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Supplementary Information for

Social Mindfulness and Prosociality Vary Across the Globe

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Protocol

Below, we report the full questionnaire containing all measures. Note that not all variables were reported in the main text.

1 - SVO Triple Dominance (1)

In this task we ask you to imagine that you have been randomly paired with another person, whom we will refer to simply as the "Other." This other person is someone you do not know and that you will not knowingly meet in the future. Both you and the "Other" person will be making choices by choosing option A, B, or C. Your own choices will produce points for both yourself and the "Other" person. Likewise, the other's choice will produce points for him/her and for you. Every point has value: The more points you receive, the better for you, and the more points the "Other" receives, the better for him/her.

Here's an example of how this task works:

You: **500**	You: **500**	You: **550**
Other: **100**	Other: **500**	Other: **300**
A	**B**	**C**

In this example, if you chose A, you would receive 500 points and the other would receive 100 points; if you chose B, you would receive 500 points and the other 500; and if you chose C, you would receive 550 points and the other 300. So, you see that your choice influences both the number of points you receive and the number of points the other receives. Before you begin making choices, please keep in mind that there are no right or wrong answers; choose the option that you, for whatever reason, prefer most.

Also, remember that the points have value: The more of them you accumulate the better for you. Likewise, from the "other's" point of view, the more points he/she accumulates, the better for him/her.

[*All trials offered in random order*]

(1)
You: **480** Other: **80**
You: **540** Other: **280**
You: **480** Other: **480**

(2)
You: **560** Other: **300**
You: **500** Other: **500**
You: **500** Other: **100**

(3)
You: **520** Other: **520**
You: **520** Other: **120**
You: **580** Other: **320**

(4)
You: **500** Other: **100**
You: **560** Other: **300**
You: **490** Other: **490**

(5)
You: **560** Other: **300**
You: **500** Other: **500**
You: **490** Other: **90**

(6)
You: **500** Other: **500**
You: **500** Other: **100**
You: **570** Other: **300**

(7)
You: **510** Other: **510**
You: **560** Other: **300**
You: **510** Other: **110**

(8)
You: **550** Other: **300**
You: **500** Other: **100**
You: **500** Other: **500**

(9)
You: **480** Other: **100**
You: **490** Other: **490**
You: **540** Other: **300**

2 - SoMi (2–9)

The next task involves two people; you and someone else. Imagine that the other person is someone you haven't met before, and will not knowingly meet again in the future (because you will not get to know or see each other in person).

Also imagine that you both get to choose one of the objects we will show you in a minute. There are only a few objects left. Once taken, these will not be replaced. The computer has decided that you always get to choose first.

