**Supplementary Materials pertaining to**

**Overcoming Low Status or Maintaining High Status? A Multinational Examination of the Association between Socioeconomic Status and Honor**

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# Section S1.

## Additional information from Study 1a

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| **Table S1.**  *Descriptive sociodemographic statistics by country and reliabilities for variables measured in Study 1a* | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | *N* | Age  *M (SD)* | Women % | Family reputation values. | Self-promotion and retaliation values | Family reputation concerns | Integrity concerns | Family authority concerns | Sexual propriety concerns |
| Egypt | 205 | 20.73 (1.56) | 53.7 | .82 | .56 | .88 | .80 | .87 | .74 |  |
| Greece | 480 | 23.14 (6.07) | 40.8 | .86 | .65 | .73 | .73 | .85 | .76 |  |
| Greek Cypriot Community | 317 | 20.89 (2.36) | 67.5 | .86 | .70 | .76 | .81 | .83 | .85 |  |
| Italy | 247 | 22.76 (4.07) | 54.7 | .77 | .42 | .78 | .71 | .75 | .86 |  |
| Japan | 219 | 20.47 (1.93) | 52.1 | .78 | .61 | .78 | .67 | .84 | .84 |  |
| Lebanon | 261 | 19.14 (1.64) | 63.2 | .82 | .64 | .79 | .72 | .88 | .81 |  |
| South Korea | 206 | 22.40 (2.82) | 49 | .80 | .57 | .72 | .75 | .92 | .83 |  |
| Spain | 240 | 22.53 (6.02) | 48.3 | .83 | .49 | .65 | .68 | .77 | .81 |  |
| Turkey | 352 | 20.80 (1.59) | 68.5 | .76 | .65 | .65 | .78 | .83 | .90 |  |
| Turkish Cypriot Community | 155 | 24.26 (9.05) | 70.8 | .84 | .65 | .70 | .80 | .82 | .86 |  |
| UK | 207 | 20.25 (2.03) | 50.2 | .81 | .70 | .74 | .77 | .87 | .82 |  |
| United States | 208 | 19.58 (3.32) | 50.5 | .83 | .71 | .78 | .80 | .87 | . 86 |  |
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| **Table S2.**  *Country-level means across the honor indicators measured in Study 1a* | | | | | | |
| Country | Family reputation values. | Self-promotion and retaliation values | Family reputation concerns | Integrity concerns | Family authority concerns | Sexual propriety concerns |
| Egypt | 6.37 | 4.89 | 6.40 | 6.15 | 3.19 | 5.77 |  |
| Greece | 4.47 | 3.36 | 5.68 | 6.08 | 3.88 | 3.85 |  |
| Greek Cypriot Community | 5.15 | 3.60 | 6.08 | 6.22 | 4.70 | 5.00 |  |
| Italy | 5.13 | 3.24 | 5.67 | 5.75 | 3.97 | 4.14 |  |
| Japan | 4.53 | 3.55 | 5.16 | 5.04 | 3.90 | 4.80 |  |
| Lebanon | 5.25 | 3.41 | 5.84 | 5.99 | 4.43 | 4.79 |  |
| South Korea | 4.83 | 3.55 | 5.84 | 4.85 | 2.79 | 4.63 |  |
| Spain | 4.12 | 3.14 | 5.01 | 5.95 | 3.48 | 2.96 |  |
| Turkey | 5.61 | 4.30 | 6.35 | 6.30 | 5.22 | 5.71 |  |
| Turkish Cypriot Community | 5.30 | 4.13 | 6.12 | 6.23 | 5.05 | 4.88 |  |
| United States | 4.72 | 2.95 | 5.46 | 5.85 | 4.03 | 4.46 |  |
| UK | 4.32 | 3.02 | 4.84 | 5.67 | 3.03 | 3.71 |  |
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## Additional information from Study 1b

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| **Table S3.**  *Descriptive sociodemographic statistics by country and reliabilities for variables measured in Study 1b* | | | | | |
| Country | *N* | Age  *M (SD)* | Women % | Defense of family honor values | Self-promotion and retaliation values |
| Egypt | 400 | 32.57 (9.63) | 49 | .85 | .68 |  |
| Greece | 400 | 43.89 (13.46) | 50 | .86 | .71 |  |
| Italy | 400 | 43.02 (16.92) | 50 | .82 | .65 |  |
| Japan | 400 | 49.49 (13.69) | 49.8 | .84 | .67 |  |
| Lebanon | 400 | 31.54 (9.98) | 49.5 | .86 | .63 |  |
| South Korea | 400 | 44.22 (13.37) | 50 | .85 | .63 |  |
| Spain | 400 | 44.32 (14.39) | 50 | .82 | .64 |  |
| Tunisia | 400 | 34.39 (10.49) | 49.3 | .86 | .63 |  |
| Turkey | 400 | 38.30 (13.00) | 50 | .81 | .76 |  |
| UK | 400 | 50.11(16.68) | 50 | .83 | .69 |  |
| United States | 400 | 47.12 (16.28) | 49.8 | .85 | .81 |  |
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| **Table S4.**  *Country-level means across the honor indicators measured in Study 1b* | | |
| Country | Defense of family honor values | Self-promotion and retaliation values |
| Egypt | 5.26 | 4.95 |  |
| Greece | 5.04 | 3.94 |  |
| Italy | 5.18 | 3.95 |  |
| Japan | 5.16 | 4.09 |  |
| Lebanon | 5.72 | 4.43 |  |
| South Korea | 5.17 | 4.26 |  |
| Spain | 5.23 | 4.00 |  |
| Tunisia | 6.11 | 4.60 |  |
| Turkey | 5.34 | 3.81 |  |
| UK | 4.97 | 3.33 |  |
| United States | 5.32 | 3.93 |  |
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| **Figure S1.**  Frequency distribution of Subjective Socioeconomic Status (SSES) in Studies 1a and 1b pooled |
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| *Note*. We used a cleaned version of the subjective SSES variable in Study 1a. Only 86 people across the whole sample tried to enter values that were not permitted (based on length > 2). Most of these non-digit answers in the final sample were text answers that referred to the "middle" or "top" (*N* = 21). This variable takes these values out. It leaves trailing numbers in, and collapses entries that indicate to be between two numbers (e.g., 6-7) as their midpoint (i.e., 6.5 here). |

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| **Figure S2.**  Correlations of the main variables at level 2 in Studies 1a and 1b pooled |
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# Sections S2

## Additional analyses from Studies 1a and 1b pooled without covariates

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| **Table S5.**  Path model output of SSES predicting honor related outcomes in Studies 1a and 1b pooled without covariates. | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | (95% CI) |
| **Level 1 (individual)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense of family honor values ~ | |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.04** | **.01** | **4.39** | **<.001** | **(0.02, 0.05)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ | | |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.05** | **.01** | **5.38** | **<.001** | **(0.03, 0.07)** |
| **Level 2 (country)** | | | | | |
| Defense of family honor values ~ | |  |  |  |  |
| **National Wealth** | **-.40** | **.08** | **-4.88** | **<.001** | **(-0.55, -0.24)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ | | |  |  |  |
| **National Wealth** | **-.35** | **.08** | **-4.16** | **<.001** | **(-0.51, -0.19)** |
| *Note*. SSES: Subjective socio-economic status. | | | | | |

