Online Appendix

Table A1. Dehumanization Models Associated with Figure 2, Student Sample

	Evaluations of Democrats			Evaluations of Republicans		
	Mechanistic Traits	Animalistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Mechanistic Traits	Animalistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization
Republican	0.69***	0.79***	0.84***	-0.69***	-0.87***	-0.76***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.10)
Identity Strength	-0.19***	-0.23***	-0.23***	0.10*	0.08+	0.04
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.10)
Republican X Identity	0.42***	0.51***	0.65***	-0.23***	-0.26***	-0.12
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.12)
Age	-0.00	0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Female	-0.08+	-0.08	-0.06	-0.06	0.02	0.05
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Non-White	0.03	0.07	-0.05	0.06	-0.08	-0.25
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.19)
Constant	-0.28	-0.46*	-0.20	0.17	0.25	0.63
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.45)
N	312	312	310	310	310	308
adj. R^2	0.483	0.505	0.230	0.397	0.509	0.156

Partisanship is measured by a dummy variable, coded 1 for Republican and 0 for Democrat. Independents are excluded from the analysis. Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. $^{+}$ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Results are robust to inclusion of the party thermometer difference measure as well, see replication materials for details.

Table A2. Dehumanization Models Associated with Figure 2, MTurk Sample

	Evaluations of Democrats			Evaluations of Republicans		
	Mechanistic Traits	Animalistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Mechanistic Traits	Animalistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization
Republican	0.88***	1.05***	1.10***	-0.70***	-0.97***	-0.68***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Identity Strength	-0.22***	-0.25***	-0.16***	0.11**	0.08*	0.17*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Republican X Identity	0.32***	0.41***	0.49***	-0.40***	-0.48***	-0.42***
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Age	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Female	-0.11*	-0.10*	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.09
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)
Black	-0.03	-0.06	-0.23*	0.02	-0.01	0.00
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.15)
Hispanic	0.02	-0.05	-0.39**	0.05	-0.10	-0.46**
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.16)
Asian	-0.11*	-0.10	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.20
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.19)
Other	0.05	0.05	-0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.01
	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.21)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.19)
Education	0.01	0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.07*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Employed	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.07	-0.11*	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.09)
Income	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Church Attendance	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.03*	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Married	-0.01	0.03	-0.20*	-0.08	-0.05	-0.15
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Children	0.02	-0.04	0.07	-0.05	-0.02	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.11)
Constant	-0.35***	-0.30**	-0.17	0.34***	0.41***	0.31
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.19)
N	491	491	491	491	491	491
adj. R^2	0.491	0.556	0.320	0.387	0.496	0.138

Partisanship is measured by a dummy variable, coded 1 for Republican and 0 for Democrat. Independents are excluded from the analysis. Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. $^{+}\ p < 0.10$, $^{*}\ p < 0.05$, $^{**}\ p < .01$, $^{***}\ p < .001$. Results are robust to inclusion of the party thermometer difference measure as well, see replication materials for details.

Table A3. Correlation Matrices

A. Republicans' Evaluations of Democrats (Student Sample)					
	Identity Strength	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Thermometer Ratings
Identity	1				
Animalistic	.42***	1			
Mechanistic	.40***	.75***	1		
Blatant	.30***	.42***	.40***	1	
Thermometer	-.28**	-.43***	-.43***	-.42***	1
B. Republicans' Evaluations of Democrats (MTurk Sample)					
	Identity Strength	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Thermometer Ratings
Identity	1				
Animalistic	.23**	1			
Mechanistic	.16*	.75***	1		
Blatant	.23**	.41***	.33***	1	
Thermometer	-.24**	-.47***	-.34***	-.42***	1
C. Democrats' Evaluations of Republicans (Student Sample)					
	Identity Strength	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Thermometer Ratings
Identity	1				
Animalistic	.13+	1			
Mechanistic	.17*	.62***	1		
Blatant	.03	.37***	.27***	1	
Thermometer	-.15*	-.34***	-.25***	.37***	1
D. Democrats' Evaluations of Republicans (MTurk Sample)					
	Identity Strength	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Thermometer Ratings
Identity	1				
Animalistic	.13*	1			
Mechanistic	.17*	.78***	1		
Blatant	.15*	.35***	.36***	1	
Thermometer	-.20**	-.50***	-.47***	-.38***	1