So to summarize: **You and someone else can each choose one among the objects shown on the screen. It is Important to remember that you always choose first.**
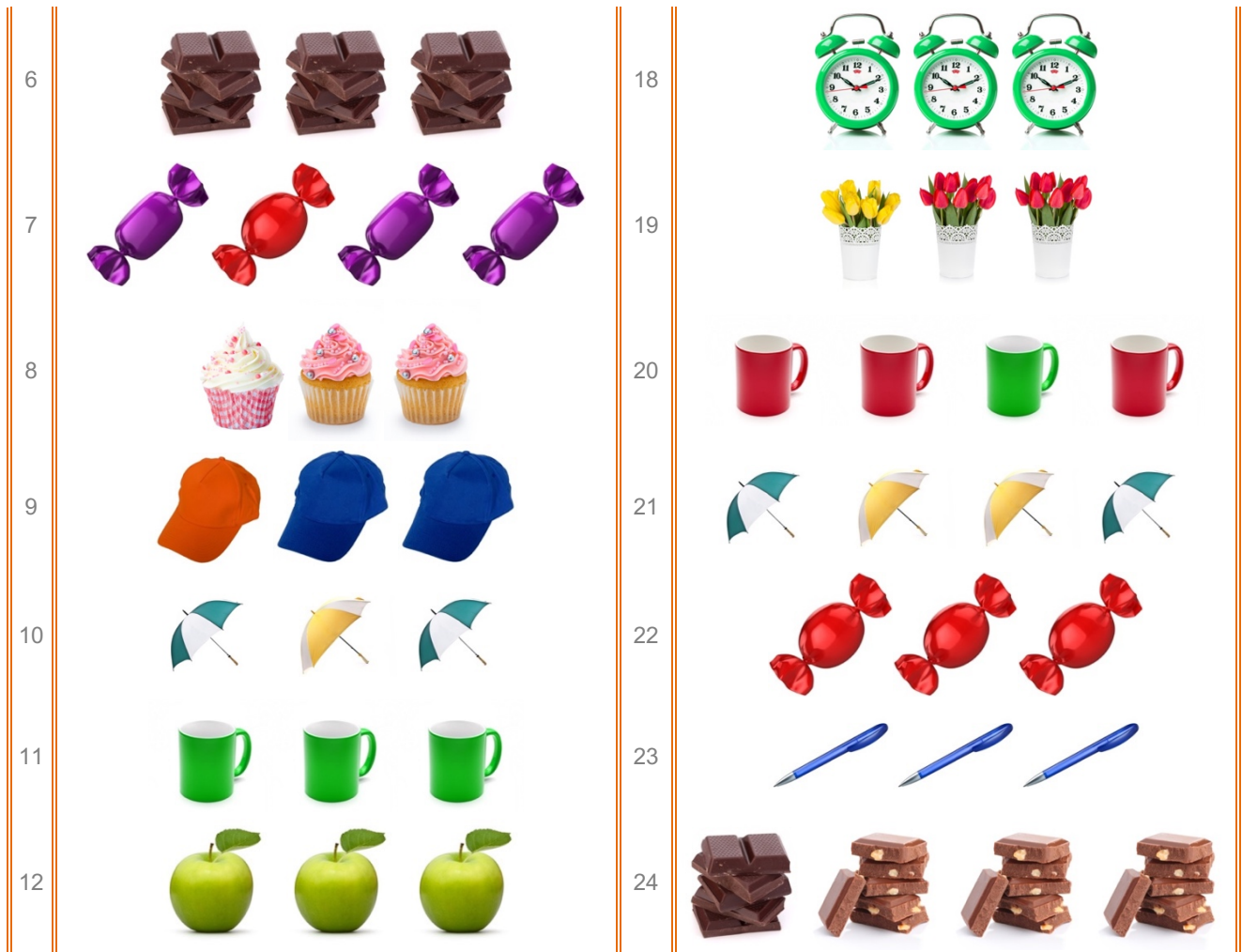
First, here's an example. Click on the object you would take:

Remember that there's two of you, and that you always choose first!

Which of these objects would you take? You pick first, then the other!

[*Instruction repeated for each trial; all trials and product orders offered randomized*]

6	18
7	19
8	20
9	21
10	22
11	23
12	24

3 – SvoSlider (10)

In the next task, imagine that you have been randomly paired with another person, whom we will refer to as **the other**. This other person is someone you do not know and will remain mutually anonymous. All of your choices will be completely confidential.

You will be making a series of decisions about allocating resources between you and this other person. For each of the following questions, please indicate the distribution you prefer most by **selecting the button below the payoff allocations**. You can only make one selection for each question. Your decisions will yield money for both yourself and the other person.

In the example below, a person has chosen to distribute the payoff so that he/she receives 50 dollars, while the anonymous other person receives 40 dollars.

EXAMPLE

You Receive	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Other Receives	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30
	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○

4

There are no right or wrong answers, this is all about personal preferences. After you have made your decision, select the resulting distribution of money by clicking on the button below your choice. As you can see, your choices will influence both the amount of money you receive as well as the amount of money the other receives.

1

You receive	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Other receives	85	76	68	59	50	41	33	24	15

2

You receive	85	87	89	91	93	94	96	98	100
Other receives	15	19	24	28	33	37	41	46	50

3

You receive	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85
Other receives	100	98	96	94	93	91	89	87	85

4

You receive	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85
Other receives	100	89	79	68	58	47	36	26	15

5

You receive	100	94	88	81	75	69	63	56	50
Other receives	50	56	63	69	75	81	88	94	100

6

You receive	100	98	96	94	93	91	89	87	85
Other receives	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85

7

You receive	100	96	93	89	85	81	78	74	70
Other receives	50	56	63	69	75	81	88	94	100

8

You receive	90	91	93	94	95	96	98	99	100
Other receives	100	99	98	96	95	94	93	91	90

9

You receive	100	94	88	81	75	69	63	56	50
Other receives	70	74	78	81	85	89	93	96	100

10

You receive	100	99	98	96	95	94	93	91	90
Other receives	70	74	78	81	85	89	93	96	100

11

You receive	70	74	78	81	85	89	93	96	100
Other receives	100	96	93	89	85	81	78	74	70

12

You receive	50	56	63	69	75	81	88	94	100
Other receives	100	99	98	96	95	94	93	91	90

13

You receive	50	56	63	69	75	81	88	94	100
Other receives	100	94	88	81	75	69	63	56	50

14

You receive	100	96	93	89	85	81	78	74	70
Other receives	90	91	93	94	95	96	98	99	100

15

You receive	90	91	93	94	95	96	98	99	100
Other receives	100	94	88	81	75	69	63	56	50

3 – **Trust** (11)

The following statements are about your image of "most other people in your environment." These can be friends, acquaintances, colleagues, or unknown others, as long as you face them every now and then - that they are part of your environment.

