

Online Appendices

Explanation of the Socio-Partisan Sorting measure

For ease of explanation, Table A1 presents two potential Republican subjects, one who scores the highest possible score on the socio-partisan sorting scale, and another who receives the lowest possible score.

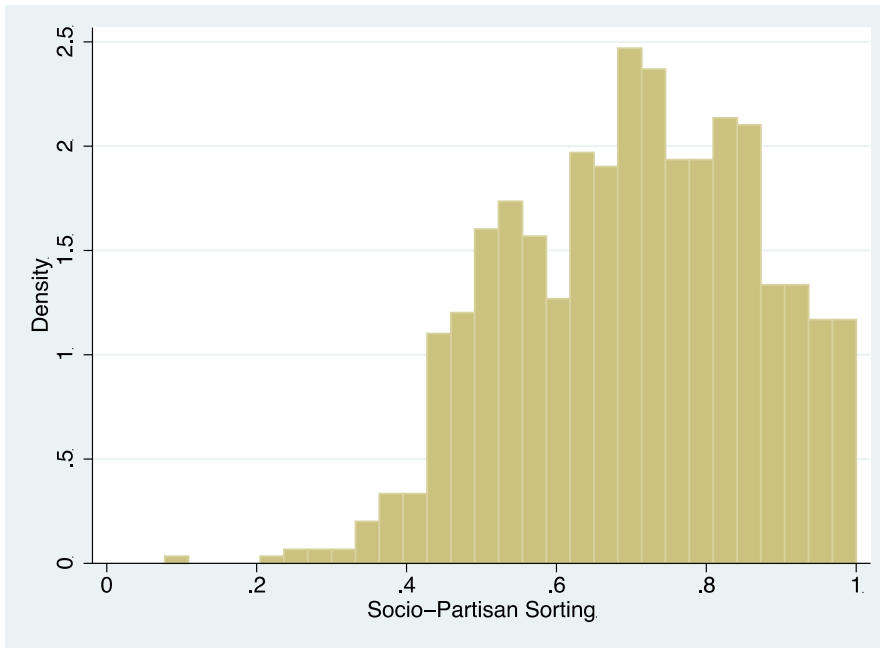
**Table A1. Example Calculation of Socio-Partisan Sorting Scores**

<i>Individual A - Highest-Score Republican</i>	<i>Individual B - Lowest-score Republican</i>
Republican Identity=1	Republican Identity=0
Democratic Identity=.	Democratic Identity=.
Conservative Identity=1	Conservative Identity=.
Liberal Identity=.	Liberal Identity= -1
Evangelical Identity=1	Evangelical Identity=.
Secular Identity=.	Secular Identity=-1
Black Identity=.	Black Identity=-1
Tea Party Identity=1	Tea Party Identity=.
Sorting Score= (1 + 1 + 1 + 1)/4=1	Sorting Score= (0-1-1-1)/4=-.75
Sorting score rescaled to range from 0 to 1 by adding .75, then dividing by 1.75. No respondent rated the lowest sorting score. One Democrat scored -.61 before recoding, and one Republican scored -.27. The lowest recoded score is therefore .08. 19 respondents scored a perfect 1.	

Individual A in this example would score highest on Republican identity, conservative identity, Evangelical identity, and Tea Party identity. This score cannot rise any higher, but could fall if this individual identified less strongly with her party or any of her party-consistent groups. It could also fall if she identified at all with any of the party-inconsistent groups. Individual B, still a Republican (because she chose to answer the traditional 7-point party identification scale on the Republican end of the scale), holds the weakest possible Republican social identity, the strongest possible liberal identity, the strongest secular identity, and the strongest Black identity. Her score could not fall lower, but could increase by identifying less strongly with a cross-cutting identity, or by identifying at all with any of the party-consistent identities, or more strongly with Republicans. The distribution of this variable, after recoding, is presented in Figure 3. Average score for Republicans is .72, and for Democrats is .68.

