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Supplementary Information for

## **Social Mindfulness and Prosociality Vary Across the Globe**

Niels J. Van Doesum,\* Ryan O. Murphy, Marcello Gallucci, Efrat Aharonov-Majar, Ursula Athenstaedt, Wing Tung Au, Liying Bai, Robert Böhm, Inna Bovina, Nancy R. Buchan, Xiao-Ping Chen, Kitty B. Dumont, Jan B. Engelmann, Kimmo Eriksson, Hyun Euh, Susann Fiedler, Justin Friesen, Simon Gächter, Camilo Garcia, Roberto González, Sylvie Graf, Katarzyna Growiec, Serge Guimond, Martina Hřebíčková, Elizabeth Immer-Bernold, Jeff Joireman, Gokhan Karagonlar, Kerry Kawakami, Toko Kiyonari, Yu Kou, D. Michael Kuhlman, Alexandros-Andreas Kyrtis, Siugmin Lay, Geoffrey J. Leonardelli, Norman P. Li, Yang Li, Boris Maciejovsky, Zoi Manesi, Ali Mashuri, Aurelia Mok, Karin S. Moser, Ladislav Moták, Adrian Neteđu, Chandrasekhar Pammi,† Michael J. Platow, Karolina Raczka-Winkler, Christopher P. Reinders Folmer, Cecilia Reyna, Angelo Romano, Shaul Shalvi, Cláudia Simão, Adam W. Stivers, Pontus Strimling, Yannis Tsirbas, Sonja Utz, Leander van der Meij, Sven Waldzus, Yiwen Wang, Bernd Weber, Ori Weisel, Tim Wildschut, Fabian Winter, Junhui Wu, Jose C. Yong, and Paul A. M. Van Lange.

Corresponding author: Niels J. Van Doesum  
Email: n.j.van.doesum@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

† Deceased February 11, 2018

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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: <b>500</b>	You: <b>500</b>	You: <b>550</b>
Other: <b>100</b>	Other: <b>500</b>	Other: <b>300</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>

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)	(2)	(3)
You: <b>480</b> Other: <b>80</b>	You: <b>560</b> Other: <b>300</b>	You: <b>520</b> Other: <b>520</b>
You: <b>540</b> Other: <b>280</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>500</b>	You: <b>520</b> Other: <b>120</b>
You: <b>480</b> Other: <b>480</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>100</b>	You: <b>580</b> Other: <b>320</b>
(4)	(5)	(6)
You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>100</b>	You: <b>560</b> Other: <b>300</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>500</b>
You: <b>560</b> Other: <b>300</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>500</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>100</b>
You: <b>490</b> Other: <b>490</b>	You: <b>490</b> Other: <b>90</b>	You: <b>570</b> Other: <b>300</b>
(7)	(8)	(9)
You: <b>510</b> Other: <b>510</b>	You: <b>550</b> Other: <b>300</b>	You: <b>480</b> Other: <b>100</b>
You: <b>560</b> Other: <b>300</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>100</b>	You: <b>490</b> Other: <b>490</b>
You: <b>510</b> Other: <b>110</b>	You: <b>500</b> Other: <b>500</b>	You: <b>540</b> Other: <b>300</b>