Table A4. Social and Moral Distance Models Associated with Figure 3, Student Sample

	Social Distance		Moral Distance	
	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
Identity Strength	-0.08	-0.21*	0.24*	0.07
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)
Blatant Dehum.	-0.20*	-0.12	0.33***	0.21**
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Thermometer	-0.27**	-0.18*	0.07	0.16+
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.08)
Age	0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Female	-0.11	-0.12	0.33*	-0.13
	(0.15)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.12)
Non-White	0.27	0.16	-0.37	0.06
	(0.37)	(0.16)	(0.34)	(0.15)
Constant	-0.65	0.22	0.06	0.66
	(0.83)	(0.61)	(0.76)	(0.58)
N	120	164	119	164
adj. R^2	0.214	0.159	0.315	0.141

Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. $^{+}$ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table A5. Social and Moral Distance Models Associated with Figure 3, MTurk Sample

	Social Distance		Moral Distance	
	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
Identity Strength	-0.11	-0.05	0.10	0.17**
	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.05)
Blatant Dehum.	-0.09	-0.16**	0.23**	0.12**
	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Thermometer	-0.07	-0.23**	0.23*	0.32***
	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.06)
Age	-0.01	-0.00	0.01*	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Female	-0.06	-0.13	-0.05	0.00
	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.08)
Black	-0.48	0.17	0.52+	0.23+
	(0.35)	(0.14)	(0.30)	(0.12)
Hispanic	0.30	0.30	-0.46	0.18
	(0.43)	(0.22)	(0.37)	(0.18)
Asian	-0.21	-0.02	-0.78	0.10
	(0.66)	(0.17)	(0.56)	(0.14)
Other	0.08	0.28	0.13	-0.11
	(0.30)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.21)
Education	0.04	-0.11**	-0.05	-0.04
	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Employed	0.27+	0.16	0.11	0.03
	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.08)
Income	-0.04	0.01	-0.00	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Church Attend.	-0.08+	0.11**	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Married	0.07	-0.07	0.04	0.05
	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.10)
Children	0.31	0.22+	-0.13	-0.01
	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.10)
Constant	0.27	0.16	-0.15	0.09
	(0.31)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.17)
N	158	330	158	330
adj. R^2	0.044	0.198	0.329	0.293

Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. $^{+}$ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table A6. Sample Characteristics

	Student Sample	MTurk Sample
Average Age	20.40	37.28
% Female	57.50	51.08
% Caucasian	85.36	74.38
% African American	5.80	10.18
% Hispanic	3.87	3.76
% Other	4.61	9.65
% Democrat	51.89	55.68
% Independent	13.35	17.63
% Republican	34.76	26.69
% Liberal	46.97	53.71
% Moderate	22.22	18.45
% Conservative	30.81	27.84
% Follows news and politics daily	33.59	43.47

Partisan Dehumanization in American Politics
Additional Analysis Conducted During the Review Process

A reviewer asked whether Independents engaged in dehumanization of Democrats and Republicans and whether strength of identification with Independents as a group was correlated with measures of partisan dehumanization.

For both surveys, participants who self-identified as Independents were asked whether they lean closer to the Democratic or Republican party. Leaners were then asked about their strength of identification with the party they lean toward. They were included in that partisan category in all of the analysis presented in the manuscript. Inclusion of leaners within the partisan categories fits with common characterizations of partisan leaners as "secret partisans," who hold attitudes that are largely consistent with partisans but eschew partisan labels for reasons linked to social desirability (e.g., Klar and Krupnikov 2016; Iyengar and Westwood 2015).