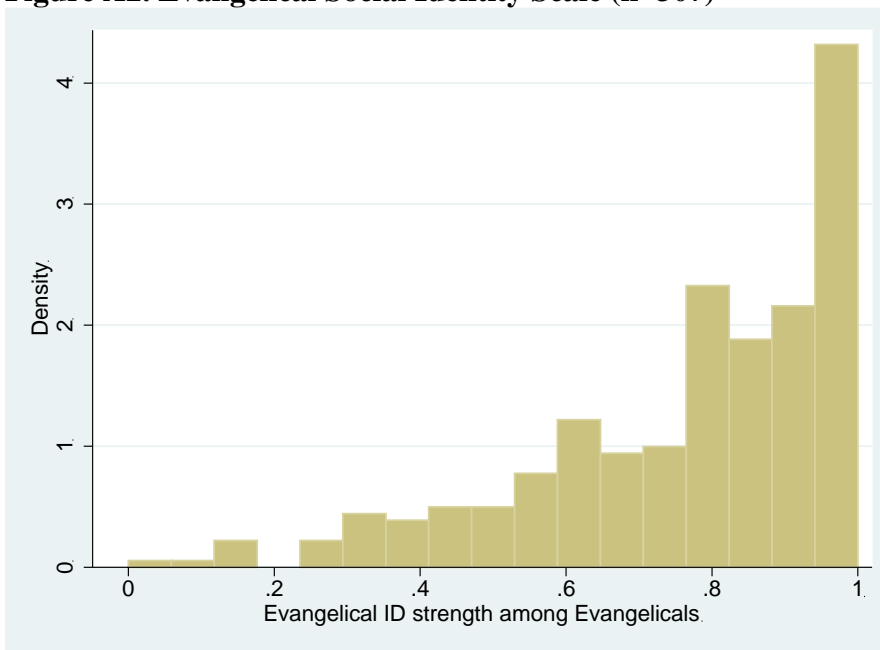
Distributions of Identity-Based Variables

**Figure A1. Distribution of Socio-Partisan Sorting Variable**

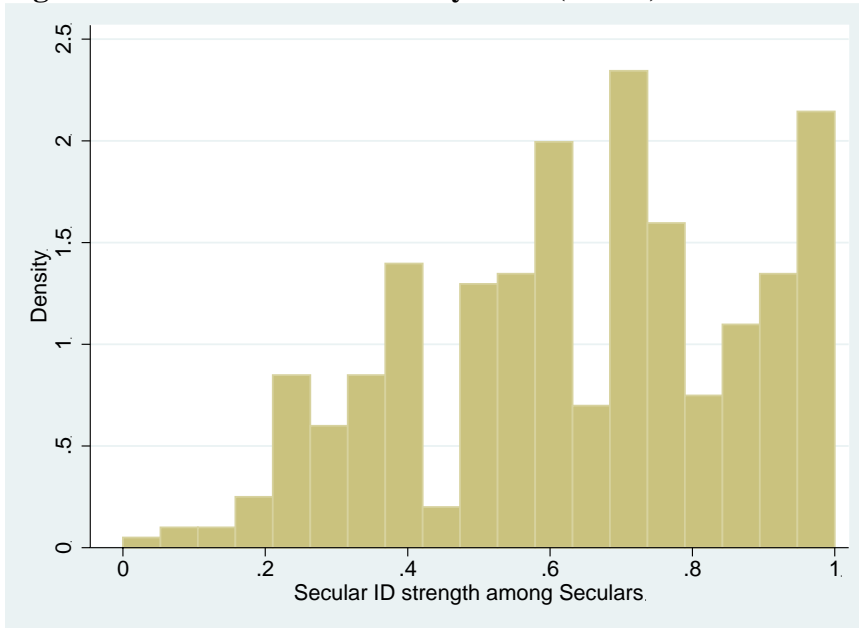


For further reference, the distributions of each identity scale are also included here. These only include those individuals who have already stated that they are part of the group.

