

Additional Analysis for Political Ideology and Generosity Around the Globe

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Section 1 reports the descriptive statistics of the main outcome variable *Political Ideology* and of the socio-demographic covariates by country. Section 2 includes robustness checks relative to the severity of the pandemic in each country and the difference between representative and convenience samples recruited by national teams. Finally, in Section 3, supplementary maps are reported to illustrate the stability of the correlation between *Self-interest*, *National generosity* or *International generosity* and *Political ideology* across countries.

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1 Descriptive statistics by country

Table 1: Descriptive statistics by country

	Political Ideology	Gender	Age	Employment	Student	C-19 cases
Argentina						
Mean	0.498	0.691	47.376	0.598	0.079	0.465
St. Dev.	0.174	0.463	15.295	0.491	0.270	-
Australia						
Mean	0.551	0.516	46.916	0.545	0.052	0.068
St. Dev.	0.211	0.500	17.595	0.498	0.223	-
Austria						
Mean	0.375	0.531	49.774	0.554	0.052	1.029
St. Dev.	0.193	0.499	14.131	0.497	0.222	-
Bangladesh						
Mean	0.432	0.546	31.899	0.486	0.306	0.269
St. Dev.	0.267	0.499	10.893	0.500	0.461	-
Belgium						
Mean	0.516	0.407	46.286	0.328	0.248	4.568
St. Dev.	0.272	0.492	18.669	0.470	0.432	-
Bolivia						
Mean	0.552	0.586	43.414	0.655	0.069	1.525
St. Dev.	0.138	0.501	12.985	0.484	0.258	-
Brazil						
Mean	0.475	0.599	37.205	0.561	0.157	5.016
St. Dev.	0.237	0.490	14.063	0.496	0.363	-
Bulgaria						
Mean	0.440	0.653	30.692	0.448	0.247	0.647
St. Dev.	0.229	0.476	11.129	0.498	0.432	-
Canada						
Mean	0.482	0.607	43.435	0.432	0.098	4.118
St. Dev.	0.194	0.489	17.383	0.496	0.297	-
Chile						
Mean	0.460	0.649	49.206	0.567	0.041	8.372
St. Dev.	0.181	0.480	15.466	0.498	0.200	-
China						
Mean	0.501	0.490	43.241	0.732	0.053	0.001
St. Dev.	0.199	0.500	14.022	0.443	0.225	-
Colombia						
Mean	0.473	0.628	40.566	0.518	0.200	1.034
St. Dev.	0.201	0.484	15.354	0.500	0.400	-
Costa Rica						
Mean	0.592	0.360	44.640	0.720	0	0.156
St. Dev.	0.112	0.490	12.728	0.458	0	-
Croatia						
Mean	0.465	0.521	45.911	0.505	0.047	0.252
St. Dev.	0.234	0.500	14.561	0.500	0.211	-
Cuba						
Mean	0.437	0.512	48.651	0.814	0.023	0.155
St. Dev.	0.162	0.506	12.730	0.394	0.152	-

