https://doi.org/10.1027/1864-9335/a000459

Electronic Supplementary Material 1

Sample Analyses and Scale Documentation for:

Sensitivity to Injustice of Politicians and Voters

Table E.1

Representativity analysis with regard to the target (n = 1000) vs. the actual voter sample (n = 998)

Demographic information	Target frequencies (absolute)	Target frequencies (relative in %)	Actual frequencies (absolute)	Actual frequencies (relative in %)
Age groups (in years)				
18–20	42	4	-	-
21–30	154	15	160	16
31–40	154	15	170	17
41–50	214	21	228	23
51–60	176	18	262	26
61–70	140	14	178	18
71–80	118	12	-	-
Gender				
Female	504	51	442	44
Male	496	50	556	56
German federal state				
Baden-Wuerttemberg	131	13	116	12
Bavaria	153	15	146	15
Berlin	42	4	45	5
Brandenburg	31	3	27	3
Bremen	8	1	20	2
Hamburg	22	2	21	2
Hesse	74	7	69	7
Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	20	2	24	2
Lower Saxony	97	10	90	9
North Rhine-Westphalia	219	22	232	23
Rhineland-Palatinate	49	5	43	4
Saarland	13	1	14	1
Saxony	51	5	56	6
Saxony-Anhalt	29	3	28	3
Schleswig-Holstein	35	4	39	4
Thuringia	28	3	28	3

Note. Sum of the absolute frequencies over the target age groups was $n = 998$ due to the sample calculation of respondi AG.

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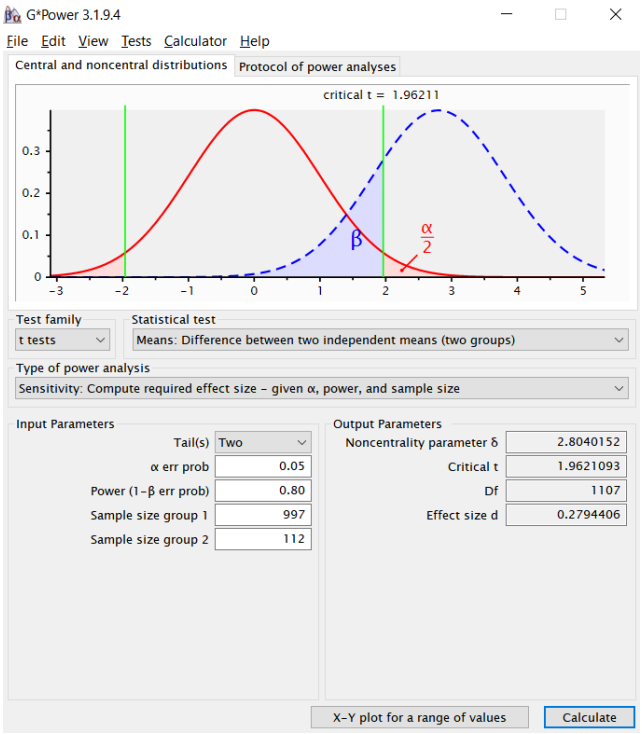
Figure E.1

Sensitivity (a) and post-hoc power (b) analysis with the sample sizes for analyses

(a) Sensitivity power analysis
[3] -- *Wednesday, October 28, 2020 -- 08:19:10*



t tests - Means: Difference between two independent means (two groups)

Analysis:	Sensitivity: Compute required effect size		
Input:	Tail(s)	=	Two
	α err prob	=	0.05
	Power (1-β err prob)	=	0.80
	Sample size group 1	=	997
	Sample size group 2	=	112
Output:	Noncentrality parameter δ	=	2.8040152
	Critical t	=	1.9621093
	Df	=	1107
	Effect size d	=	0.2794406

(b) Post-hoc power analysis
G*Power protocols

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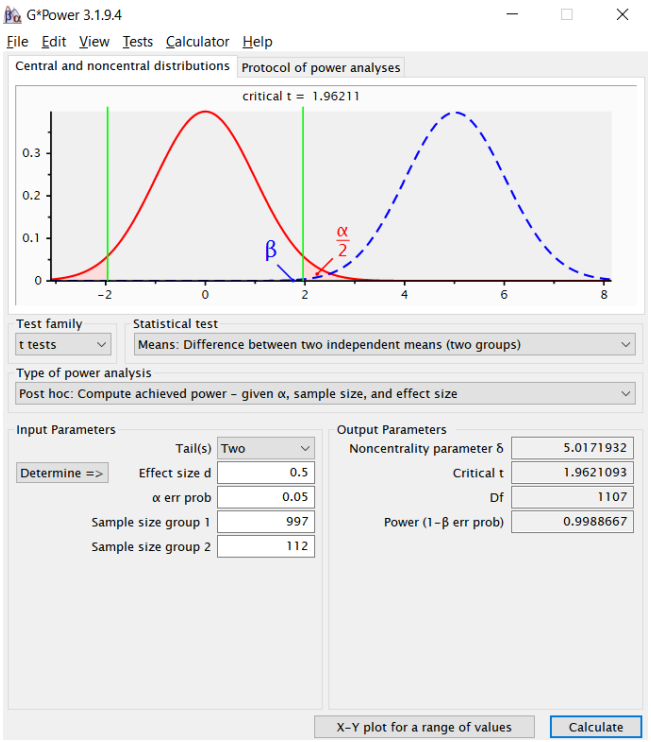

