

School of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University, Shanghai, 200062, China
School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China
Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, 06520, USA
Comparative Psychology, Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany
Beijing Key Laboratory of Behavior and Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China
Institute of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, Zhejiang, 321004, China
PKU-IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

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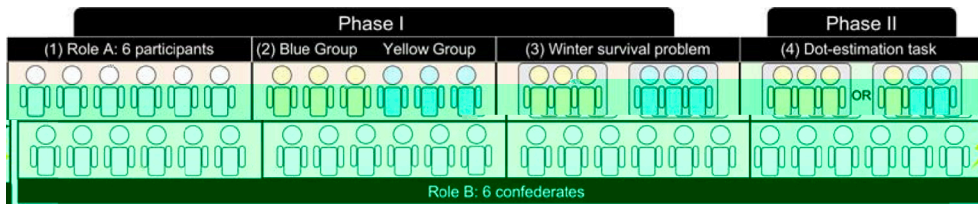


Fig. 1. Overview of the intergroup game.

(1) Role assignment. (2) Group assignment. (3) Group membership formation and reinforcement. (4) Dot-estimation task.

(1) Role assignment. (2) Group assignment. (3) Group membership formation and reinforcement. (4) Dot-estimation task.

(1) Role assignment. (2) Group assignment. (3) Group membership formation and reinforcement. (4) Dot-estimation task.

2.2.1.3. Pain calibration. (1) Role assignment. (2) Group assignment. (3) Group membership formation and reinforcement. (4) Dot-estimation task.

2.2.1.4. Dot-estimation task. (1) Role assignment. (2) Group assignment. (3) Group membership formation and reinforcement. (4) Dot-estimation task.

2.2.2. Procedures of Experiment 2 (fMRI)

(1) Role assignment. (2) Group assignment. (3) Group membership formation and reinforcement. (4) Dot-estimation task.

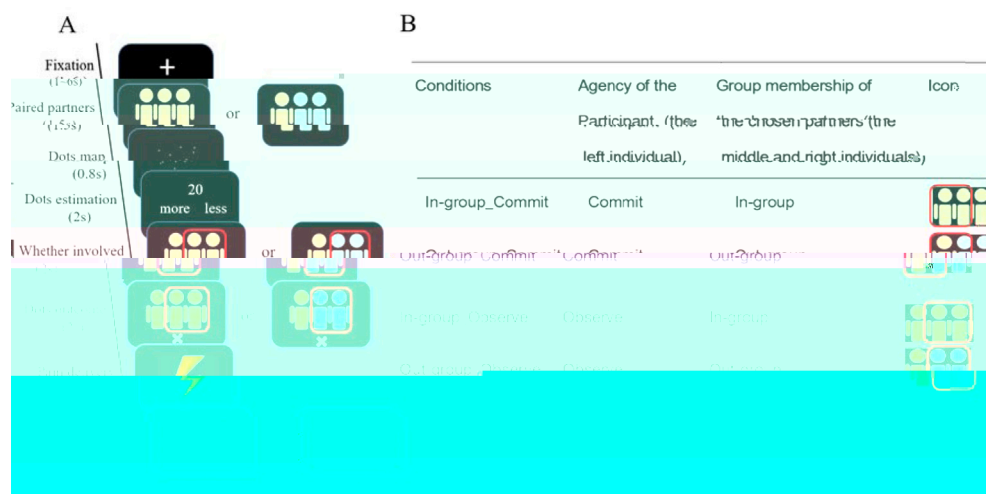


Fig. 2. Experimental design and procedure. (A)

(Pain delivery). The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery. The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery.

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2.2.3. Direct replication of the behavioral findings of experiment 2

The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery. The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery.

2.2.4. Debriefing the participants

The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery. The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery.

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2.3. Statistical analysis

2.3.1. Behavioral data analysis

The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery. The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery.

2.3.2. Imaging data acquisition

The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery. The participants were then asked to estimate the number of dots in the map. The estimated number of dots was compared with the actual number of dots (20) to determine whether the participant was involved in the pain delivery.

$$t \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} t \quad 64 \times 64, \\ t \end{array} \quad t - \quad \begin{array}{c} t \\ (T = 2000, T = 30 \end{array} \right).$$

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3. Results

3.1. Group-based guilt elicited by an interaction-based minimal group paradigm

1, $t(23) = 19.7$, $p < 0.001$, $d = 1.97$. T $t(23) = 19.7$, $p < 0.001$, $d = 1.97$.
 $p < 0.001$, $d = 1.41$, $t(30) = 6.4$, $p < 0.001$, $d = 0.64$. T $t(30) = 6.4$, $p < 0.001$, $d = 0.64$.
 $\beta = 0.0$, $t = .50$, $p < 0.001$. $\beta = 0.2$, $SE = 0.06$, $t = 4.70$, $p < 0.001$.
 $\beta = 0.0$, $SE = 0.04$, $t = 2.26$, $p = 0.03$ (Table 2, Figure 3).
 $\beta = 0.3$, $SE = 0.11$, $t = 3.53$, $p < 0.001$.
 $\beta = 0.16$, $SE = 0.0$, $t = 2.14$, $p = 0.04$ (Table 2, Figure 3).