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	Political Ideology	Gender	Age	Employment	Student	C-19 cases
Denmark						
Mean	0.503	0.495	48.694	0.482	0.095	2.334
St. Dev.	0.227	0.500	17.540	0.500	0.294	-
Dominican Republic						
Mean	0.422	0.806	40.389	0.694	0.111	2.920
St. Dev.	0.166	0.401	12.461	0.467	0.319	-
Ecuador						
Mean	0.520	0.554	40.635	0.669	0.074	2.549
St. Dev.	0.165	0.499	11.979	0.472	0.263	-
El Salvador						
Mean	0.511	0.536	46.429	0.750	0.036	0.864
St. Dev.	0.107	0.508	11.510	0.441	0.189	-
Finland						
Mean	0.396	0.485	38.644	0.530	0.197	2.157
St. Dev.	0.254	0.500	13.772	0.499	0.398	-
France						
Mean	0.535	0.549	43.179	0.621	0.077	2.468
St. Dev.	0.238	0.498	16.196	0.485	0.267	-
Germany						
Mean	0.476	0.502	49.582	0.499	0.072	2.139
St. Dev.	0.179	0.500	16.136	0.500	0.258	-
Ghana						
Mean	0.642	0.328	31.462	0.505	0.277	0.684
St. Dev.	0.239	0.470	7.538	0.501	0.448	-
Greece						
Mean	0.431	0.350	29.771	0.432	0.369	0
St. Dev.	0.200	0.477	11.432	0.496	0.483	-
Guatemala						
Mean	0.515	0.438	44.667	0.646	0.042	0.422
St. Dev.	0.160	0.501	13.312	0.483	0.202	-
Honduras						
Mean	0.529	0.708	39.250	0.833	0.042	1.163
St. Dev.	0.120	0.464	14.296	0.381	0.204	-
Hungary						
Mean	0.518	0.516	48.526	0.516	0.051	0.850
St. Dev.	0.219	0.500	16.542	0.500	0.221	-
India						
Mean	0.472	0.416	32.869	0.497	0.226	0.162
St. Dev.	0.263	0.493	11.804	0.500	0.418	-
Iraq						
Mean	0.549	0.477	31.030	0.359	0.339	0.165
St. Dev.	0.279	0.500	14.132	0.480	0.474	-
Ireland						
Mean	0.400	0.670	38.230	0.570	0.189	19.285
St. Dev.	0.195	0.471	14.634	0.495	0.392	-
Israel						
Mean	0.564	0.508	41.134	0.520	0.063	7.317
St. Dev.	0.285	0.500	15.249	0.500	0.243	-
Italy						
Mean	0.500	0.539	46.619	0.518	0.093	2.153
St. Dev.	0.260	0.499	16.675	0.500	0.290	-

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	Political Ideology	Gender	Age	Employment	Student	C-19 cases
Japan						
Mean	0.516	0.509	47.105	0.595	0.054	0.195
St. Dev.	0.130	0.500	15.213	0.491	0.226	-
Obs.	1171	1161	1163	1165	1165	-
Latvia						
Mean	0.528	0.631	45.599	0.704	0.066	0.465
St. Dev.	0.196	0.483	14.106	0.457	0.249	-
Macedonia						
Mean	0.402	0.560	38.128	0.761	0.085	0.960
St. Dev.	0.209	0.497	11.635	0.427	0.279	-
Mexico						
Mean	0.496	0.502	47.793	0.630	0.040	1.299
St. Dev.	0.221	0.500	13.747	0.483	0.196	-
Morocco						
Mean	0.456	0.528	31.952	0.467	0.291	0.376
St. Dev.	0.181	0.500	12.274	0.499	0.455	-
Nepal						
Mean	0.471	0.531	28.057	0.518	0.306	0.010
St. Dev.	0.212	0.500	7.583	0.500	0.461	-
Netherlands						
Mean	0.481	0.464	49.631	0.482	0.082	2.659
St. Dev.	0.229	0.499	16.826	0.500	0.274	-
New Zeland						
Mean	0.523	0.503	45.763	0.565	0.053	0.082
St. Dev.	0.211	0.500	17.620	0.496	0.224	-
Nicaragua						
Mean	0.538	0.625	42.750	0.688	0	0.019
St. Dev.	0.081	0.500	14.839	0.479	0	-
Nigeria						
Mean	0.624	0.493	32.083	0.505	0.210	0.143
St. Dev.	0.226	0.500	10.808	0.500	0.408	-
Norway						
Mean	0.491	0.535	47.041	0.550	0.064	0.527
St. Dev.	0.232	0.499	17.394	0.498	0.245	-
Pakistan						
Mean	0.543	0.532	26.940	0.337	0.499	0.450
St. Dev.	0.224	0.499	8.376	0.473	0.501	-
Obs.	499	487	483	487	487	-
Panama						
Mean	0.467	0.667	44.111	0.500	0.056	4.437
St. Dev.	0.175	0.485	17.320	0.514	0.236	-
Paraguay						
Mean	0.525	0.875	38.938	1	0	0.502
St. Dev.	0.068	0.342	9.327	0	0	-
Peru						
Mean	0.530	0.451	46.209	0.703	0.077	10.042
St. Dev.	0.140	0.500	14.435	0.459	0.268	-
Philippines						
Mean	0.635	0.502	36.742	0.612	0.091	0.245
St. Dev.	0.206	0.500	12.270	0.488	0.287	-