[2] -- Wednesday, October 28, 2020 -- 08:14:15
t tests - Means: Difference between two independent means (two groups)
Analysis: Post hoc: Compute achieved power
Input: Tail(s) = Two
Effect size d = 0.5
α err prob = 0.05
Sample size group 1 = 997
Sample size group 2 = 112
Output: Noncentrality parameter δ = 5.0171932
Critical t = 1.9621093
Df = 1107
Power (1-β err prob) = 0.9988667

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Background Variables

Table E.2
Gender distribution citizen

Gender	Absolute frequency
Males	556
Females	442
N (total)	998

Table E.3
Gender distribution politicians

Gender	Absolute frequency
Males	65
Females	51
N (total)	116

Table E.4
Party affiliations

Party	Absolute frequency
CDU	27
CSU	7
SPD	51
Bündnis90/Die Grünen	9
DIE LINKE	22
N (total)	116

Table E.5
Party affiliation duration

Years	Absolute frequency
0-10	14
11-20	28
21-30	41
31-40	21
41-50	11
N (total)	116

Table E.6
Duration of membership in the German National Parliament

Years	Absolute frequency
0-4	46
5-8	28
9-12	24
13-16	11
17-20	3
21-24	2
25-28	1
29-32	1
N (total)	116

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Table E.7
Highest federal office

Federal office	Absolute frequency
Federal minister	2
Parliamentary Secretary of State	4
Vice-chairman of the parliamentary group	6
Member of the parliamentary group executive committee	8
Chairman of a National Parliament committee	5
Vice-Chairman of a National Parliament committee	4
Spokesman of a National Parliament committee	15
Spokesman of the parliamentary group	8
Deputy spokesman of the parliamentary group	4
Rapporteur in a National Parliament committee	16
No federal office	44
N (total)	116

Table E.8
Economic state "self"

Party	Absolute frequency
Very good	49
Good	369
Partly/partly	368
Bad	164
Very bad	48
N (total)	998

Table E.9
Economic state "Germany"

Party	Absolute frequency
Very good	57
Good	419
Partly/partly	414
Bad	84
Very bad	24
N (total)	998

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Scales

Table E.10
General belief in a just world

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_1_2	2.26	1.30	0.63
Test_1_4	1.94	1.44	0.70
Test_1_5	2.46	1.23	0.72
Test_1_7	2.26	1.31	0.80
Test_1_8	2.22	1.39	0.69
M total	2.2		
SD total	1		
McDonald's omega	0.86		
Cronbach's alpha	0.84		

Table E.11
General belief in a just world

Item label	Item
Test_1_2	The scales of justice may swing sometimes to this side, sometimes to that side, but ultimately everything balances out again.
Test_1_4	In the end, you get in life what you deserve.
Test_1_5	In life, there are always events that restore justice.
Test_1_7	Despite all the injustices, in the end most people get what they deserve.
Test_1_8	Those who live decently can be confident that justice will be done to them for it.]

Table E.12
General belief in an unjust world

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_1_1	3.48	1.11	0.61
Test_1_3	3.69	1.21	0.52
Test_1_6	3.59	1.30	0.46
Test_1_13	2.93	1.46	0.40
M total	3.4		
SD total	0.85		
McDonald's omega	0.64		
Cronbach's alpha	0.60		

Table E.13
General belief in an unjust world

Item label	Item
Test_1_1	A lot of people suffer an unjust fate.
Test_1_3	Everyone has to expect that one day an unjust fate will befall them.
Test_1_6	You cannot rely on justice in life.
Test_1_13	Often, it is those who least deserve it who get sick.

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Table E.14
Belief in an immanent justice

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_1_14	1.48	1.40	0.74
Test_1_15	1.68	1.41	0.74
Test_1_16	1.07	1.31	0.80
Test_1_17	1.42	1.37	0.78
Test_1_18	0.90	1.22	0.73
M total	1.3		
SD total	0.88		
McDonald's omega	0.90		
Cronbach's alpha	0.88		

Table E.15
Belief in an immanent justice

Item label	Item
Test_1_14	Serious illnesses are often the punishment for a lifestyle.
Test_1_15	A bad life is often followed by illness.
Test_1_16	Hardly anyone becomes seriously ill completely undeservedly.
Test_1_17	Many sick people have brought their lives on themselves.
Test_1_18	A truly good person rarely becomes seriously ill.