We ask you for each of the following statements to indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement. [7-point scale, *completely disagree-completely agree*]

- I dare to put my fate in the hands of most other people
- I completely trust most other people
- When push comes to shove, I do not trust most other people

The next statements are about the beliefs that others have about you. Again, please think of "most other people in your environment." These can be friends, acquaintances, colleagues, or unknown others as long as you face them every now and then - that they are part of your environment.

- I think that most other people dare to put their fate in my hands
- I think that most other people completely trust me
- When push comes to shove, most other people do not trust me

4 - Wallet

- Suppose you lost a wallet or a purse with two hundred dollars, and someone found it. Out of a 100 people, how many do you think will return it to you with the money?
- Suppose you lost a wallet or a purse with two hundred dollars, and someone *from your community* found it. Out of a 100 people within your community, how many do you think will return it to you with the money?

5 - Demographics

- Are you a man or a woman?
- How old are you?
- In which country do you reside?
- What is your nationality?
- What is your academic focus or major?
- How many brothers do you have?
- How many sisters do you have?

- Consider that the ladder you see below represents the place that people occupy in society. At the top of this ladder are the people who have more money, more education and better jobs. At the bottom of the ladder are the people who have less money, less education and worse jobs (jobs with less recognition) or are unemployed.

    The higher you consider yourself in this ladder, the closer you will be to the people who are at the top of the ladder, and the lower, the closer you will be to people who find themselves at the bottom. Where would you place yourself on this ladder? (12)

- What is the highest level of education your parents have completed? [Less than High School, High School / GED, Some College, 2-year College Degree; 4-year College Degree; Master's Degree; Doctoral Degree; Professional Degree (JD, MD)]

- How would you estimate your parents' income? [5-point scale from *far below average-far above average*]

- On a scale from **left** to **right** (50 = center), what is your political orientation?
- And how **progressive** or **conservative** are you (50 = center)?

- Is English your native language? [yes/no]

Table S1. Countries and regions, cities, survey language, incentives, data collection method, and total responses.

Country	City	Language	Incentive	Lab/online	*N*
Argentina	Córdoba	Spanish	no	online	145
Australia	Canberra	English	yes (c)	online	118
Austria	Graz	German	yes (c)	online	614
Belgium	Ghent	English	no	lab	94
Canada	Toronto (UT)	English	yes (m)	online	115
	Toronto (York)	English	yes (c)	online	200
Chile	Santiago	Spanish	yes (l)	online	189
China (Mainland)	Beijing	Chinese	yes (m)	lab	150
	Fuzhou	Chinese	yes (c)	lab	565
	Tianjin	Chinese	yes (m)	lab	373
Czech Republic	Brno	Czech	no	online	217
France	Clermont-Ferrand	French	yes (c)	online	207
Germany	Aachen	English	yes (l)	online	341
	Bonn	English	yes (m)	online	177
	Jena	English	yes (m)	lab	154
	Tübingen	English	yes (l)	lab/online	221
Greece	Athens	Greek	no	lab	105
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong (City)	English	yes (m)	lab	241
	Hong Kong (CUH)	English	yes (l)	lab	152
India	Allahabad	English	yes (m)	lab	174
Indonesia	Brawijaya	English/Bahasa	yes (l)	online	402
Israel	Beer Sheva	Hebrew	yes (c)	lab/online	202
	Jerusalem	Hebrew	yes (l)	online	182
Japan	Sapporo/Tokyo	Japanese	yes (m)	online	273
Mexico	Xalapa	Spanish	no	online	150
Netherlands	Amsterdam	English	yes (m)	lab	235
Poland	Warsaw	English	no	online	147
Portugal	Lisbon	English	yes (c/l)	lab	152
Romania	Iasi	English	yes (l)	online	142
Russia	Moscow	English/Russian	no	online	217
Singapore	Singapore	English	yes (m/c)	lab	167
South Africa	Pretoria	English	no	online	365
South Korea	Seoul	Korean	yes (c)	online	394
Spain	Valencia	Spanish	no	online	222
Sweden	Stockholm	English	yes (m)	lab	164
Switzerland	Zurich	English	no	lab/online	267
Turkey	Izmir	Turkish	yes (c)	online	508
United Kingdom	London	English	yes (c)	online	135
	Nottingham	English	yes (l)	online	262
	Southampton	English	yes (c)	online	185
United States	Columbia, SC	English	yes (m)	lab	152
	Newark, DE	English	yes (c)	online	420
	Pullman, WA	English	yes (c)	lab	189
	Riverside, CA	English	yes (l)	online	167
	Seattle, WA	English	yes (c)	lab	102