## 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:

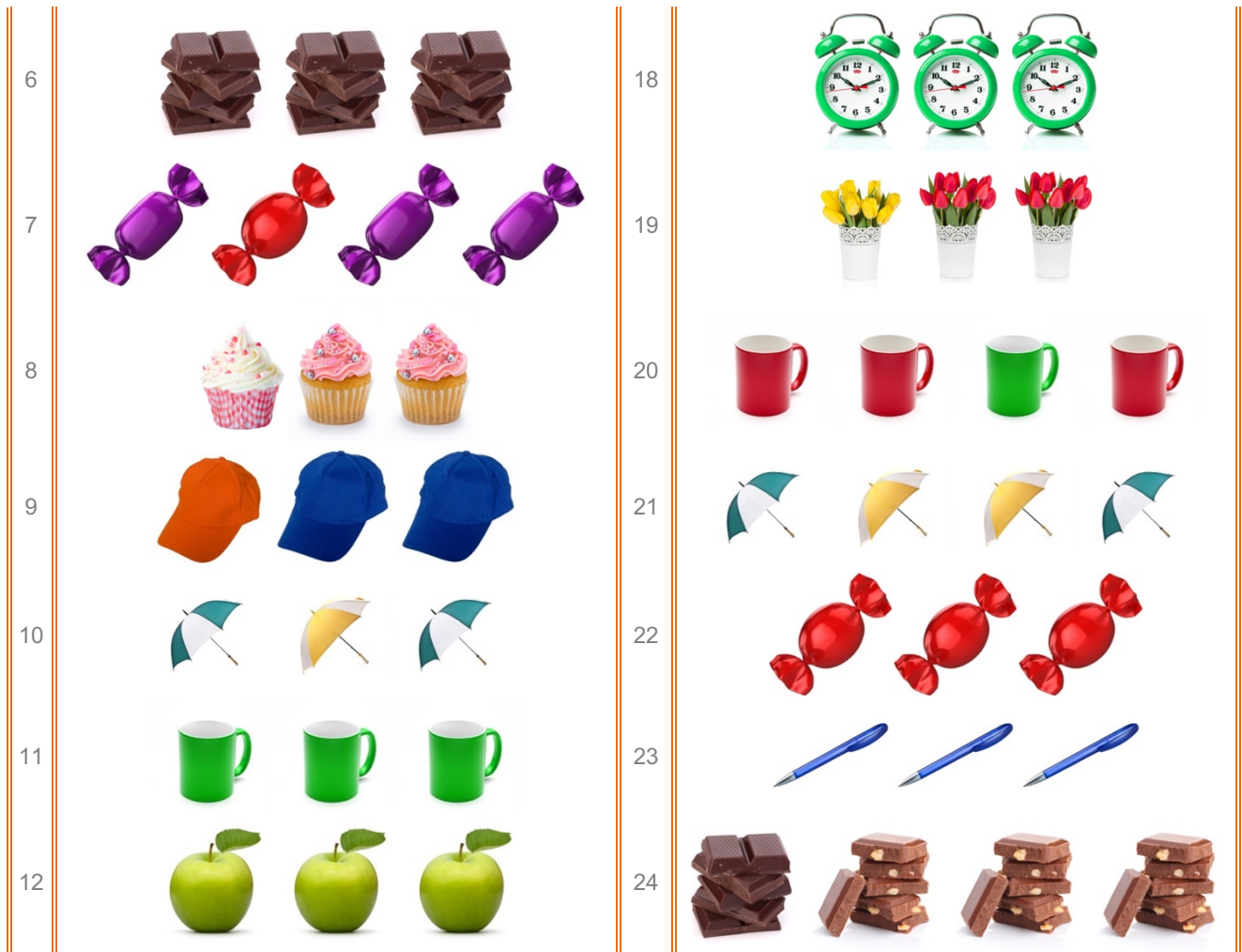


**Remember that there's two of you, and that you always choose first!**

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]*

1		13	
2		14	
3		15	
4		16	
5		17	



### 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
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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, 85 Other receives: 85, 76, 68, 59, 50, 41, 33, 24, 15	7	You receive: 100, 96, 93, 89, 85, 81, 78, 74, 70 Other receives: 50, 56, 63, 69, 75, 81, 88, 94, 100
2	You receive: 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94, 96, 98, 100 Other receives: 15, 19, 24, 28, 33, 37, 41, 46, 50	8	You receive: 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100 Other receives: 100, 99, 98, 96, 95, 94, 93, 91, 90
3	You receive: 50, 54, 59, 63, 68, 72, 76, 81, 85 Other receives: 100, 98, 96, 94, 93, 91, 89, 87, 85	9	You receive: 100, 94, 88, 81, 75, 69, 63, 56, 50 Other receives: 70, 74, 78, 81, 85, 89, 93, 96, 100
4	You receive: 50, 54, 59, 63, 68, 72, 76, 81, 85 Other receives: 100, 89, 79, 68, 58, 47, 36, 26, 15	10	You receive: 100, 99, 98, 96, 95, 94, 93, 91, 90 Other receives: 70, 74, 78, 81, 85, 89, 93, 96, 100
5	You receive: 100, 94, 88, 81, 75, 69, 63, 56, 50 Other receives: 50, 56, 63, 69, 75, 81, 88, 94, 100	11	You receive: 70, 74, 78, 81, 85, 89, 93, 96, 100 Other receives: 100, 96, 93, 89, 85, 81, 78, 74, 70
6	You receive: 100, 98, 96, 94, 93, 91, 89, 87, 85 Other receives: 50, 54, 59, 63, 68, 72, 76, 81, 85	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	<i>N</i>
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.

	<b>SoMi</b>			<b>SVO</b>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>N</i>
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			
	$\beta$	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	$\beta$	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Trust</b>								
Trust	0.05	4.15	7748	< .001	-0.22	-1.17	27.98	.250
Perceived Trust	0.01	1.12	7721	.260	-0.14	-0.74	27.99	.467
<b>Demographics</b>								
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.  $\beta$  may be interpreted as correlation coefficient.

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

	$\beta$	<i>t</i> -test	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Key Variables</b>				
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
<b>Hofstede Dimensions</b>				
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
<b>Economic Indices</b>				
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	.679

*Note.* EPI = Environmental Performance Index (13).

### 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		
	<i>Var(I)</i>	$\beta$	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>	$\beta$	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
<b>Trust and SVO</b>							
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
<b>Demographics</b>							
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.

<b>Key Variables</b>	<i>Var(I)</i>	$\beta$	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
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 (13)	0.05	0.17	3.67	< .001
<b>Hofstede Dimensions</b>				
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
<b>Economic Indices</b>	<i>Var(I)</i>	$\beta$	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
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 (13). 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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