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| **Table S6.**  Path model output of SSES predicting honor concerns in Study 1a and 1b pooled without covariates | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | (95% CI) |
| **Level 1 (individual)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Family reputation concerns ~** | | | |  |  |
| SSES | **.09** | **.02** | **5.70** | **<.001** | **(0.06, 0.12)** |
| Integrity concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .01 | .01 | 0.28 | .778 | (-0.02, 0.03) |
| Family authority concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .04 | .02 | 1.75 | .080 | (-0.01, 0.08) |
| Sexual propriety concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .05 | .02 | 2.11 | .033 | (0.01, 0.09) |
| **Level 2 (country)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Family reputation concerns ~** | | | | | |
| National wealth | **-.29** | **.14** | **-2.02** | **.043** | **(-0.56, -0.01)** |
| Integrity concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| National wealth | -.22 | .14 | -1.59 | .113 | (-0.49, 0.05) |
| Family authority concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| National wealth | -.07 | .25 | -0.27 | .787 | (-0.57, 0.43) |
| Sexual propriety concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| National wealth | -.39 | .24 | -1.66 | .098 | (-0.85, 0.07) |
| *Note*. SSES: Subjective socio-economic status | | | | | |

## Additional analyses from Studies 1a and 1b controlling for Individualism-Collectivism and Flexibility-Monumentalism

We conducted further analyses in order to check whether the current pattern of findings remains consistent or diverges when considering cultural values. We used the Minkov-Hofstede model of culture (2012; Minkov 2018), which has the two dimensions Individualism-Collectivism and Flexibility-Monumentalism. Country scores were taken from Minkov and Kaasa (2022).

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| **Table S7.**  Path model output of SSES predicting honor related outcomes in Studies 1a and 1b pooled | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | Z-value | p-values | (95% CI) |
| **Level 1 (individual)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense of family honor values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.05** | **.01** | **6.42** | **<.001** | **(0.04, 0.07)** |
| **Age** | **.02** | **.01** | **20.01** | **<.001** | **(0.02, 0.02)** |
| **Gender** | **-.15** | **.03** | **-5.33** | **<.001** | **(-0.20, -0.09)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.06** | **.01** | **5.95** | **<.001** | **(0.04, 0.07)** |
| **Age** | **.01** | **.00** | **5.32** | **<.001** | **(0.01, 0.01)** |
| **Gender** | **-.27** | **.03** | **-8.45** | **<.001** | **(-0.34, -0.21)** |
| **Level 2 (country)** | | | | | |
| Defense of family honor values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic Inequality | .05 | .04 | 1.05 | .293 | (-0.04, 0.13) |
| National Wealth | .01 | .07 | 0.18 | .854 | (-0.13, -0.16) |
| **IND\_COL** | **-.01** | **.01** | **-6.90** | **<.001** | **(-0.10, -0.01)** |
| FLX\_MON | -.01 | .01 | -0.62 | .536 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic Inequality | -.01 | .07 | -0.17 | .866 | (-0.15, 0.12) |
| National Wealth | -.01 | .12 | -0.01 | .973 | (-0.24, -0.23) |
| **IND\_COL** | **-.01** | **.01** | **3.70** | **<.001** | **(-0.10, -0.01)** |
| FLX\_MON | .01 | .01 | 1.21 | .226 | (-0.01, 0.02) |
| *Note*. SSES: Subjective socio-economic status, IND\_COL: Individualism-Collectivism, FLX\_MON: Flexibility-Monumentalism. | | | | | |

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| **Table S8.**  Path model output of SSES predicting honor concerns in Study 1a and 1b pooled. | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | (95% CI) |
| **Level 1 (individuals)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family reputation concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.08** | **.02** | **5.52** | **<.001** | **(0.05, 0.11)** |
| Age | .01 | .01 | 0.32 | .752 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **.15** | **.04** | **3.55** | **<.001** | **(0.07, 0.24)** |
| Integrity concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .01 | .01 | 0.22 | .823 | (-0.02, 0.03) |
| Age | .01 | .01 | 0.84 | .403 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **.19** | **.04** | **5.14** | **<.001** | **(0.12, 0.27)** |
| Family authority concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .04 | .02 | 1.73 | .085 | (-0.01, 0.08) |
| Age | -.01 | .01 | -1.70 | .090 | (-0.03, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **-.02** | **.06** | **-0.31** | **.761** | **(-0.14, -0.10)** |
| Sexual propriety concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .03 | .02 | 1.62 | .105 | (-0.01, 0.08) |
| Age | -.01 | .01 | -0.08 | .400 | (-0.02, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **.76** | **.06** | **13.04** | **<.001** | **(0.65, 0.88)** |
| **Level 2 (country)** | | | | | |
| Family reputation concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .05 | .09 | 0.55 | .580 | (-0.12, 0.22) |
| National Wealth | .20 | .17 | 1.21 | .227 | (0.13, -0.54) |
| **IND\_COL** | **-.08** | **<.01** | **-3.14** | **.002** | **(0.02, -0.01)** |
| FLX\_MON | -<.01 | <.01 | -0.72 | .474 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| Integrity concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .07 | .04 | 1.76 | .079 | (-0.01, 0.16) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.28** | **.08** | **-3.41** | **.001** | **(-0.43, -0.12)** |
| **IND\_COL** | **<.01** | **<.01** | **2.92** | **<.004** | **(0.01, 0.01)** |
| **FLX\_MON** | **-<.01** | **<.01** | **8.79** | **<.001** | **(-0.05, 0.01)** |
| Family authority concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .25 | .21 | 1.21 | .228 | (-0.16, 0.66) |
| National Wealth | .14 | .40 | 0.35 | .729 | (-0.64, 0.92) |
| IND\_COL | <.01 | <.01 | -0.57 | .572 | (-0.02, 0.01) |
| FLX\_MON | -<.01 | <.01 | -1.08 | .281 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| Sexual propriety concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .24 | .13 | 1.87 | .061 | (-0.01, 0.49) |
| National Wealth | .39 | .25 | 1.60 | .111 | (-0.09, 0.88) |
| **IND\_COL** | **-.02** | **<.01** | **-4.56** | **<.001** | **(-0.02, -0.01)** |
| **FLX\_MON** | **<.01** | **<.01** | **2.12** | **.034** | **(-0.01, 0.01)** |
| *Note*. SSES: Subjective socio-economic status, IND\_COL: Individualism-Collectivism, FLX\_MON: Flexibility-Monumentalism. | | | | | |

## Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender and national wealth to predict honor values and concerns in Studies 1a and 1b pooled

Given the differences in honor ideology endorsement and national wealth among the countries sampled in this study, we examined the extent to which the relationship between SSES and honor values and concerns might be moderated by country's culture of honor (obtained by averaging the perceived normative honor values scores for community samples of women and men from each country; see Study 2 in Vignoles et al., in press), and country’s national wealth. We also examined interactions by gender given that some honor concerns can be highly gendered. We found a significant interaction between SSES and national wealth predicting defense of family honor values (*β* = .02, *p* = .010) and self-promotion and retaliation (*β* = -.07 *p* < .001). Moreover, we found an interaction between SSES and honor cultures predicting self-promotion and retaliation (*β* = -.04, *p* < .001) (see Tables S9-S14).