In the student sample, there were 53 participants who identified as Independent and not closer to one party than the other. In the MTurk sample, 107 participants met these criteria. These survey respondents were asked about how strongly they identify with other Independents, and then completed measures of partisan dehumanization. The following table includes the bivariate correlations between identity strength and the measures of partisan dehumanization. Correlations for Independents and partisans are included for comparison purposes; rows for Independents are shaded because they are the category of interest. Data from the student sample are provided in the top half of Table M1 (Panel A); data from the MTurk sample are provided in the bottom half of Table M1 (Panel B).

Table M1. Correlations between Identity Strength and Dehumanization by Party

A. Student	Evaluations of Democrats			Evaluations of Republicans		
Identity Strength:	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization
Democrats	-.41***	-.44***	-.32***	.17*	.13+	.03
Independents	.06	-.03	.19	.09	.12	.18
Republicans	.40***	.43***	.30***	-.27***	-.37***	-.10
B. MTurk	**Evaluations of Democrats**			**Evaluations of Republicans**		
Identity Strength:	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization	Animalistic Traits	Mechanistic Traits	Blatant Dehumanization
Democrats	-.44***	-.47***	-.26***	.18**	.23**	.15**
Independents	-.11	-.20*	-.04	-.21*	-.15	-.07
Republicans	.16*	.23**	.23**	-.49***	-.57***	-.30***

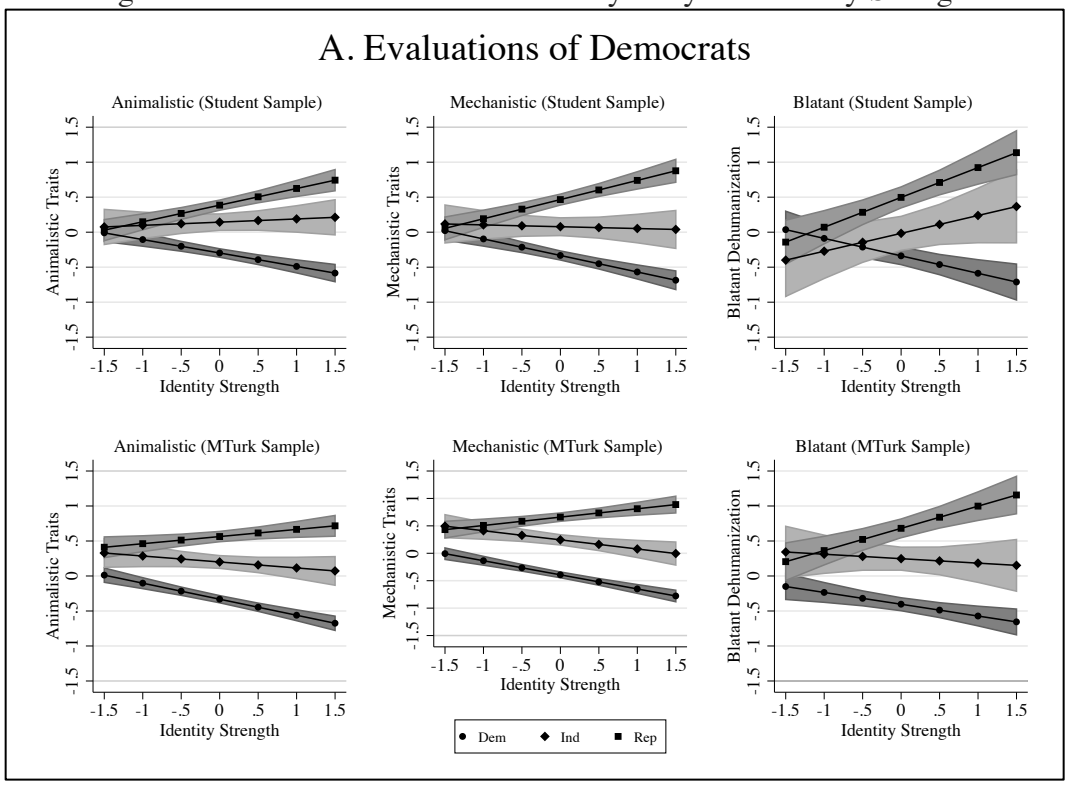
Entries are pairwise correlations between partisan identity strength and the three measures of dehumanization collected for each party. Negative correlations indicate that as strength of identification increases, dehumanization decreases. Positive correlations indicate that as identity strength increases, dehumanization increases.