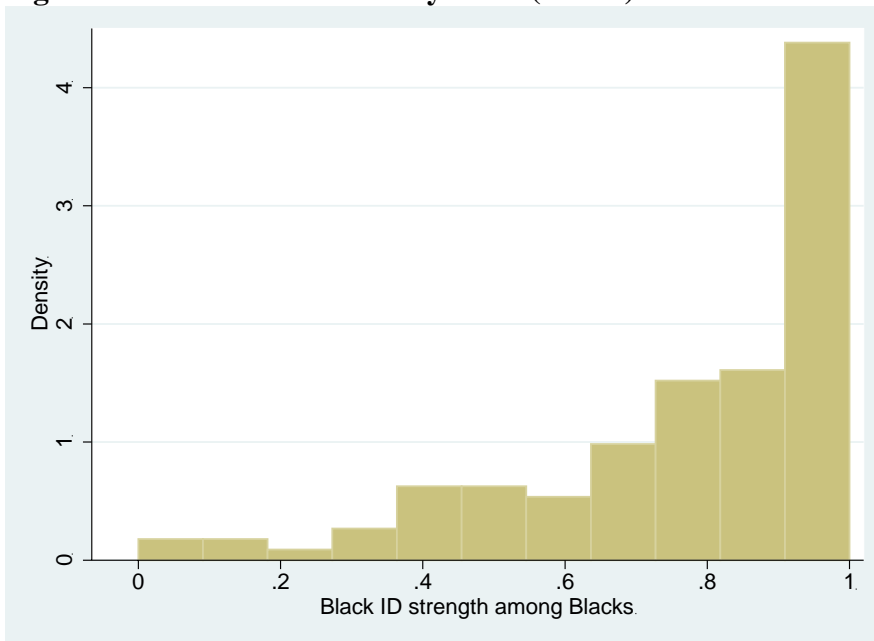
**Figure A2. Evangelical Social Identity Scale (n=307)**



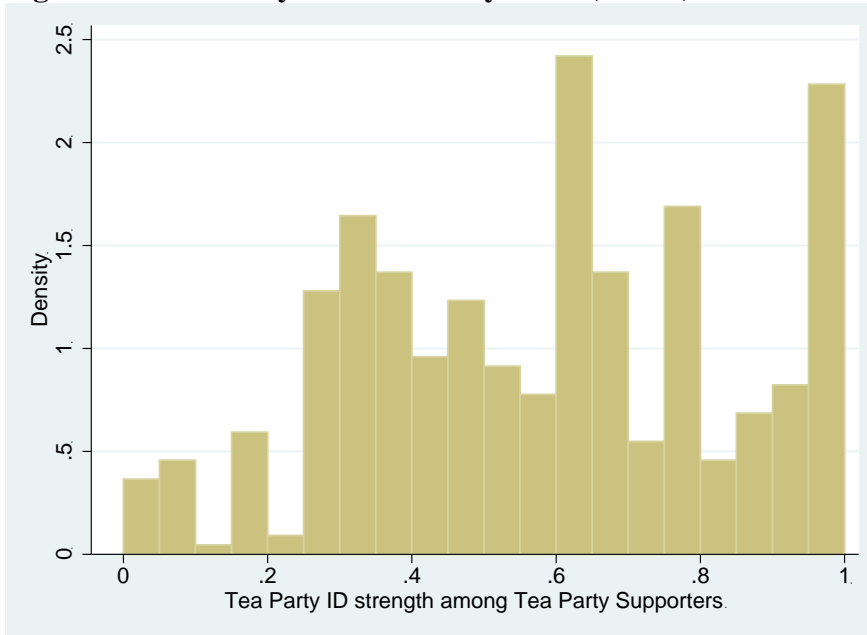
**Figure A3. Secular Social Identity Scale (n=381)**



