

## Supplementary Materials

### Study 2

#### Immoral Person item.

“How immoral is [this person]?”, answered on a 7-point scale, ranging from 1 (not at all) to 7 (extremely).

#### Immoral Person Analyses.

##### *Correlations*

	Responsibility	Punishment	Blame	Agency	Consequences
<b>Immoral Person – American</b> <i>M</i> = 4.01 (.92)	.35*** [.19, .60]	.57*** [.45, .80]	.57*** [.43, .77]	.29*** [.09, .39]	-.03 [-.37, .27]
<b>Immoral Person – Chinese</b> <i>M</i> = 3.65 (.88)	.29*** [.18, .56]	.73*** [.61, .83]	.74*** [.62, .83]	.04 [-.12, .20]	.27*** [.17, .63]

##### *Multiple Regression*

	Immoral Person Judgment
Culture	<i>b</i> = -.29, <i>SE</i> = .11, <i>p</i> = .011 CI[-.52,-.07]
Agency	<i>b</i> = .24, <i>SE</i> = .08, <i>p</i> = .002 CI[.09,.39]
Culture x Agency	<i>b</i> = -.25, <i>SE</i> = .11, <i>p</i> = .024 CI[-.47,-.03]
Agency Simple Slopes China	<i>b</i> = -.01, <i>SE</i> = .08, <i>p</i> = .887 CI[-.17,.15]

Agency Simple Slopes US	$b = .24$ , $SE = .08$ , $p = .002$	CI[.08,.40]
Consequences	$b = -.05$ , $SE = .09$ , $p = .613$	CI[-.22,.13]
Culture x Consequences	$b = .28$ , $SE = .11$ , $p = .014$	CI[.06,.51]
Consequences Simple Slopes China	$b = .24$ , $SE = .07$ , $p < .001$	CI[.10,.38]
Consequences Simple Slopes US	$b = -.05$ , $SE = .09$ , $p = .615$	CI[-.23,.13]

### Full Factorial Analyses

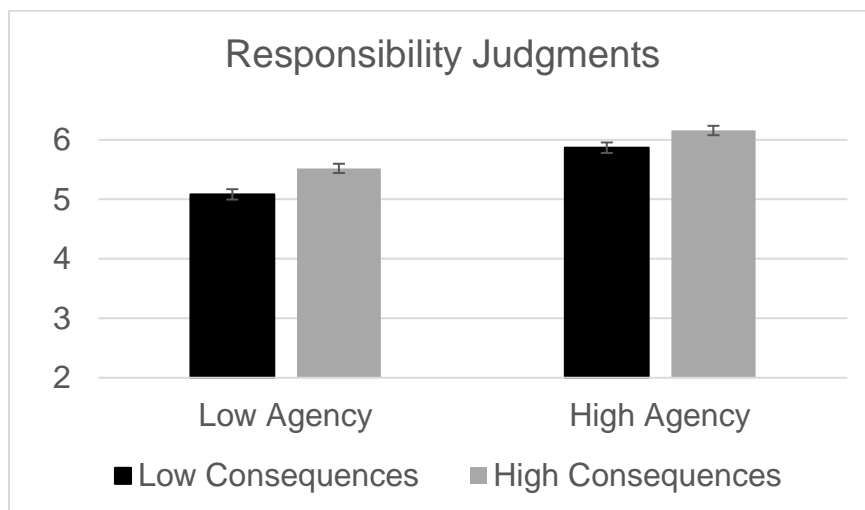
	Responsibility			Punishment			Blame		
	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>
Culture	.37***	.08	[.20,.53]	.21*	.11	[.00,.42]	.18	.11	[-.03,.38]
Agency	.39***	.06	[.27,.50]	.35***	.08	[.21,.50]	.39***	.08	[.25,.54]
Culture x Agency	-.18*	.08	[-.35,-.02]	-.37***	.11	[-.58,-.16]	-.42***	.11	[-.63,-.21]
Consequences	-.03	.07	[-.17,.10]	-.05	.09	[-.23,.12]	-.08	.09	[-.25,.09]
Culture x Consequences	.30***	.09	[.13,.47]	.35**	.11	[.13,.57]	.43***	.11	[.22,.65]
Agency x Consequences	.15*	.07	[.02,.28]	.00	.08	[-.16,.17]	.04	.08	[-.13,.20]
Culture x Agency x Consequences	-.19*	.08	[-.35,-.02]	-.07	.11	[-.28,.14]	-.15	.11	[-.36,.06]