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| **Table S9.**  *Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender, and national wealth to predict defense of family honor values in Studies 1a and 1b pooled* | | | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 5.07 (4.62, 5.52) | **<.001** | 5.20 (5.00, 5.42) | **<.001** | 5.24 (4.90, 5.59) | **<.001** |
| SSES | 0.07 (0.05, 0.09) | **<.001** | 0.05 (0.04, 0.07) | **<.001** | 0.05 (-0.01, 0.09) | .065 |
| Age | 0.02 (0.02, 0.02) | **<.001** | 0.02 (0.02, 0.02) | **<.001** | 0.02 (0.02, 0.02) | **<.001** |
| Gender | -0.15 (0.20, 0.09) | **<.001** | -0.14 (0.20, 0.09) | **<.001** | -0.17 (-0.36, 0.01) | .065 |
| Inequality | 0.07 (-0.16, 0.29) | .571 | 0.07 (-0.14, 0.28) | .346 | 0.07 (-0.14, 0.28) | .510 |
| National Wealth | -0.45 (-0.73, -0.18) | **<.001** | -0.58 (-0.81, -0.35) | **<.001** | -0.47 (-0.68, -0.26) | **<.001** |
| Honor Culture | 0.57 (0.20, 0.94) | **.002** |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:Honor Culture | -0.01 (-0.03, <0.01) | .107 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | **0.02 (0.01, 0.04)** | **.010** |  |  |
| SSES:Gender |  |  |  |  | 0.01 (-0.03, 0.03) | .784 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | | | |
| σ2 | 1.39 | | 1.39 | | 1.39 | |
| τ00 | 0.07 | | 0.11 | | 0.11 | |
| *N* | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | |
| Observations | 7399 | | 7399 | | 7399 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.148 / 0.188 | | 0.129 / 0.195 | | 0.128 / 0.195 | |
| Deviance | 23487.867 | | 23491.347 | | 23497.924 | |
| AIC | 23552.356 | | 23550.848 | | 23555.975 | |
| log-Likelihood | -11766.178 | | -11766.424 | | -11768.988 | |

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| **Figure S3.**  *Interaction between SSES and national wealth to predict defense of family honor values* |
| *B* = .03\*\*\*  *B* = .07\*\*\*  *B* = .05\*\*\* |
| **Note.** \*\*\* *p* < .001 |

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| **Table S10.**  *Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender and national wealth to predict self-promotion and retaliation values.* | | | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 3.82 (3.37, 4.27) | **< .001** | 4.00 (3.77, 4.23) | **< .001** | 4.67 (3.97, 5.38) | **< .001** |
| SSES | 0.10 (0.07, 0.13) | . **< .001** | 0.06 (0.04, 0.08) | **< .001** | 0.02 (-0.04, 0.07) | .602 |
| Age | 0.01 (0.01, 0.01) | **< .001** | 0.01 (0.01, 0.01) | **< .001** | 0.01 (0.01, 0.01) | **< .001** |
| Gender | -0.27 (-0.33, -0.20) | **< .001** | -0.26 (-0.32, -0.20) | **< .001** | -0.43 (-0.64, -0.22) | **< .001** |
| Inequality | -0.04 (-0.25, 0.18) | .753 | -0.04 (-0.24, 0.16) | .699 | -0.03 (-0.23, 0.18) | .750 |
| National Wealth | -0.36 (-0.63, 0.09) | **.009** | -0.70 (-0.93, -0.47) | **< .001** | -0.35 (-0.55, -0.14) | **.001** |
| Honor Culture | 0.58 (0.16, 1.01) | **.007** |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:Honor Culture | -0.04 (-0.06, -0.24) | **< .001** |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | 0.06 (0.05, 0.08) | **< .001** |  |  |
| SSES:Gender |  |  |  |  | 0.03 (-0.01, 0.06) | .136 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | | | |
| σ2 | 1.89 | | 1. 89 | | 1.90 | |
| τ00 | 0.09 | | 0.11 | | 0.11 | |
| N | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | |
| Observations | 7401 | | 7401 | | 7401 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.075 / 0.118 | | 0.070 / 0.120 | | 0.065 / 0.115 | |
| Deviance | 25761.691 | | 25737.123 | | 25783.227 | |
| AIC | 25823.742 | | 25795.587 | | 25840.204 | |
| log-Likelihood | -12901.874 | | -12888.793 | | -12911.102 | |

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| **Figure S4.**  Interaction between SSES and honor culture to predict self-promotion and retaliation values. |
| *B* = .10\*\*\*  *B* = .02  *B* = .06\*\*\* |
| **Note.** \*\*\* *p* < .001 |

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| **Figure S5.**  Interaction between SSES and national wealth to predict self-promotion and retaliation values. |
| *B* < .01  *B* = .06\*\*\*  *B* = .12\*\*\* |
| **Note.** \*\*\* *p* < .001 |

