SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Schneider, Simone M.: "Why Income Inequality is Dissatisfying – Perceptions of Social Status and the Inequality-Satisfaction Link in Europe." European Sociological Review.

SECTION A: Additional Information to Statistics and Models present in the Manuscript

Table A1. Independent Variables at the Country Level

Country	Gini disposable income		Gini market income		90/10 dispersion ratio		90/50 dispersion ratio		50/10 dispersion ratio		GDP/capita	East/West
	Total	Working Age 18-65	Total	Working Age 18-65	Total	Working Age 18-65	Total	Working Age 18-65	Total	Working Age 18-65	Total	Total
Belgium (BE)	26.80	26.60	48.80	41.90	3.40	3.50	1.70	1.60	2.00	2.10	42880.63	0
Switzerland (CH)	29.50	28.70	38.70	34.00	3.60	3.30	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.90	57169.55	0
Czech Republic (CZ)	25.60	25.60	45.50	38.90	3.00	3.10	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.70	29288.07	1
Germany (DE)	28.90	29.20	50.10	41.10	3.50	3.70	1.90	1.80	1.90	2.00	43442.29	0
Denmark (DK)	24.90	24.90	43.60	39.60	2.80	2.90	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	43653.27	0
Estonia (EE)	33.80	33.50	48.90	42.70	4.70	5.10	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.40	26543.82	1
Spain (ES)	33.50	34.00	51.10	46.60	4.90	5.20	2.00	2.00	2.40	2.50	32637.44	0
Finland (FI)	26.00	26.00	48.80	41.80	3.10	3.20	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.90	40818.48	0
France (FR)	30.80	31.00	51.80	46.20	3.60	3.70	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	37835.46	0
Great Britain (GB)	35.10	34.90	52.40	47.10	4.20	4.40	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.20	37504.32	0
Hungary (HU)	28.90	29.10	48.50	42.50	3.80	3.90	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.10	23391.68	1
Ireland (IE)	30.40	31.00	58.20	54.40	3.80	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.00	45725.49	0
Iceland (IS)	25.60	25.60	39.90	34.80	3.00	3.10	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	39537.84	0
Italy (IT)	33.10	33.60	51.50	44.90	4.40	4.80	2.00	1.90	2.30	2.50	36048.45	0
Lithuania (LT)	35.10	35.20	53.20	46.30	4.80	5.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.50	24698.69	1
Netherlands (NL)	28.10	28.60	42.30	38.80	3.30	3.50	1.80	1.80	1.90	2.00	46089.10	0
Norway (NO)	25.30	26.50	41.00	37.80	3.00	3.40	1.60	1.60	1.90	2.10	63553.44	0
Poland (PL)	29.80	30.30	46.50	42.50	3.90	4.00	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.10	23644.71	1
Portugal (PT)	33.80	33.90	53.60	48.10	4.70	4.90	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.40	27052.06	0
Sweden (SE)	27.40	27.10	43.10	37.10	3.30	3.50	1.70	1.70	1.90	2.10	43891.00	0
Slovenia (SI)	25.00	24.80	46.60	41.50	3.30	3.20	1.70	1.60	2.00	1.90	28618.40	1
Slovakia (SK)	25.00	24.80	41.20	36.20	3.20	3.20	1.70	1.70	1.90	1.90	26536.70	1

Note: Sources: Inequality measures: OECD database on income distribution (http://stats.oecd.org, accessed 02.01.2017) (see OECD 2015b); real GDP (per capita in $1000, PPP): Penn World Table (PWT 9.0) (www.ggdc.net/pwt, accessed 22.01.2018) (see Feenstra, Inklaar, and Timmer 2015)

Table A2. Independent Variables – Individual Level: Means (Proportions)