In the student sample, none of the correlations between identity strength and the dehumanization measures for Democrats or Republicans are statistically significant. In the MTurk sample, four of the six correlations are not statistically significant. Strongly-identified Independents are significantly less likely to assign mechanistic traits to Democrats, and they are also significantly less likely to assign animalistic traits to Republicans. Based on these correlations, there isn't much

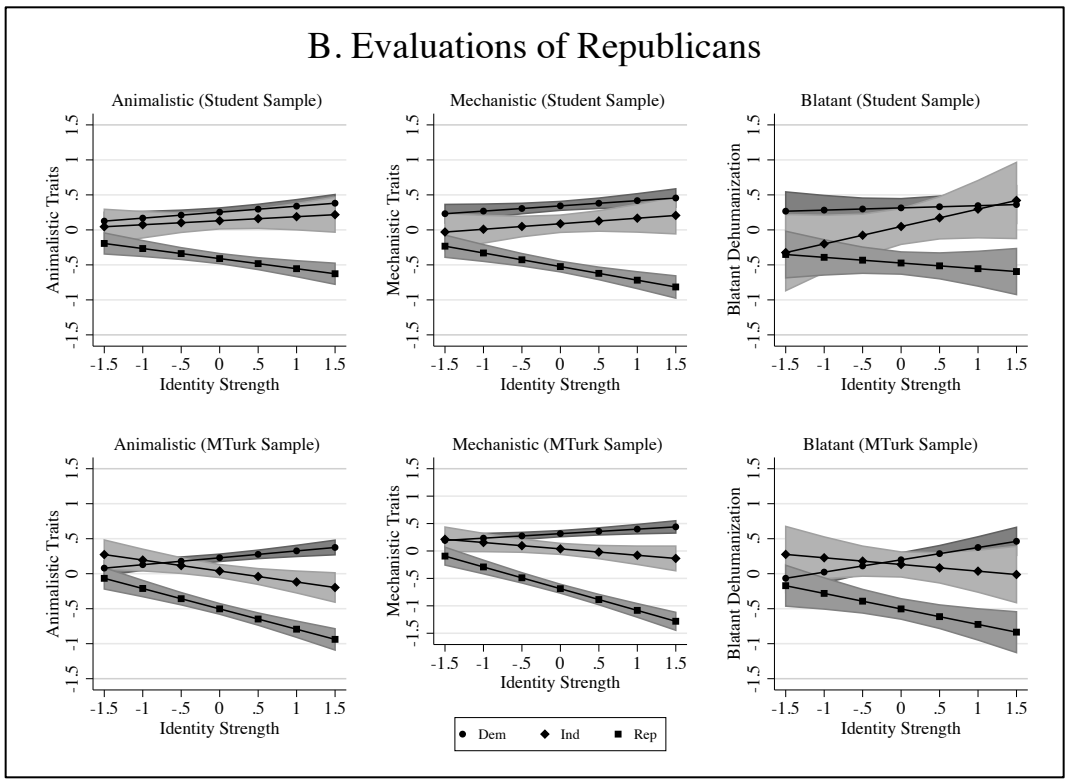
evidence that "true" (non-leaning) Independents are implicated in partisan dehumanization processes.

To provide a sense of the relative levels of dehumanization across the three partisan categories, I've plotted predicted values of each for the dehumanization measures by party and identity strength, following the same approach as in Figure 2 in the manuscript. The results are presented in Figure M1. Panel A includes evaluations of Democrats on the three dehumanization measures from the three partisan groups. Panel B provides evaluations of Republicans on the three dehumanization measures for all three partisan groups. In each of the twelve plots, Independents' ratings of the parties are middling between Democrats and Republicans. Predicted levels of animalistic traits, mechanistic traits, and scores on the ascent of man scale hover around zero – the midpoint of the scales. In addition, the figures further illustrate the lack of a relationship between identity strength and dehumanization among Independents.