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| **Table S11.**  *Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender, and national wealth to predict* *Family reputation concerns in Study 1a.* | | | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 4.57 (3.95, 5.19) | **< .001** | 4.93 (4.60, 5.27) | **< .001** | 4.88 (4.24, 5.51) | **< .001** |
| SSES | 0.11 (0.05, 0.16) | **< .001** | 0.09 (0.06, 0.12) | **< .001** | 0.10 (<0.01, 0.19) | **.046** |
| Age | <0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | .837 | <0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | .787 | <0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | .809 |
| Gender | 0.16 (0.08, 0.25) | **< .001** | 0.16 (0.08, 0.25) | **< .001** | 0.20 (-0.17, 0.57) | .283 |
| Inequality | 0.08 (-0.22, 0.37) | .612 | 0.10 (-0.19, 0.39) | .515 | 0.10 (-0.20, 0.39) | .514 |
| National Wealth | -0.18 (-0.54, 0.18) | .334 | -0.44 (-0.80, -0.09) | **.015** | -0.29 (-0.58, <0.01) | .053 |
| Honor Culture | 0.60 (0.001, 1.17) | **.050** |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:Honor Culture | -0.03 (-0.06, 0.01) | .142 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | 0.03 (-0.01, 0.06) | .145 |  |  |
| SSES:Gender |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (-0.07, 0.05) | .834 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | | | |
| σ2 | 1.33 | | 1.33 | | 1.33 | |
| τ00 | 0.17 | | 0.20 | | 0.20 | |
| *N* | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| Observations | 3073 | | 3073 | | 3073 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.074 / 0.180 | | 0.055 / 0.178 | | 0.054 / 0.179 | |
| Deviance | 9628.555 | | 9631.210 | | 9633.351 | |
| AIC | 9681.696 | | 9681.657 | | 9682.559 | |
| log-Likelihood | -4830.848 | | -4831.828 | | -4832.279 | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S12.**  *Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender, and national wealth to predict Integrity concerns**in Study 1a.* | | | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intercept) | 5.22 (4.78, 5.65) | **< .001** | 5.53 (5.24, 5.83) | **< .001** | 5.70 (5.15, 6.25) | **< .001** |
| SSES | -0.02 (-0.07, 0.02) | .324 | <0.01 (-0.03, 0.03) | .974 | -0.03 (-0.11, 0.05) | .506 |
| Age | < 0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | .413 | <0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | .358 | <0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | .349 |
| Gender | 0.19 (0.12, 0.27) | **< .001** | 0.20 (0.12, 0.27) | **< .001** | 0.08 (-0.23, 0.40) | .604 |
| Inequality | 0.18 (<0.01, 0.36) | **.046** | 0.22 (-0.04, 0.47) | .091 | 0.22 (-0.03, 0.47) | .090 |
| National Wealth | -0.06 (-0.27, 0.16) | .612 | -0.24 (-0.56, 0.07) | .128 | -0.27 (-0.53, -0.02) | **.035** |
| Honor Culture | 0.38 (-0.11, 0.87) | .133 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:Honor Culture | 0.02 (0.02, 0.05) | .358 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.02) | .732 |  |  |
| SSES:Gender |  |  |  |  | 0.02 (-0.03, 0.07) | .476 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | | | |
| σ2 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | 1.00 | |
| τ00 | 0.11 | | 0.15 | | 0.15 | |
| *N* | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| Observations | 3072 | | 3072 | | 3072 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.121 / 0.187 | | 0.069 / 0.193 | | 0.069 / 0.193 | |
| Deviance | 8744.315 | | 8749.623 | | 8749.223 | |
| AIC | 8800.268 | | 8801.977 | | 8800.408 | |
| log-Likelihood | -4390.134 | | -4391.988 | | -4391.204 | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S13.**  *Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender and national wealth to predict Family authority concerns in Study 1a.* | | | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 3.15 (2.22, 4.07) | **< .001** | 3.77 (3.22, 4.31) | **< .001** | 3.68 (2.74, 4.63) | **< .001** |
| SES | 0.03 (-0.05, 0.10) | .490 | 0.04 (-0.01, 0.08) | .082 | 0.05 (-0.08, 0.19) | .447 |
| Age | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.01) | .076 | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.01) | .087 | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.01) | .085 |
| Gender | -0.02 (-0.14, -0.10) | .732 | -0.02 (-0.14, -0.10) | .760 | 0.04 (-0.50, 0.56) | .893 |
| Inequality | 0.30 (-0.14, 0.74) | .185 | 0.35 (-0.15, 0.86) | .167 | 0.35 (-0.15, 0.86) | .167 |
| National Wealth | 0.13 (-0.41, 0.67) | .631 | -0.24 (-0.83, 0.35) | .423 | -0.19(-0.70, 0.31) | .450 |
| Honor Culture | 0.73 (-0.28, 1.74) | .155 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:Honor Culture | 0.01 (-0.05, 0.06) | .834 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | 0.01 (-0.04, 0.05) | .765 |  |  |
| SSES:Gender |  |  |  |  | -0.01 (-0.09, 0.08) | .831 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | | | |
| σ2 | 2.76 | | 2.76 | | 2.76 | |
| τ00 | 0.52 | | 0.60 | | 0.60 | |
| *N* | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| Observations | 3066 | | 3066 | | 3066 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.059 / 0.208 | | 0.035 / 0.208 | | 0.035 / 0.208 | |
| Deviance | 11849.719 | | 11852.486 | | 11852.536 | |
| AIC | 11895.577 | | 11896.692 | | 11895.562 | |
| log-Likelihood | -5937.789 | | -5939.346 | | -5938.781 | |

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| **Table S14.**  *Interactions between SSES and honor culture, gender and national wealth to predict Sexual propriety concerns in Study 1a* | | | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 3.59 (2.60, 4.57) | **< .001** | 3.16 (2.65, 3.67) | **< .001** | 3.42 (2.53, 4.30) | **< .001** |
| SSES | 0.01 (-0.06, 0.08) | .825 | 0.03 (-0.01, 0.08) | .097 | -0.01 (-0.14, 0.12) | .895 |
| Age | -0.01 (-0.02, 0.01) | .422 | -0.01(-0.02, 0.01) | .419 | -0.01 (-0.02, 0.01) | .415 |
| Gender | 0.76 (0.65, 0.88) | **< .001** | 0.77 (0.65, 0.88) | **< .001** | 0.59 (0.10, 1.09) | **.019** |
| Inequality | 0.21 (-0.28, 0.70) | .399 | 0.19 (-0.28, 0.65) | .439 | 0.19 (-0.28, 0.66) | .434 |
| National Wealth | -0.53 (-1.13, 0.07) | .086 | -0.55 (-1.10, -0.01) | **.048** | -0.40 (-0.88, 0.07) | .092 |
| Honor Culture | 0.60 (-0.42, 1.62) | .250 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:Honor Culture | -0.03 (-0.08, 0.02) | .248 |  |  |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | 0.02 (-0.02, 0.07) | .305 |  |  |
| SSES:Gender |  |  |  |  | 0.03 (-0.05, 0.11) | .482 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | | | |
| σ2 | 2.44 | | 2.44 | | 2.44 | |
| τ00 | 0.54 | | 0.52 | | 0.53 | |
| *N* | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| Observations | 3071 | | 3071 | | 3071 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.099 / 0.263 | | 0.091 / 0.251 | | 0.090 / 0.252 | |
| Deviance | 11497.615 | | 11498.514 | | 11499.104 | |
| AIC | 11543.816 | | 11543.639 | | 11543.021 | |
| log-Likelihood | -5761.908 | | -5762.819 | | -5762.511 | |