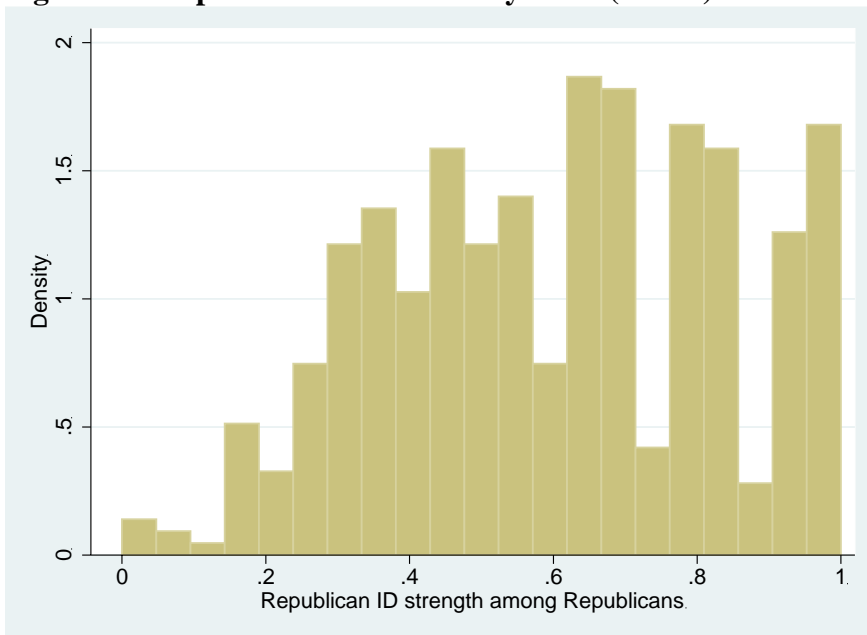
**Figure A4. Black Social Identity Scale (n=123)**



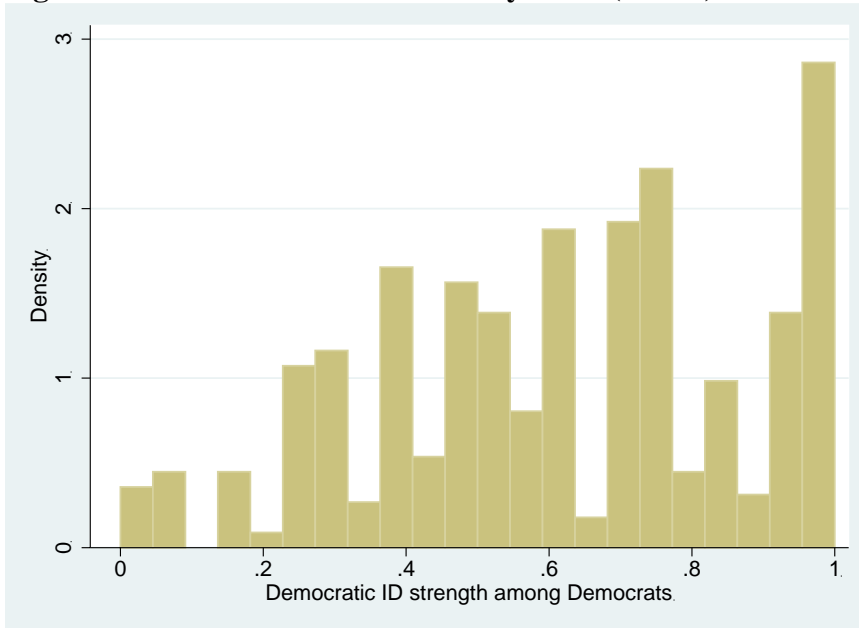
**Figure A5. Tea Party Social Identity Scale (n=438)**



