

Supplemental Online Material (SOM)

to the article entitled:

**Personal life satisfaction as a measure of societal happiness is an individualistic
presumption: Evidence from fifty countries**

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**Scales Analysed in the Study
and Their Reliabilities**

Table S1

Scales Employed in the Current Study

PERSONAL SATISFACTION WITH LIFE SCALE - PERSONAL SWLS (Diener et al., 1985)
In most ways your life is close to your ideal:
The conditions of your life are excellent:
You are satisfied with your life:
So far you have gotten the important things you want in life:
If you could live your life over, you would change almost nothing:
PERSONAL INTERDEPENDENT HAPPINESS SCALE - PERSONAL IHS (Hitokoto & Uchida, 2015)
You believe that you and those around you are happy:
You feel that you are being positively evaluated by others around you:
You make significant others happy:
Although it is quite average, you live a stable life:
You do not have any major concerns or anxieties:
You can do what you want without causing problems for other people:
You believe that your life is just as happy as that of others around you:
You believe you have achieved the same standard of living as those around you:
You generally believe that things are going well for you in its own way as they are for others around you:
FAMILY SATISFACTION WITH LIFE SCALE - FAMILY SWLS (Krys et al., 2019)
In most ways the life of your family is close to ideal:
The conditions of your family's life are excellent:
Your family is satisfied with its life:
So far your family have gotten the important things your family wanted in life:
If you as a family could live your life over, you would change almost nothing:
FAMILY INTERDEPENDENT HAPPINESS SCALE - FAMILY IHS (Krys et al., 2019)
You believe that your family and those around you are happy:
You feel that your family is being positively evaluated by others around you:
Your family makes significant others happy:
Although it is quite average, your family lives a stable life:
Your family does not have any major concerns or anxieties:
As a family you can do what we want without causing problems for other people:
You believe that the life of your family is just as happy as that of other families around you:
You believe your family have achieved the same standard of living as families around you:
You generally believe that things are going well for your family in its own way as they are for other families around you:
SELF-CONSTRUALS SCALE (seven scales from Vignoles et al., 2016; plus de-contextualized versus contextualized self proposed by Vignoles in personal communication)
<i>Difference versus similarity</i>
You like being different from other people.
You try to avoid being the same as others.
You see yourself as unique and different from others.
You like being similar to other people.
You see yourself as similar to others.
You would rather be the same as others than be different.
<i>Self-containment versus connectedness to others</i>
You would not feel personally insulted if someone insulted a member of your family.
Your happiness is independent from the happiness of your family.
If someone in your family achieves something, you feel proud as if you had achieved something yourself.
If someone insults a member of your family, you feel as if you have been insulted personally.
If a close friend or family member is happy, you feel the happiness as if it were your own.
If a close friend or family member is sad, you feel the sadness as if it were your own.

<i>Self-direction versus reception to influence</i>
You always make your own decisions about important matters, even if others might not approve of what you decide.
You usually decide on your own actions, rather than follow others' expectations.
You decide for yourself what goals to pursue even if they are very different from what your family would expect.
You usually follow others' advice when making important choices.
You usually do what people expect of you, rather than decide for yourself what to do.
You usually ask your family for approval before making a decision.
<i>Self-reliance versus dependence on others</i>
You prefer to rely completely on yourself rather than depend on others.
You try to avoid being reliant on others.
You tend to rely on yourself rather than seeking help from others.
In difficult situations, you tend to seek help from others rather than relying only on yourself.
You prefer to ask other people for help rather than rely only on yourself.
Being able to depend on others is very important to you.
<i>Self-expression versus harmony</i>
You prefer to express your thoughts and feelings openly, even if it may sometimes cause conflict.
You like to discuss your own ideas, even if it might sometimes upset the people around you.
You show your true feelings even if it disturbs the harmony in your family relationships.
You prefer to preserve harmony in your relationships, even if this means not expressing your true feelings.
You try to adapt to people around you, even if it means hiding your feelings.
You try not to express disagreement with members of your family.
<i>Self-interest versus commitment to others</i>
You protect your own interests, even if it might sometimes disrupt your family relationships.
You usually give priority to your personal goals, before thinking about the goals of others.
Your own success is very important to you, even if it disrupts your friendships.
You usually give priority to others, before yourself.
You would sacrifice your personal interests for the benefit of your family.
You value good relations with the people close to you more than your personal achievements.
<i>Consistency versus variability</i>
You behave in a similar way at home and in public.
You behave in the same way even when you are with different people.
You see yourself the same way even in different social environments.
You act very differently at home compared to how you act in public.
You behave differently when you are with different people.
You see yourself differently when you are with different people.
<i>De-contextualized versus contextualized self</i>
Someone could understand who you are without needing to know which social groups you belong to.
Someone could understand who you are without needing to know about your place of origin.
Someone could understand who you are without needing to know about your social standing.
If someone wants to understand who you are, they would need to know about the place where you live.
If someone wants to understand who you are, they would need to know which social groups you belong to.
If someone wants to understand who you are, they would need to know about your place of origin.