# Section S3

## Additional analyses from Study 1a and 1b separately

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S15.**  Path model output of SSES predicting honor related outcomes in Study 1a | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | (95% CI) |
| **Level 1** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense of family honor values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.10** | **.02** | **5.97** | **<.001** | **(0.06, 0.13)** |
| Age | .01 | .01 | 0.55 | .258 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **-.18** | **.05** | **-4.11** | **<.001** | **(-0.27, 0.10)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .02 | .02 | 1.01 | .314 | (-0.02, 0.05) |
| Age | .01 | .01 | 0.67 | .500 | (-0.01, 0.02) |
| **Gender** | **-.27** | **.05** | **-5.66** | **<.001** | **(-0.37, -0.18)** |
| Family reputation concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.09** | **.02** | **5.57** | **<.001** | **(0.06, 0.12)** |
| Age | .01 | .01 | 0.30 | .767 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **.16** | **.04** | **3.65** | **<.001** | **(0.07, 0.24)** |
| Integrity concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .01 | .01 | 0.13 | .898 | (-0.02, 0.03) |
| Age | .01 | .01 | 0.73 | .469 | (-0.01, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **.20** | **.04** | **5.23** | **<.001** | **(0.12, 0.27)** |
| Family authority concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .04 | .02 | 1.68 | .093 | (-0.01, 0.08) |
| Age | -.01 | .01 | -1.65 | .098 | (-0.03, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **-.02** | **.06** | **-0.32** | **.746** | **(-0.14, -0.10)** |
| Sexual propriety concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSES | .04 | .02 | 1.69 | .091 | (-0.01, 0.08) |
| Age | -.01 | .01 | -1.02 | .306 | (-0.02, 0.01) |
| **Gender** | **.76** | **.06** | **12.97** | **<.001** | **(0.65, 0.88)** |
| **Level 2 (country)** | | | | | |
| Defense of family honor values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .16 | .15 | 1.09 | .276 | (-0.13, 0.44) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.45** | **.15** | **-3.11** | **.002** | **(-0.74, -0.17)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .05 | .15 | 0.36 | .717 | (-0.24, 0.34) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.37** | **.15** | **-2.48** | **.013** | **(-0.66, -0.08)** |
| Family reputation concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .10 | .13 | 0.73 | .465 | (-0.16, 0.35) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.27** | **.13** | **-2.19** | **.028** | **(-0.54, -0.03)** |
| Integrity concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .22 | .11 | 1.92 | .056 | (-0.01, 0.44) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.27** | **.11** | **-2.41** | **.016** | **(-0.49, -0.05)** |
| Family authority concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .36 | .22 | 1.61 | .108 | (-0.08, 0.79) |
| National Wealth | -.19 | .22 | -0.85 | .394 | (-0.63, 0.25) |
| Sexual propriety concerns ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .18 | .21 | 0.87 | .382 | (-0.22, 0.56) |
| National Wealth | -.40 | .21 | -1.94 | .052 | (-0.81, 0.01) |
| *Note*. SSES: Subjective socio-economic status. | | | | | |

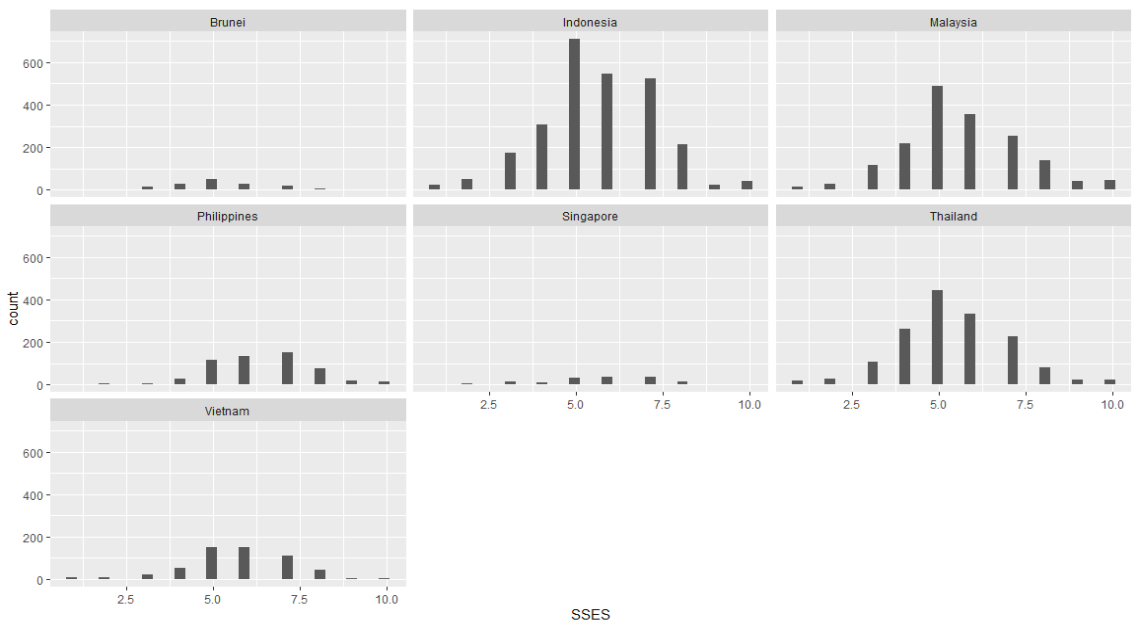
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S16.**  Path model output of SSES predicting honor related outcomes in Study 1b | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | (95% CI) |
| **Level 1** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense of family honor values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.05** | **.01** | **5.04** | **<.001** | **(0.03, 0.07)** |
| **Age** | **.02** | **.01** | **14.29** | **<.001** | **(-2.52, 2.12)** |
| **Gender** | **-.00** | **.00** | **-2.57** | **.010** | **(-0.00, -0.00)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SSES** | **.10** | **.01** | **8.94** | **<.001** | **(0.08, 0.12)** |
| **Age** | **-.01** | **.00** | **-6.22** | **<.001** | **(-0.01, -0.01)** |
| Gender | -.00 | .00 | -0.93 | .353 | (-0.00, -0.00) |
| **Level 2 (country)** | | | | | |
| Defense of family honor values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | .05 | .08 | 0.62 | .532 | (-0.11, 0.21) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.51** | **.08** | **-6.32** | **<.001** | **(-0.67, -0.35)** |
| Self-promotion and retaliation values ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inequality | -.17 | .09 | -1.96 | .050 | (-0.35, -0.00) |
| **National Wealth** | **-.20** | **.09** | **-2.26** | **.024** | **(-0.38, -0.03)** |
| *Note*. SSES: Subjective socio-economic status. | | | | | |

# Section S4

## Additional data from Study 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S17**  *Descriptive statistics by country in Study 3* | | | | |  |
| Country | *N* | Age  *M (SD)* | Women % | HIM  *α* | Country-level means HIM |
| Brunei | 111 | 22.31 (2.29) | 74.7 | .87 | 5.17 |  |
| Indonesia | 1857 | 19.38 (1.57) | 73.8 | .89 | 5.30 |  |
| Malaysia | 1339 | 22.36 (3.52) | 74.0 | .93 | 5.41 |  |
| Philippines | 409 | 19.34 (2.92) | 71.4 | .93 | 5.10 |  |
| Singapore | 129 | 21.60 (1.70) | 60.4 | .93 | 4.39 |  |
| Thailand | 1291 | 19.43 (1.67) | 78.3 | .92 | 4.95 |  |
| Vietnam | 436 | 20.02 (1.87) | 75.8 | .90 | 5.51 |  |
| *Note*. HIM: Honor Ideology for Manhood. | | | | | |

