

Appendix A: Additional Methodological Details

Study 1

ANES Survey Details

The ANES 2008-2009 Panel surveys were conducted from January 2008 through September 2009, but our examination focused on items used in Wave 1 (January 2008), Wave 2 (February 2008), Wave 9 (September 2008), and Wave 11 (November 2008). Wave 1 items included all of the controls, except for Time 1 in-group favorability (Wave 2). Wave 9 items measured presidential candidate emotions. Wave 11 was used to measure in-group favorability as the dependent variable. Waves were selected based on the availability of the items of interest.

Additional Measures Details

In-group favoritism. Participants were asked (in separate items) whether they had any favorable or unfavorable “thoughts or feelings about the [Democratic Party/Republican Party].” Participants who answered they had any favorable thoughts were asked “How favorable are your favorable thoughts and feelings about the [Democratic Party/Republican Party]” (1=extremely favorable; 4=slightly favorable). Participants who answered they had unfavorable thoughts were asked “How unfavorable are your unfavorable thoughts and feelings about the [Democratic Party/Republican Party]” (1=extremely unfavorable; 4=slightly unfavorable). Democrats’ feelings towards Republicans were matched with Republicans’ feelings towards Democrats to create an out-group score; Democrats’ feelings towards Democrats were matched with Republicans’ feelings towards Republicans to create an in-group score. These two items were merged and recoded to create an 8-point favorability scale (0=extremely unfavorable;

7=extremely favorable). *In-group favoritism* was constructed by subtracting favorability scores for the out-group from the favorability score for the in-group.

In-group and out-group enthusiasm. Participants were asked on a five-point scale “How often would you say you’ve felt proud because of the kind of person [John McCain/Barack Obama] is or because of something [John McCain/Barack Obama] has done.” Participants were also asked how hopeful they felt about both candidates. In-group enthusiasm was created by merging Democrats’ hope and pride for Obama with Republicans’ hope and pride for McCain. Out-group enthusiasm was created by merging Democrats’ hope and pride for McCain with Republicans’ hope and pride for Obama.

In-group and out-group anxiety. Participants were asked on a five-point scale “How often would you say you’ve felt afraid because of the kind of person [John McCain/Barack Obama] is or because of something [John McCain/Barack Obama] has done.” The in-group anxiety score was based on merging Democrats’ anxiety about Obama with Republicans’ anxiety about McCain. The out-group anxiety score was based on merging Democrats’ anxiety about McCain with Republicans’ anxiety about Obama.

Study 2

Additional Participants Details

Participants were recruited by Survey Sampling International (SSI). SSI recruits potential participants from its panels, online communities, social media, and websites, and compensates them via cash, prizes, charitable donations, and various other incentives. SSI uses a quota sampling technique to attempt to mirror the national population as closely as possible on key demographics.

The sample characteristics were largely the same among those who only completed Wave 1 compared to those who completed both waves. In Wave 1, the sample was 49.3% Democrat, 24.6% Republican, and 22.5% independent. Demographic control variables included *age* ($M = 37.10$; $SD = 14.66$), *gender* (40.0% Female), *race/ethnicity* (83.1% Caucasian, 7.8% Black, 5.3% Asian, 8.5% Hispanic/Latino), and *education* level (Some high school = 2.6%, High school/GED equivalent = 15.2%, Some college = 20.6%, college graduate = 37.6%, and Post graduate degree = 24.0%).

In Wave 2, the sample was 45.6% Democrat, 25.5% Republican, and 27.1% independent. 41.6% Female, 86.7% Caucasian, 8.7% Black, 4.0% Asian, 8.4% Hispanic/Latino, with a mean age of 40.22, and most participants had some college education or more (some high school = 1.6%, high school/GED equivalent = 17.6%, some college = 21.9%, college graduate = 39.1%, and post graduate degree = 19.8%).

Additional Measures Details

In-group favoritism. Favorability was measured using a 100-point feeling thermometer. Democrats' feelings towards Republicans were matched with Republicans' feelings towards Democrats to create an out-group score; Democrats' feelings towards Democrats were matched with Republicans' feelings towards Republicans to create an in-group score. *In-group favoritism* was constructed by subtracting favorability scores for the out-group from the favorability score for the in-group.

In-group and out-group enthusiasm. Participants were asked on a seven-point scale to what extent they agreed with the statement "I am excited about the possibility of [Hillary Clinton/Donald Trump] becoming our president". The in-group enthusiasm score was based on merging Democrats' enthusiasm about Clinton with Republicans' enthusiasm about Trump. The

out-group enthusiasm score was based on merging Democrats' enthusiasm about Trump with Republicans' enthusiasm about Clinton.

