Text S1. Description of Macro-Level Indices Used in Study 1

Indices were included based on their relevance (i.e., measuring socio-political functioning and inequality), comprehensiveness (i.e., quantity of sub-indicators or algorithmic complexity), credibility (i.e., provided by established institutions, organizations or think tanks) and availability (i.e., that data collected at the same time point was available for most countries).

Absence of Governance

Based on 32 individual sources of data obtained from NGOs, think tanks, surveys and private sector evaluations, the World Bank rates the governance of all countries in the World. When assessing a country's degree of governance, the World Bank distinguishes between six different facets, namely *voice and accountability*, *political stability and absence of violence*, *government effectiveness*, *regulatory quality*, *rule of law* and *control of corruption*. To increase comparability with the other indices, we reversed-scored all indicators so that higher values represented *less* favorable evaluations of governance in a country. Next, we calculated a general governance index on the basis of these sub indicators ($\alpha = .98$). The latest 2014 data available for each country for which we had SDO scores were used.

Risk of Violent Conflicts

We used the Fragile States Index annually published by the non-profit organization Fund for Peace to gather an overall rating of countries' risk of political conflict and its susceptibility to failure. The index is based on data obtained through algorithm-based content analyses of millions of political, social and economic documents and can further be distinguished into twelve subscales including *demographic pressures*, *refugees and IDPs*, *group grievance*, *human flight and brain drain*, *uneven economic development*, *poverty and economic decline*, *state illegitimacy*, *public services*, *human rights and rule of law*, *security*

apparatus, *factionalized elites* and *external intervention*. All sub-indicators range from 1 (*lowest or most favorable value*) to 10 (*highest or least favorable score*), while the composite index ($\alpha = .98$) has a minimum value of 12 indicating absence of risk or state failure and 120 representing full state failure or high alert. We used the most recent 2015 version of the index that provided data for all countries except Taiwan.

Absence of Democracy

The democracy index provided by the Economist Intelligence Unit was used to measure countries' states of democracy based on expert opinions and advanced scoring systems supplemented by surveys. It provides a general index comprising the subscales *electoral process*, *functioning of government*, *political participation*, *political culture*, *and civil liberties*. Each indicator and the final index ($\alpha = .96$) was reversed scored to increase comparability so that scores ranged from 0 (*perfect democracy*) to 10 (*absence of democracy*). We used the most recent 2015 version of the index providing data for all countries.

Absence of Press Freedom

The 2015 press freedom data published by Reporters without Borders was used. The index is, beside other factors, calculated on the basis of violence against journalists and evaluations by press organizations, journalists and correspondents across the world. A score of 0 represents perfect press freedom while a score of 100 represents total absence of press freedom.

Happiness Inequality

In the most recent 2016 World Happiness Report, a new measure of *happiness inequality* was introduced. This measure provides a broader measure of inequality than classic economic measures by using the standard deviation of reported happiness in a country to assess happiness inequality. Data for all countries was available.

Gender Inequality

The Gender Inequality Index provided by the United Nations Development Program was used. It is based on the indicators *maternal mortality rate*, *adolescent birth rate per thousand women*, *seats in parliament held by women*, *male and female population with secondary education* and their *labor force participation rate*. Values on the index can range between 0 (*no inequality*) to 1 (*extreme inequality*). The most recent 2014 gender inequality index was used providing data for each country except Taiwan, which is not covered by the index.

Absence of Social Progress

The Social Progress Index provided by the Social Progress Imperative was used as a multi-dimensional measure of societies' capacity to satisfy their citizens' basic human needs, to sustain their quality of life and to create conditions that allow them to reach their potential. The index is based on four basic *human needs* indicators (i.e., nutrition and medical care, water and sanitation, shelter, personal safety), four *well-being* indicators (i.e., access to basic knowledge, access to information and communications, health and wellness, ecosystem sustainability) and four *opportunity markers* (i.e., personal rights, personal freedom and choice, tolerance and inclusion, access to advanced education). To increase comparability, we reverse-scored estimates on the main index ($\alpha = .96$) so that values ranged from 0 (*very high social progress*) to 100 (*absence of social progress*). We used the 2015 data that provided values for each country except Taiwan.