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| **Figure S6.**  Frequency distribution of subjective socioeconomic status (SSES) in Study 2 |
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## Additional analyses from Studies 2 without covariates

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S18.**  *Multilevel models predicting Honor Ideology for Manhood in Study 2* | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 4.86 (4.58, 5.14) | **<0.001** |
| SSES | 0.05 (0.02, 0.07) | **<0.001** |
| National Wealth | -0.22 (-0.49, 0.04) | 0.102 |
| σ2 | 2.27 | |
| τ00 | 0.10 Country | |
| ICC | 0.05 | |
| N | 7 Country | |
| Observations | 5540 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.009 / 0.049 | |
| Deviance | 20281.146 | |
| AIC | 20302.549 | |
| log-Likelihood | -10146.275 | |

## Additional analyses controlling for Individualism-Collectivism and Flexibility-Monumentalism

We conducted further analyses controlling by cultural values including Individualism-Collectivism and Flexibility-Monumentalism. (Minkov & Kaasa, 2022).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S18.**  *Multilevel models predicting Honor Ideology for Manhood in Study 2* | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed Effects** |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 5.67 (4.51, 6.84) | **<0.001** |
| Gender | -0.38 (-0.47, -0.29) | **<0.001** |
| Age | 0.02 (0.01, 0.04) | **0.027** |
| SSES | 0.04 (0.01, 0.07) | **0.013** |
| Economic Inequality | -0.16 (0.57, 0.25) | 0.433 |
| National Wealth | 0.04 (0.61, 0.53) | 0.882 |
| IND\_COL | 0.01 (-0.01, -0.01) | 0.899 |
| FLX\_MON | -0.01 (-0.01, 0.01) | 0.161 |
| σ2 | 2.25 | |
| τ00 | 0.10 Country | |
| ICC | 0.05 | |
| N | 6 Country | |
| Observations | 5429 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.052 / 0.118 | |
| Deviance | 19833.432 | |
| AIC | 19898.928 | |
| log-Likelihood | -9937.464 | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S19.**  *Interactions between SSES and gender and national wealth to predict Honor ideology for manhood in study 2* | | | | |
| *Predictors* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* | *Estimates*  *(95% CI)* | *p* |
| **Fixed effects** |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 5.49 (4.89, 6.13) | **< .001** | 5.59 (5.24, 5.93) | **< .001** |
| SSES | 0.05 (-0.05, 0.15) | .313 | 0.03 (<0.01, 0.06) | **.024** |
| Gender | -0.34 (-0.66, -0.02) | **.040** | -0.38 (-0.47, -0.29) | **< .001** |
| Age | 0.02 (<0.01, 0.04) | **.018** | 0.02 (<0.01, 0.04) | **.017** |
| Inequality | 0.056 (-0.25, 0.36) | .717 | 0.05 (-0.25, 0.35) | .735 |
| National Wealth | -0.29 (-0.60, 0.02) | .067 | -0.18 (-0.58, 0.23) | .395 |
| SSES:Gender | -0.01 (-0.06, 0.05) | .802 |  |  |
| SSES:National Wealth |  |  | -0.02 (-0.07, 0.03) | .388 |
| **Random Effects** | | | | |
| σ2 | 2.24 | | 2.24 | |
| τ00 | 0.11 Country | | 0.11 Country | |
| *N* | 7 Country | | 7 Country | |
| Observations | 5540 | | 5540 | |
| Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 | 0.023 / 0.070 | | 0.023 / 0.070 | |
| Deviance | 20207.233 | | 20206.522 | |
| AIC | 20255.382 | | 20255.002 | |
| log-Likelihood | -10118.691 | | -10118.501 | |

# Section S5

## Additional data and analysis from Study 3a and 3b

A total of 215 undergraduate participants completed Study 3a in an online platform in exchange for course credit. Two participants were excluded because they failed the attention checks, leaving a final sample of 213 participants (82.6% women, 14.1% men, 3.3% not indicated) between 18 and 26 years old (*Mage* = 20.38, *SD* = 1.42) who were entered into the final analyses. Ethical approval was secured from the host institutions. The results of our sensitivity power analysis showed that with this sample size (*n* = 213) and *α* = 0.05 and 1-β = 0.80, we could detect a small-to-medium effect size (*r*= .19). The data and syntax that support the findings of this study is openly available (<https://osf.io/egmvx/>).

We recruitedadult participants from the U.S. via the online recruitment platform CloudResearch for Study 3b. A total of 596 participants accessed the study in Qualtrics. We excluded 45 participants who had missing data on the entirety of at least one measure and 45 who failed one or more of our quality checks (captchas), leaving us a final sample size of 506 participants (57.1% women, 36.6% men, 0.8% transgender, 1.2% nonbinary and 4.4% others) between 18 and 84 years old (*M* = 43.82, *SD* = 14.04). Ethical approval was secured from the host institution. The results of our sensitive power analysis showed that sample size (*n* = 506) and *α* = 0.05 and 1-β = 0.80 permits detection of a small effect size (*r*= .12). The data and syntax that support the findings of this study is openly available (<https://osf.io/egmvx/>). One participant put 1,000, one put 1,400, one put 20,000, and one put 0 for household size. Given that it is questionable that these amounts are real household size, these participants were excluded from the analyses.

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| |  | | --- | | **Figure S7.**  Frequency distribution of Subjective Socioeconomic status (SES) in Study 3a | |  | |
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| **Figure S8.**  Frequency distribution of Subjective Socioeconomic status (SES) in Study 3b |
| Gráfico, Histograma  Descripción generada automáticamente |

**Additional measures in Study 3a and 3b**

We measured socio-ecological factors expected to be related to both social class and honor-related variables to explore their potential relationship with them:

**Exposure to neighborhood crime and violence.**We used a nine-item scale based on the World Values Survey (Inglehart et al., 2014). Participants answered how often they remember witnessing or hearing about several events in their neighborhood when they were growing up (e.g., *Someone’s home being burglarized* 1 = *Never* to 7 = *Constantly*) Study 3:α = .87, Study 4:α = .96.

**Exposure to family neglect, conflict, and violence.**We used the ten-item scale by Taylor et al., (2004) asking participants to think about their family and answer how often a series of events happened to them (e.g., *How often did a parent or other adult in the household swear at you, insult you, put you down, or act in a way that made you feel threatened?* 1 = *Never to* 7 = *Constantly,* α = 85). Study 3:α = .85, Study 4:α = .90.

