# Supplementary material

* Table S1
* Table S2: [Additional country-level controls]. The main cross-level interaction (Class×Homogeneity×Gini) is robust to the inclusion of a set of country-level characteristics in the politico-institutional, sociocultural, and labor market domains. [Maybe I should include the double-cross-level interaction of these characteristics as well?]
* Table S3:The main cross-level interaction (Class×Homogeneity×Gini) is affected by the inclusion of the second cross-level interaction. Here, I estimated four versions of this model. One for each component of the Welfare State Size (A-Tax Revenue, B-Government Spending, C-Redistribution) and the index (A+B+C). Using Tax Revenue and Government Spending, the cross-level interaction (Class×Homogeneity×Gini) decreases in strength and statistical significance (from <0.001 to <0.05) for the interactions of (1) Homogeneity × Intermediate Class × Income Inequality and (2) Homogeneity × Working Class × Income Inequality. However, when Redistribution is used for the cross-level interaction, the interaction for (1) decreases in strength and statistical significance (from *p*<0.001 to *p*<0.05), and the interaction for (2) loses statistical significance (from *p*<0.001 to *p*>0.05). When the cross-level interaction for the welfare state size is included in the model, (1) and (2) decrease their significance levels (*p*>0.05). In my view, these results are not fully striking as the welfare state indicators are highly correlated and can also be considered endogenous to the levels of income inequality (post-tax and transfer) of a country. Even though I found that the main interaction holds its relevance in the first two specifications (see Table S3)
* Table S4
* Figures S1: Main effect of Income Inequality (Gini index): between 500 to 550 clusters are needed to find at least 80% of p <0.05.
* Figure S2: Main observed effect of cross-level interaction (Class×Homogeneity×Gini), while controlling for Class×Homogeneity×WelfareState.
  + 1) Homogeneity × Intermediate Class × Income Inequality: around 100 to 150 clusters are needed to find at least 80% *p* <0.05
  + 2) Homogeneity × Working Class × Income Inequality: So far, with 200 clusters, I have reached 52% of p <0.05 (Probably with ~400 will be enough to reach 80%)

[Here I still have to run the final simulations] The simultaneous cross-level interactions for the EGP-3 classes are simulated, with different results depending on the welfare state indicator used to control the main cross-level interaction (Class×Homogeneity×Gini).

[Tables and Figures from original supplementary analysis]