In-group and out-group anxiety. Participants were asked on a seven-point scale to what extent they agreed with the statement "I am worried that, if elected, Hillary Clinton would fundamentally change America for the worst". The same question was also asked about Trump. The in-group anxiety score was based on merging Democrats' anxiety about Clinton with Republicans' anxiety about Trump. The out-group anxiety score was based on merging Democrats' anxiety about Trump with Republicans' anxiety about Clinton.

Supplemental Analysis

Our supplemental analysis mirrored our main analyses, with the only distinction being we replaced in-group favoritism with likelihood of voting for the in-group or out-group candidate as the dependent variable. Additionally, for the ANES 2008-2009 data, we used likelihood of voting for a candidate at wave 6 as a control. For the 2016 panel data, we used likelihood of voting for a candidate at wave 1 as a control.

Measures

Study 1 likelihood of voting for in-group or out-group candidate. In wave 6, participants were asked, "If, in the 2008 presidential election, John McCain were running against Barack Obama, who would you vote for? Participants were then asked, "how sure are you of that?" (1=extremely sure; 5=not sure at all). Participants answers to this question were recoded (0=not sure at all; 4=extremely sure) then matched with their party affiliation to create *in-group candidate* ($M = 3.27$; $SD = 1.07$) and *out-group candidate* ($M = 3.31$; $SD = 1.06$) scores.

In wave 10, participants were asked, "assuming you do vote, who do you think you will vote for in the election for President?" (John McCain, Barack Obama, someone else).

Participants were then asked, “how sure are you of that?” (1=extremely sure; 5=not sure at all). Participants answers to this question were recoded (0=not sure at all; 4=extremely sure) then matched with their party affiliation to create *in-group candidate* ($M = 3.53$; $SD = 0.87$) and *out-group candidate* ($M = 2.73$; $SD = 1.24$) scores.

Study 2 likelihood of voting for in-group or out-group candidate. Participants were asked, “How likely are you to vote for the following presidential candidates?” (0 = very unlikely; 6 = very likely). Participants answers to this question matched with their party affiliation to create *in-group candidate* (Wave 1: $M = 4.96$; $SD = 1.67$; Wave 2: $M = 4.83$; $SD = 1.87$) and *out-group candidate* (Wave 1: $M = 1.56$; $SD = 2.12$; Wave 2: $M = 1.41$; $SD = 2.13$) scores.

Appendix B: Results for Supplemental Analysis

Table 3

Study 1 (ANES 2008-2009 Panel Data) Predictors of Candidate Voting

	In-group Vote^{W10}	Out-group Vote^{W10}
	β (SE)	β (SE)
Age	0.04 (0.00) *	0.08 (0.02)
Gender	0.03 (0.08)	- 0.29 (0.49)
Education	- 0.04 (0.04)	- 0.19 (0.23)
White	- 0.02 (0.13)	- 0.08 (0.49)
Political interest	- 0.01 (0.04)	- 0.06 (0.49)
Ideological extremity	0.03 (0.04)	- 0.04 (0.49)
Party strength	0.05 (0.05)	0.12 (0.49)
Candidate vote ^{W6}	0.25 (0.04) ***	0.09 (0.49)
In-group candidate enthusiasm	0.23 (0.04) ***	- 3.22 (0.49) **
Out-group candidate enthusiasm	- 0.13 (0.06) **	2.72 (0.49) **
In-group candidate anxiety	- 0.16 (0.07) ***	- 0.36 (0.49) *
Out-group candidate anxiety	0.09 (0.03) *	0.01 (0.49)
Model Statistics		
Adjusted R^2	0.32	0.20
<i>SEE</i>	0.70	1.10
<i>F</i>	15.83	2.30

Note: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table 4

Study 2 (2016 Panel Data) Predictors of Candidate Voting

	In-group Vote^{w2}	Out-group Vote^{w2}
	β (SE)	β (SE)
Age	- 0.06 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)
Gender	- 0.02 (1.42)	- 0.03 (1.48)
Education	0.01 (0.07)	0.01 (0.08)
White	0.01 (0.22)	0.04 (0.23)
Political interest	- 0.05 (0.06)	- 0.04 (0.06)
Ideological extremity	- 0.01 (0.08)	0.02 (0.08)
Party strength	0.01 (0.07)	- 0.02 (0.07)
Candidate vote ^{w1}	0.53 (0.00) ***	0.58 (0.00) ***
In-group candidate enthusiasm	0.26 (0.06) ***	0.01 (0.06)
Out-group candidate enthusiasm	- 0.05 (0.05)	0.30 (0.06) ***
In-group candidate anxiety	- 0.03 (0.05)	- 0.10 (0.05) *
Out-group candidate anxiety	0.02 (0.04)	- 0.09 (0.05) **
Model Statistics		
Adjusted R^2	0.56	0.65
<i>SEE</i>	1.25	1.24
<i>F</i>	34.74	49.78

Note: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$