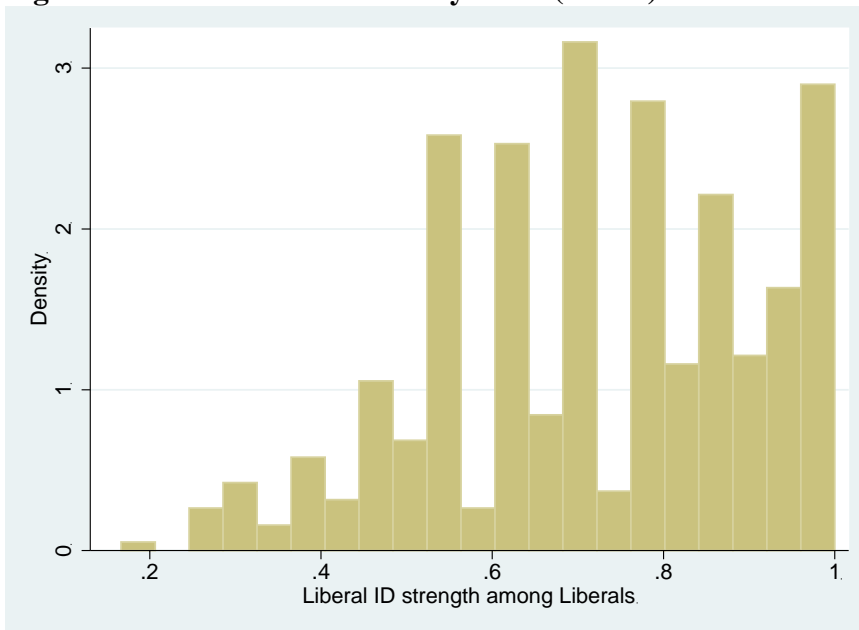
**Figure A6. Republican Social Identity Scale (n=450)**



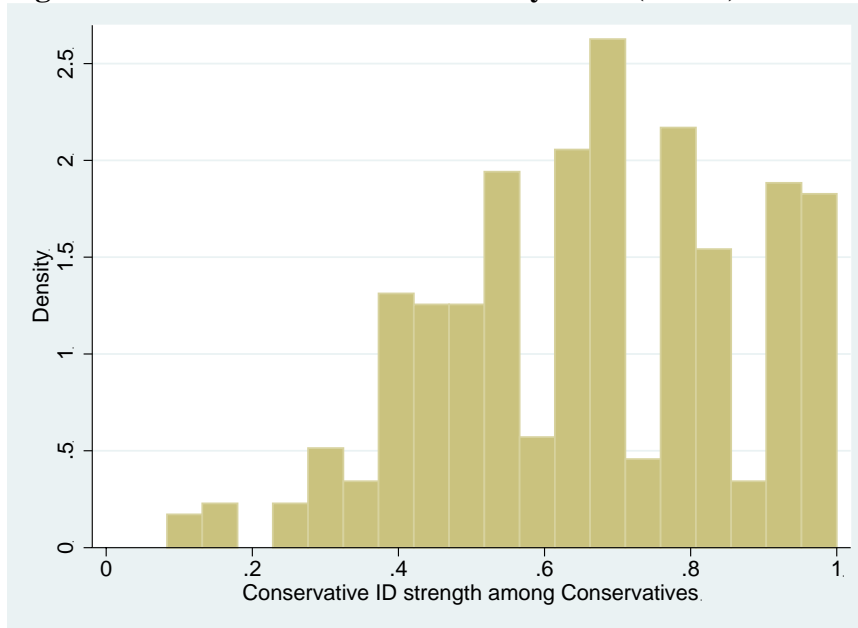
**Figure A7. Democratic Social Identity Scale (n=492)**