Table E.16
Belief in an ultimate justice

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_1_9	2.37	1.33	0.76
Test_1_10	2.94	1.35	0.61
Test_1_11	1.86	1.40	0.80
Test_1_12	1.67	1.33	0.78
M total	2.2		
SD total	1.1		
McDonald's omega	0.64		
Cronbach's alpha	0.89		

Table E.17
Belief in an ultimate justice

Item label	Item
Test_1_9	Even people who suffer severe blows of fate can expect that everything will eventually balance out again.
Test_1_10	Even in the worst suffering, one should not lose faith that justice will be served.
Test_1_11	In the long run, no inequities remain even in the case of diseases.
Test_1_12	Even for bad diseases, there is often still fair compensation.

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Table E.18 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the victim*

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_2_1_1	2.43	1.38
Test_2_1_2	2.65	1.36

Table E.19 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the victim*

Item label	Item
Test_2_1_1	It makes me angry when others are undeservingly better off than me.
Test_2_1_2	It worries me when I have to work hard for things that come easily to others.

Table E.20 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the observer*

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_2_2_1	3.23	1.19
Test_2_2_2	2.93	1.23

Table E.21 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the observer*

Item label	Item
Test_2_2_1	I am upset when someone is undeservingly worse off than others.
Test_2_2_2	It worries me when someone has to work hard for things that come easily to others

Table E.22 *Sensitivity to injustice (SI) from the perspective of the beneficiary*

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_2_3_1	2.09	1.35
Test_2_3_2	1.99	1.33

Table E.23 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the beneficiary*

Item label	Item
Test_2_3_1	I feel guilty when I am better off than others for no reason.
Test_2_3_2	It bothers me when things come easily to me that others have to work hard for

Table E.24 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the perpetrator*

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_2_4_1	3.60	1.32
Test_2_4_2	3.40	1.39

Table E.25 *Sensitivity to injustice from the perspective of the perpetrator*

Item label	Item
Test_2_4_1	I feel guilty when I enrich myself at the cost of others.
Test_2_4_2	It bothers me when I use tricks to achieve something while others have to struggle for it.

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Table E.26
Distributive justice according to the merit principle

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_3_1_1	1.98	1.19	0.34
Test_3_2_2	1.67	1.42	0.46
Test_3_3_2	-0,66	1.70	0.34
Test_3_4_3	1.77	1.14	0.45
Test_3_5_1	1.51	1.37	0.38
Test_3_6_3	1.16	1.51	0.37
Test_3_7_3	-0.32	1.61	0.43
Test_3_8_2	-0.42	1.68	0.35
Test_3_9_2	1.28	1.40	0.51
Test_3_10_3	-1.05	1.61	0.38
Test_3_11_3	0.55	1.48	0.49
Test_3_12_2	0.71	1.37	0.42
Test_3_13_1	0.57	1.43	0.42
M total	0.68		
SD total	0.72		
McDonald's omega	0.77		
Cronbach's alpha	0.72		

Table E.27
Distributive justice according to the merit principle

Item label	Item
Test_3_1_1	… the better one would get the job.
Test_3_2_2	… those who have done the least would be dismissed.
Test_3_3_2	… unemployment would primarily affect those with poor performance.
Test_3_4_3	... the amount of income would be based on performance.
Test_3_5_1	... the amount of pension would be based on the contributions made.
Test_3_6_3	... the children who have taken more care of their parents, would get more.
Test_3_7_3	... that child who helped their parents the most to prepare for the holiday, would be rewarded with the window-seat.
Test_3_8_2	… only the best would be allowed to play.
Test_3_9_2	... they would take the employee with them who was most committed to the company.
Test_3_10_3	... the quiet rooms would be given to the better students.
Test_3_11_1	... preference would be given to the tenants who have been very careful with their apartments.
Test_3_12_2	... the one who found the apartments would get the cheaper apartment.
Test_3_13_1	... the neighborhoods whose residents are particularly committed to providing opportunities for children to play would be considered first.