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	Political Ideology	Gender	Age	Employment	Student	C-19 cases
Poland						
Mean	0.515	0.496	46.438	0.437	0.074	0.866
St. Dev.	0.247	0.500	17.092	0.496	0.261	-
Romania						
Mean	0.567	0.506	42.399	0.652	0.074	1.680
St. Dev.	0.245	0.500	13.983	0.477	0.261	-
Russia						
Mean	0.421	0.528	45.023	0.455	0.050	4.465
St. Dev.	0.221	0.500	15.465	0.498	0.219	-
Senegal						
Mean	0.468	0.369	34.361	0.562	0.227	0.525
St. Dev.	0.236	0.483	12.430	0.497	0.419	-
Serbia						
Mean	0.407	0.735	42.922	0.770	0.071	2.530
St. Dev.	0.219	0.441	11.927	0.421	0.256	-
Singapore						
Mean	0.559	0.512	43.063	0.747	0.048	8.898
St. Dev.	0.170	0.500	13.732	0.435	0.214	-
Slovakia						
Mean	0.527	0.501	44.193	0.532	0.070	0.110
St. Dev.	0.198	0.500	15.885	0.499	0.255	-
South Africa						
Mean	0.456	0.745	39.899	0.665	0.076	0.574
St. Dev.	0.214	0.436	13.443	0.472	0.265	-
South Korea						
Mean	0.523	0.472	41.831	0.671	0.092	0.017
St. Dev.	0.216	0.500	13.897	0.470	0.289	-
Spain						
Mean	0.318	0.328	46.014	0.613	0.053	2.610
St. Dev.	0.238	0.470	13.675	0.487	0.225	-
Sweden						
Mean	0.506	0.405	52.904	0.566	0.049	7.758
St. Dev.	0.272	0.491	15.419	0.496	0.215	-
Switzerland						
Mean	0.518	0.509	47.938	0.556	0.069	1.961
St. Dev.	0.216	0.500	16.655	0.497	0.254	-
Taiwan						
Mean	0.501	0.503	43.988	0.664	0.066	0
St. Dev.	0.158	0.500	13.250	0.473	0.248	-
Turkey						
Mean	0.511	0.510	37.227	0.438	0.197	2.336
St. Dev.	0.264	0.500	15.237	0.496	0.398	-
Ukraine						
Mean	0.520	0.525	37.451	0.752	0.024	0.782
St. Dev.	0.190	0.500	8.033	0.432	0.154	-
United Arab Emirates						
Mean	0.539	0.489	31.775	0.529	0.302	6.521
St. Dev.	0.211	0.501	8.591	0.500	0.460	-
United Kingdom						
Mean	0.452	0.511	45.662	0.575	0.047	6.481
St. Dev.	0.207	0.500	15.618	0.495	0.212	-

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	Political Ideology	Gender	Age	Employment	Student	C-19 cases
United States of America						
Mean	0.611	0.514	44.227	0.591	0.043	7.096
St. Dev.	0.269	0.500	16.602	0.492	0.204	-
Uruguay						
Mean	0.506	0.694	52.878	0.673	0.061	0.163
St. Dev.	0.189	0.466	13.696	0.474	0.242	-
Venezuela						
Mean	0.620	0.562	46.531	0.583	0.021	0.035
St. Dev.	0.206	0.499	12.973	0.496	0.144	-

Note: Descriptive statistics report the mean and the standard deviation for the main independent variable Political Ideology and for the socio-demographic attributes such as gender, age, employment, student and COVID-19 cases. All information is reported by country.

