Supplemental Materials for “Sharing the same Political Ideology yet Endorsing Different Values: Left- and Right-Wing Political Supporters are more Heterogeneous than Moderates”

# Moderator analysis.

**Rationale**. We also examined whether people are more homogeneous if they live in a country with more pressure to behave alike. Specifically, it has been argued that people in countries with higher parasite stress levels or religiosity should conform more and therefore presumably be more homogenous. For example, the “parasite-stress model of human sociality implies that parasitic diseases (i.e., infectious diseases) are causal, both proximately and ultimately, in shaping major features of human psychology and behavior.” (Thornhill, Fincher, Murray, & Schaller, 2010, p. 151). Specifically, various indices of parasite richness were positively correlated with collectivism (see Thornhill et al., 2010, for an evolutionary explanation). Further, people living in high-income countries have on average more options to travel and consume, making them potentially more heterogeneous because of different experiences.

**Method**. The three country-level moderators, parasite stress level, religiosity, and income were obtained from independent sources on a country level. Specifically, we used the parasite stress levels for each of the 21 countries reported in Fincher and Thornhill (Fincher & Thornhill, 2012), religiosity as the percentage of people who said that religiosity is important to them from a large international survey (Crabtree, 2010), and Gross National Income from the Human Developmental Report (United Nations Developmental Programme, 2015).

**Results**. We tested whether the groups formed by political ideology were more homogeneous in countries with higher parasite-stress levels, higher religiosity, and lower income. In a first step, we created a 21 (Countries) × 143 (11 levels of political ideology x 13 dependent variables) matrix with the standard deviations in each cell (the table can be found here <https://osf.io/nhsp3/?view_only=fd8f342306774694a5c536d6f118af7b>). For example, the first cell in the top left corner of this matrix contained the standard deviation of Austrian extreme-left wingers (response option 0) for security values, whereas the bottom right cell contained the standard deviation of Slovenian extreme-right wingers for well-being. We added to this matrix the country level scores of parasite-stress levels, religiosity, and income (this matrix can be found in the Online Supplemental Materials 2). To explore general tendencies, we correlated each of the three country-level moderators with the 143 variables containing the standard deviations. However, the 3×143 correlations were approximately normally distributed around .11 (mean r of parasite-stress level), .00 (religiosity), and -.15 (income). Thus, although not significant, the general pattern of correlations for parasite-stress and income was in the opposite direction than expected, i.e., less homogeneity was observed in countries with lower income and higher parasite-stress levels (for a sample size of 21, the correlation coefficient must be ≥ |.36| to be significant at p < .05 and ≥ |.63| for p < .001). The pattern of result was similar for extreme left- and right-wingers as well as those in the center.