VARIABLE	EUROPEAN SAMPLE (ALL AGES)	EUROPEAN WORKING-AGE SAMPLE (AGE 18-65)	WESTERN EUROPEAN SAMPLE (ALL AGES)	WESTERN EUROPEAN WORKING-AGE SAMPLE (AGE 18-65)
Subjective Social Status	5.58	5.63	5.77	5.79
Sex (1 = female, 0 = male)	.53	.52	.52	.52
Age in years	48.46	42.79	48.65	42.84
Education (1 = low, 0 = others)	.30	.22	.34	.25
Education (1 = middle, 0 = others)	.49	.54	.45	.50
Education (1 = high, 0 = others)	.21	.24	.22	.25
Employment (1 = part-/fulltime employed, 0 = others)	.49	.63	.49	.63
Employment (1 = unemployed, 0 = others)	.07	.09	.07	.09
Employment (1 = not in labor force, 0 = others)	.44	.28	.44	.27
Household Income (1 = 1st Quintile, 0 = others)	.17	.15	.19	.17
Household Income (1 = 2nd Quintile, 0 = others)	.18	.16	.18	.17
Household Income (1 = 3rd Quintile, 0 = others)	.17	.17	.17	.17
Household Income (1 = 4th Quintile, 0 = others)	.16	.18	.16	.18
Household Income (1 = 5th Quintile, 0 = others)	.14	.16	.14	.16
Household Income (1 = no income information, 0 = others)	.19	.18	.17	.16
Partnership (1 = living with partner, 0 = others)	.59	.62	.60	.62
Children living in the household (1 = yes, 0 = no)	.37	.45	.35	.44
Number of observations	39756	30330	26819	20370

Note: Source: ESS 2012/13;

Table A3-1. Life Satisfaction and Subjective Social Status in Europe. Results of Country Specific Regression Analysis (Western European Countries)

	BE	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GB	IE	IS	IT	NL	NO	PT	SE
Subj. social status (11-point scale)	0.35***	0.33***	0.40***	0.26***	0.35***	0.29***	0.41***	0.40***	0.44***	0.30***	0.39***	0.24***	0.24***	0.26***	0.31***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Female (Ref. male)	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.15	-0.18	0.23***	-0.05	0.23**	-0.02	0.13	-0.21	-0.06	0.00	-0.17	-0.01
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.19)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.08)
Age (years)	-0.06***	-0.04*	-0.07***	-0.03	-0.08***	-0.04**	-0.14***	-0.10***	-0.11***	-0.09***	-0.13***	-0.08***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.05**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Age-Squared	0.00***	0.00*	0.00***	0.00	0.00***	0.00**	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00**	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Education (Ref. low)															
Education – middle	0.22*	-0.03	0.10	0.14	-0.09	-0.10	-0.12	-0.02	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.35*	-0.29*
	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.11)
Education – high	0.07	-0.20	-0.12	-0.02	0.00	-0.39***	-0.14	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.14	-0.04	-0.25	0.22	-0.30*
	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.25)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.18)	(0.12)
Employment (Ref. full/part empl.)															
Unemployed	-0.51*	-1.30**	-0.49*	-0.39*	-1.24***	-0.38*	-1.11***	-0.77***	-0.96***	-0.77	-1.04**	-0.73***	-1.73***	-0.59***	-1.12***
	(0.22)	(0.46)	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.28)	(0.23)	(0.17)	(0.62)	(0.36)	(0.22)	(0.49)	(0.16)	(0.23)
Not in labor force	0.05	-0.04	0.12	0.07	-0.03	-0.05	-0.13	0.10	-0.05	-0.17	-0.35	-0.18*	-0.09	-0.13	-0.16
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.17)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.25)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.11)
HH-Income (Ref. 1st quint.)															
2nd quintile	0.51*	0.17	0.64***	-0.09	0.39*	0.21	0.47*	0.25	0.19	0.08	-0.27	0.35*	0.27	0.85***	0.31
	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.20)	(0.32)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.17)
3rd quintile	0.75***	0.24	0.74***	0.28	0.29	0.29*	0.75***	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.05	0.54**	0.34*	0.79***	0.30
	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.31)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.17)
4th quintile	0.83***	0.18	0.94***	0.04	0.19	0.50***	0.89***	0.17	0.38	0.23	-0.07	0.62***	0.34*	0.50	0.54***
	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.13)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.34)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.37)	(0.16)
5th quintile	1.03***	0.27	0.91***	0.32	0.56**	0.49***	1.18***	0.32	0.73**	0.37*	0.20	0.84***	0.34*	0.81*	0.43*
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.14)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.24)	(0.18)	(0.39)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.35)	(0.17)
No income information	0.43	0.27	0.90***	-0.12	0.31	0.18	0.25	-0.09	0.21	0.26	-0.18	0.64***	0.05	0.45**	0.43*
	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.24)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.20)	(0.30)	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.16)	(0.18)
Living with partner	0.45***	0.45***	0.40***	0.48***	0.75***	0.19*	0.36*	0.62***	0.38***	0.53**	0.73**	0.31***	0.56***	0.28*	0.55***
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.10)
Children in HH	-0.16	-0.02	-0.05	-0.28**	-0.26*	0.02	-0.01	-0.31**	-0.22*	0.14	-0.19	0.07	-0.08	-0.21	-0.24*
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.24)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Intercept	5.59***	6.67***	5.62***	7.23***	6.68***	6.69***	7.31***	6.88***	6.35***	7.47***	7.82***	7.32***	8.09***	6.49***	6.61***
	(0.40)	(0.40)	(0.35)	(0.56)	(0.49)	(0.32)	(0.50)	(0.37)	(0.42)	(0.52)	(0.93)	(0.41)	(0.39)	(0.45)	(0.38)
r2	0.19	0.15	0.21	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.20
N	1843	1460	2857	1359	1830	2170	1947	2123	2508	665	815	1813	1608	2014	1807