2 Robustness checks

2.1 The severity of the pandemic

The global ICSMP COVID-19 dataset was collected during April and May 2020, when different countries were in different phases of the spread of the virus. Consequently, the severity of the pandemic during data collection could have affected the decisions to donate. In Table 2, we report the results of a multilevel mixed-effects linear regression where we also control for the severity of COVID-19 using, as a proxy, *COVID-19 cases*, which is defined as the average number of cases per day per 100.000 inhabitants in a given country during the period of data collection. We find similar results as the main ones reported in Table 1, columns (7)-(9). For robustness, as a proxy for the severity of the pandemic, we also considered *COVID-19 deaths*, defined as the average number of deaths per day per 100.000 inhabitants. Also in this case, the results are robust.

Table 2: Amount kept for oneself (self-interest), donated to a national charity (national), and donated to an international charity (international).

	Self-interest	National	International
Political Ideology	0.033*** (0.007)	0.013* (0.006)	-0.047*** (0.005)
Constant	0.671*** (0.023)	0.084*** (0.018)	0.246*** (0.016)
Observations	43499	43501	43467
R^2	0.141	0.149	0.063

Notes: Multilevel mixed-effects linear regressions with controls on: gender, age, employed, student, collective narcissism, national identity, individual narcissism, moral circle, moral cooperation, open-mindedness, COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs, health condition, self ladder and COVID-19 cases. Robust SEs in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

2.2 Representative vs convenience samples

Thirty-three samples were nationally representative with respect to sex and age. Table 3 reports the main analysis split by representative and convenience samples. We find that the positive association between right-wing political ideology and self-interest holds in both representative and convenience samples. Similarly, the positive association between left-wing political ideology and international generosity hold both in representative and convenience samples. The positive association between right-wing ideology and national generosity instead holds only in representative samples and even changes the sign in convenience samples. With our data, we cannot say whether this change in sign is due to demographic or cultural differences (or is even a false positive). Future research may help illuminate this point.

Table 3: Amount kept for oneself (self-interest), donated to a national charity (national), and donated to an international charity (international) split by representative or convenience samples.

	Self-interest		National		International	
	Representative	Convenience	Representative	Convenience	Representative	Convenience
Political Ideology	0.024** (0.009)	0.055*** (0.014)	0.027*** (0.007)	-0.025* (0.011)	-0.052*** (0.005)	-0.032*** (0.008)
Constant	0.740*** (0.018)	0.621*** (0.031)	0.013 (0.015)	-0.197*** (0.026)	0.244*** (0.012)	0.181*** (0.019)
Observations	30805	12694	30805	12696	30805	12662
R^2	0.149	0.152	0.103	0.127	0.183	0.182

Notes: OLS regressions split by representative or convenience sample. All columns take into account the hierarchical nature of the data by including country-fixed effects. Control variables: gender, age, employed, student, collective narcissism, national identity, individual narcissism, moral circle, moral cooperation, open-mindedness, COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs, health condition, self ladder. All variables were normalized between 0 and 1. Robust SEs in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

2.3 Stability of the correlations across countries

Figures 1-3 illustrate the stability of the correlations across countries. Reflecting the effect sizes reported in the paper, we find that the most stable association is between political ideology and international generosity, followed by self-interest and national generosity.