Table S2

Reliabilities (Cronbach's Alphas)

country	personal SWLS	personal IHS	family SWLS	family IHS	self-expression vs harmony	decontextualized self vs contextualized	self-direction vs reception to influence	consistency vs variability	self-reliance vs dependence on others	difference vs similarity	self-containment vs connectedness	self-interest vs commitment
Argentina	.72	.81	.84	.89	.69	.60	.64	.70	.58	.59	.31	.69
Australia	.89	.92	.93	.94	.74	.72	.74	.86	.83	.78	.67	.72
Austria	.88	.87	.90	.92	.81	.81	.83	.89	.78	.77	.76	.75
Brazil	.84	.84	.88	.89	.73	.61	.71	.83	.66	.70	.70	.64
Bulgaria	.81	.84	.85	.87	.57	.54	.60	.73	.69	.62	.71	.63
Buthan	.75	.88	.87	.94	.64	.78	.78	.81	.77	.76	.61	.72
Canada	.86	.90	.93	.94	.78	.77	.77	.83	.86	.81	.74	.70
Chile	.88	.87	.86	.91	.82	.79	.76	.87	.79	.69	.62	.64
China	.83	.86	.91	.94	.74	.69	.69	.65	.83	.69	.66	.65
Colombia	.83	.86	.88	.89	.62	.68	.61	.79	.53	.63	.59	.52
Croatia	.85	.87	.92	.94	.77	.78	.84	.82	.86	.85	.71	.63
Czechia	.83	.80	.88	.88	.73	.80	.77	.83	.80	.72	.68	.77
Estonia	.82	.84	.90	.92	.78	.66	.74	.87	.75	.74	.75	.67
France	.85	.84	.91	.92	.85	.74	.79	.87	.84	.70	.73	.75
Georgia	.79	.75	.87	.87	.66	.70	.74	.82	.82	.65	.70	.65
Germany	.84	.82	.91	.91	.84	.80	.85	.89	.83	.79	.72	.74
Ghana	.78	.88	.83	.89	.69	.67	.63	.81	.75	.66	.65	.67
Greece	.83	.84	.92	.90	.79	.67	.77	.84	.85	.77	.68	.74
Guatemala	.79	.87	.87	.88	.76	.68	.77	.83	.72	.69	.61	.68
Hongkong	.89	.90	.93	.94	.70	.74	.75	.74	.89	.84	.74	.73
Hungary	.85	.88	.91	.91	.83	.85	.83	.87	.88	.85	.78	.77
Iceland	.88	.88	.92	.92	.83	.83	.82	.87	.84	.80	.74	.79
Indonesia	.71	.80	.79	.87	.25	-.33	-.09	.03	-.13	-.09	.39	.11
Iran	.87	.88	.90	.93	.54	.64	.55	.66	.77	.66	.72	.64
Ireland	.82	.84	.90	.91	.76	.68	.74	.83	.79	.80	.63	.69
Italy	.86	.88	.92	.91	.77	.75	.79	.84	.81	.81	.73	.76
Japan	.80	.87	.88	.93	.70	.71	.65	.69	.81	.80	.79	.71
Korea	.85	.91	.92	.95	.70	.73	.71	.77	.86	.81	.73	.50
Lithuania	.85	.89	.91	.92	.73	.66	.74	.83	.81	.79	.70	.75
Luxembourg	.83	.87	.91	.90	.81	.76	.82	.89	.78	.8	.74	.74
Malaysia	.80	.85	.88	.91	.70	.74	.68	.82	.80	.79	.46	.66
Mexico	.86	.89	.87	.89	.72	.72	.74	.85	.68	.72	.71	.67
Netherlands	.81	.86	.91	.90	.76	.84	.83	.90	.83	.83	.76	.74
Nigeria	.86	.91	.92	.95	.71	.70	.71	.73	.76	.78	.70	.65
Norway	.90	.91	.93	.93	.82	.72	.78	.88	.78	.81	.77	.70
Pakistan	.75	.80	.81	.87	.57	.55	.62	.70	.73	.70	.66	.58
Poland	.85	.90	.92	.93	.75	.76	.78	.84	.77	.76	.77	.76
Portugal	.85	.86	.91	.89	.82	.76	.78	.86	.73	.70	.66	.69
Romania	.84	.87	.92	.91	.75	.73	.81	.85	.86	.82	.64	.75
Russia	.76	.84	.90	.92	.75	.67	.74	.84	.8	.76	.77	.69
Salvador	.81	.82	.83	.81	.60	.57	.60	.66	.54	.65	.47	.52
Saudi Arabia	.81	.89	.88	.92	.70	.26	.61	.76	.68	.73	.70	.73
Serbia	.84	.83	.92	.89	.71	.74	.77	.81	.82	.79	.74	.68
Slovakia	.79	.81	.89	.91	.77	.80	.81	.84	.82	.77	.68	.66
Switzerland	.82	.81	.99	.88	.82	.78	.83	.88	.85	.73	.73	.70
Taiwan	.86	.90	.92	.95	.70	.79	.78	.78	.86	.79	.69	.64
Turkey	.88	.86	.91	.92	.71	.62	.74	.79	.65	.72	.77	.67
UK	.87	.89	.94	.92	.80	.82	.81	.85	.81	.83	.77	.63
Ukraine	.76	.83	.88	.89	.70	.63	.77	.85	.84	.76	.72	.64
USA	.89	.90	.93	.94	.78	.74	.74	.87	.82	.80	.72	.67

