

Supplemental Appendix

National Representativeness of Sample

Table A1: Representativeness of Sample on Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Age, and Region*

Variable	Lucid sample with 95% C.I.	Nat'l benchmarks ¹
<i>Race</i>		
White	73.4% [70.7, 76.1]	74.7%
Black or African-American	11.1% [9.2, 13.1]	12.0%
Asian	5.0% [3.6, 6.3]	4.9%
American Indian	1.1% [.5, 1.9]	.9%
Pacific islander	.3% [0, .6]	.2%
Some other race	6.7% [5.2, 8.3]	5.4%
Prefer not to answer/Two or more ²	2.3% [1.4, 3.2]	2.1%
<i>Ethnicity</i>		
Identify as Latino	11.7% [9.7, 13.7]	14.2%
<i>Sex</i>		
Female	51.3% [48.2, 54.4]	51.5%
Male	48.7% [45.6, 51.8]	48.5%
<i>Age</i>		
18-24	13.8% [11.7, 15.9]	13.1%
25-34	18.4% [16.0, 20.7]	17.5%
35-44	18.4% [16.0, 20.7]	17.5%
45-64	32.7% [29.8, 35.6]	34.7%
65 and over	16.8% [14.4, 19.1]	17.2%
<i>Region</i>		
Northeast	20.5% [18.0, 23.0]	18.3%
Midwest	18.3% [15.9, 20.6]	21.7%
South	36.9% [33.9, 39.9]	37.0%
West	24.3% [21.7, 27.0]	23.0%

* Bolded variables indicate that the benchmark falls outside of the 95%, two-sided confidence interval of my sample.

¹ Benchmarks derived from the adult population in the 2010 U.S. Census.

² On the Census, respondents can select “two or more races.” This option is not available with Lucid’s question. But on Lucid, people can select “Prefer not to answer,” which is not an option on the Census. On the Census, the estimated percentage of people who are “two or more races” is 2.1%, while 2.3% of my sample selected “Prefer not to answer.” Fortunately, because these are so close, I treat the Lucid data as if it was the same exact question as the Census.

Feeling Thermometer Question in Reference to the Parties

The full text of the feeling thermometer question in reference to the two major parties read:

We would like to get your feelings toward the two major parties in the United States using what is called the feeling thermometer scale. Ratings between 50 degrees and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable and warm toward the party. Ratings between 0 degrees and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel favorable toward the party and that you don't care too much for that party. You would rate the party at the 50 degree mark if you don't feel particularly warm or cold toward the party. How do you feel toward the...

- Democratic Party?
- Republican Party?

Bootstrapped Estimates

The analyses in the text of the paper compare the feelings partisans have toward the other side when the other side is construed as the opposing major party, ordinary people in the opposing major party, and politicians in the opposing major party. To compare partisans' feelings toward each of these reference groups, I used feeling thermometer scales that go from 0-100 that asked partisans to mark their feelings toward each group. I then used mean within-subject differences between these measures in the paper, using a paired-sample t-test to test statistical significance. There are two potential problems with doing this. First, the sheer scale of the feeling thermometer measures make it possible for a few influential points to be the driving force behind the findings. Second, an assumption behind paired-sample t-tests is that the differences between conditions are normally distributed, which is not the case for any of the differences here. One way to address both these concerns is to bootstrap the estimated mean differences on the feeling thermometers.

In the bootstrapping procedure (see replication file for code), I draw 1000 samples from my initial samples of Democrats and Republicans with replacement, calculated the mean differences in feeling thermometer scores in each sample, and then find the .025 and .975 quantiles of these bootstrapped estimates. Below, I show results for the bootstrapped estimates in Figures A1 and A2. As can be seen, the results hardly change from the results

presented in the paper. This should assuage the potential concern that effects are driven by only a few influential points in the data or that significance is driven by breaking the normality assumption.