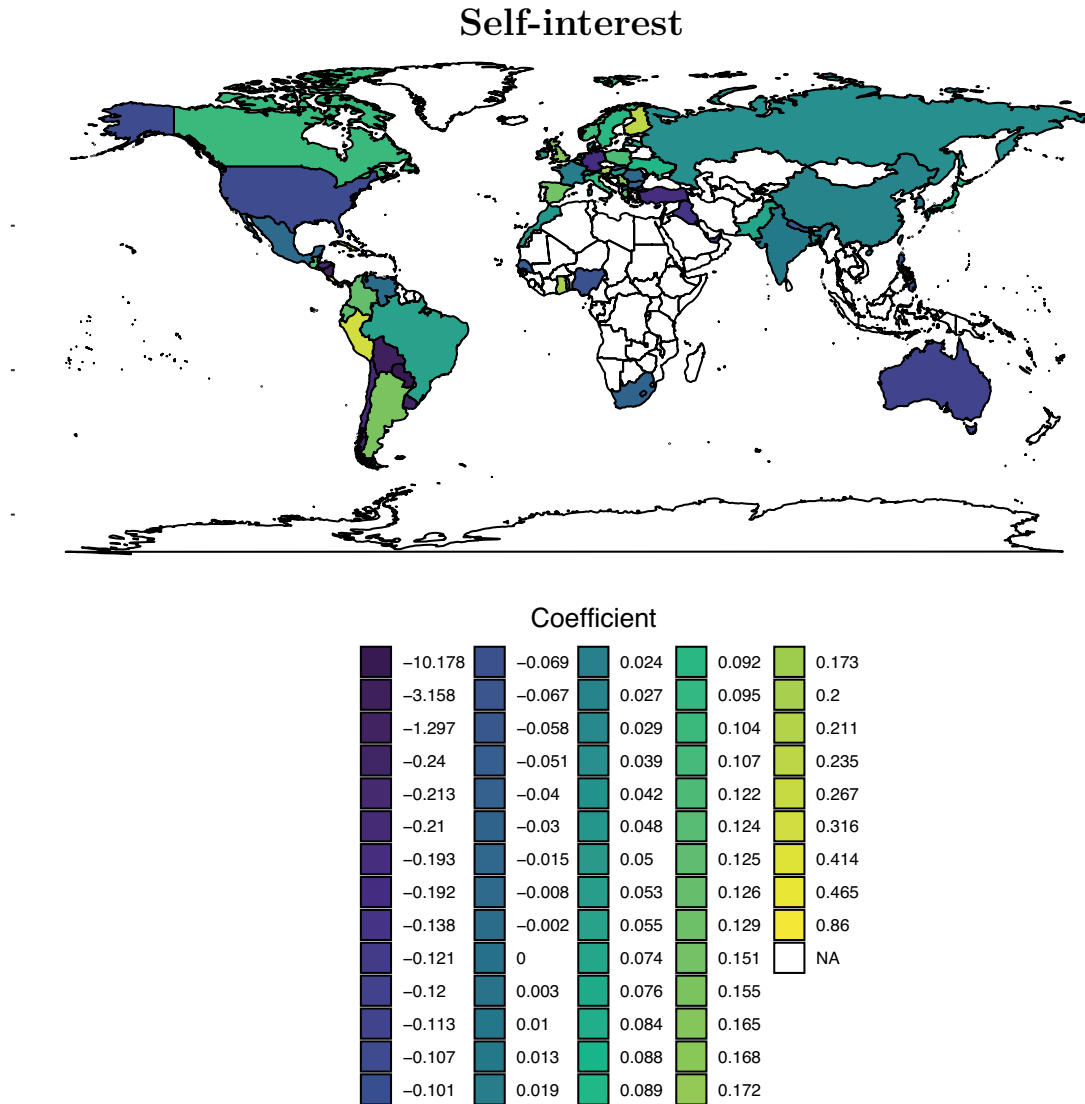


Figure 1: World map of the coefficients of the regression predicting self-interest as a function of political ideology. Blueish colors indicate negative coefficients, while yellowish colors indicate positive associations. The correlation is positive and significant or marginally significant in: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Ghana, Italy, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and the UK. The relationship is negative and significant or marginally significant in: Australia, Germany, Iraq, Turkey, and the USA. The map was produced using the R package *ggplot2*.