List of Other Scales Administered in the Questionnaire

The study described here is a part of a larger cross-cultural investigation in which other measures not directly related to this article were also administered (so they were not analyzed in the present study). These were:

1. measures of frequency of experience and expression of thirty various emotions (that we analyse in another study as constituting Societal Emotional Environment),
2. scales measuring ideal levels of four types of happiness (corresponding with the four types of actual happiness described in the current paper),
3. single-item measures of satisfaction with specific life domains (e.g., health, relationships with friends, personal growth, financial standing),
4. sociodemographic characteristics of participants (e.g., family structure, financial standing, living area, or time spent on volunteering activities).
5. in some countries, additional measures were administered based on unique interests of team leaders (e.g., measures of honor-face-dignity logics were included in Poland and Italy).

Multi-level Analyses

To confirm robustness of our country-level correlational findings, we also carried out two-level analyses, in which self-construals served as:

1. individual-level (i.e., Level 1) predictors – this way we studied the influence of *individual mindset* on happiness, and
2. country-level (i.e., Level 2) predictors – this way we studied the influence of *cultural context* on happiness.

Furthermore, we controlled for:

1. cross-level interactions between individual mindset and cultural context, and for
2. gender, age and social capital of participants (i.e., education of their parents) at the individual-level of analyses, and for
3. GDP *per capita* at the country-level of analyses.

We employed in our analyses eight different types of self-construals as predicting variables, and four different types of happiness as predicted variables, thus, in total, we carried out thirty-two different two-level analyses. In each model intercepts and slopes were random.

We grand-mean centered individual-level (i.e., Level 1) predictors. According to Enders and Tofighi (2007), grand-mean centered Level 1 predictors "can be viewed as a composite variable that contains both within- and between-cluster variation" and will be "correlated with variables at both levels of the hierarchy" (p. 125; see also Hofmann & Gavin, 1998). Thus, grand-mean centered Level 1 variables are able to predict not only within-country variation but also between-country variation in happiness. Country-level predictors were centered around the mean of the country averages (i.e., the mean calculated from country means). Centering Level 2 predictors around the mean of country averages ensures that each sample contributes equally to the mean that is being used to center the Level 2 predictors (e.g., a country sample with 200 participants has an equal impact on the mean of country averages as a country sample with 600 participants).

Below we present eight different tables and figures. Each table presents effects of one type of self-construal on four different types of happiness (i.e., each table presents findings from four MLM analyses). In order to foster interpretation of our findings, under each table we present the figure illustrating how a country-level aggregate of a given self-construal predicts four types of happiness.

Table S3.

Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Self-expression vs Harmony (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

SELF-EXPRESSION VS HARMONY					
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.49	73.94	<.001	[5.34, 5.64]
	self-expression (individual mindset)	.12	8.63	<.001	[.09, .15]
	self-expression (cultural context)	.51	2.97	.005	 [.16, .85]
	self-expression cross-level interaction	.04	1.15	.26	[-.03, .10]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.10	1.51	.14	[-.03, .23]
	education	.17	8.13	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.01	-.29	.77	[-.08, .06]
	age	.01	3.07	.005	[.004, .02]
Personal IHS	intercept	5.81	110.17	<.001	[5.71, 5.92]
	self-expression (individual mindset)	.09	7.06	<.001	[.07, .12]
	self-expression (cultural context)	.24	1.95	.057	 [-.007, .48]
	self-expression cross-level interaction	.03	1.07	.29	[-.03, .10]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.05	1.16	.25	[-.04, .15]
	education	.09	4.57	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.02	.60	.56	[-.05, .10]
	age	.01	3.30	.003	[.003, .02]
Family SWLS	intercept	5.61	86.89	<.001	[5.48, 5.74]
	self-expression (individual mindset)	.05	3.91	<.001	[.02, .07]
	self-expression (cultural context)	.03	.23	.82	 [-.26, .33]
	self-expression cross-level interaction	.03	.88	.38	[-.04, .09]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.06	.98	.33	[-.06, .17]
	education	.31	12.93	<.001	[.26, .36]
	gender	.07	1.54	.13	[-.02, .16]
	age	.00	.87	.39	[-.005, .01]
Family IHS	intercept	6.04	113.49	<.001	[5.93, 6.14]
	self-expression (individual mindset)	.05	4.23	<.001	[.03, .07]
	self-expression (cultural context)	.04	.29	.77	 [-.21, .28]
	self-expression cross-level interaction	.02	.58	.56	[-.04, .07]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.03	.67	.51	[-.06, .13]
	education	.21	11.20	<.001	[.17, .24]
	gender	.03	.80	.43	[-.05, .11]
	age	.00	1.24	.23	[-.002, .01]

