Supplement

Joe Hilgard

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### Censored regression.

To attempt to ameliorate the potential ceiling effect, a censored regression model was fit with the ‘censReg’ package for R (Henningsen, 2013). This fits a censored-regression Tobit model and attempts to model values that exceed the maximum of the scale.

Application of this analysis to 2 Violence × 2 Difficulty ANOVA found no significant effects of violence (*t*(270) = 0.87, *p* = .386, *r* = .05 [-.07, .17]), difficulty (*t*(270) = 1.23, *p* = .219, *r* = .07 [-.05, .19]), or their interaction (*t*(270) = -1.68, *p* = .092, *r* = -.10 [-.22, .02]). A significant effect of irritation with the partner’s feedback was observed, but applying this as a covariate did not affect the primary results.

Main effects of 2D:4D on aggression were again negligible. Left 2D:4D did not predict aggression, *t*(264) = -0.94, *p* = .345, *b* = -.21 [-.64, .22], nor did right 2D:4D, *t*(265) = 0.57, *p* = .57, *b* = .12 [-.31, .56]. Application of composite irritation as a covariate did not influence the estimated effect. Higher-order interactions of 2D:4D with factors of Violence or Difficulty were not supported by the results (all |*t*| < 1), with the exception of a Difficulty × Violence × Right 2D:4D interaction that was barely significant after adjusting for irritation (*p* = .044).

### Logistic regression.

Another possibility is that participants completed the coldpressor assignment in one of two ways: either they followed instructions and randomly assigned the other participant to a value between 1 and 9, or they decided to aggress and assign the other participant the maximum value. To model this possibility, I treated the response variable as a dichotomous outcome. Participants assigning values 1-8 were treated as one category (nonaggressive response) and participants assigning value 9 were treated as the other (aggressive response). Logistic regression was performed to test whether the odds of aggressing were influenced by the experimental assignment.

We conducted a 2 Violence × 2 Difficulty ANOVA with a logistic link function. Violence did not appear to influence aggression, *z* = 2, *p* = .836, *OR* = 1.03 [0.79, 1.34]. Difficulty also had a minimal effect on aggression, *z* = 2, *p* = .121, *OR* = 1.23 [0.95, 1.61]. Application of composite irritation as a covariate to these models revealed an effect of composite irritation, *z* = 2, *p* < .001, *OR* = 2.11 [1.5, 3.03], but did not increase the estimated effects of violence, difficulty, or their interaction.

Main effects of 2D:4D on aggression were again negligible. Left 2D:4D did not predict aggression, *z* = 2, *p* = .703, *OR* = 0.95 [0.72, 1.24], nor did right 2D:4D, *z* = 2, *p* = .689, *OR* = 1.06 [0.81, 1.39]. Application of composite irritation as a covariate did not influence the estimated effect. Higher-order interactions of 2D:4D with factors of Violence or Difficulty were not supported by the results (all |*t*| < 1.53).