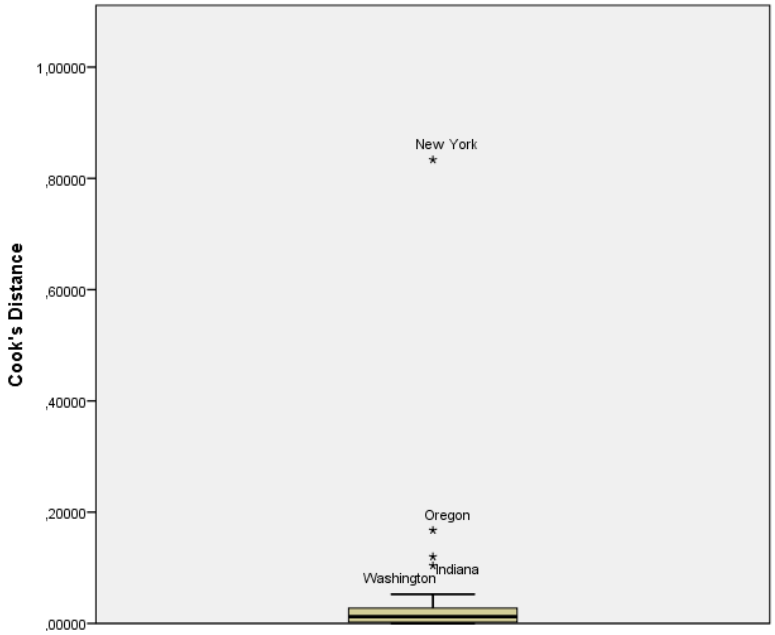


Fig. S1. Multivariate outlier analysis for the SDO-Gini relationship in Study 2 is displayed.

