SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Studies 1a, 1b, and 2

Materials

The video for Study 1a may be found at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJTHmfOlFkM between seconds 1:18 and 2:02. To access the video for Study 1b, go to http://nyctheblog.blogspot.com/2011/01/nypd-makes-most-unconventional-and.html to minute 2:57 through 3:26. For the video from Study 2, please contact the primary investigator.

Study 1a

Results

The moderated mediation analyses presented in the article suggest that visual attention moderates the effects of identification on punishment as well as on interpretations of actions. In the manuscript we depict the interactive effect of attention and identification on punishment. Here we present the results of the moderating effects of attention on interpretations of the officer's actions.

We conducted a linear regression analysis predicting interpretations of incriminating actions from mean-centered identification with police, mean-centered fixations on the officer, and the interaction. We included mean-centered percent sampling for the video in the model. The overall model was significant, $R^2 = .07$, $F(4,131) = 2.61$, $p = .04$. There was a significant main effect of identification with the police, $\beta = -.19$, $t(131) = -2.21$, $p = .03$. People weakly identified with police were more likely to interpret the officer's actions as incriminating than strong identifiers. There was no main effect of fixations on the officer, $\beta = -.11$, $t(131) = -1.27$, $p = .21$.

Importantly, there was a marginally significant interaction between identification with the police and fixations on the officer, predicting interpretations of the officer's actions, $\beta = -.15$, $t(131) = -1.\ 80$, $p = .075$. Among participants who fixated often on the officer, weak identifiers interpreted the officer's actions as more incriminating than strong identifiers, $t(131) = -3.05$ $p = .003$. However, among participants who fixated less frequently on the officer, there was no relationship between identification and interpretations, $t(131) = -.38$, $p = .71$ (Supplemental Fig. 1a). These results are consistent with the attention divides hypothesis.

Study 1b

Results

We conducted analyses similar to those reported in the supplement for Study 1a. We performed a linear regression analysis predicting interpretations of incriminating actions from mean-centered identification with police, effects-coded attention focus condition, and the interaction. The overall model was significant, $R^2 = .06$, $F(3,133) = 2.91$, $p = .04$. There was a main effect of identification with the police, $\beta = -.19$, $t(133) = -2.24$, $p = .03$, such that people weakly identified with police interpreted the officer's actions as more incriminating than strong identifiers. There was no main effect of attention focus condition on interpretations, $\beta = -.06$, $t(133) = -.69$, $p = .49$.

There was, however, a significant interaction between identification with the police and attention focus condition on interpretations of the officer's actions, $\beta = -.17$, $t(133) = -1.98$, $p = .05$. Among participants told to focus on the officer, weak identifiers had more incriminating interpretations of the officer's actions compared to strong identifiers, $t(133) = -2.84$ $p = .005$. However, among participants instructed to focus on the civilian, and who therefore focused less frequently on the officer, there was no relationship between identification and interpretations,

$t(133) = -.20$, $p = .84$ (see Supplemental Fig. 1b). These results are consistent with the attention divides hypothesis.

Study 2

Results

We conducted a linear regression analysis predicting accurate recall of out-group actions from mean-centered out-group identification, mean-centered fixations on the out-group target, and the interaction. We included mean-centered percent sampling for the video in the model. The overall model was not significant, $R^2 = .03$, $F(4,91) = .75$, $p = .56$. There was no main effect of out-group identification, $\beta = .12$, $t(91) = 1.09$, $p = .28$, no main effect of out-group fixations, $\beta = .13$, $t(91) = 1.20$, $p = .23$, and no interaction, $\beta = .08$, $t(91) = .73$, $p = .47$. Though fixations here did not moderate the effect of identification on accuracy, all paths need not be significant for the moderated mediation model predicting punishment, as reported in the main text body, to be significant (Hayes, 2009). It is possible for a conditional indirect effect within a moderated mediation model to be significant even though one of its constituent paths is not, much like main effects in an ANOVA may not be significant although the interaction effect is. Overall, from these analyses we can conclude that, at high attention, relative accuracy of recall for out-group actions served as a mechanism by which identification and fixations influenced punishment decisions.