Note. In the incentive column, (c) = course credits, (l) = lottery, and (m) = monetary. Total *N* = 10,353.

Table S2. Valid scores, means, and standard deviations of SoMi and SVO per country or region.

	SoMi				*SVO*		
	M	*SD*	*N*		*M*	*SD*	*N*
Argentina	58.8	19.7	107		25.5	16.1	99
Australia	64.2	24.1	90		27.3	16.4	86
Austria	69.8	20.5	452		28.8	16.0	428
Belgium	62.0	21.0	93		23.9	15.3	93
Canada	57.4	24.5	293		18.6	16.8	292
Chile	63.3	22.0	161		27.4	14.7	159
China (Hong Kong)	55.3	24.5	314		15.6	16.0	305
China (mainland)	62.4	23.8	729		23.4	14.4	649
Czech Republic	68.8	21.8	217		27.9	15.4	217
France	64.6	25.3	206		23.7	15.7	206
Germany	65.2	20.5	715		21.4	14.1	699
Greece	56.4	25.9	86		22.2	17.8	86
India	50.6	22.7	169		18.8	16.3	163
Indonesia	46.2	27.7	209		19.2	17.2	181
Israel	68.8	19.7	334		23.5	13.8	322
Japan	72.0	25.1	273		21.8	15.3	273
Mexico	68.9	22.5	150		31.6	13.7	150
Netherlands	66.8	23.4	229		23.1	13.1	228
Poland	60.7	22.7	78		19.9	15.0	71
Portugal	63.6	19.0	151		24.8	14.0	151
Republic of Korea	56.4	25.0	313		17.5	14.4	307
Romania	60.2	23.4	75		20.3	18.8	70
Russia	65.1	21.6	126		26.0	14.5	118
Singapore	65.8	24.5	135		25.5	15.9	129
South Africa	50.9	22.2	256		21.2	17.7	208
Spain	65.6	21.7	159		27.1	14.5	143
Sweden	63.6	24.3	164		21.8	15.1	164
Switzerland	68.5	20.8	203		23.4	15.7	196
Turkey	47.1	26.3	366		17.7	16.9	346
United Kingdom	64.8	21.5	475		23.6	15.5	462
United States	58.5	23.8	1,026		19.4	16.5	1,020

Note. SoMi = social mindfulness; SVO = social value orientation. See Main Text for SoMi-sample. For SVO, we collected 8,021 valid responses, 2916 males and 4913 females, 129 not reported. M_{age} = 21.98, *SD* = 5.19. Valid responses may differ between measures and total amount of responses reported in Table S1.

SVO

Table S3. Bivariate relations of social value orientation (SVO) within the domains of trust and demographic variables, at individual and country level.

	Individual level				Country level			
	β	t	df	p	β	t	df	p
Trust								
Trust	0.05	4.15	7748	< .001	-0.22	-1.17	27.89	.250
Perceived Trust	0.01	1.12	7721	.260	-0.14	-0.74	27.99	.467
Demographics								
Education	0.05	4.37	7645	< .001	0.50	3.08	27.91	.005
Parental education	0.01	0.93	7604	.350	0.27	1.50	28.03	.146
Age	0.01	0.55	7675	.580	0.27	1.47	27.96	.153
Gender	0.00	-0.16	7676	.870	0.31	1.73	28.03	.095
Income	-0.01	-0.51	7594	.610	0.01	0.05	28.03	.959
SES	-0.09	-7.86	7612	< .001	-0.32	-1.78	27.97	.086
Brothers (number)	0.02	1.56	7647	.120	0.11	0.60	27.98	.556
Sisters (number)	0.00	-0.40	7646	.690	0.02	0.08	28.04	.938

Note. Gender: Male = 1, female = 2. SES = socioeconomic status. β may be interpreted as correlation coefficient.

Table S4. Social value orientation (SVO): Country level bivariate relations across three domains.