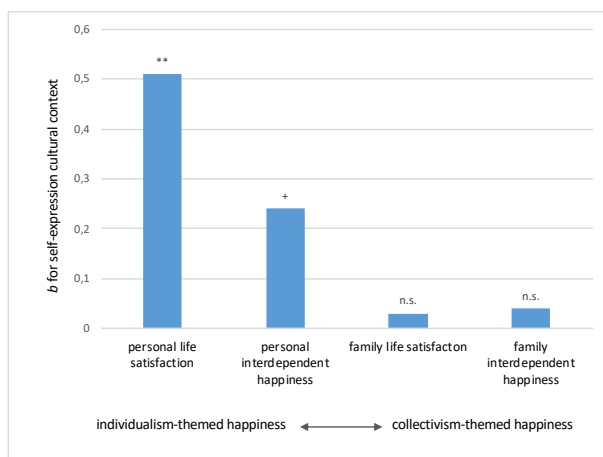


Figure S1. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of self-expression predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S4.
 Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Decontextualized Self vs Contextualized (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

DECONTEXTUALIZED SELF VS CONTEXTUALIZED		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.50	75.30	<.001	[5.36, 5.65]
	decontextualized self (individual mindset)	.11	7.36	<.001	[.08, .14]
	decontextualized self (cultural context)	.50	3.02	.004	 [.17, .83]
	decontextualized self cross-level	-	-.03	.98	[-.07, .07]
	interaction	.001			
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.12	1.89	.07	[-.01, .26]
	education	.16	7.47	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.01	-.25	.81	[-.09, .07]
	age	.01	3.31	.003	[.005, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal IHS	intercept	5.82	114.29	<.001	[5.72, 5.92]
	decontextualized self (individual mindset)	.14	9.32	<.001	[.11, .17]
	decontextualized self (cultural context)	.22	1.90	.06	 [-.01, .45]
	decontextualized self cross-level	.02	.56	.58	[-.05, .09]
	interaction				
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.06	1.35	.18	[-.03, .15]
	education	.09	4.28	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.03	.79	.43	[-.05, .11]
	age	.01	3.55	.001	[.005, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family SWLS	intercept	5.63	90.36	<.001	[5.50, 5.75]
	decontextualized self (individual mindset)	.12	7.42	<.001	[.09, .15]
	decontextualized self (cultural context)	.11	.77	.45	 [-.17, .39]
	decontextualized self cross-level	-.03	-.73	.47	[-.10, .05]
	interaction				
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.06	1.14	.26	[-.05, .18]
	education	.31	12.89	<.001	[.26, .36]
	gender	.08	1.80	.08	[-.01, .17]
	age	.00	.004	.82	[-.005, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family IHS	intercept	6.04	119.62	<.001	[5.94, 6.15]
	decontextualized self (individual mindset)	.16	10.45	<.001	[.13, .19]
	decontextualized self (cultural context)	.07	.64	.53	 [-.16, .30]
	decontextualized self cross-level	-	-.04	.97	[-.07, .07]
	interaction	.001			
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.04	.82	.41	[-.05, .13]
	education	.20	11.11	<.001	[.17, .24]
	gender	.05	1.19	.24	[-.03, .13]
	age	.00	1.19	.25	[-.003, .01]

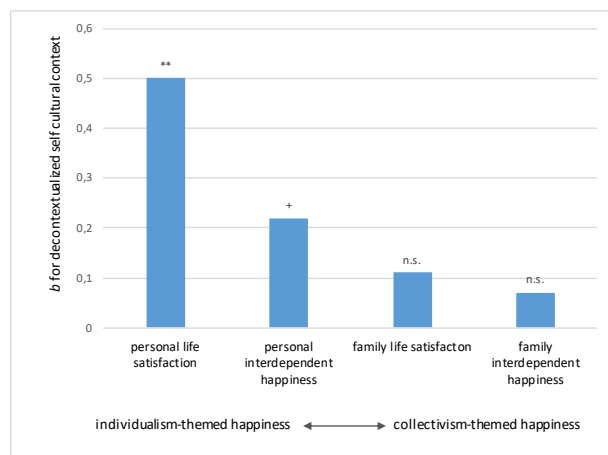


Figure S2. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of decontextualized self predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S5.

Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Self-direction vs Reception to Influence (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

SELF-DIRECTION VS RECEPTION TO INFLUENCE		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.49	70.33	<.001	[5.34, 5.65]
	self-direction (individual mindset)	.06	4.73	<.001	[.03, .08]
	self-direction (cultural context)	.54	2.43	.02	 [.09, 1.0]
	self-direction cross-level interaction	-.01	-.01	.95	[-.08, .08]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.01	1.31	.20	[-.05, .23]
	education	.17	7.9	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.03	-.77	.45	[-.11, .05]
	age	.01	3.15	.004	[.004, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal IHS	intercept	5.82	106.98	<.001	[5.71, 5.93]
	self-direction (individual mindset)	.07	5.93	<.001	[.05, .10]
	self-direction (cultural context)	.25	1.62	.11	 [-.06, .57]
	self-direction cross-level interaction	-.03	-.72	.47	[-.11, .05]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.04	.87	.39	[-.06, .14]
	education	.09	4.57	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.00	.12	.91	[-.07, .10]
	age	.01	3.30	.003	[.003, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family SWLS	intercept	5.62	86.75	<.001	[5.50, 5.76]
	self-direction (individual mindset)	-.10	-7.14	<.001	[-.13, -.10]
	self-direction (cultural context)	.14	.73	.47	 [-.24, .51]
	self-direction cross-level interaction	-.03	-.60	.56	[-.11, .06]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.05	.92	.36	[-.06, .17]
	education	.31	12.90	<.001	[.26, .36]
	gender	.08	1.69	.10	[-.01, .17]
	age	.00	1.36	.19	[-.00, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family IHS	intercept	6.04	113.43	<.001	[5.93, 6.15]
	self-direction (individual mindset)	-.04	-2.3	.026	[-.07, -.01]
	self-direction (cultural context)	.13	.87	.39	 [-.18, .44]
	self-expression cross-level interaction	-.04	-.78	.44	[-.14, .06]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.03	.57	.57	[-.07, .12]
	education	.20	11.10	<.001	[.17, .24]
	gender	.03	.80	.43	[-.05, .11]
	age	.00	1.52	.14	[-.002, .01]

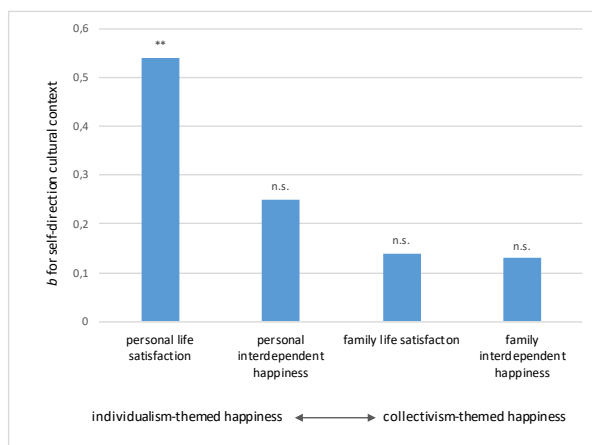


Figure S3. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of self-direction predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S6.
 Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Consistency vs Variability
 (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

CONSISTENCY VS VARIABILITY		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.49	73.63	<.001	[5.34, 5.64]
	consistency (individual mindset)	.20	17.69	<.001	[.18, .23]
	consistency (cultural context)	.31	2.11	.04	 [.02, .61]
	consistency cross-level interaction	-.01	-.26	.80	[-.05, .04]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.13	1.89	.07	[-.01, .26]
	education	.17	7.75	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.01	-.40	.69	[-.09, .06]
	age	.01	2.21	.04	[.001, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal IHS	intercept	5.81	110.09	<.001	[5.70, 5.92]
	consistency (individual mindset)	.22	21.54	<.001	[.20, .24]
	consistency (cultural context)	.07	.66	.51	[-.14, .28]
	consistency cross-level interaction	.01	.29	.78	[-.04, .05]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.07	1.39	.17	[-.03, .16]
	education	.09	4.59	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.02	.55	.59	[-.06, .10]
	age	.01	2.06	.05	[3.85, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family SWLS	intercept	5.62	90.57	<.001	[5.50, 5.75]
	consistency (individual mindset)	.16	12.41	<.001	[.14, .19]
	consistency (cultural context)	.09	.69	.49	[-.16, .33]
	consistency cross-level interaction	.03	-1.32	.20	[-.09, .02]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.07	1.22	.23	[-.04, .18]
	education	.31	13.45	<.001	[.27, .36]
	gender	.07	1.57	.12	[-.02, .16]
	age	.00	-.06	.95	[-.01, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family IHS	intercept	6.03	114.22	<.001	[5.93, 6.14]
	consistency (individual mindset)	.16	13.92	<.001	[.13, .18]
	consistency (cultural context)	-.09	-.81	.42	[-.30, .13]
	consistency cross-level interaction	.02	.70	.49	[-.03, .06]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.04	.82	.42	[-.06, .13]
	education	.21	11.55	<.001	[.18, .25]
	gender	.04	.87	.39	[-.05, .12]
	age	.00	.25	.80	[-.01, .01]