Note: Source: ESS round 6; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in parentheses; * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table A3-2. Life Satisfaction and Subjective Social Status in Europe. Results of Country Specific Regression Analysis (Eastern European Countries)

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	PL	SI	SK
Subj. social status (11-point scale)	0.54***	0.56***	0.43***	0.48***	0.34***	0.38***	0.32***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Female (Ref. male)	-0.20*	0.26**	0.04	0.07	-0.01	0.13	0.11
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Age (years)	-0.03	-0.11***	-0.11***	-0.12***	-0.12***	-0.10***	-0.09***
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Age-Squared	0.00	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***	0.00***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Education (Ref. low)							
Education – middle	-0.02	-0.13	0.14	0.11	-0.22	-0.27	-0.04
	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.21)
Education – high	0.24	0.21	0.85***	0.33*	-0.11	-0.38	0.07
	(0.21)	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.24)
Employment (Ref. full/part empl.)							
Unemployed	-1.10***	-0.74***	-0.90***	-0.61**	-0.52*	-0.39	-1.20***
	(0.27)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.31)
Not in labor force	0.32*	0.02	-0.09	0.07	0.23	-0.24	-0.08
	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.18)
HH-Income (Ref. 1st quint.)							
2nd quintile	0.06	0.06	0.34	0.33	0.46*	-0.25	-0.03
	(0.24)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.25)
3rd quintile	0.21	0.22	0.31	0.49*	0.64**	0.14	0.42
	(0.24)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.25)
4th quintile	0.76**	0.41*	0.52*	0.36	0.83***	0.43	0.45
	(0.24)	(0.18)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.27)	(0.26)
5th quintile	0.70**	0.82***	1.07***	0.97***	1.17***	0.71**	0.71*
	(0.25)	(0.20)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.27)	(0.30)
No income information	0.74**	0.43*	0.58**	0.31	0.87***	0.27	-0.14
	(0.23)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.23)
Living with partner	-0.10	0.16	0.11	0.20	0.73***	0.70***	0.19
	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.14)
Children in HH	0.02	-0.10	-0.16	0.08	-0.16	-0.20	-0.16
	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Intercept	3.87***	5.08***	5.55***	5.54***	7.22***	7.22***	6.77***
	(0.60)	(0.41)	(0.44)	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.55)	(0.68)
r2	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.34	0.17	0.17	0.14
N	1828	2340	1941	2040	1856	1208	1724

Note: Source: ESS round 6; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in parentheses; $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table A4. Baseline Models with Random Slope Specification (with and without micro-level control variables)