### Study 3

#### Full Factorial Analyses

	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Punishment</b>
Culture	$F(1, 542) = 14.88$ $p < .001$ $d = .33$	$F(1, 542) = 59.27$ $p < .001$ $d = .66$
Agency Condition	$F(1, 542) = 63.14$ $p < .001$ $d = .68$	$F(1, 542) = 73.04$ $p < .001$ $d = .73$
Consequences Condition	$F(1, 542) = 36.99$ $p < .001$ $d = .52$	$F(1, 542) = 19.04$ $p < .001$ $d = .37$
Culture x Agency Condition	$F(1, 542) = 3.14$ $p = .077$ $d = .15$	$F(1, 542) = 18.60$ $p < .001$ $d = .37$
Culture x Consequences Condition	$F(1, 542) = 19.16$ $p < .001$ $d = .38$	$F(1, 542) = .11$ $p = .737$ $d = .03$
Agency Condition x Consequences Condition	$F(1, 542) = 10.12$ $p = .002$ $d = .27$	$F(1, 542) = .79$ $p = .375$ $d = .08$
Culture x Agency Condition x Consequences Condition	$F(1, 542) = 2.74$ $p = .098$ $d = .14$	$F(1, 542) = .69$ $p = .406$ $d = .07$

#### Agency x Consequences 2-way Interaction Predicting Responsibility Judgements



Error bars represent +1 and -1 standard errors of the mean

## Study 4

### Immoral Behavior Item.

“How immoral is [target]?”, answered on a scale from 1(not immoral at all) to 7(extremely immoral).

### Immoral Person Analyses

#### *Correlations*

	Responsibility	Punishment	Blame	Agency	Consequences	Social Harmony
<b>Immoral Person – American</b> <i>M</i> = 3.96 (1.10)	.49*** [.38, .59]	.67*** [.59, .74]	.62*** [.53, .70]	.41*** [.29, .52]	.14* [.00, .27]	.31*** [.18, .43]
<b>Immoral Person – Chinese</b> <i>M</i> = 3.94 (1.02)	.39*** [.27, .50]	.56*** [.46, .64]	.59*** [.50, .67]	.46*** [.35, .56]	.22*** [.09, .34]	.45*** [.34, .55]

#### *Multiple Regression*

	Immoral Person Judgment		
	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>
Culture	.30**	.10	[.10,.49]
Agency	.48***	.07	[.34,.63]
Culture x Agency	-.001	.10	[-.19,.19]
Consequences	.10	.07	[-.04,.23]
Culture x Consequences	.13	.09	[-.05,.31]

### Immoral Behavior Analyses

#### *Correlations*

	Responsibility	Punishment	Blame	Agency	Consequences	Social Harmony
<b>Immoral Behavior – American</b> <i>M</i> = 4.64 (1.10)	.47*** [.36, .57]	.58*** [.48, .67]	.60*** [.50, .68]	.32*** [.19, .44]	.43*** [.31, .54]	.53*** [.42, .62]
<b>Immoral Behavior – Chinese</b> <i>M</i> = 3.95 (1.02)	.42*** [.31, .52]	.49*** [.38, .58]	.46*** [.35, .56]	.28*** [.16, .40]	.51*** [.41, .60]	.51*** [.41, .60]

### *Multiple Regression*

	Immoral Behavior Judgment		
	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>
Culture	.57***	.09	[.40,.74]
Agency	.28***	.07	[.15,.41]
Culture x Agency	.02	.09	[-.15,.20]
Consequences	.38***	.06	[.26,.50]
Culture x Consequences	.15	.08	[-.01,.31]

### **Anger Consensus Item.**

“How much anger do you feel toward [person]?” answered on a scale from 1(none at all) to 7(a whole lot).

### **Anger Consensus Analyses**

#### *Correlations*

	Responsibility	Punishment	Blame	Agency	Consequences	Social Harmony
<b>Anger Consensus American</b> <i>M</i> = 4.44 (.86)	.31*** [.18, .43]	.41*** [.29, .52]	.40*** [.28, .51]	.29*** [.16, .41]	.37*** [.25, .48]	.41*** [.29, .52]
<b>Anger Consensus Chinese</b> <i>M</i> = 4.74 (.90)	.30*** [.18, .42]	.48*** [.37, .58]	.53*** [.43, .62]	.39*** [.27, .50]	.25*** [.12, .37]	.45*** [.34, .55]

### *Multiple Regression*

	<b>Angry Consensus</b>		
	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>
Culture	.47***	.08	[.31,.63]
Agency	.23***	.06	[.11,.35]
Culture x Agency	.13	.08	[-.03,.37]
Consequences	.29***	.06	[.18,.40]
Culture x Consequences	-.07	.08	[-.22,.09]

#### **Anger Consensus as a Mediator.**

We tested whether anger consensus might mediate the relationship between consequences and each of the dependent variables for the Chinese participants. We found the indirect effect of each of these mediations was significant: Responsibility .04, CI[.01, .12], Punishment .11, CI[.03, .24], Blame .13, CI[.04, .28].