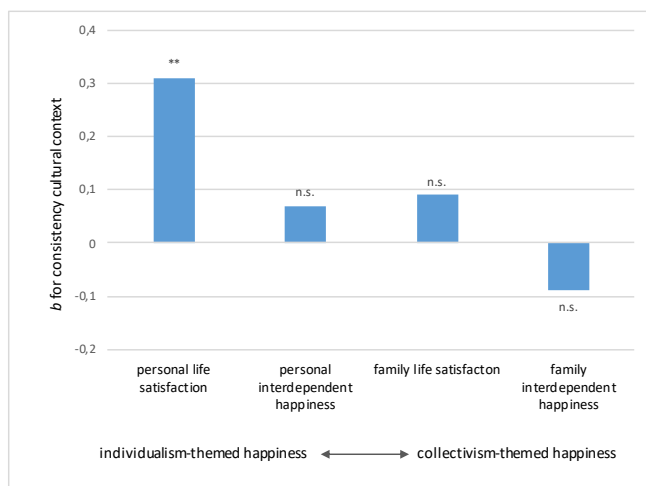


Figure S4. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of consistency predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S7.

Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Self-reliance vs Dependence on others (Cultural Models of Selfhoods) self-reliance

SELF-RELIANCE VS DEPENDENCE ON OTHERS		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.50	66.86	<.001	[5.34, 5.67]
	self-reliance (individual mindset)	.01	.60	.55	[-.02, .04]
	self-reliance (cultural context)	.20	1.12	.27	 [.16, .56]
	self-reliance cross-level interaction	.00	.19	.85	[-.06, .67]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.12	1.56	.13	[-.03, .27]
	education	.16	7.8	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.03	-.69	.49	[-.10, .05]
	age	.01	3.49	.001	[.006, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal IHS	intercept	5.81	103.75	<.001	[5.70, 5.93]
	self-reliance (individual mindset)	.03	2.95	.005	[.01, .05]
	self-reliance (cultural context)	.10	.84	.41	[-.14, .35]
	self-reliance cross-level interaction	.03	1.39	.17	[-.02, .08]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.06	1.10	.28	[-.05, .16]
	education	.09	4.41	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.01	.23	.82	[-.07, .09]
	age	.01	3.60	.001	[.005, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family SWLS	intercept	5.62	88.07	<.001	[5.50, 5.75]
	self-reliance (individual mindset)	-.05	-2.97	.005	[-.08, -.01]
	self-reliance (cultural context)	-.07	-.52	.61	[-.35, .21]
	self-reliance cross-level interaction	-.00	-.09	.93	[-.07, .06]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.05	.82	.42	[-.07, .16]
	education	.31	12.90	<.001	[.26, .36]
	gender	.07	1.47	.15	[-.01, .16]
	age	.00	1.32	.20	[-.00, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family IHS	intercept	6.03	113.6	<.001	[5.93, 6.14]
	self-reliance (individual mindset)	-	-.00	.995	[-.03, .03]
		8.48			
	self-reliance (cultural context)	-.02	-.21	.83	[-.25, .21]
	self-reliance cross-level interaction	.03	1.05	.30	[-.03, .09]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.03	.55	.57	[-.07, .12]
	education	.20	11.05	<.001	[.17, .24]
	gender	.03	.70	.49	[-.05, .11]
age	.01	1.51	.14	[-.002, .01]	

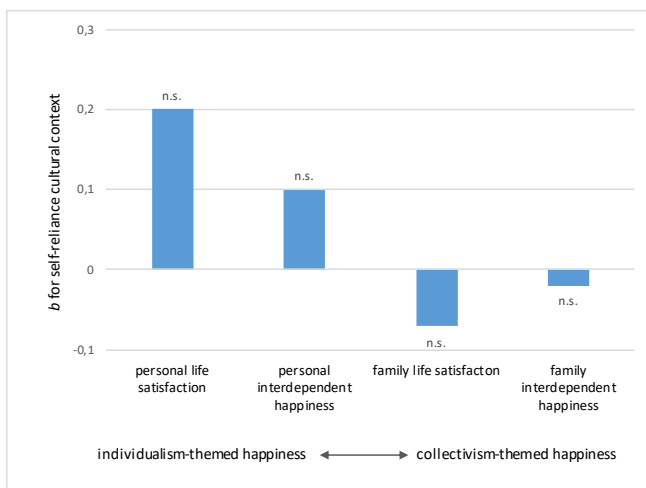


Figure S5. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of self-reliance predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S8.
Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Difference vs Similarity (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