**Perceived parents’ job insecurity*.*** We used the 14-item scale by Barling et al. (1998) asking participants to think about the perception they had in childhood and adolescence about the work of their parents (or caregivers) and indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with the items (e.g., *Their jobs were temporary so we were never sure how long they would last*, 1 = *Strongly disagree* to 7 = *Strongly agree*). Study 3:α = .90, Study 4:α = .91.

**Perceived efficacy of neighborhood policing.** We used the four-item scale developed by Tyler et al. (2005) which asked participants to answer the questions thinking about the police in their neighborhood where they grew up (e.g., *How effective are the police in your neighborhood at helping people who ask for help?* 1 = *Totally ineffective* to 9 = *Extremely effective*). Study 3:α = .81, Study 4:α = .83.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Table S20.**  Means, *SD*s, and correlations of measures in Study 3a (below the diagonal) and Study 3b (above the diagonal) | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |  |  |
|  | ***M (SD)***  **Study 3a** | ***M (SD)***  **Study 3b** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |
| 1. Subjective SES | 6.11  (1.12) | 5.07  (1.80) | - | **.30\*\*\*** | **.23\*\*\*** | **.19\*\*\*** | .02 | .05 | .06 | .05 | .02 | -.01 | **-.10\*** | **.20\*\*\*** | **.16\*\*\*** |
| 2. Objective SES | 4.31  (1.74) | $2,052.28  ($1,570.63) | **.46\*\*\*** | - | -.02 | .07 | -.03 | . 06 | .01 | **.13\*\*** | **-.12\*\*** | -.05 | **-.11\*** | **.11\*** | .06 |
| 3. Importance of family image | 4.63  (1.22) | 4.52  (1.54) | **.16\*** | -.01 | - | **.73\*\*\*** | **.18\*\*\*** | **.18\*\*\*** | .04 | -.08 | -.04 | **-.21\*\*\*** | **-.10\*** | **.24\*\*\*** | **.40\*\*\*** |
| 4. Importance of personal image | 4.83  (1.07) | 4.74  1.36 | **.23\*\*** | -.02 | **.67\*\*\*** | - | **.20\*\*\*** | **.16\*\*\*** | .08 | **-.11\*** | .00 | **-.12\*\*** | **-.10\*** | **.20\*\*\*** | **.30\*\*\*** |
| 5. Street code | 3.33  (0.91) | 3.27  (1.28) | **.22\*\*** | -.09 | **.27\*\*\*** | **.33\*\*\*** | - | **-.11\*** | **.68\*\*\*** | <.01 | **.40\*\*\*** | **.20\*\*\*** | **.15\*\*** | **-.19\*\*\*** | **.69\*\*\*** |
| 6. Positive reciprocity | 5.78  (0.69) | 5.52  (1.00) | .08 | .01 | -.01 | .07 | **.21\*** | - | **-.22\*\*\*** | **.33\*\*\*** | **-.13\*\*** | **-.11\*** | **-.22**\*\*\* | **.23**\*\*\* | .06 |
| 7. Negative reciprocity | 3.12  (1.03) | 2.93  (1.34) | .06 | -.07 | .10 | **.18\*** | **.44\*\*\*** | .03 | - | **-.14\*\*** | **.40\*\*\*** | **.28\*\*\*** | **.19\*\*\*** | **-.20\*\*\*** | **.40\*\*\*** |
| 8. Socially conferred self-worth | 3.48  (1.32) | 5.10  (1.39) | .10 | .12 | -.10 | **-.23\*\*** | -.04 | .02 | .03 | - | **-.09\*** | **-.16\*\*\*** | **-.24\*\*\*** | **.11\*** | **.11\*** |
| 9. Exposure to neighborhood crime and violence. | 2.71  (1.00) | 2.26  (1.38) | **-.14\*** | **-18\*\*** | **-.17\*** | -.01 | **.22\*\*** | .07 | **.20\*\*** | **-.15\*** | - | **.52\*\*\*** | **.41\*\*\*** | **-.44\*\*\*** | **.27\*\*\*** |
| 10. Exposure to family neglect, conflict, and violence | 2.58  (0.98) | 2.93  (1.34) | **-.19\*\*** | **-18\*\*** | **-.29\*\*\*** | -.10 | .13 | -.09 | .13 | **-.15\*** | **.34\*\*\*** | - | **.39\*\*\*** | **-.37\*\*\*** | .02 |
| 11. Perceived Parents Job Insecurity | 3.54  (1.25) | 2.95  (1.25) | **-.47\*\*\*** | **-52\*\*** | -.13 | -.08 | -.01 | -.07 | .04 | **-.18\*** | **.18\*\*** | **.25\*\*\*** | - | **-.33\*\*\*** | -.02 |
| 12. Perceived efficacy of neighborhood policing | 4.58  (1.02) | 3.72  (0.72) | **.28\*\*\*** | **.21\*\*\*** | .12 | .08 | .03 | -.04 | **-.17\*** | **.17\*** | **-.39\*\*\*** | **-.30\*\*** | **-20\*\*** | - | .02 |
| 13. Masculine Honor Beliefs Scale |  | 3.81  (1.24) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **-** |
| Note. Subjective Socioeconomic Status (SES) \**p* < .05, \*\**p* < .01, \*\*\**p* < .001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **Table S21.**  Path model output of SES predicting honor related outcomes in Study 3a. | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | *(95% CI)* |
| Socially conferred self-worth ~ | |  |  |  |  |
| Subjective SES | .07 | .08 | 0.93 | .355 | (-0.08, 0.22) |
| Objective SES | .11 | .08 | 1.36 | .174 | (-0.05, 0.26) |
| **Age** | **-.20** | **.07** | **-2.91** | **.004** | **(-0.33, -0.07)** |
| Gender | -.29 | .20 | -1.50 | .135 | (-0.67, 0.09) |
| Political Ideology | -.07 | .07 | -1.10 | .272 | (-0.20, 0.06) |
| Positive reciprocity ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subjective SES | .11 | .08 | 1.33 | .183 | (-0.05, 0.26) |
| Objective SES | -.06 | .08 | -0.74 | .459 | (-0.21, 0.10) |
| Age | .06 | .07 | 0.83 | .408 | (-0.08, 0.19) |
| Gender | -.15 | .20 | -0.76 | .448 | (-0.54, 0.24) |
| Political Ideology | -.06 | .07 | -0.95 | .344 | (-0.20, 0.07) |
| Negative reciprocity ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subjective SES | .09 | .08 | 1.10 | .273 | (-0.07, 0.24) |
| Objective SES | -.11 | .08 | -1.47 | .142 | (-0.27, 0.04) |
| Age | -.01 | .07 | -0.01 | .999 | (-0.13, 0.13) |
| Gender | -.33 | .19 | -1.71 | .088 | (-0.71, 0.05) |
| Political Ideology | .06 | .07 | 0.87 | .384 | (-0.07, 0.19) |
| Family Image ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Subjective** **SES** | **.19** | **.08** | **2.38** | **.033** | **(0.03, 0.34)** |
| Objective SES | -.09 | .08 | -1.17 | -.249 | (-0.25, 0.06) |
| Age | -.01 | .07 | -0.06 | .954 | (-0.14, 0.13) |
| Gender | -.07 | .20 | -0.32 | .746 | (-0.46, 0.33) |
| Political Ideology | .05 | .07 | 0.63 | .529 | (-0.09, 0.18) |
| Personal Image ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Subjective** **SES** | **.25** | **.08** | **3.32** | **.001** | **(0.10, 0.40)** |
| Objective SES | -.14 | .08 | -1.86 | .063 | (-0.29, 0.01) |
| Age | .08 | .07 | 1.21 | .227 | (-0.05, 0.21) |
| Gender | .16 | .19 | 0.84 | .401 | (-0.22, 0.54) |
| Political Ideology | .05 | .07 | 0.78 | .433 | (-0.08, 0.18) |
| Street code ~ | | | | | |
| **Subjective** **SES** | **.30** | **.08** | **3.86** | **<.001** | **(0.15, 0.44)** |
| **Objective** **SES** | **-.21** | **.08** | **-2.78** | **.005** | **(-0.36, 0.06)** |
| **Age** | **-.19** | **.07** | **-2.88** | **.004** | **(-0.32, -0.06)** |
| Gender | -.21 | .19 | -1.13 | .257 | (-0.58, 0.16) |
| Political Ideology | .05 | .06 | 0.71 | .481 | (-0.08, 0.17) |
| *Note*. SES: Socio-economic status. | | | | | |