Experiments 1 and 2.

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 3 t $(t$ t $.1$ $(1, 22) = 1.04,$ $= 0.32,$
 t $. (1, 2) = 0.15,$ $.2. = 0. 0,$ $.3. (1, 33) = 0.2,$ $=$
 $0.5).$ t t' t fi t t t

3.2. Shared responsibility explains group-based guilt and compensation

T t t t t t - t t
t t t t t t Commit
t t t Observe t ($F(1, 23) = 151.1$, $p < 0.001$,
 $\eta_p^2 = 0.3$ t1, $F(1, 30) = 9.30$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.3$
t2). t t , t t t ,
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t ($F(1, 23) = .55$, $p = 0.011$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.25$ t1, F
(1, 30) = 5.45, $p = 0.03$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.15$, t2, T 2 -
t). fi , t t t t t
t t In-group Observe t t t Out-
group Observe t ($F(1, 23) = 11.3$, $p = .003$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.33$
t1 $F(1, 30) = 13.3$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.32$ t
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t t t t t3 (Supplementary Results
of Experiments 3).

($\alpha = 0.05$, $\beta = 0.8$). The results are shown in Supplementary Results of Experiments 1 and 2.

Table 1

t	t	μ_c	
t	-	t-	t-
t 1			t (23)
	4. (.2)	2. (.2)	10.0 ***
t t	5.4(.2)	3.5(.2)	9. ***
t 2			t (30)
	4.4(.3)	2. (.2)	. ***
t t	4.3(.2)	3.4(.2)	6.4 ***

Note. t (SEs) t . fi t t
t t t * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table 2

t		t 1	2.						
t	-	t	t-	t	-	t-	t	t	T/F
t 1									
t	t	4.0 (.1)	3.6 (.1)	2. (.1)	2.1 (.1)		t	t	T
t-	t						2.26*		
	t	6. (.3)	6.6 (.4)	4.5 (.5)	3.3 (.4)		t	t	F(1, 23)
		3.5 (.5)	3.2 (.6)	3.1 (.5)	2.2 (.3)		.55*		
		3.5 (.4)	2.7 (.5)	2. (.4)	2.4 (.4)		2.4		
t 2									
t	t	13.5(.2)	13(.2)	12.3(.2)	11.2(.2)		t	t	T
t-	t						2.14*		
	t	6.7 (.3)	6. (.3)	4.4 (.4)	3.3 (.4)		t	t	F(1, 30)
		6.5(.3)	5.7 (.4)	4.1 (.4)	3.2 (.4)		5.41*		
		3.6 (.3)	2. (.4)	3.3 (.3)	2.6 (.3)		1.05		
		3.1 (.4)	2. (.4)	3.0 (.3)	2.6 (.3)		0.16		
							0.11		

Note.	t	(SEs)	t	.SEs	t1	t2	t	t	t
	t	.SEs	t	t	fi	t t -	t	t	t
									* $p < .05$.

