Online Appendix:

"Dynamics of Respect: Evidence From two Different National and Political Contexts"

Study 1

To complete the analytical picture, we also used an alternative way of analysing our longitudinal data. For this analysis, we specified a multilevel model, with the measures at the time points (Time 1 and Time 2) at level 1 ("within-person level"), and individuals at level 2 ("between-person level"). We employed group-mean centring for our respect predictors (i.e., the predictors on the level of the time points were centred by the respective means of each individual). The choice of this model fulfilled two purposes. Firstly, group centring effectuates that this model addresses a central concern that is underlying the rationale for fixed-effect models. That is, group-centring ensures that the (within-person centred) predictor cannot be correlated with the random intercept, so that the main concern of a (possibly neglected) correlation between random effects and predictors (the so-called "problem of endogeneity," which is also addressed by fixed-effects models) is circumvented (Hamaker & Muthén, in press). Secondly, multi-level models disentangle within-person effects from between-person effects, unlike conventional fixed-effects models (Hamaker & Muthén, in press). The group means were computed by averaging the respect predictors across the two time points.

At the between-person level, the effect of respect from homosexuals on respect for homosexuals was highly significant, $b = 0.585$, $SE = 0.065$, $\beta = 0.447$, $p < .001$, thus further corroborating H1. Respect from the conservative ingroup, however, did not show an effect on respect for homosexuals ($b = -0.060$, $SE = 0.080$, $\beta = -0.047$, $p = .456$). There was neither an effect of respect from society as a whole on respect for homosexuals, $b = -0.072$, $SE = 0.099$, $\beta = -0.050$, $p = .468$.

Study 2

As in Study 1, we also used an alternative way of analysing our longitudinal data. We specified a multilevel model analogously to that for Study 1. That is, we specified a model with the repeated measures at Time 1 and Time 2 time points at level 1 ("within-person level"), and individuals at level 2 ("between-

person level"). We employed within-person centring for our respect predictors, following the recommendation of Hamaker and Muthén (in press). On the between-level, which is similar to the average of the cross-sectional effects, the effect of respect from society as a whole on respect for AfD supporters was not significant, $b = 0.146$, $SE = 0.132$, $\beta = 0.084$, $p = .267$. However, respect from the ingroup again decreased respect for AfD supporters, $b = -0.070$, $SE = 0.112$, $\beta = -0.044$, $p = .531$, whereas respect from AfD supporters increased it, $b = 0.683$, $SE = 0.147$, $\beta = 0.395$, $p < .001$.