Table S1

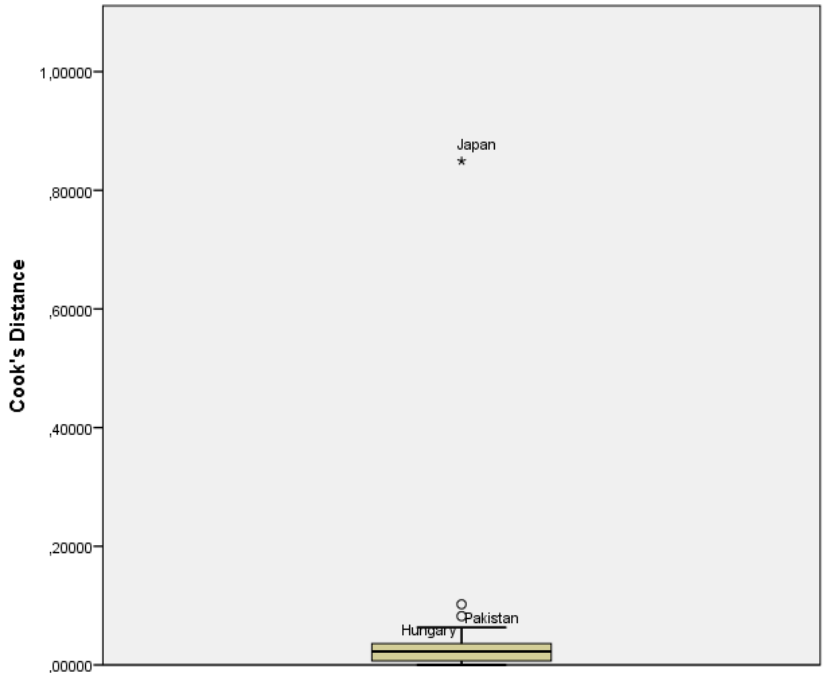
Indices used in the Study 1

Name	Publisher	Year	Countries	Source
Social Dominance Orientation	Meta-study	1996-2009	Australia, Belgium Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland Taiwan, Turkey, USA	Original scores can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9221.2012.00884.x Note, however, that we used country estimates for majority participants only.
Failed States Index	Funds for Peace	2015	All countries from meta-study except Taiwan	http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Governance Index	World Bank	2014	All countries from meta-study	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home
Social Progress Index	Social Progress Imperative	2015	All countries from meta-study except Taiwan	http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/data/spi
Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit	2015	All countries from meta-study	http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2015
World Press Freedom Index	Reporters without Borders	2015	All countries from meta-study	http://index.rsf.org/#!/index-details
Happiness Inequality Index	Sustainable Development Solutions Network	2016	All countries from meta-study	http://worldhappiness.report/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/03/Online-data-for-chapter-2-whr-2016.xlsx
Gender Inequality Index	United Nations	2014	All countries from meta-study except Taiwan	http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII

Note. Data for Serbia and Montenegro was mean-scored.

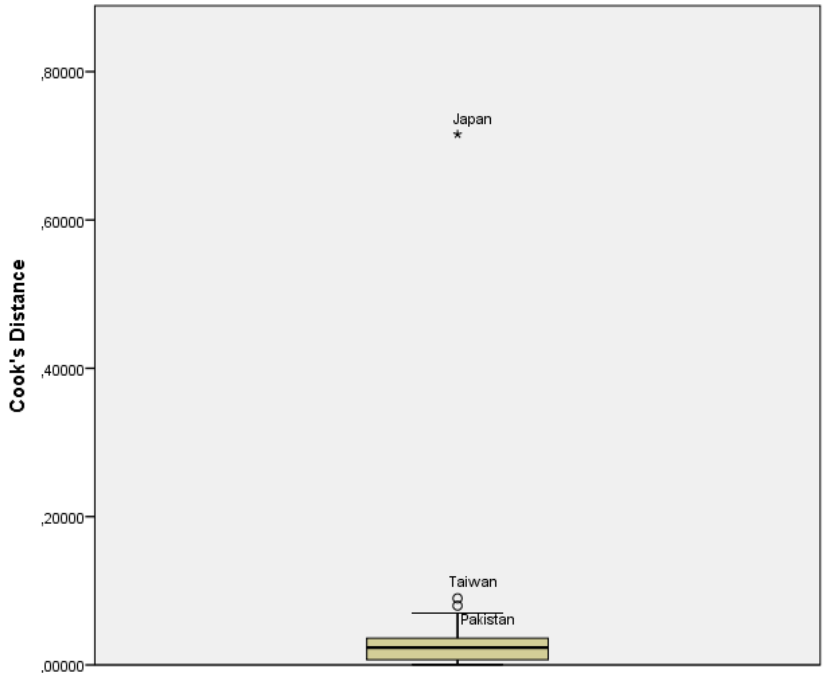
Text S2. Outlier Analyses Based on Cook's Distance for the Relationship between SDO and the Different Indices in Study 1

