

Additional Methods

Freedom in the World coding (FIW, 2012; Puddington, 2016). To construct a score of civil liberties, the FIW projects accounts for four dimensions that represent this construct: Freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and individual rights, and considers them jointly for a single score representing civil liberties, more broadly (F. House, 2014). The freedom of expression and belief dimension evaluates freedom in media, religion, and academic and personal discussions. The associational and organizational rights dimension evaluates the extent there can be freedom of assembly, demonstration, and open public discussion, and freedom for organizations. The rule of law dimension evaluates countries on such issues as whether there is an independent judiciary, protection from persecution and wars, and unjust policing and justice policies. Finally, the individual freedom dimension evaluates the extent citizens have freedom in their residence, employment, or institution of higher education, the extent they have a right to own property and private businesses, and equality of economic opportunities (F. House, 2014).

Health Satisfaction. Self-rated health satisfaction was measured with the item; “all in all, how would you describe your state of health these days?”, paired with a five-point scale ranging from 1 (*very poor*) to 5 (*very good*). Self-reported health satisfaction is an often used subjective indicator of health (Bobak, Pikhart, Rose, Hertzman, & Marmot, 2000; Carlson, 1998, 2004; Mansyur, Amick, Harrist, & Franzini, 2008; Poortinga, 2006; Subramanian, Kawachi, & Kennedy, 2001), and has been validated in longitudinal research (Frankenberg & Jones, 2004; Jylhä, Volpato, & Guralnik, 2006) and shown to predict long-term outcomes such as mortality (DeSalvo, Bloser, Reynolds, He, & Muntner, 2006; Idler & Benyamini, 1997). Overall, across countries, the average rating of health satisfaction was 3.54 ($SD = .97$).

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