Supplemental Online Materials:

Political Ideology and Moral Dilemma Judgments: An Analysis Using the CNI Model

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Table S1. *Correlations between liberal-conservative, left-right, and combined political ideology and moral judgment variables, Study 2*

Moral Judgment	Liberal-Conservative	Left-Right	Combined
Traditional Score	-.08	-.01	-.04
C Parameter	-.13*	-.06	-.10
N Parameter	-.08	-.15*	-.12[†]
I Parameter	-.04	-.02	-.03

Note: [†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$.

Table S2. *Attention check fail rate by political ideology group*

Study	Outcome	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative	χ^2
Study 1	Pass	77	79	92	$\chi^2(2) = 9.26$,
	Fail	23	21	8	$p = .010$
Study 2	Pass	83	77	82	$\chi^2(2) = .95$,
	Fail	18	23	19	$p = .621$
Study 3	Pass	173	165	168	$\chi^2(2) = 6.91$,
	Fail	0	7	4	$p = .032$
Integrated	Pass	333	321	342	$\chi^2(2) = 5.55$,
	Fail	41	51	31	$p = .062$

Table S3. *Association between political ideology and moral judgment variables controlling for basic demographic variables, Study 1*

Variable	C Parameter		N Parameter		I Parameter	
	β	95% CI	β	95% CI	β	95% CI
Political Ideology	-.12†	[-.25, .01]	-.02	[-.14, .11]	.07	[-.06, .20]
Gender	-.09	[-.22, 03]	.21***	[.09, .34]	.09	[-.03, .22]
Age	-.03	[-.16, .10]	.13*	[.00, .26]	.04	[-.09, .17]
Education	-.07	[-.20, .05]	.01	[-.11, .13]	-.03	[-.16, .09]
R^2	.03		.07		.02	

Note: Higher scores on the political ideology measure indicate a stronger conservative ideology; lower scores on the political ideology measure indicate a stronger liberal ideology. For gender, 0 = male and 1 = female. † $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table S4. *Association between political ideology and moral judgment variables controlling for basic demographic variables, Study 2*

Variable	C Parameter		N Parameter		I Parameter	
	β	95% CI	B	95% CI	β	95% CI
Political Ideology	-.11[†]	[-.24, .02]	-.06	[-.19, .07]	-.02	[-.15, .11]
Gender	.02	[-.11, .15]	.14*	[.01, .27]	.15*	[.01, .28]
Age	-.08	[-.21, .05]	.06	[-.07, .19]	.06	[-.07, .19]
Education	-.06	[-.18, .07]	.09	[-.04, .21]	-.01	[-.13, .12]
R^2	.02		.04		.03	

Note: Higher scores on the political ideology measure indicate a stronger conservative ideology; lower scores on the political ideology measure indicate a stronger liberal ideology. For gender, 0 = male and 1 = female. [†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Table S5. *Differences in moral judgment by political ideology group*

Study	Moral Judgment	M_{lib}	M_{mod}	M_{con}	Group Difference	Tukey's HSD
Study 1	Trad[a]	5.13	5.30	4.28	$F(2, 245) = 3.69$*	Tukey's: c < m
	C Parameter	.28	.30	.24	$F(2, 245) = 2.70^{\dagger}$	Tukey's: n/a
	N Parameter	.63	.55	.63	$F(2, 245) = 1.86$	Tukey's: n/a
	I Parameter	.54	.65	.62	$F(2, 245) = 2.44^{\dagger}$	Tukey's: n/a
Study 2	Trad[a]	4.78	4.31	4.93	$F(2, 239) = 1.32$	Tukey's: n/a
	C Parameter	.31	.28	.28	$F(2, 239) = .85$	Tukey's: n/a
	N Parameter[a]	.70	.69	.58	$F(2, 239) = 4.62$*	Tukey's: c < m,l
	I Parameter[a]	.62	.68	.61	$F(2, 239) = 1.26$	Tukey's: n/a
Study 3	Trad	4.95	4.55	4.14	$F(2, 503) = 4.23$*	Tukey's: c < l
	C Parameter	.25	.21	.20	$F(2, 503) = 3.15$*	Tukey's: none
	N Parameter	.57	.55	.62	$F(2, 503) = 2.15$	Tukey's: n/a
	I Parameter	.55	.58	.60	$F(2, 503) = 1.23$	Tukey's: n/a
Integrated	Trad	4.95	4.68	4.37	$F(2, 993) = 4.34$*	Tukey's: c < l
	C Parameter	.27	.25	.23	$F(2, 993) = 4.29$*	Tukey's: c < l
	N Parameter	.62	.59	.62	$F(2, 993) = 1.20$	Tukey's: n/a
	I Parameter	.56	.62	.61	$F(2, 993) = 3.11$*	Tukey's: m > l