Figure M1. Predicted Dehumanization by Party and Identity Strength



(Figure continues on the next page.)



I have included a brief mention of these findings in Footnote 2 of the revised manuscript for interested readers but opted not to include them in the manuscript itself because of the small number of Independents in each sample. Footnote 2 reads:

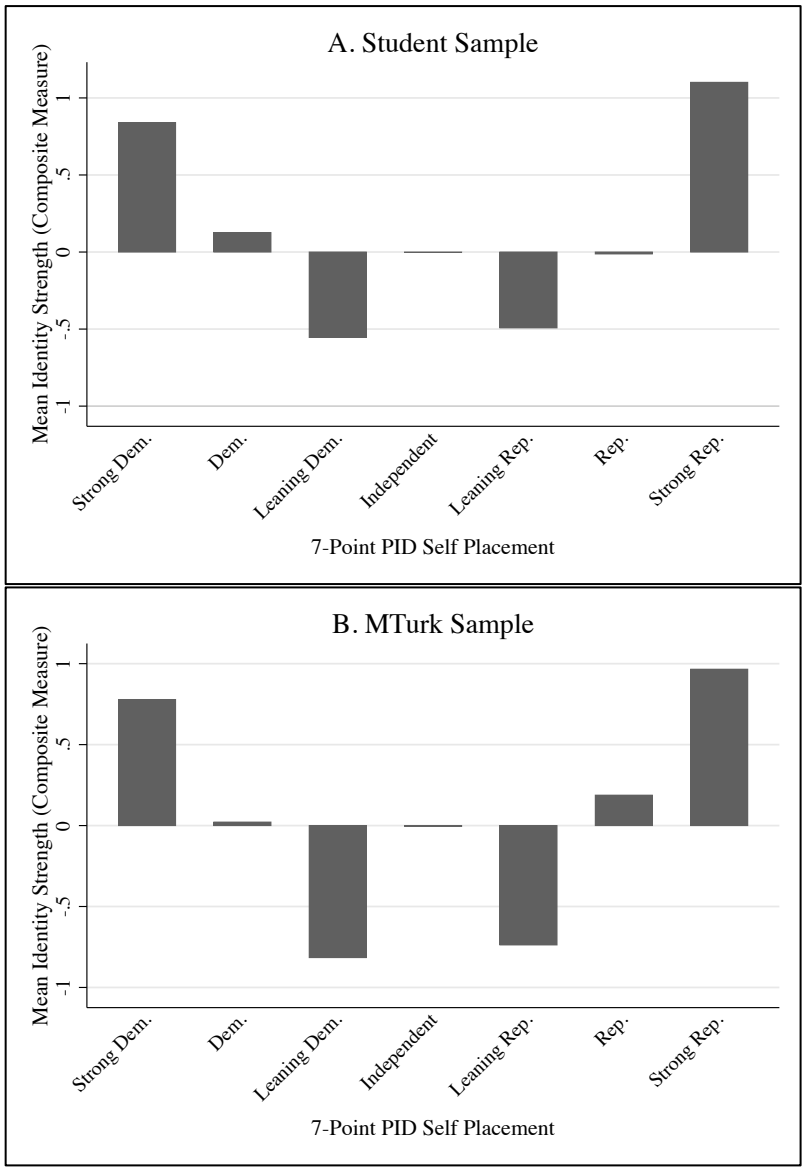
> "Preliminary analysis showed that the true independents, those that did not lean toward one party of the other, did not engage in partisan dehumanization. In addition, no relationship was observed between strength of identification with other Independents and scores on the dehumanization measures. These findings must be interpreted cautiously, given the nature of the samples and the small numbers of true Independent identifiers they contain" (p14).

A reviewer also inquired as to whether the results differ if I were to use a measure of partisan intensity rather than the 4-item composite identity strength measure.