DIFFERENCE VS SIMILARITY		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.49	66.38	<.001	[5.33, 5.66]
	difference (individual mindset)	.02	1.53	.13	[-.01, .06]
	difference (cultural context)	.24	1.00	.32	[-.24, .72]
	difference cross-level interaction	.05	1.14	.26	[-.04, .14]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.14	1.67	.10	[-.03, .30]
	education	.17	7.81	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.03	-.75	.46	[-.11, .05]
	age	.01	3.50	.002	[.01, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal IHS	intercept	5.81	103.92	<.001	[5.70, 5.92]
	difference (individual mindset)	.00	.05	.96	[-.03, .03]
	difference (cultural context)	.12	.73	.47	[-.21, .45]
	difference cross-level interaction	.07	1.84	.07	[-.01, .15]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.07	1.21	.23	[-.04, .18]
	education	.09	4.53	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.01	.31	.76	[-.07, .09]
	age	.01	3.74	.001	[.005, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family SWLS	intercept	5.61	87.70	<.001	[5.48, 5.73]
	difference (individual mindset)	-.02	-.84	.40	[-.05, .02]
	difference (cultural context)	.08	.42	.68	[-.30, .45]
	difference cross-level interaction	.09	1.63	.11	[-.02, .19]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.07	1.11	.27	[-.06, .20]
	education	.31	13.09	<.001	[.26, .36]
	gender	.06	1.39	.17	[-.03, .15]
	age	.00	1.02	.32	[-.004, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family IHS	intercept	6.02	114.86	<.001	[5.92, 6.13]
	difference (individual mindset)	.01	.30	.76	[-.03, .04]
	difference (cultural context)	.07	.43	.67	[-.24, .37]
	difference cross-level interaction	.10	1.98	.05	[-.002, .20]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.05	.86	.39	[-.06, .15]
	education	.21	11.17	<.001	[.17, .24]
	gender	.03	.66	.51	[-.06, .11]
	age	.00	1.44	.17	[-.002, .01]

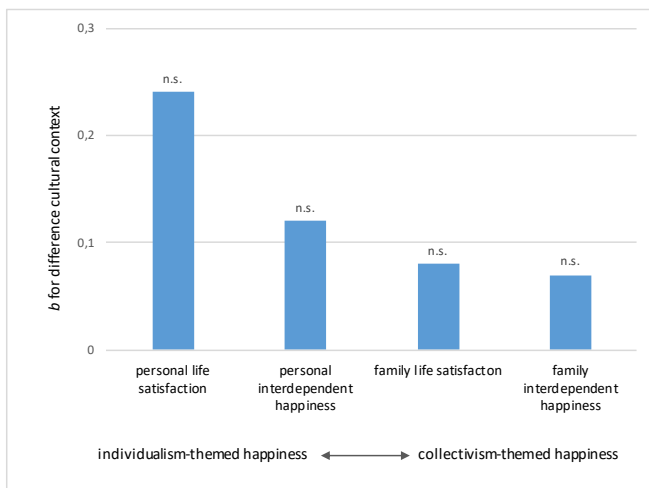


Figure S6. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of difference predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S9.

Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Self-containment vs Connectedness (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

SELF-CONTAINMENT VS CONNECTEDNESS		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.51	65.28	<.001	[5.34, 5.68]
	self- containment (individual mindset)	-.13	-9.00	<.001	[-.16, -.10]
	self- containment (cultural context)	.19	.98	.33	[-.20, .58]
	self- containment cross-level interaction	.004	.12	.91	[-.07, .07]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.09	1.16	.25	[-.07, .24]
	education	.17	7.54	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	.03	.89	.38	[-.04, .10]
	age	.01	3.65	.001	[.01, .02]
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Personal IHS	intercept	5.82	104.34	<.001	[5.71, 5.93]
	self- containment (individual mindset)	-.14	-8.83	<.001	[-.17, -.10]
	self- containment (cultural context)	.11	.82	.41	[-.15, .37]
	self- containment cross-level interaction	.04	1.07	.29	[-.03, .11]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.05	.97	.34	[-.05, .15]
	education	.09	4.30	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.07	1.84	.07	[-.01, .14]
	age	.01	3.90	.001	[.01, .02]
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Family SWLS	intercept	5.62	88.71	<.001	[5.49, 5.74]
	self- containment (individual mindset)	-.24	-12.91	<.001	[-.28, -.20]
	self- containment (cultural context)	.18	1.20	.24	[-.12, .47]
	self- containment cross-level interaction	.07	1.70	.10	[-.01, .16]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.07	1.26	.21	[-.04, .19]
	education	.31	13.13	<.001	[.26, .36]
	gender	.17	3.60	.001	[.07, .26]
	age	.00	1.33	.20	[-.003, .01]
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Family IHS	intercept	6.04	118.90	<.001	[5.94, 6.15]
	self- containment (individual mindset)	-.25	-13.38	<.001	[-.29, -.21]
	self- containment (cultural context)	.07	.62	.54	[-.17, .31]
	self- containment cross-level interaction	.05	1.26	.22	[-.03, .14]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.6	1.19	.24	[-.04, .15]
	education	.21	11.50	<.001	[.17, .24]
	gender	.14	3.33	.002	[.05, .22]
	age	.01	1.83	.08	[-.001, .01]