**Figure A8. Liberal Social Identity Scale (n=478)**

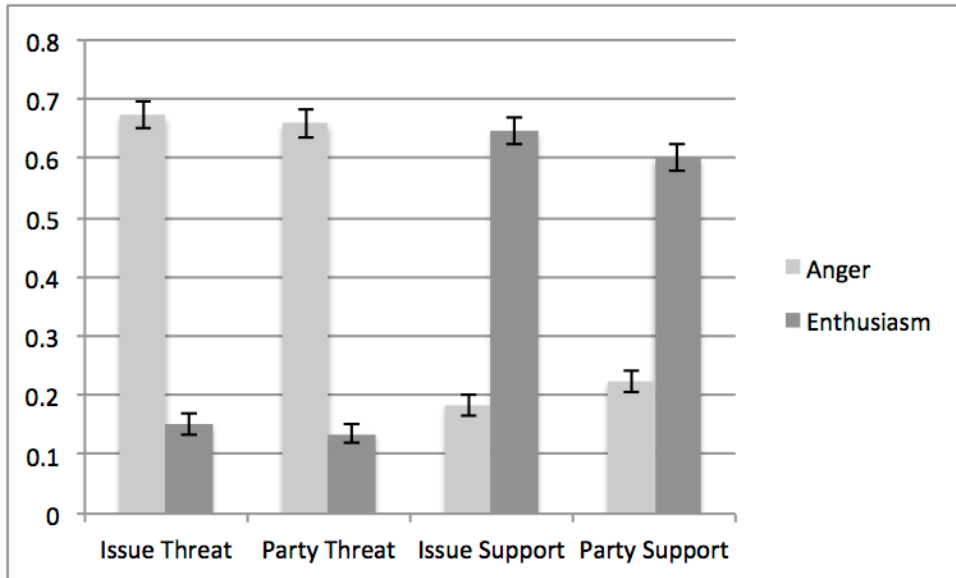


**Figure A9. Conservative Social Identity Scale (n=363)**



## Main Effects

**Figure A10. Main Effects of Experimental Conditions on Emotions**



Note: 95 percent confidence intervals shown.

Threats had the expected effects of increasing anger, while the reassurances increased enthusiasm. The two types of threats, on average, do not provoke markedly different levels of anger ( $t=0.40$ ). Party- and issue-based threats can therefore be judged as functionally equivalent in their power to produce anger across the sample. This is true for messages of support as well ( $t=1.3$ ). Unfortunately, the control group was not given the emotions battery, and therefore the comparisons of emotional reactions can only be made between those who received threats and those who received reassurances. These main effects, however, are sufficient to rule out any general wording or valence differences between the party-based and issue-based messages that may differentially affect emotional reactions.

Originating Regressions for Figures 6 and 7:

**Table A2. Angry Response to Issue-Based Threats**

	(1) Issue Polarization		(2) Partisan Identity		(3) Socio-Partisan Sorting	
Partisan Identity			-0.03	(.04)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideology)						
Socio-Partisan Sorting					<b>-0.21</b>	(.10)
Issue Threat	<b>0.12</b>	(.05)	0.07	(.07)	<b>-0.35</b>	(.12)
Partisan Identity X Issue Threat			0.09	(.09)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideo) X Issue Threat						
Socio-Partisan Sorting X Issue Threat					<b>0.74</b>	(.19)
Issue Polarization	0.00	(.05)	0.01	(.05)	0.02	(.06)
Issue Polarization X Issue Threat	<b>0.41</b>	(.10)	<b>0.40</b>	(.10)	<b>0.28</b>	(.12)
Constant	<b>0.36</b>	(.02)	<b>0.37</b>	(.03)	<b>0.50</b>	(.06)
N	871		871		753	
R-squared	0.14		0.14		0.17	

Standard errors in parentheses. Interaction cells shaded for ease of interpretation. Bold coefficients are significant at the .05 level in a two-tailed test. All models are OLS regressions with robust standard errors. The sample only includes those who received either a message of threat or support. The absence of threat, therefore, is equivalent to a message of support.