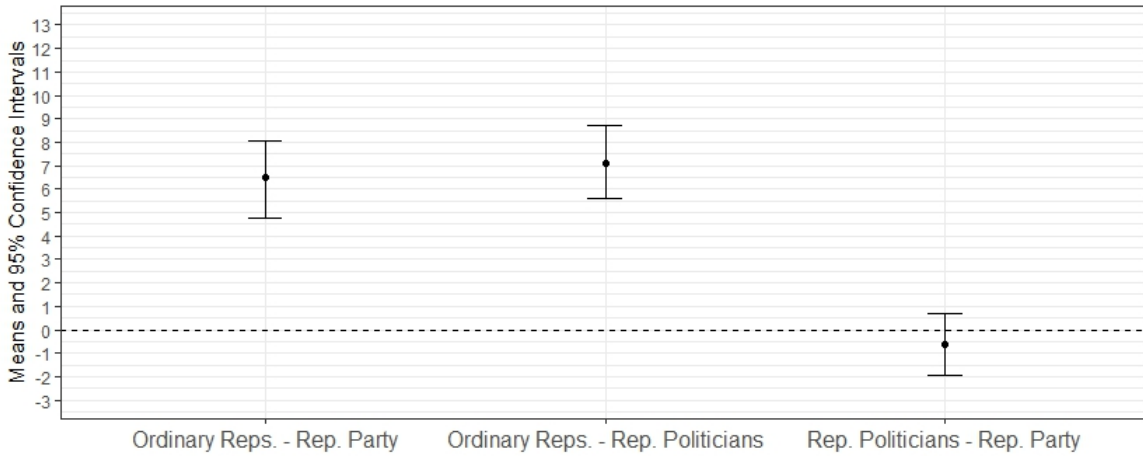


Figure A1: Bootstrapped Differences in Democrats' Feeling Thermometer Scores in Reference to the Republican Party, Ordinary Republicans, and Republican Politicians

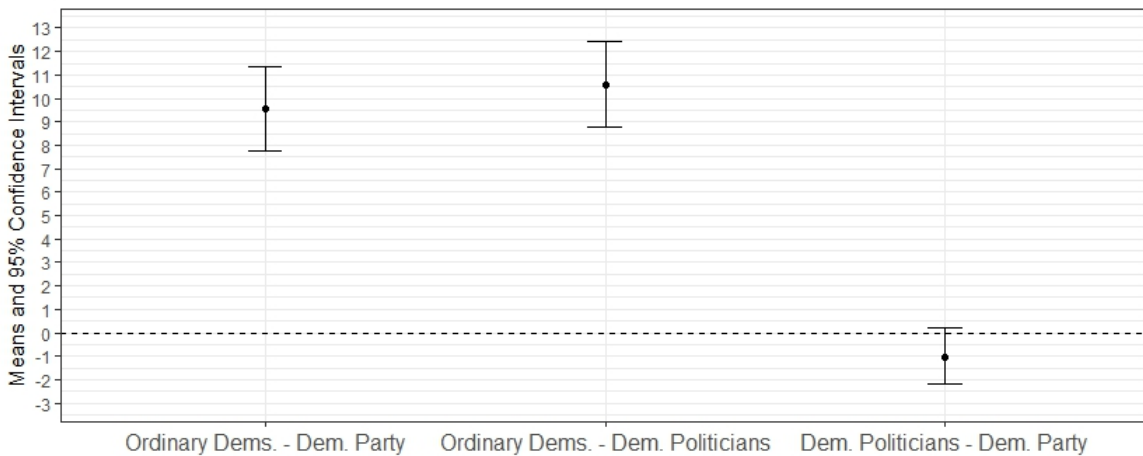


Figure A2: Bootstrapped Differences in Republicans' Feeling Thermometer Scores in Reference to the Democratic Party, Ordinary Democrats, and Democratic Politicians

Modeling Differences in In-group Evaluations

In the paper, a surprising ancillary finding is that partisans have more positive evaluations of their own party compared to ordinary people in their party. (They also had more positive evaluations of their own party compared to politicians in their party, though this is less surprising.) One reason this could be the case is that respondents interpreted “ordinary members” of their own party to somehow be different than themselves. Though I did not collect any information on respondents’ perceptions of who belongs to their party, I ran basic OLS regression models to see if any variables predict a stronger preference for the in-group party over ordinary members of the in-group party. Results are in Table A1.

The main takeaway from this table is that white respondents had less of a preference for their party over ordinary members of their party, a finding consistent for Democrats and Republicans. That there is some variability in preferences for the in-group party compared to in-group party members depending on the racial and ethnic identities of respondents suggests that interpretations of who is an ordinary member of the Republican or Democratic Party may play a role in attitudes toward the parties, their members, and the difference between them. However, I should emphasize that this should be taken as a preliminary analysis in need of further investigation.

Table A1: Predicting Partisans' Preference for their Own Party Compared to Ordinary People Belonging to their Party

	Party – Ordinary Members	
	Republicans	Democrats
Strong partisan	–1.389 (2.208)	0.970 (1.591)
Party leaner	–3.848 (2.486)	–0.968 (1.978)
Ideo. self-placement	0.451 (0.669)	–0.108 (0.524)
Female	1.545 (1.815)	5.475*** (1.358)
Non-Hispanic White	–4.015* (2.380)	–4.074*** (1.380)
Constant	5.419 (4.056)	4.445* (2.379)
N	399	459
R ²	0.014	0.054
Adjusted R ²	0.002	0.043
Residual Std. Error	17.843 (df = 393)	14.483 (df = 453)
F Statistic	1.143 (df = 5; 393)	5.142*** (df = 5; 453)

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01