Failed States Index



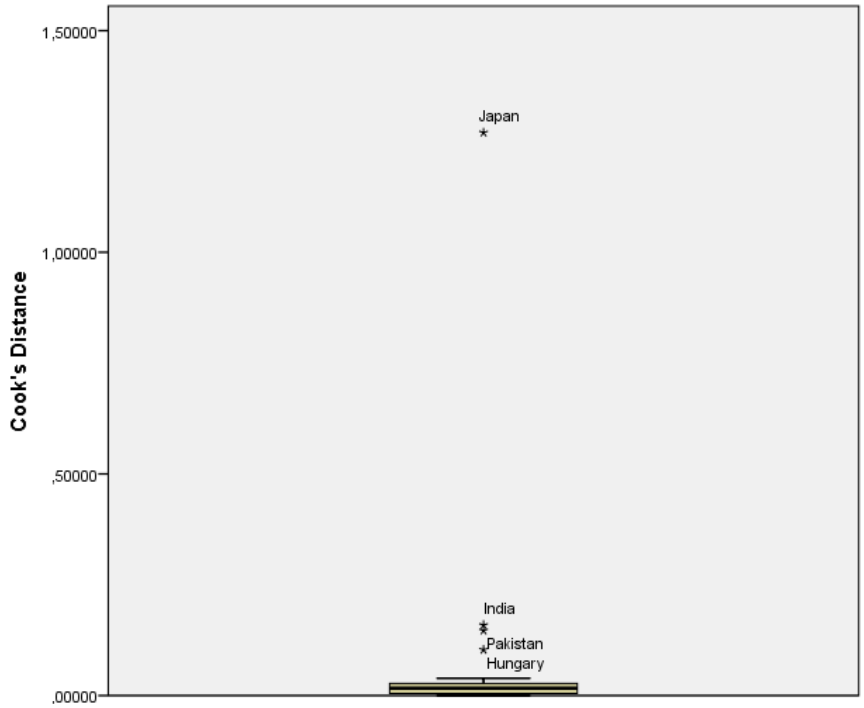
Please see Table S2 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan. Please see Table S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan, Pakistan and Hungary.

Governance Index



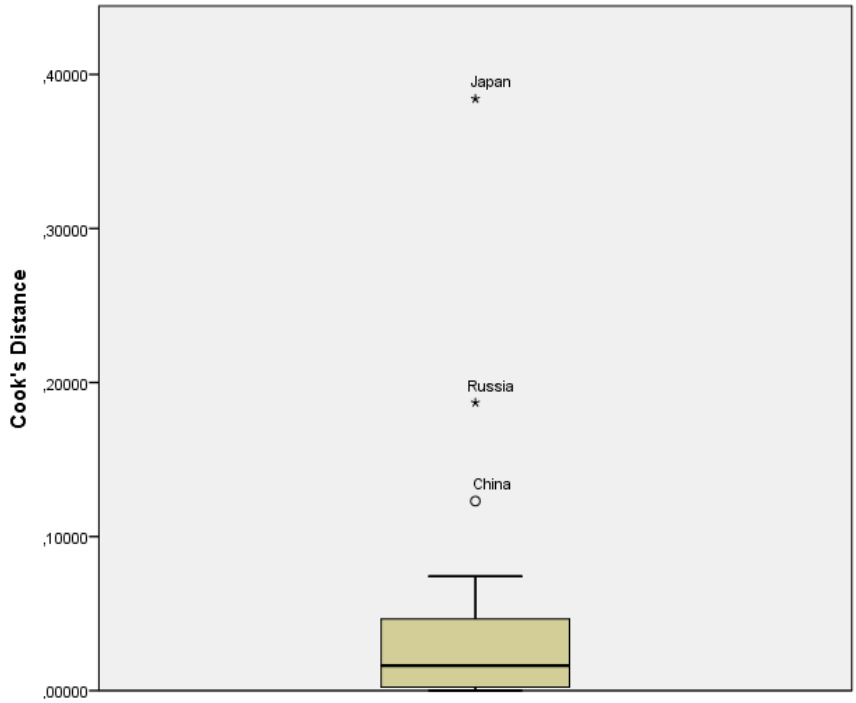
Please see Table S2 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan. Please see Table S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan, Taiwan and Pakistan.