**Table A3. Angry Response to Party-Based Threats**

	(1) Issue Polarization		(2) Partisan Identity		(3) Socio-Partisan Sorting	
Partisan Identity			-0.06	(.04)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideology)						
Socio-Partisan Sorting					-0.13	(.10)
Group Threat	<b>0.24</b>	(.05)	0.14*	(.08)	-0.10	(.13)
Partisan Identity X Group Threat			0.21*	(.11)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideo) X Group Threat						
Socio-Partisan Sorting X Group Threat					<b>0.58</b>	(.19)
Issue Polarization	<b>0.11</b>	(.05)	<b>0.12</b>	(.05)	0.13	(.06)
Issue Polarization X Group Threat	0.12	(.10)	0.08	(.10)	-0.00	(.11)
Constant	<b>0.32</b>	(.02)	<b>0.34</b>	(.03)	<b>0.40</b>	(.06)
N	871		871		753	
R-squared	0.12		0.13		0.14	

Standard errors in parentheses. Interaction cells shaded for ease of interpretation. Bold coefficients are significant at the .05 level in a two-tailed test. \*represents significant at the .05 level in a one-tailed test. All models are OLS regressions with robust standard errors. The sample only includes those who received either a message of threat or support. The absence of threat, therefore, is equivalent to a message of support.

**Table A4. Enthusiastic Response to Issue-Based Reassurances**

	(1) Issue Polarization		(2) Partisan Identity		(3) Socio-Partisan Sorting	
Partisan Identity			<b>0.16</b>	(.04)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideology)						
Socio-Partisan Sorting					0.08	(.10)
IssueSupport	<b>0.17</b>	(.05)	0.12	(.07)	-0.13	(.12)
Partisan Identity X Issue Support			0.09	(.10)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideo) X Issue Support						
Socio-Partisan Sorting X Issue Support					<b>0.51</b>	(.17)
Issue Polarization	-0.07	(.06)	-0.10*	(.05)	-0.10*	(.06)
Issue Polarization X Issue Support	<b>0.41</b>	(.10)	<b>0.37</b>	(.11)	<b>0.29</b>	(.11)
Constant	<b>0.32</b>	(.02)	<b>0.26</b>	(.03)	<b>0.28</b>	(.06)
N	871		871		753	
R-squared	0.17		0.20		0.21	

Standard errors in parentheses. Interaction cells shaded for ease of interpretation. Bold coefficients are significant at the .05 level in a two-tailed test. \*represents significant at the .05 level in a one-tailed test. All models are OLS regressions with robust standard errors. The sample only includes those who received either a message of threat or support. The absence of support, therefore, is equivalent to a message of threat.

**Table A5. Enthusiastic Response to Party-Based Reassurances**

	(1) Issue Polarization		(2) Partisan Identity		(3) Socio-Partisan Sorting	
Partisan Identity			<b>0.14</b>	(.04)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideology)						
Socio-Partisan Sorting					0.11	(.10)
Group Support	<b>0.24</b>	(.05)	0.02	(.07)	-0.02	(.12)
Partisan Identity X Group Support			<b>0.34</b>	(.09)		
Socio-Partisan Sorting (without ideo) X Group Support						
Socio-Partisan Sorting X Group Support					<b>0.41</b>	(.17)
Issue Polarization	-0.01	(.05)	-0.05	(.05)	-0.05	(.06)
Issue Polarization X Group Support	0.12	(.10)	0.10	(.10)	0.04	(.11)
Constant	<b>0.32</b>	(.02)	<b>0.26</b>	(.03)	<b>0.25</b>	(.07)
N	871		871		753	
R-squared	0.11		0.14		0.13	

Standard errors in parentheses. Interaction cells shaded for ease of interpretation. Bold coefficients are significant at the .05 level in a two-tailed test. All models are OLS regressions with robust standard errors. The sample only includes those who received either a message of threat or support. The absence of support, therefore, is equivalent to a message of threat.