	MODEL 1 with random slope specification		MODEL 2 with random slope specification	
	b	SE	b	SE
Intercept	7.13***	.09	6.33***	.11
Between-Level				
Gini coefficient (0-100)	−.03	.02	−.03+	.02
Control: GDP/C (log)	1.04**	.35	1.00**	.32
Within-Level				
Subj. social status (random)	.43***	.02	.37***	.02
Other within level controls (fixed)	-		✓	
Variance components				
Variance (Within)	3.59***	.23	3.41***	.22
Variance (Between)	.15**	.05	.15**	.04
Variance (SSS)	.01***	.00	.01***	.00
Covariance (Cons., SSS)	−.03*	.01	−.03**	.01
AIC	163815		161764	
BIC	163883		161953	

Note: Source: ESS round 6; N(individual) = 39756; N (country) = 22; table reports unstandardized β coefficients (b) and standard errors (SE) of multilevel random intercept models; based on Table 1, Model 4 and 5 with random slope specification for subjective social status; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table A5. Results of the Multilevel Mediation Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (controlling also for micro-level characteristics)

	European Sample		Western European Sample	
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect
Full Sample (All Ages)				
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.01	-.04*	−.01	−.06*
	(.02)	(.02)	(.04)	(.02)
Gini coefficient – market income	−.01	−.03*	−.02	−.03**
	(.01)	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)
P90P10 – disposable income	−.10	−.23*	−.11	−.35*
	(.09)	(.11)	(.17)	(.14)
P90P50 – disposable income	−.18	−.78+	−.13	−1.29*
	(.39)	(.41)	(.87)	(.50)
P50P10 – disposable income	−.51	−.65*	−.54	−.64+
	(.31)	(.31)	(.40)	(.35)
Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)				
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.02	−.04*	−.03	−.08**
	(.02)	(.02)	(.04)	(.03)
Gini coefficient – market income	−.02	−.03*	−.03**	−.03**
	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)
P90P10 – disposable income	−.11	−.17+	−.16	−.34**
	(.10)	(.09)	(.16)	(.11)
P90P50 – disposable income	−.52	−.73+	−.68	−1.58**
	(.45)	(.41)	(.89)	(.56)
P50P10 – disposable income	−.38	−.42+	−.45	−.71*
	(.28)	(.24)	(.35)	(.30)

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; Western European sample N = 15; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; Western European sample N = 26,819; Western European working-age sample N = 20,370; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of the multilevel mediation analysis with random slopes; all analyses control for GDP/C and individual level control variables (see Table 1, Model 5 with random slope specification; see also Model 2, Table A4 in supplementary material); please note that models are not identified due to having more parameters than number of clusters; abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided)

Table A6. Results of the Multilevel Random Slope Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (controlling also for micro-level characteristics)

	Within Level		Between Level							
	Subj. social Status (SSS) (random)		Inequality (IE)		Cross-level Interaction Inequality * SSS		GDP (log)		Cross-level Interaction GDP (log) * SSS	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
European Sample (All Ages)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.05*	.02	.01	.01	1.45***	.30	−.17**	.06
Gini coefficient – market income	.38***	.02	−.04***	.01	.01*	.00	1.42***	.29	−.16**	.06
P90P10 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.30*	.14	.03	.04	1.33***	.32	−.16*	.07
P90P50 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−1.21**	.43	.23*	.10	1.37***	.32	−.14*	.06
P50P10 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.84	.53	.00	.12	1.45***	.30	−.20**	.07
European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.05*	.02	.01+	.01	1.40***	.29	−.16**	.06
Gini coefficient – market income	.38***	.02	−.04**	.01	.01+	.00	1.43***	.29	−.17**	.06
P90P10 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.27*	.12	.05	.03	1.30***	.31	−.14*	.06
P90P50 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−1.32**	.45	.26*	.12	1.26***	.31	−.13*	.05
P50P10 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.70*	.35	.06	.10	1.42***	.28	−.18**	.06
Western European Sample (All Ages)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.34***	.02	−.08*	.04	.02***	.00	.70	.47	.08	.10
Gini coefficient – market income	.34***	.01	−.06***	.01	.01***	.00	.63*	.28	.11	.09
P90P10 – disposable income	.34***	.02	−.45*	.20	.06*	.03	.60	.51	.06	.12
P90P50 – disposable income	.34***	.02	−1.64*	.66	.31***	.08	.75	.48	.07	.10
P50P10 – disposable income	.34***	.02	−1.13+	.59	.10	.08	.95**	.34	−.03	.11
Western European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.36***	.02	−.09**	.03	.02***	.00	.51	.39	.08	.12
Gini coefficient – market income	.36***	.02	−.06***	.01	.01***	.00	.61**	.23	.02	.11
P90P10 – disposable income	.36***	.02	−.44*	.18	.07**	.03	.41	.43	.06	.15
P90P50 – disposable income	.36***	.02	−1.91*	.75	.33**	.10	.45	.48	.06	.11
P50P10 – disposable income	.36***	.02	−1.00*	.46	.11	.09	.80*	.35	−.04	.13