Social Progress Index



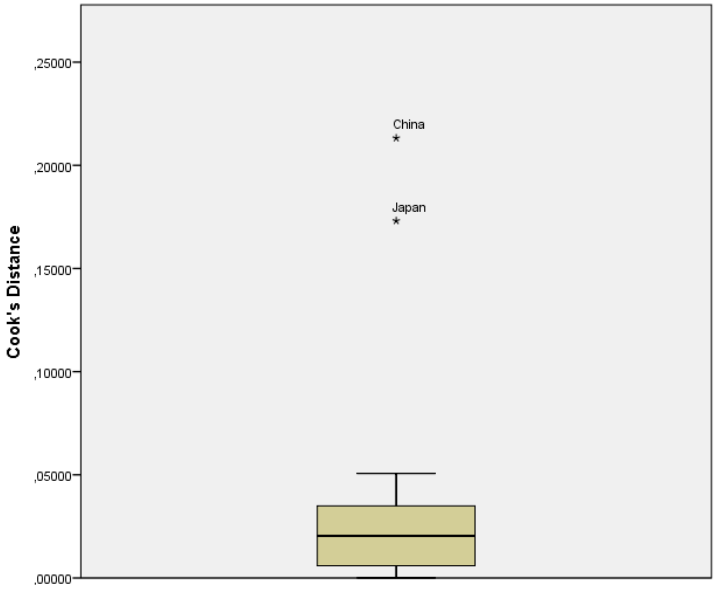
Please see Table S2 and S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan, India, Pakistan and Hungary.

Democracy Index



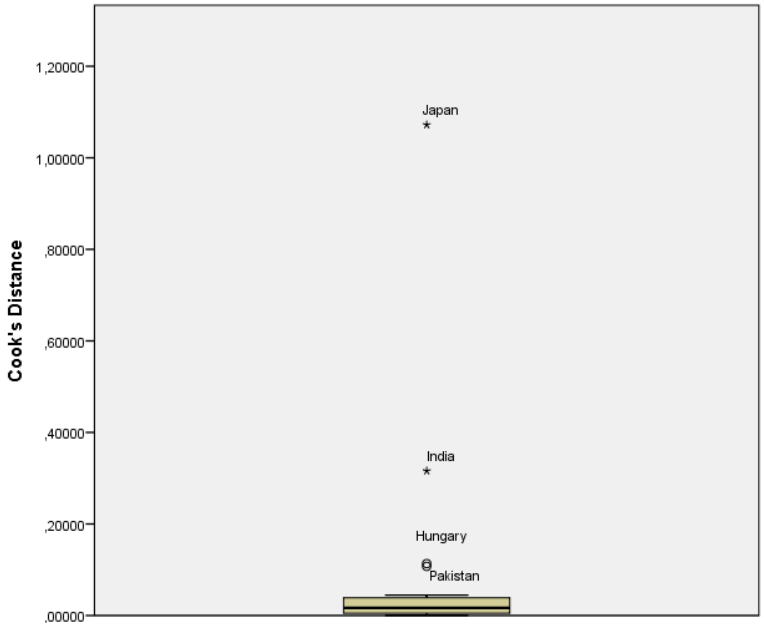
Please see Table S2 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan and Russia. Please see Table S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan, Russian and China.

Press Freedom Index



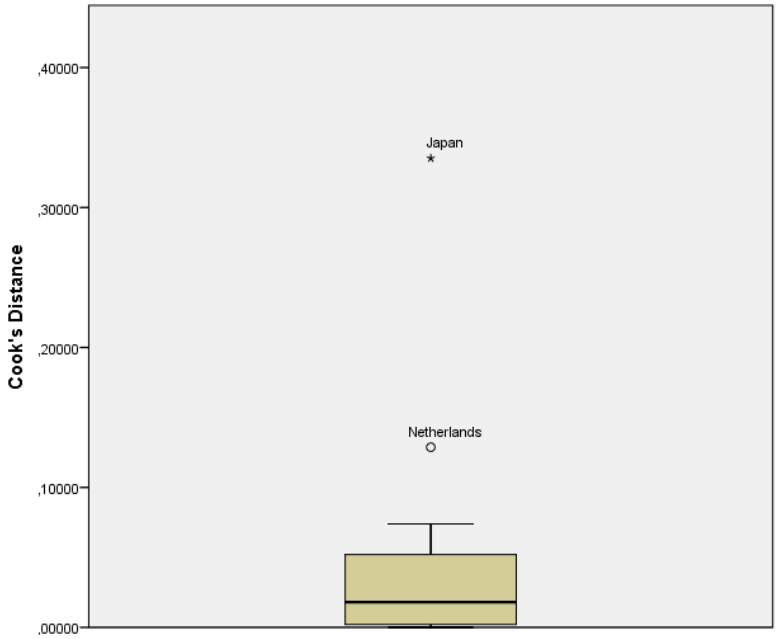
Please see Table S2 and S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding China and Japan.