National generosity

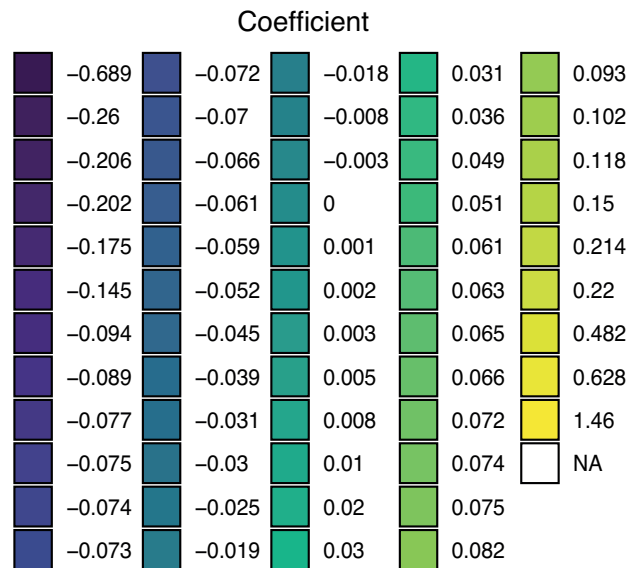
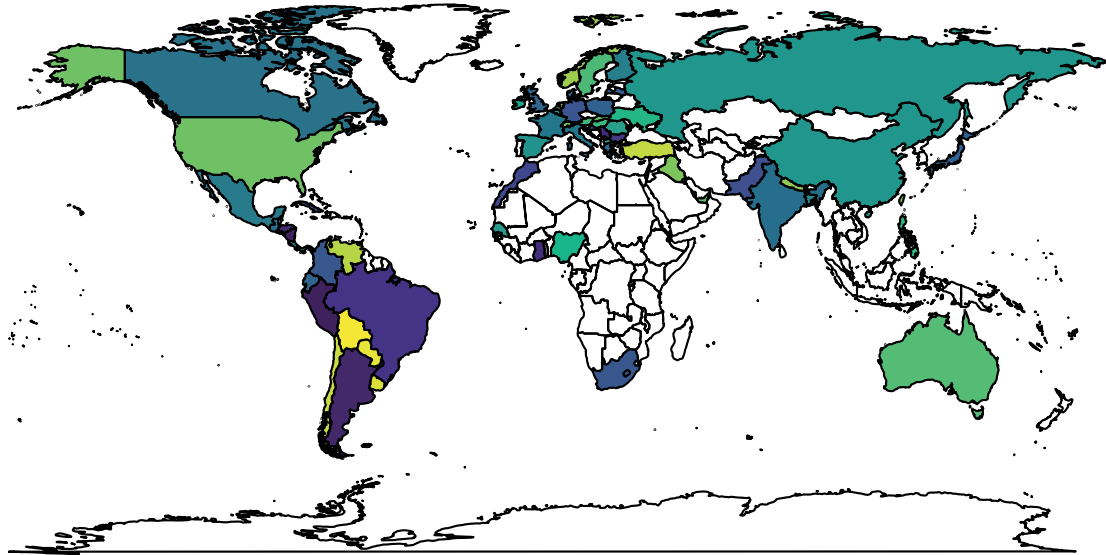


Figure 2: World map of the coefficients of the regression predicting national generosity as a function of political ideology. Blueish colors indicate negative coefficients, while yellowish colors indicate positive associations. The relationship is positive and significant or marginally significant in: Australia, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the USA. The relationship is negative and significant or marginally significant in Argentina, Brazil, and Serbia. The map was produced using the R package *ggplot2*.