Note: [†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. [a] = Violation of test of homogeneity of variances. In all such cases, analyses were consistent when using Welch's ANOVA and Games-Howell post-hoc tests.

Table S6. *Correlations between political ideology and moral judgment variables, Study 1.*

Moral Judgment	PI Composite	General PI	Social PI	Economic PI	Difference[a]
Traditional Score	-.17**	-.15*	-.19**	-.13*	z = -1.17
C Parameter	-.13*	-.10	-.16*	-.11†	z = -1.06
N Parameter	.03	.03	.03	.02	z = 0.30
I Parameter	.10	.10	.11†	.06	z = 1.07

Note: PI Composite = average of general, social, and economic political ideology items; General PI = general political ideology; Social PI = social political ideology; Economic PI = economic political ideology; [a] Difference refers to the significance test of the difference between social PI and economic PI correlations.
† $p < .10.$ $*$ $p < .05.$ $**$ $p < .01.$

Correlational Tests conducted using: http://quantpsy.org/corrtest/corrtest2.htm (Calculation for the Test of the Difference between Two Dependent Correlations with One Variable in Common)

Table S7. *Correlations between political ideology and moral judgment variables, Study 2.*

Moral Judgment	PI Composite	General PI	Social PI	Economic PI	Difference[a]
Traditional Score	-.08	-.09	-.03	-.11†	z = 1.46
C Parameter	-.13*	-.12†	-.14*	-.10	z = -0.93
N Parameter	-.08	-.06	-.15*	-.02	z = -2.65**
I Parameter	-.04	-.02	-.10	.02	z = -2.32*

Note: PI Composite = average of general, social, and economic political ideology items; General PI = general political ideology; Social PI = social political ideology; Economic PI = economic political ideology; [a] Difference refers to the significance test of the difference between social PI and economic PI correlations.
† $p < .10.$ $*$ $p < .05.$ $**$ $p < .01.$

Correlational Tests conducted using: http://quantpsy.org/corrtest/corrtest2.htm (Calculation for the Test of the Difference between Two Dependent Correlations with One Variable in Common)

Table S8. *Correlations between political ideology and moral judgment variables, Study 3.*

Moral Judgment	PI Composite	General PI	Social PI	Economic PI	Difference[a]
Traditional Score	-.13**	-.14**	-.16***	-.08[†]	z = -2.59**
C Parameter	-.12**	-.11*	-.15**	-.09*	z = -1.81[†]
N Parameter	.06	.09*	.06	.02	z = 1.21
I Parameter	.09[†]	.08[†]	.10*	.06	z = 1.18

Note: PI Composite = average of general, social, and economic political ideology items; General PI = general political ideology; Social PI = social political ideology; Economic PI = economic political ideology; [a] Difference refers to the significance test of the difference between social PI and economic PI correlations.
[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Correlational Tests conducted using: http://quantpsy.org/corrtest/corrtest2.htm (Calculation for the Test of the Difference between Two Dependent Correlations with One Variable in Common)

Table S9. *Correlations between political ideology and moral judgment variables, Integrative Data Analysis.*

Moral Judgment	PI Composite	General PI	Social PI	Economic PI	Difference[a]
Traditional Score	-.13***	-.13***	-.14***	-.10**	z = -1.94[†]
C Parameter	-.13***	-.11***	-.15***	-.10**	z = -2.28*
N Parameter	.02	.04	.01	.01	z = .04
I Parameter	.06[†]	.06*	.05	.04	z = .34