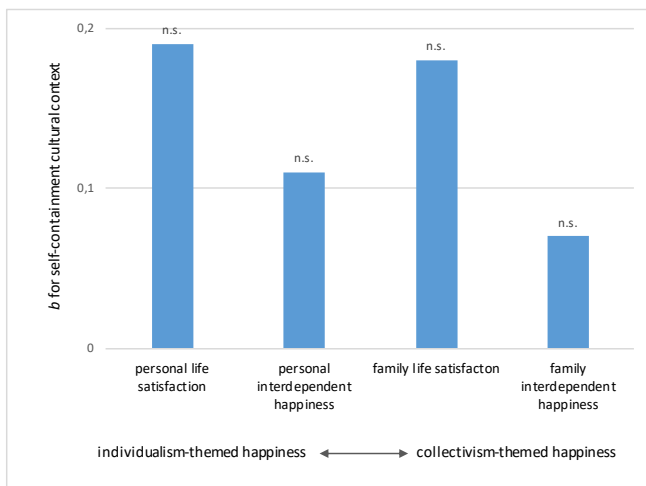


Figure S7. Estimates (*bs*) of how cultural context of self-containment predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.

Table S10.

Summary of Two-Level Models Predicting Four Types of Happiness from Self-interest vs Commitment (Cultural Models of Selfhoods)

SELF-INTEREST VS COMMITMENT		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal SWLS	intercept	5.5	65.81	<.001	[5.34, 5.68]
	self-interest (individual mindset)	.01	.85	.40	[-.01, .04]
	self-interest (cultural context)	-.35	-1.04	.31	[-1.03, .33]
	self-interest cross-level interaction	-.03	-.05	.60	[-.15, .09]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.07	.96	.34	[-.08, .23]
	education	.17	7.2	<.001	[.12, .21]
	gender	-.03	-.76	.45	[-.10, .05]
	age	.01	3.41	.00	[.001, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Personal IHS	intercept	5.83	101.45	<.001	[5.71, 5.94]
	self-interest (individual mindset)	-.01	-.66	.517	[-.04, .02]
	self-interest (cultural context)	-.12	-.52	.61	[-.60, .35]
	self-interest cross-level interaction	-.04	-.62	.54	[-.16, .08]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.04	.74	.46	[-.07, .15]
	education	.09	4.57	<.001	[.05, .13]
	gender	.01	.31	.76	[-.07, .09]
	age	.01	3.63	.001	[.005, .02]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family SWLS	intercept	5.63	90.22	<.001	[5.51, 5.76]
	self-interest (individual mindset)	-.11	-6.99	<.001	[-.14, -.07]
	self-interest (cultural context)	-.40	-1.60	.12	[-.91, .11]
	self-interest cross-level interaction	.01	.17	.87	[-.11, .13]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.03	.48	.64	[-.09, .14]
	education	.31	13.18	<.001	[.27, .36]
	gender	.08	1.83	.10	[-.01, .17]
	age	.00	.70	.50	[-.01, .01]
		<i>b</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% CI
Family IHS	intercept	6.05	113.96	<.001	[5.94, 6.16]
	self-interest (individual mindset)	-.10	-7.36	<.001	[-.13, -.07]
	self-interest (cultural context)	.12	-.58	.57	[-.55, .31]
	self-interest cross-level interaction	-.03	-.56	.58	[-.15, .08]
	GDP <i>per capita</i>	.03	.38	.70	[-.08, .12]
	education	.21	11.41	<.001	[.17, .25]
	gender	.05	1.13	.26	[-.04, .13]
	age	.00	1.00	.32	[-.002, .01]

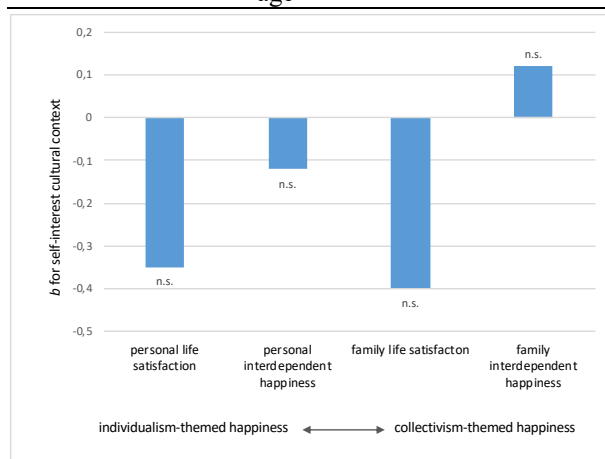


Figure S8. Estimates (bs) of how cultural context of self-interest predicts four types of happiness in two-level models.