International generosity

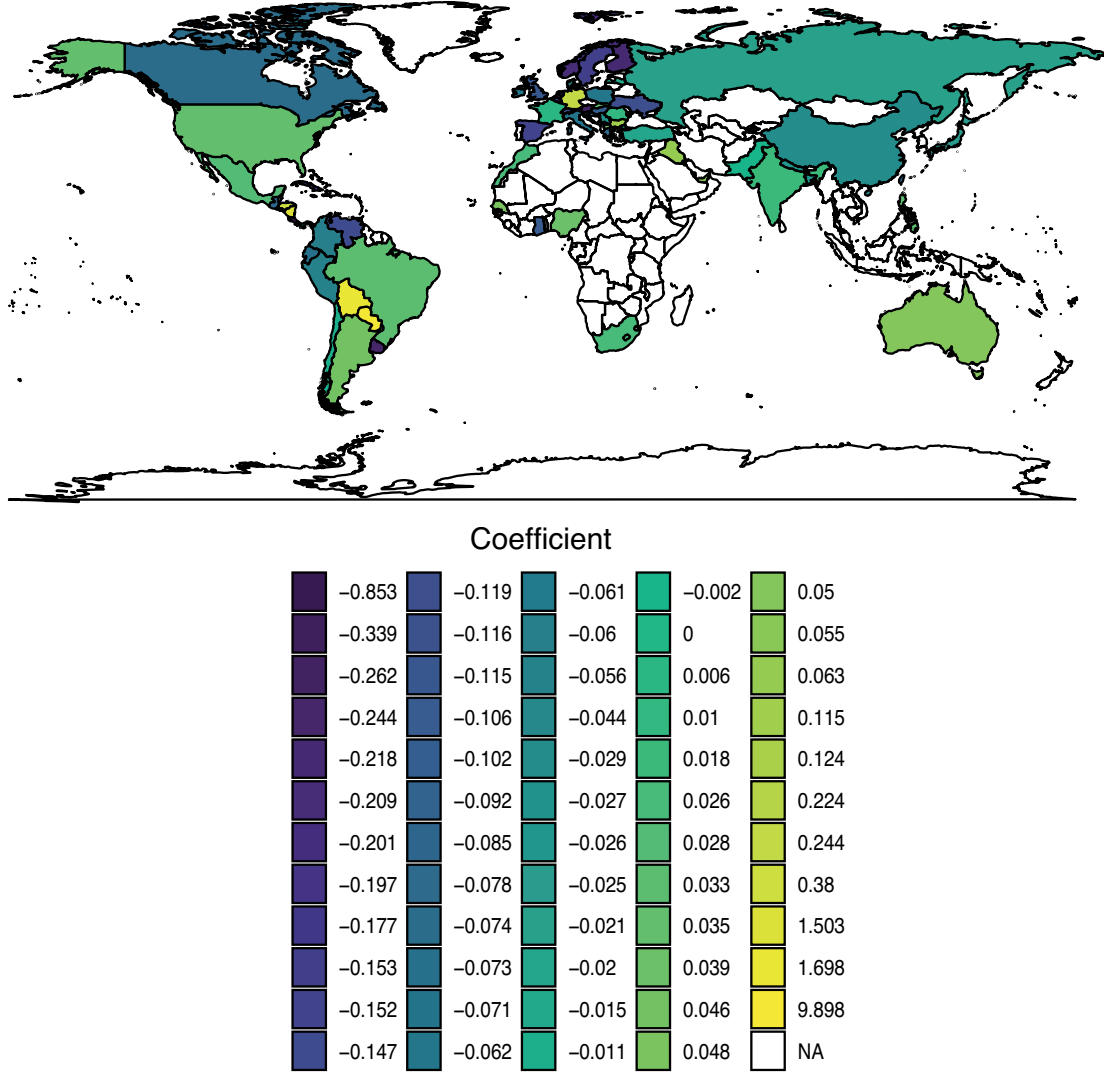


Figure 3: World map of the coefficients of the regression predicting international generosity as a function of political ideology. Blueish colors indicate negative coefficients, while yellowish colors indicate positive associations. The relationship is positive and significant or marginally significant in: Australia, Germany, and Singapore. The relationship is negative and significant or marginally significant in: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and Ukraine. The map was produced using the R package *ggplot2*.