To compare if anger consensus might mediate the relationship above and beyond the mediating role of social harmony disruption, we entered both anger consensus and social harmony disruption simultaneously as mediators. For responsibility, we found social harmony disruption's indirect effect was significant, .20 CI[.06, .36], while anger consensus's was not, .02 CI[-.01, .10]. For punishment, social harmony disruption's indirect effect was significant, .43 CI[.23, .63] and so was anger consensus's, .06 CI[.01, .19]. For blame, social harmony disruption's indirect effect was significant, .41 CI[.19, .65] and so was anger consensus's, .09 CI[.02, .23]. These results suggest that anger consensus also plays an important role in mediating the relationship between perceived consequences and accountability judgments for the Chinese.

## Full Factorial Analyses

### *First Model (with Consequences as a predictor)*

	Responsibility			Punishment			Blame		
	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>
Culture	.70***	.07	[.57,.84]	1.10***	.08	[.94,1.25]	.76***	.08	[.61,.91]
Agency	.56***	.05	[.45,.66]	.48***	.06	[.36,.60]	.64***	.06	[.52,.75]
Culture x Agency	-.41***	.07	[-.54,-.27]	-.26**	.08	[-.43,-.10]	-.39***	.08	[-.54,-.24]
Consequences	.11*	.05	[.01,.20]	.06	.06	[-.05,.17]	.03	.08	[-.07,.14]
Culture x Consequences	.34***	.07	[.06,.38]	.35***	.08	[.20,.50]	.35***	.07	[.20,.49]
Agency x Consequences	-.01	.05	[-.10,.09]	.11*	.05	[.01,.22]	.05	.06	[-.06,.15]
Culture x Agency x Consequences	-.10	.06	[-.22,.03]	-.31***	.07	[-.45,-.16]	-.24***	.07	[-.38,-.10]

### *Second Model (with social harmony disruption as a predictor)*

	Responsibility			Punishment			Blame		
	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.I.</i>
Culture	.56***	.07	[.41,.70]	.87***	.08	[.71,1.03]	.55***	.08	[.40,.70]
Agency	.56***	.05	[.46,.66]	.49***	.06	[.38,.60]	.63***	.05	[.53,.74]
Culture x Agency	-.44***	.08	[-.59,-.29]	-.31***	.08	[-.47,-.14]	-.42***	.08	[-.58,-.27]
Social Harmony Disruption	.06	.05	[-.03,.15]	.14***	.05	[.04,.23]	.11*	.05	[.01,.20]
Culture x Social Harmony Disruption	.45***	.07	[.31,.59]	.54***	.08	[.40,.69]	.55***	.07	[.02,.43]
Agency x Social Harmony Disruption	.05	.04	[-.03,.13]	.13**	.04	[.05,.22]	.07	.04	[-.01,.15]
Culture x Agency x Social Harmony Disruption	-.13*	.06	[-.25,.00]	-.28***	.07	[-.41,-.15]	-.21***	.07	[-.34,-.09]

## **General Discussion**

### **Meta-Analysis**

Following previous procedure for internal meta-analyses (Goh, Hall, & Rosenthal, 2016), we summarized results from each of the studies. Due to similarity in research design (except for Study 3) and the use of identical instruments, the fixed-effects approach (Borenstein, Hedges, Higgins, & Rothstein, 2009) was taken in which the mean effect size was weighted so that larger samples received more weight, assuming that there is a true effect size that the studies are all estimating for a given comparison. All correlations were Fisher's  $z$  transformed for analyses and converted back to Pearson correlations for presentation. We summarize effect sizes within culture rather than provide a summarized effect size of an interaction term because the resulting semipartial correlation as an estimate of summarized effect size does not indicate the shape of the interaction. Moreover, 95% confidence intervals allow readers to examine which effect sizes are significantly different from each other within and across cultures.