Gender Inequality Index



Please see Table S2 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan and India. Please see Table S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan, India, Hungary and Pakistan.

Happiness Inequality Index



Please see Table S2 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan. Please see Table S3 for the correlation coefficients excluding Japan and the Netherlands.

Table S2

Correlations between Country-Level Social Dominance and Social and Political Indices in Study 1 when Extreme Outliers are Deleted based on Cook's distance

	r	*p*	95% LLCI	95% ULCI
Risk of Violent Conflicts	.52	.001	.279	.735
Absence of Governance	.49	.001	.231	.730
Absence of Social Progress	.67	<.001	.472	.819
Absence of Democracy	.36	.004	.144	.611
Absence of Press Freedom	.42	.005	.150	.663
Gender Inequality	.50	.001	.277	.745
Happiness Inequality	.45	<.001	.230	.647

Note. Two-tailed *p*-values and 95% Confidence Intervals are based on bootstrapping with 5000 resamples.

Table S3

Correlations between Country-Level Social Dominance and Social and Political Indices in Study 1 when Extreme and Moderate Outliers are Deleted based on Cook's distance

	r	*p*	95% LLCI	95% ULCI
Risk of Violent Conflicts	.62	<.001	.378	.803
Absence of Governance	.59	<.001	.366	.790
Absence of Social Progress	.67	<.001	.472	.819
Absence of Democracy	.36	.005	.135	.625
Absence of Press Freedom	.42	.005	.150	.663
Gender Inequality	.60	<.001	.355	.807
Happiness Inequality	.43	.003	.168	.650

Note. Two-tailed *p*-values and 95% Confidence Intervals are based on bootstrapping with 5000 resamples.

Table S4.

Descriptive Statistics, Mean Social Dominance, Reliability Coefficients and rwg(j) Index of Agreement for U.S. States

US State	*N*	Age		Gender		Social Dominance			
		M	*(SD)*	Men	Women	α	*M*	*(SD)*	*rwg(j)*
Alabama	156	35.3	11.5	38.5%	60.9%	.945	2.53	1.22	0.88
Arizona	172	36.7	12.9	41.3%	57.6%	.947	2.42	1.16	0.91
California	131	34.8	13.4	42.7%	57.3%	.949	2.49	1.26	0.87
Colorado	174	34.7	12.0	36.8%	62.1%	.959	2.35	1.21	0.92
Connecticut	101	33.2	10.6	39.6%	60.4%	.954	2.45	1.16	0.92
Florida	175	38.4	13.8	33.7%	65.7%	.954	2.59	1.24	0.90
Georgia	133	34.2	10.7	36.8%	63.2%	.949	2.46	1.24	0.88
Illinois	164	35.5	12.8	39.6%	56.7%	.962	2.51	1.29	0.90
Indiana	163	35.3	12.4	39.9%	59.5%	.953	2.53	1.19	0.91
Iowa	107	36.2	12.1	35.5%	64.5%	.946	2.38	1.10	0.93
Kentucky	183	33.9	11.3	37.2%	62.3%	.957	2.26	1.15	0.93
Louisiana	116	33.6	9.5	41.4%	58.6%	.938	2.44	1.15	0.90
Maryland	134	34.3	11.0	43.3%	56.0%	.940	2.30	1.10	0.92
Massachusetts	180	33.4	11.3	41.1%	58.9%	.960	2.53	1.25	0.90
Michigan	168	35.1	11.5	41.1%	57.7%	.955	2.40	1.22	0.91
Minnesota	182	33.2	10.7	44.0%	56.0%	.953	2.47	1.14	0.93
Missouri	152	36.2	12.5	37.5%	62.5%	.945	2.50	1.20	0.89