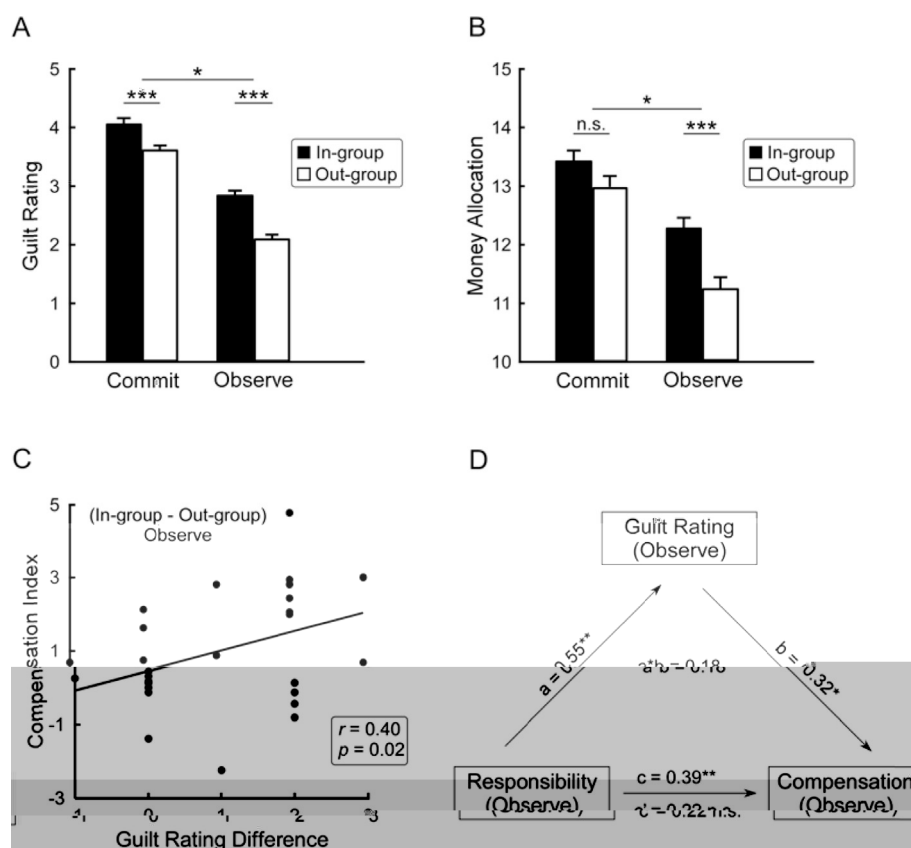


Fig. 3. Behavioral results of Experiment 1 (A) and Experiment 2 (B).

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 (. *In-group_ Observe* > *Out-group_ Observe*)
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 t t t . *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05.

3.3. Brain activations associated with personal and group-based guilt

Supplementary Neuroimaging Results.

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t t t t . t t t t fi t t t
, t t t t Out-group_ Commit t t t
t Out-group_ Observe t , t = 2. 5, p = 0.01.

3.4. Group-based guilt shares brain representation with personal guilt

T t - t t t
- t t t (*In-group_ Observe* > *Out-group_ Observe*)
t t t (*Out-group_ Commit* > *Out-group_ Observe*).
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26, 2 , k = 31), .6) t t t
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4. Discussion

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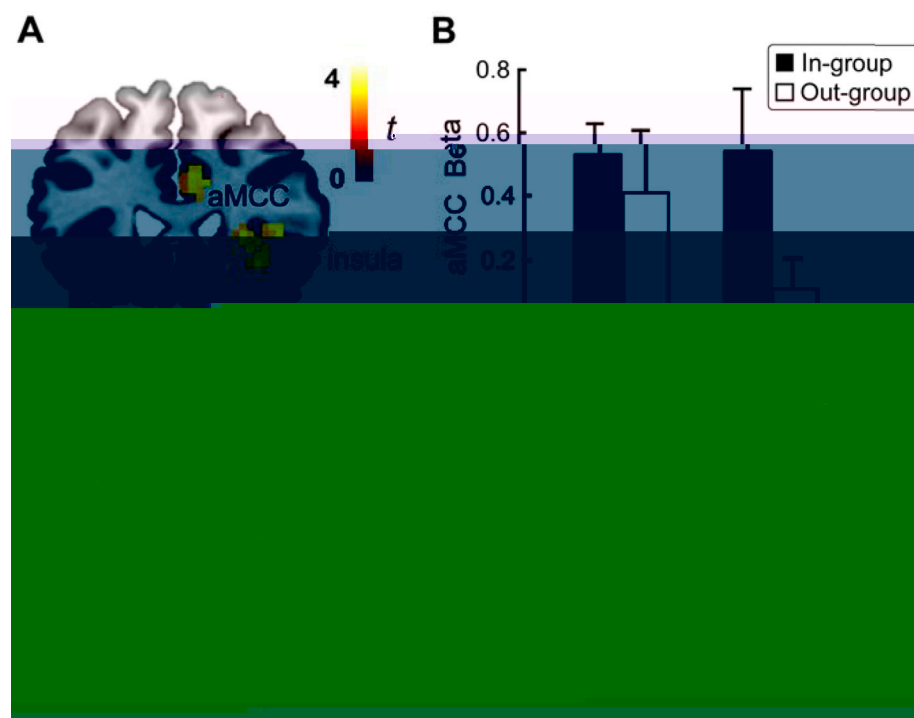


Fig. 4. Brain activations related to group-based guilt.

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