Note: PI Composite = average of general, social, and economic political ideology items; General PI = general political ideology; Social PI = social political ideology; Economic PI = economic political ideology; [a] Difference refers to the significance test of the difference between social PI and economic PI correlations.
[†] $p < .10$. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

Correlational Tests conducted using: http://quantpsy.org/corrtest/corrtest2.htm (Calculation for the Test of the Difference between Two Dependent Correlations with One Variable in Common)

Table S10. *Correlations between political ideology and moral judgment variables by dilemma exclusions, Integrative Data Analysis.*

Moral Judgment	Dilemma Excluded	PI Composite	General PI	Social PI	Economic PI
Traditional Score	Dilemma 1	-.152***	-.149***	-.158***	-.119***
	Dilemma 2	-.132***	-.127***	-.146***	-.096**
	Dilemma 3	-.158***	-.158***	-.167***	-.118***
	Dilemma 4	-.089**	-.088**	-.100**	-.061†
	Dilemma 5	-.147***	-.142***	-.159***	-.110***
	Dilemma 6	-.129***	-.127***	-.139***	-.096**
	Dilemma 7	-.126***	-.122***	-.137***	-.093**
	Dilemma 8	-.113***	-.113***	-.126***	-.078*
	Dilemma 9	-.109***	-.110***	-.119***	-.077*
	Dilemma 10	-.141***	-.137***	-.157***	-.103**
	Dilemma 11	-.107***	-.106***	-.117***	-.075*
	Dilemma 12	-.139***	-.134***	-.152***	-.103**
C Parameter	Dilemma 1	-.140***	-.121***	-.163***	-.106***
	Dilemma 2	-.120***	-.101**	-.145***	-.090**
	Dilemma 3	-.153***	-.136***	-.178***	-.114***
	Dilemma 4	-.113***	-.094**	-.137***	-.086**
	Dilemma 5	-.129***	-.108***	-.152***	-.100**
	Dilemma 6	-.127***	-.109***	-.150***	-.097**
	Dilemma 7	-.120***	-.098**	-.142***	-.097**
	Dilemma 8	-.121***	-.102**	-.146***	-.090**
	Dilemma 9	-.123***	-.104**	-.144***	-.096**
	Dilemma 10	-.133***	-.112***	-.158***	-.101**
	Dilemma 11	-.105***	-.086**	-.129***	-.079*
	Dilemma 12	-.148***	-.127***	-.173***	-.113***
N Parameter	Dilemma 1	.047	.069*	.027	.036
	Dilemma 2	.026	.048	.016	.010
	Dilemma 3	.030	.051	.015	.019
	Dilemma 4	-.013	.009	-.025	-.019
	Dilemma 5	.036	.058†	.022	.022
	Dilemma 6	.010	.030	-.002	.000
	Dilemma 7	.018	.040	.007	.005
	Dilemma 8	.005	.028	-.003	-.011
	Dilemma 9	-.016	.007	-.023	-.029
	Dilemma 10	.028	.048	.020	.010
	Dilemma 11	.011	.031	.000	-.001
	Dilemma 12	.031	.051	.022	.016
I Parameter	Dilemma 1	.075*	.087**	.064*	.059†
	Dilemma 2	.066*	.071*	.062*	.052
	Dilemma 3	.058†	.065*	.052	.046
	Dilemma 4	.041	.046	.036	.032
	Dilemma 5	.059†	.062†	.056†	.049
	Dilemma 6	.066*	.074*	.056†	.057†
	Dilemma 7	.052	.058†	.047	.040
	Dilemma 8	.060†	.067*	.053†	.049
	Dilemma 9	.044	.051	.043	.029
	Dilemma 10	.049	.055†	.046	.036
	Dilemma 11	.057†	.062*	.053†	.044
	Dilemma 12	.032	.037	.027	.026

Note: PI Composite = average of general, social, and economic political ideology items; General PI = general political ideology; Social PI = social political ideology; Economic PI = economic political ideology.
$^{\dagger} p < .10. * p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001.$