New Jersey	138	36.3	12.0	46.4%	53.6%	.949	2.52	1.14	0.92
New York	143	35.2	12.5	42.7%	57.3%	.959	2.24	1.08	0.95
North Carolina	152	34.5	11.3	41.4%	58.6%	.958	2.47	1.22	0.91
Ohio	174	34.9	12.1	33.9%	64.9%	.948	2.26	1.09	0.93
Oklahoma	107	34.9	11.1	43.9%	56.1%	.953	2.39	1.20	0.91
Oregon	168	35.0	10.8	35.7%	64.3%	.935	2.07	0.96	0.95
Pennsylvania	194	35.2	12.2	38.1%	60.8%	.951	2.36	1.10	0.94
South Carolina	125	34.9	11.1	33.6%	66.4%	.963	2.40	1.29	0.90
Tennessee	182	35.2	11.6	34.1%	65.9%	.957	2.57	1.28	0.88
Texas	156	35.9	13.0	31.4%	67.9%	.955	2.51	1.20	0.92
Virginia	147	36.1	12.2	41.5%	58.5%	.949	2.33	1.12	0.93
Washington	165	35.2	11.8	33.3%	66.1%	.937	2.19	1.01	0.94
Wisconsin	171	35.6	12.3	40.4%	59.1%	.956	2.41	1.16	0.93

Note. Missing gender percentages correspond to gender response “other”.

Text S3. MPlus Syntax for Study 2

```
DATA: FILE IS "C:\ study2.dat"; ! text file containing the raw data in long format
      VARIABLE: NAMES ARE
      state x1 m1 m2 y1 y2 y3 y4 y5 ; ! specifies the grouping variable (state), IV (US peace
                                      ! index/Gini), mediator (m1 = SDO at individual level; m2 = aggregated SDO
                                      ! at state level), Dependent variables (labelled y1 to y5)
      BETWEEN IS x1 m2 ; ! identifies variables with only Between variance (state level)
      CLUSTER IS state; ! Level-2 identifier variable
      MISSING ARE ALL (-999);
      DEFINE: CENTER M1 (GRANDMEAN);
      ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM;
      MODEL: ! model specification follows

        %WITHIN% ! Model for Within effects follows
        m1 y1 y2 y3 y4 y5;

        !Here all level 1 effects of within-state SDO on within-state DV's
        y1 ON m1(b1);
        y2 on m1(b2);
        y3 on m1(b3);
        y4 on m1(b4);
        y5 on m1(b5);

        %BETWEEN% ! Model for Between effects follows
        X1 m2 y1 y2 y3 y4 y5 ;

       m2 on x1 (a2); ! regress gini on state-mean sdo (level 2); name this effect 'a2'
       y1 ON m2(b1a);
       y2 on m2(b2a);
       y3 on m2(b3a);
       y4 on m2(b4a);
       y5 on m2(b5a);

        y1 y2 y3 y4 y5 ON x1;   ! all unmediated effects

        MODEL CONSTRAINT: ! section for computing indirect effects for each DV
      NEW(cross1); ! creates a new term for the cross-level mediation on DV1
      cross1= a2*b1; ! identifies the indirect effect via within-state SDO on DV1
      NEW(cross2); ! as above for all the other DVs
      cross2=a2*b2;
      NEW(cross3);
      cross3=a2*b3;
      NEW(cross4);
      cross4=a2*b4;
      NEW(cross5);
      cross5=a2*b5;

      NEW(betw1); ! computes a new term for the between-level indirect effect on DV1
      betw1=a2*b1a; ! computes the Between indirect effect on DV1
      NEW(betw2); ! as above for all the other DVs
      betw2=a2*b2a;
      NEW(betw3);
      betw3=a2*b3a;
      NEW(betw4);
```