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Table E.28
Distributive justice according to the principle of equality

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_3_1_2	-0.04	1.65	0.48
Test_3_2_3	0.67	1.69	0.47
Test_3_3_3	0.62	1.71	0.61
Test_3_4_1	-0.64	1.88	0.50
Test_3_5_2	-0.26	1.96	0.45
Test_3_6_1	1.61	1.44	0.27
Test_3_7_1	2.01	1.30	0.39
Test_3_8_1	1.76	1.30	0.43
Test_3_9_1	0.54	1.76	0.39
Test_3_10_1	0.55	1.64	0.45
Test_3_11_3	0.80	1.41	0.43
Test_3_12_3	-0.1	1.78	0.38
Test_3_13_3	1.06	1.41	0.49
M total	0.67		
SD total	0.83		
McDonald's omega	0.80		
Cronbach's alpha	0.75		

Table E.29
Distributive justice according to the principle of equality

Item label	Item
Test_3_1_2	… the position would be shared.
Test_3_2_3	... the working hours and wages would be reduced equally for all employees.
Test_3_3_3	... working hours and wages would be reduced equally so that everyone could work.
Test_3_4_1	... everyone would earn the same.
Test_3_5_2	... the pension would be the same for everyone (standard pension).
Test_3_6_1	... all children would receive the same amount.
Test_3_7_1	... the children would be allowed to sit at the window alternately and for the same length of time.
Test_3_8_1	... all youth players would be allowed to play for the same length of time.
Test_3_9_1	... they would not take anyone with them, so that no one would be favored.
Test_3_10_1	... the occupants would change rooms regularly so that no one would be disadvantaged.
Test_3_11_3	... all tenants would be considered equally, even if only minor renovations are possible.
Test_3_12_3	... they would divide the rental costs in half.
Test_3_13_3	... the funds would be distributed in such a way that all neighborhoods would have a children's playground, albeit a small one.

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Table E.30
Distributive justice according to the means-tested principle

Item label	Item
Test_3_1_3	... the person who needs the job more urgently would get it.
Test_3_2_1	... those who are most in need of their jobs would be spared redundancy.
Test_3_3_1	…unemployment would primarily affect those who can most easily cope with it.
Test_3_4_2	... the amount of income would be based on need (e.g., to provide for family members).
Test_3_5_3	... the amount of pension would be based on what someone needs for his livelihood.
Test_3_6_2	... those children would receive more who are still without their own means of existance.
	... the child who was flying for the first time would be allowed to sit at the window.
Test_3_7_2	... if primarily those who don`t normally get to play much are allowed to play.
Test_3_8_3	... they would take with them an employee who has never been overseas.
Test_3_9_3	... the quiet rooms would be given to those who are particularly affected by noise and
Test_3_10_2	car exhaust fumes.
	... those tenants who suffer from particularly bad living conditions would be
Test_3_11_2	considered first.
	... the tenant with the lower income would get the cheaper apartment.
Test_3_12_1	... the neighborhoods where children have the worst opportunities to play would be
Test_3_13_2	considered first.

Table E.31
Distributive justice according to the means-tested principle

Item label	*M*	*SD*	Item scale intercorrelation
Test_3_1_3	0.26	1.72	0.58
Test_3_2_1	1.33	1.54	0.54
Test_3_3_1	0.27	1.67	0.42
Test_3_4_2	-0.19	1.73	0.60
Test_3_5_3	-0.32	1.81	0.55
Test_3_6_2	-0.37	1.70	0.51
Test_3_7_2	0.34	1.57	0.40
Test_3_8_3	-0.01	1.51	0.43
Test_3_9_3	-0.10	1.58	0.47
Test_3_10_2	0.50	1.64	0.50
Test_3_11_2	1.48	1.37	0.43
Test_3_12_1	1.37	1.41	0.49
Test_3_13_2	1.89	1.22	0.32
M total	0.50		
SD total	0.87		
McDonald's omega	0.83		
Cronbach's alpha	0.79		

Table E.32
Self-depletion

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_4_1	5.15	1.23
Test_4_5	4.73	1.48
Test_4_11	4.09	1.51
Test_4_15	4.78	1.25

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Table E.33
Self-depletion

Item label	Item
Test_4_1	The first impression I get from other people usually turns out to be true.
Test_4_5	I always know why I like something.
Test_4_11	I am a completely rational person.
Test_4_15	I am very sure of my judgments.

Table E.34
Impression management

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_4_6	2.56	1.57
Test_4_12	4.98	1.81
Test_4_18	4.79	1.82

Table E.35
Impression management

Item label	Item
Test_4_6	I never swear.
Test_4_12	I always declare everything that I have to declare.
Test_4_18	I never take things that do not belong to me.

Table E.36
Impression management (N)

Item label	*M*	*SD*
Test_4_2	3.62	1.65
Test_4_4	4.32	1.73
Test_4_8	4.75	1.63
Test_4_10	3.94	2.08
Test_4_14	3.19	1.77
Test_4_16	3.38	1.85
Test_4_20	3.90	2.14

Table E.37
Impression management (N)

Item label	Item
Test_4_2	Sometimes I lie when I have to.
Test_4_4	It has happened before that I have taken advantage of someone.
Test_4_8	Sometimes I get my own back on others rather than forgiving and forgetting.
Test_4_10	I've got too much change back before and not told the clerk.
Test_4_14	Sometimes I drive faster than is allowed.
Test_4_16	I have done things that I don't tell others about.
Test_4_20	I have not gone to work or school before because of an alleged illness.