Reference

Hayes, A. (2009). Beyond Baron and Kenny: Statistical mediation analysis in the new millennium. *Communication Monographs, 76,* 408-420.

Figure 1. (a) Incriminating interpretation of the officer's actions in Study 1a, as a function of whether identification with police was weak (-1SD from mean) or strong (+1 SD from mean) and whether attention was directed many (+1SD) or few times at the officer (-1SD). Panel (b) reflects incriminating interpretations of the officer's actions in Study 1b, as a function of whether identification was weak (-1SD) or strong (+1SD) and whether attention was focused toward (police focus) or away from (civilian focus) the officer.

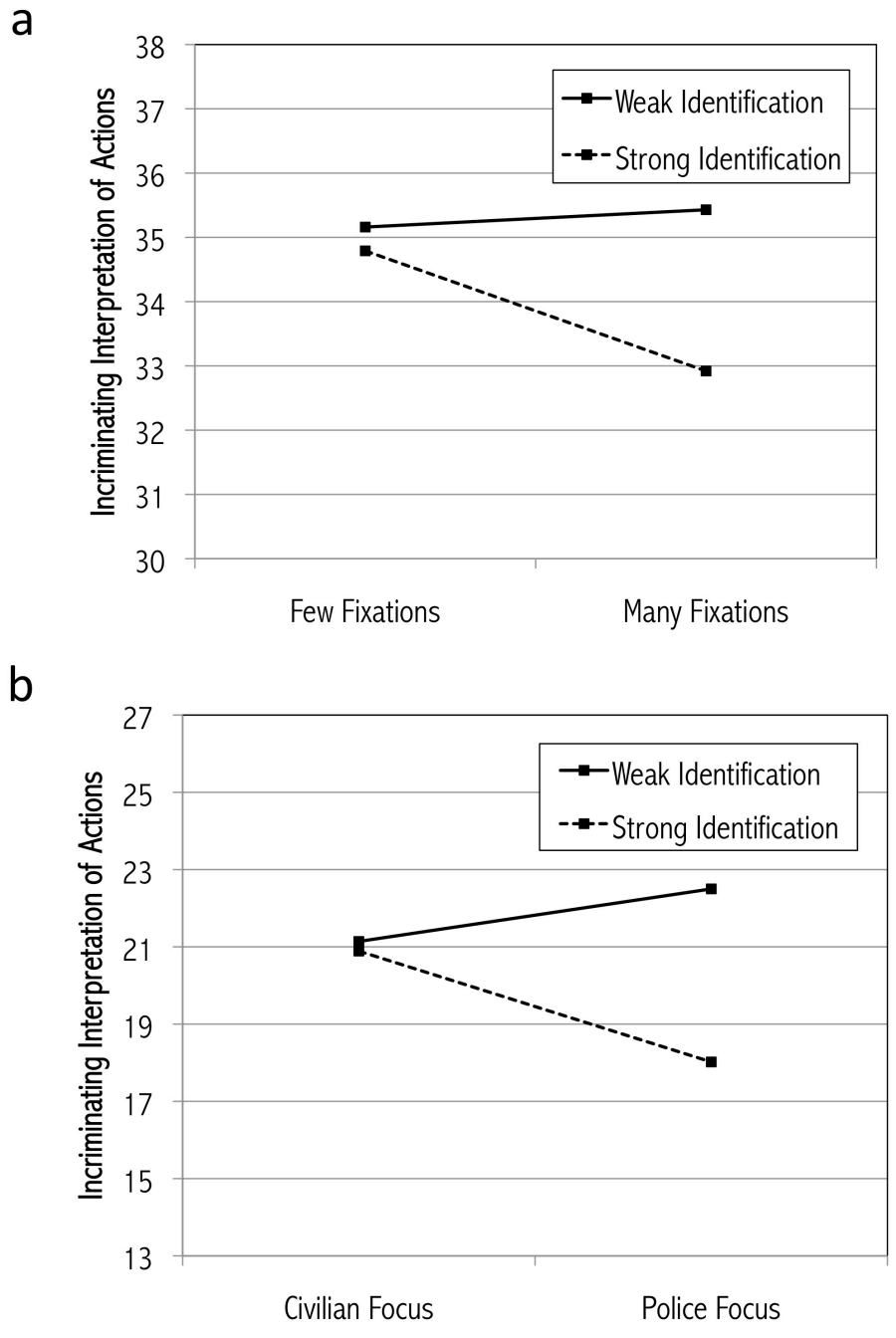

Figure 2. Punishment of the police officer in Study 1a, as a function of strong (+1SD from mean) or weak (-1SD) identification and whether attention to the officer, as measured by fixation duration, occurred for longer (+1SD) or shorter (-1SD) durations.

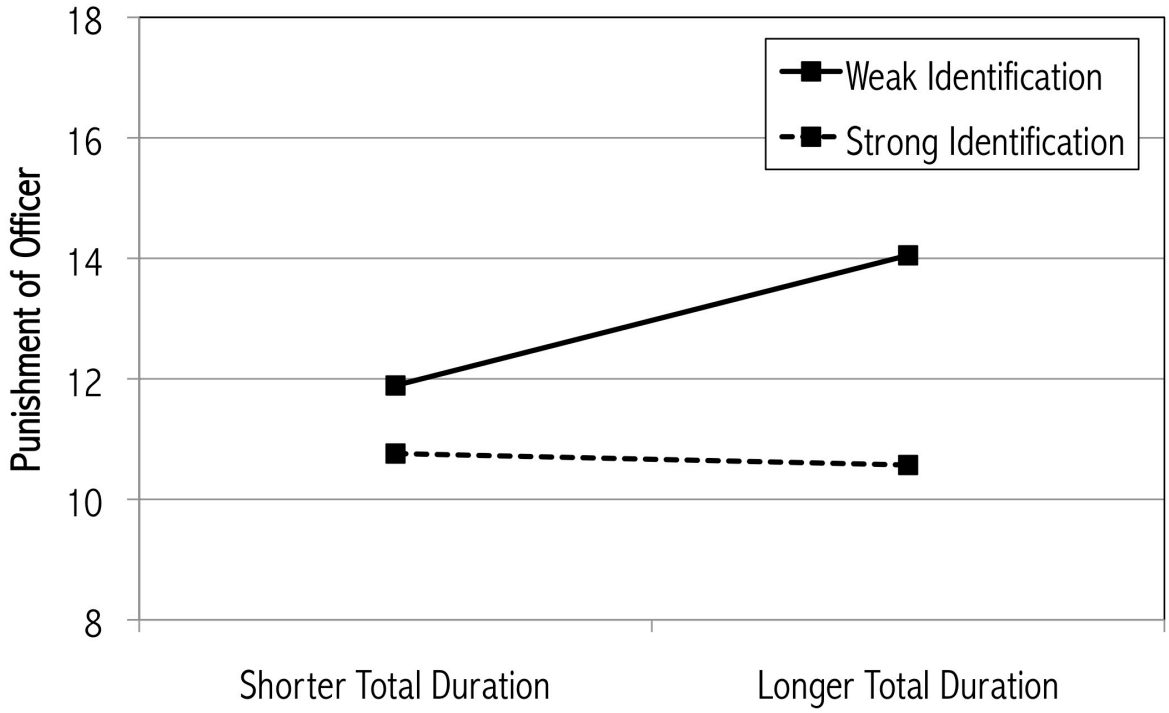

Figure 3. Punishment of the out-group target (Study 2) as a function of weak (-1SD from mean) or strong (+1SD) out-group identification and shorter (+1SD) or longer (-1SD) total fixation durations on the out-group target relative to the in-group target.