	β	t-test	df	p
Key Variables				
Trust (WVS)	-0.11	-0.52	25.04	.607
Religiosity	-0.18	-0.92	25.07	.367
Civic Cooperation	-0.06	-0.30	25.02	.767
Rule of Law (2015)	-0.05	-0.26	26.00	.794
Democracy Index (2014)	0.02	0.10	27.97	.925
Competitiveness	-0.18	-0.97	28.05	.341
Freedom Index	-0.08	-0.41	27.93	.687
EPI	0.27	1.55	26.98	.134
Hofstede Dimensions				
Power Distance	-0.16	-0.82	27.01	.421
Individualism	0.06	0.33	27.00	.748
Masculinity	0.10	0.53	26.98	.601
Uncertainty Avoidance	0.18	0.95	27.05	.349
Long Term Orientation	-0.22	-1.20	28.03	.239
Indulgence versus Restraint	0.48	2.79	27.11	.010
Economic Indices				
GDP P/C (2015)	-0.02	-0.11	28.02	.910
GNI P/C (2015)	-0.06	-0.29	27.02	.771
Gini Index	-0.08	-0.42	27.99	.659

Robustness check (SoMi)

Given that social mindfulness (SoMi) is computed as a proportion, logically the distribution cannot be normal. However, empirically the score did not critically differ from a Gaussian variate and did

not show problematic skew or kurtosis. To check robustness, we repeated all reported analyses using generalized mixed models with beta distribution and log link function and found that all models converged. Results were very similar with only minor differences in the interpretation: The association with trust at the individual level was no longer significant, p = .059, whereas the association with the GINI index at country level became significant, p = .036. All directions and effect sizes were consistent across estimation methods. For details, See Tables S5 and S6.

Table S5. Bivariate relations of social mindfulness within the domains of trust and social value orientation and demographic variables, at individual and country level using generalized mixed models with beta distribution and log link function.

	Individual level				Country level		
	Var(I)	β	z	*p*	β	z	*p*
Trust and SVO							
SVO	0.04	0.27	24.24	< .001	0.20	5.37	< .001
Trust	0.08	0.02	1.89	.059	0.01	0.19	.851
Perceived Trust	0.08	0.00	0.34	.737	-0.02	-0.28	.779
Demographics							
Education	0.08	0.02	1.71	.087	0.07	1.29	.196
Parental education	0.06	0.00	0.18	.855	0.15	3.19	.001
Age	0.07	0.02	1.72	.086	0.09	1.74	.082
Gender	0.08	-0.03	-2.50	.013	0.04	0.83	.407
Income	0.07	-0.01	-0.75	.451	0.07	1.40	.162
SES	0.07	-0.03	-2.72	.007	-0.10	-2.00	.045
Brothers (number)	0.08	0.01	0.98	.328	-0.05	-0.93	.351
Sisters (number)	0.07	0.02	1.92	.055	-0.10	-2.07	.039

Note. SVO = social value orientation. Gender: Male = 1, female = 2. SES = socioeconomic status. Var(I) represents the variance of the intercepts.

Table S6. Country level bivariate relations across three domains using generalized mixed models with beta distribution and log link function.

Key Variables	*Var(I)*	β	z	*p*
Trust (WVS)	0.06	0.08	1.45	.147
Religiosity	0.06	-0.12	-2.44	.015
Civic Cooperation	0.06	0.09	1.68	.092
Rule of Law (2015)	0.06	0.13	2.53	.012
Democracy Index (2014)	0.07	0.07	1.25	.210
Competitiveness	0.07	0.11	2.14	.033
Freedom Index	0.07	-0.09	-1.81	.070
EPI	0.05	0.17	3.67	< .001
Hofstede Dimensions	*Var(I)*	β	z	*p*
Power Distance	0.06	-0.11	-2.27	.023
Individualism	0.07	0.09	1.69	.092
Masculinity	0.07	0.06	1.21	.228
Uncertainty Avoidance	0.07	0.04	0.71	.481
Long Term Orientation	0.08	0.05	0.89	.376
Indulgence versus Restraint	0.07	0.08	1.50	.134

Economic Indices	Var(I)	β	z	p
GDP P/C (2015)	0.06	0.13	2.67	.007
GNI P/C (2015)	0.06	0.13	2.61	.009
Gini Index	0.07	-0.10	-2.09	.036

Note. EPI = Environmental Performance Index. GDP P/C = Gross Domestic Product per capita. GNI P/C = Gross National Income per capita. Gini Index = Income inequality. Var(I) represents the variance of the intercepts.

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