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; Western European sample N = 15; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; Western European sample N = 26,819; Western European working-age sample N = 20,370; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of multilevel random slope models; all analyses control for GDP/C and individual level control variables (see Table 1, Model 5 with random slope specification; see also Model 2, Table A4 in supplementary material); please note that models are not identified due to having more parameters than number of clusters; abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}p < .10$, $^{*}p < .05$, $^{**}p < .01$, $^{***}p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table A7. Stepwise Deletion of Countries (based on baseline model using the Gini coefficient based on the equivalized disposable HH-Income, European sample)

	Table 1 – Model 3		Table 1 – Model 4		Table 3 – Model 1				Table 4 – Model 1			
	Effect Income Inequality		Effect Income Inequality		Direct Effect Income Inequality		Indirect Effect via SSS		Effect Income Inequality		Cross-Level Interaction Effect	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
European Sample (All Ages)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Eliminating countries (one by one)												
Belgium (BE)	−.07**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01+	.01
Switzerland (CH)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Czech Republic (CZ)	−.07**	.03	−.06*	.02	−.00	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06**	.02	.01**	.01
Germany (DE)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Denmark (DK)	−.05*	.02	−.04*	.02	−.01	.02	-.04*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Estonia (EE)	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
Spain (ES)	−.07**	.02	−.06*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06**	.02	.01+	.01
Finland (FI)	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
France (FR)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.04*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
Great Britain (GB)	−.08**	.02	−.07**	.02	−.02	.02	-.05*	.02	-.07**	.02	.01	.01
Hungary (HU)	−.07**	.03	−.06*	.02	−.00	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01+	.01
Ireland (IE)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.04*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
Iceland (IS)	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02	−.00	.02	-.05*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
Italy (IT)	−.06*	.03	−.05*	.02	−.00	.02	-.04*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
Lithuania (LT)	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02	−.00	.02	-.06*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01	.01
Netherlands (NL)	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.06*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Norway (NO)	−.07**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06**	.02	.01	.01
Poland (PL)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.04*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Portugal (PT)	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02	−.00	.02	-.03*	.02	-.05*	.02	.01*	.01
Sweden (SE)	−.06**	.02	−.05*	.02	−.01	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.02	.01	.01
Slovenia (SI)	−.06*	.03	−.05*	.03	−.00	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.03	.01	.01
Slovakia (SK)	−.07*	.03	−.06*	.03	−.02	.02	-.05*	.02	-.06*	.03	.01	.01

Note: Source: ESS round 6; table reports unstandardized β coefficients (b) and standard errors (SE); models based on the total European population (all ages) using the Gini coefficient based on the equivalized disposable household income; for comparison see Table 1 (Model 3 and 4), Table 3 (Model 1) and Table 4 (Model 1); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

SECTION B: Replication of Results using linear GDP (real GDP/capita in $1000, PPP) as Control Variable

