153555759616365676 9