To address this point, I created a folded partisan intensity measure. Partisan leaners were given a score of 1, partisans a score of 2, and strong partisans a score of 3. First, I considered the relationship between the two measures. Do people who place themselves in the strong partisan category on the 7-point scale also score higher on the composite identity strength measure than people who identify as partisan leaners? To answer this question, I first compared the mean scores on the composite identity strength measure across self-placements on the 7-point Likert scale. The results are presented in Figure M2. The figure reveals a monotonic relationship between subjective identity strength and self-placement for both samples. Leaners score lowest on the composite identity strength scale on average, partisans are near the midpoint of the scale, and strong partisans score high on the measure. For both Democrats and Republicans, the difference between strong and leaning partisans is over 1 standard deviation on the composite identity strength scale. As a

result, these two scales seem to be providing similar information about identity strength, though the composite offers a more granular measure.

Figure M2. Comparisons of the Composite Party Identification Scale with the 7-Point Party Identification Scale



I also re-estimated the models reported in the paper using the folded measure in place of the composite measure, looking at both the student (Table M1) and MTurk (Table M2) samples. The results are consistent for both Democrats and Republicans in the MTurk sample and for Republicans in the student sample. There is a deviation between the measure of partisanship presented in the paper and the folded measure, concentrated among how Democrats in the student sample view Republicans. Among student Democrats, identity strength corresponds to rating one's own party as significantly more human than the Republican Party, but it does not moderate ratings of the Republican Party.

To demonstrate this difference, I graphed the results of these models, using the folded measure (see Figure M3). The lack of effect for identity strength is clear in Panel B, where the lines for Democrats evaluating Republicans are essentially flat across the range of identity strength. Comparison of the top row of Panel A to the top row of Panel B does show that the distance between the relative humanity of Democrats and Republicans grows as identity strength increases, but that this effect is driven largely by strongly-identified Democrats rating their party as more human, rather than rating the opposition as less human. Thus, there's still evidence of a dehumanizing dynamic among Democrats, though it manifests a bit differently than in the original analysis.

For the MTurk sample, the patterns of significance for the folded identity strength variable mirror those found using the composite measure for both Democrats and Republicans. For each of the forms of dehumanization, strong partisan identifiers see their own party as more human and the opposing party as less human. Thus, the results are largely robust to the use of a different identity strength measure.

Table M1. Replication of the Dehumanization Models in Table A1, Student Sample

	Democrats			Republicans		
	Animalistic	Mechanistic	Blatant	Animalistic	Mechanistic	Blatant
Republican	0.15	0.05	-0.35	-0.25*	-0.60***	-0.43
	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.32)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.28)
Identity	-0.13**	-0.15**	-0.13*	0.03	-0.01	0.04
(Folded)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Republican	0.30***	0.40***	0.65***	-0.24**	-0.14*	-0.18
X Identity	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.14)
Age	0.00	0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Female	-0.08	-0.08	-0.04	-0.07	0.01	0.05
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Nonwhite	0.05	0.09	-0.02	0.05	-0.09	-0.26
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.18)
Constant	-0.09	-0.24	-0.03	0.14	0.29	0.57
	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.48)	(0.25)	(0.22)	(0.48)
N	312	312	310	310	310	308
adj. R^2	0.418	0.444	0.216	0.395	0.489	0.158

Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

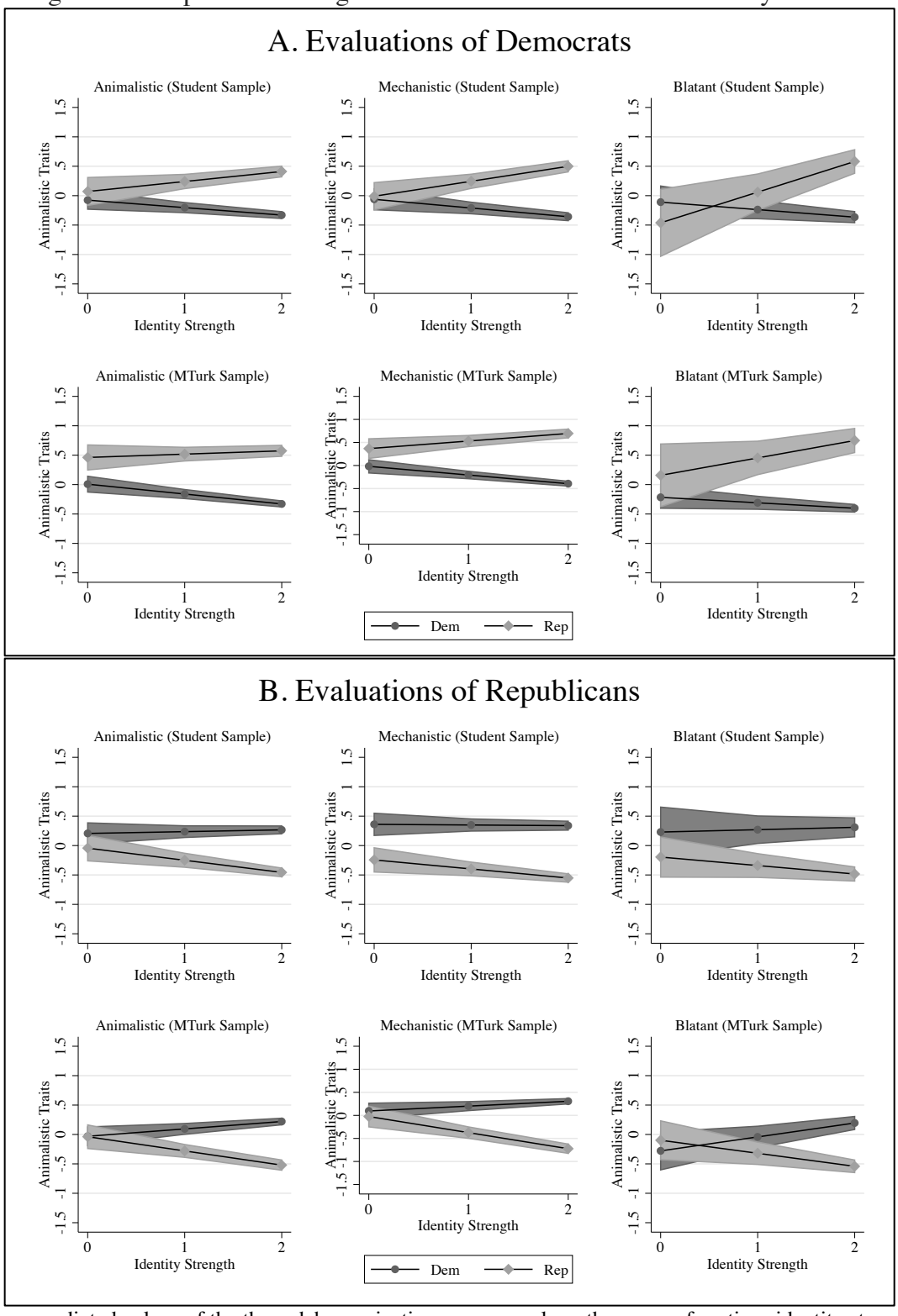
Table M2. Replication of the Dehumanization Models in Table A2, MTurk Sample

	Democrats			Republicans		
	Animalistic	Mechanistic	Blatant	Animalistic	Mechanistic	Blatant
Republican	0.71***	0.78***	0.80***	-0.44***	-0.65***	-0.38**
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.12)
Identity	-0.12***	-0.13***	-0.07**	0.09***	0.08**	0.14**
(Folded)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Republican	0.16**	0.25***	0.28**	-0.23***	-0.30***	-0.27***
X Identity	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Age	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Female	-0.11*	-0.11*	-0.02	-0.05	-0.02	0.07
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)
Black	-0.02	-0.04	-0.21*	0.02	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.15)
Hispanic	0.02	-0.04	-0.38**	0.05	-0.10	-0.47**
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.16)
Asian	-0.13	-0.12	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.24
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.20)
Other Race	0.06	0.07	-0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.01
	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.21)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.19)
Education	0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Employed	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.08	-0.13**	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)
Income	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Church	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.01
Attendance	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Married	-0.03	0.01	-0.22*	-0.07	-0.03	-0.14
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.11)
Has Kids	0.02	-0.04	0.08	-0.05	-0.04	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.11)
Constant	-0.18	-0.10	-0.06	0.23*	0.32**	0.13
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.18)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.20)
N	491	491	491	491	491	491
adj. R^2	0.455	0.518	0.299	0.352	0.457	0.130

Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

I reproduced the figures associated with these models (Figure 2 in the revised manuscript). While the folded measure isn't a continuous measure of identity strength like the composite, the overall pattern of results is comparable, with the exception noted above.

Figure M3. Replication of Figure 2 with the Folded Partisan Intensity Measure



Entries are predicted values of the three dehumanization measures along the range of partisan identity strength with 95% confidence intervals.

In addition, I re-estimated the social and moral distance models (Tables A4 and A5), substituting the folded identity strength measure for the composite measure – see Tables M4 and M5 below. In the original models, identity strength did not exert a consistent effect on either social or moral distance – it was significant in two of the four models for the student sample and one of the four models for the MTurk sample. In the updated models, it exerts even less of an effect. It is significant in only one of the four models for the student sample and zero of the four models for the MTurk sample. Importantly, the effects of blatant dehumanization on social and moral distance are consistent with the original results for all models in terms of direction, magnitude, and significance. This suggests the overall pattern of results is robust to the use of an alternative identity strength measure. If the manuscript is accepted for publication, I will include these robustness checks in the replication materials for the paper.

Table M4. Replication of the Social and Moral Distance Models in Table A4, Student Sample

	Social Distance		Moral Distance	
	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
Identity (Folded)	-0.14	-0.19*	0.13	-0.01
	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Blatant Dehum.	-0.19*	-0.12	0.33***	0.21**
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Thermometer	-0.27**	-0.23**	0.13	0.20**
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Age	0.03	-0.00	0.01	-0.04
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Female	-0.13	-0.13	0.38**	-0.13
	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)
Black	0.24	0.18	-0.41	0.07
	(0.38)	(0.16)	(0.35)	(0.15)
Constant	-0.38	0.46	-0.15	0.69
	(0.87)	(0.63)	(0.81)	(0.60)
N	120	164	119	164
adj. R^2	0.218	0.154	0.286	0.137

Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table M4. Replication of the Social and Moral Distance Models in Table A5, MTurk Sample

	Social Distance		Moral Distance	
	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
Identity (Folded)	-0.10	-0.02	0.13	0.01
	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.06)
Blatant Dehum.	-0.09	-0.16**	0.24**	0.12**
	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Thermometer	-0.09	-0.26***	0.24**	0.41***
	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.06)
Age	-0.01	-0.00	0.01*	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Female	-0.07	-0.14	-0.04	0.03
	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.08)
Black	-0.46	0.19	0.50+	0.18
	(0.35)	(0.14)	(0.29)	(0.12)
Hispanic	0.30	0.29	-0.44	0.20
	(0.43)	(0.22)	(0.37)	(0.19)
Asian	-0.17	-0.02	-0.84	0.08
	(0.66)	(0.18)	(0.56)	(0.15)
Other	0.07	0.29	0.14	-0.19
	(0.30)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.21)
Education	0.04	-0.11**	-0.05	-0.03
	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.04)
Employed	0.25	0.16	0.13	0.03
	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.08)
Income	-0.04	0.01	-0.00	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Church	-0.08+	0.11**	-0.01	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Married	0.07	-0.08	0.03	0.06
	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.10)
Children	0.31	0.22+	-0.12	-0.01
	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.10)
Constant	0.46	0.22	-0.40	0.00
	(0.37)	(0.25)	(0.32)	(0.21)
N	158	330	158	330
adj. R^2	0.043	0.197	0.332	0.272

Entries are OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$