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| **Table S22.**  Path model output of SES predicting honor related outcomes in Study 3b. | | | | | |
|  | Estimate | Stand. Error | *Z*-value | *p*-values | *(95% CI)* |
| Socially conferred self-worth ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subjective SES | .01 | .05 | 0.03 | .979 | (-0.09, 0.09) |
| **Objective** **SES** | **.12** | **.05** | **2.54** | **.011** | **(0.03, 0.21)** |
| **Age** | **.16** | **.05** | **3.55** | **<.001** | **(0.07, 0.25)** |
| Gender | -.01 | .03 | -0.31 | .752 | (-0.08, 0.06) |
| Political Ideology | -.02 | .04 | -0.52 | .603 | (-0.11, 0.06) |
| Positive reciprocity ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subjective SES | .01 | .05 | 3.20 | .751 | (-0.07, 0.10) |
| Objective SES | .04 | .05 | 0.85 | .394 | (0.05, 0.13) |
| **Age** | **.25** | **.04** | **5.76** | **<.001** | **(0.16, 0.33)** |
| **Gender** | **-.11** | **.03** | **-3.31** | **.001** | **(-0.17, -0.04)** |
| Political Ideology | -.04 | .04 | -0.80 | .119 | (-0.12, 0.05) |
| Negative reciprocity ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subjective SES | .07 | .05 | 1.63 | .103 | (0.02, 0.16) |
| Objective SES | .01 | .05 | 0.11 | .910 | (-0.09, 0.10) |
| **Age** | **-.25** | **.04** | **-5.60** | **<.001** | **(-0.33, -0.16)** |
| Gender | .04 | .03 | 1.15 | .252 | (-0.03, 0.10) |
| Political Ideology | .04 | .04 | 0.84 | .400 | (-0.05, 0.12) |
| Family Image ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Subjective** **SES** | **.24** | **.05** | **5.25** | **<.001** | **(0.15, 0.33)** |
| Objective SES | -.08 | .05 | 1.77 | .077 | (-0.17, 0.01) |
| Age | .03 | .04 | 0.59 | .558 | (-0.06, 0.11) |
| Gender | -.06 | .03 | -1.84 | .066 | (-0.12, 0.01) |
| **Political Ideology** | **-.17** | **.04** | **-3.99** | **<.001** | **(-0.26, 0.09)** |
| Personal Image ~ |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Subjective** **SES** | **.18** | **.05** | **3.81** | **<.001** | **(0.09, 0.27)** |
| Objective SES | .02 | .05 | 0.44 | .659 | (-0.07, 0.11) |
| Age | .01 | .05 | 0.27 | .791 | (-0.08, 0.10) |
| **Gender** | **-.08** | **.03** | **-2.40** | **.016** | **(-0.15, -0.02)** |
| Political Ideology | -.07 | .05 | -1.48 | .143 | (-0.15, 0.02) |
| Street code ~ | | | | | |
| Subjective SES | .02 | .05 | 0.51 | .608 | (-0.07, 0.12) |
| Objective SES | -.02 | .05 | -0.34 | .737 | (-0.11, 0.08) |
| **Age** | **-.18** | **.05** | **-3.97** | **<.001** | **(-0.27, -0.09)** |
| Gender | .05 | .03 | 1.37 | .171 | (-0.02, 0.11) |
| **Political Ideology** | **-.10** | **.05** | **-2.33** | **.020** | **(-0.19, -0.02)** |
| Masculinity Honor Beliefs ~ | | | | | |
| **Subjective** **SES** | **.17** | **.04** | **3.63** | **.001** | **(0.07, 0.25)** |
| Objective SES | -.08 | .04 | -0.68 | .091 | (-0.16, 0.12) |
| Age | **-.10** | **.04** | **-2.32** | **.021** | **(-0.18, -0.02)** |
| Gender | .02 | .03 | 0.64 | .526 | (-0.04, 0.08) |
| **Political Ideology** | **-.30** | **.04** | **-7.08** | **<.001** | **(-0.39, 0.22)** |
| *Note*. SES: Socio-economic status. | | | | | |

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| **Table S23.**  Frequencies of participants by home state in Study 3b | |
| Alabama | 8 |
| Arizona | 11 |
| Arkansas | 5 |
| California | 45 |
| Colorado | 5 |
| Connecticut | 6 |
| Delaware | 2 |
| Florida | 35 |
| Georgia | 19 |
| Hawaii | 1 |
| Idaho | 3 |
| Illinois | 22 |
| Indiana | 9 |
| Iowa | 6 |
| Kansas | 5 |
| Kentucky | 10 |
| Louisiana | 7 |
| Massachusetts | 14 |
| Maine | 2 |
| Maryland | 13 |
| Michigan | 21 |
| Minnesota | 8 |
| Mississippi | 4 |
| Missouri | 5 |
| Nebraska | 4 |
| Nevada | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Jersey | 8 |
| New Mexico | 3 |
| New York | 46 |
| North Carolina | 23 |
| North Dakota | 1 |
| Ohio | 21 |
| Oklahoma | 2 |
| Oregon | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| South Carolina | 5 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| Tennessee | 6 |
| Texas | 29 |
| Utah | 2 |
| Virginia | 11 |
| Washington | 13 |
| West Virginia | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 8 |
| Wyoming | 3 |

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