Table B1. Income Inequality and Life Satisfaction in Europe: Results of the Multilevel Random Intercept Analysis (with linear GDP as control variable)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
Intercept	7.06***	.14	5.92***	.17	5.92***	.13	7.08***	.08	6.30***	.11
Between-Level										
Gini coefficient (0-100)	−.13**	.04	−.11**	.04	−.07*	.03	−.05*	.02	−.05*	.02
GDP/C (linear)					.05***	.01	.04***	.01	.04***	.01
Within-Level										
Subj. social status (SSS)							.45***	.03	.39***	.02
Female (Ref.: male)			.02	.04	.02	.04			.03	.03
Age (years)			−.01***	.00	−.01***	.00			−.01***	.00
Age-Squared			.00***	.00	.00***	.00			.00***	.00
Education (Ref. low)										
Education – middle			.10*	.04	.10*	.04			-.01	.03
Education – high			.31***	.07	.31***	.07			.00	.05
Employment (Ref. full/part empl.)										
Unemployed			−1.05***	.08	−1.05***	.08			−.84***	.08
Not in labor force			−.06+	.03	−.06+	.03			−.04	.03
HH-Income (Ref. 1st Quintile)										
2nd quintile			.42***	.06	.42***	.06			.27***	.06
3rd quintile			.61***	.07	.61***	.07			.38***	.07
4th quintile			.81***	.07	.81***	.07			.48***	.07
5th quintile			1.13***	.09	1.13***	.09			.67***	.07
No income information			.58***	.08	.58***	.08			.33***	.07
Living with partner			.46***	.05	.46***	.05			.39***	.05
Children in HH (Ref.: no children)			−.15***	.03	−.15***	.03			−.12***	.03
Variance components										
Variance (Within)	4.16***	.27	3.81***	.24	3.81***	.24	3.62***	.23	3.44***	.21
Variance (Between)	.48***	.12	.43***	.11	.18***	.04	.14***	.03	.14***	.03
AIC	169625		166108		166092		164107		162042	
BIC	169659		166263		166255		164159		162213	

Note: Source: ESS round 6; N(individual) = 39756; N (country) = 22; table reports unstandardized β coefficients (b) and standard errors (SE) of multilevel random intercept models with fixed coefficients; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided)

Table B2. Results of the Multilevel Random Intercept Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (with linear GDP as control variable)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
European Sample (All Ages)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.13**	.04	−.11**	.04	−.07*	.03	−.05*	.02	−.05*	.02
Gini coefficient – market income	−.09***	.03	−.08**	.03	−.04**	.01	−.04**	.01	−.04**	.01
P90P10 – disposable income	−.82***	.19	−.73***	.20	−.38*	.17	−.32*	.14	−.29*	.15
P90P50 – disposable income	−2.79***	.65	−2.54***	.62	−1.41**	.53	−1.15*	.48	−1.11*	.46
P50P10 – disposable income	−2.49**	.87	−2.11*	.90	−1.03	.67	−.95+	.52	−.80	.56
European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.13**	.04	−.11**	.04	−.07**	.02	−.06*	.02	−.05*	.02
Gini coefficient – market income	−.09***	.03	−.08**	.03	−.05**	.01	−.04***	.01	−.03**	.01
P90P10 – disposable income	−.69***	.15	−.61***	.17	−.34*	.14	−.30**	.11	−.26*	.13
P90P50 – disposable income	−3.05***	.57	−2.78***	.57	−1.60**	.51	−1.31**	.46	−1.25**	.46
P50P10 – disposable income	−1.76**	.54	−1.53*	.60	−.90*	.40	−.78*	.32	−.69+	.37
Western European Sample (All Ages)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.17***	.04	−.14***	.03	−.11**	.04	−.09*	.04	−.08*	.04
Gini coefficient – market income	−.10***	.02	−.09***	.02	−.07***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.06***	.01
P90P10 – disposable income	-.92***	.19	−.75***	.17	−.58**	.22	−.51**	.18	−.44*	.19
P90P50 – disposable income	−3.33***	.67	−2.78***	.55	−2.13**	.66	−1.79**	.69	−1.63**	.63
P50P10 – disposable income	−2.57***	.68	−2.10**	.64	−1.44*	.69	−1.36*	.54	−1.17*	.57
Western European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.18***	.03	−.14***	.03	−.12***	.03	−.10**	.03	−.09**	.03
Gini coefficient – market income	−.11***	.02	−.09***	.02	−.07***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.06***	.01
P90P10 – disposable income	−.86***	.17	−.67***	.16	−.54**	.20	−.50**	.16	−.42*	.16
P90P50 – disposable income	−3.70***	.65	−2.97***	.56	−2.44**	.76	−2.08**	.75	−1.87**	.69
P50P10 – disposable income	−2.31***	.47	−1.81***	.45	−1.29*	.53	−1.20**	.41	−1.02*	.44

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; Western European sample N = 15; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; Western European sample N = 26,819; Western European working-age sample N = 20,370; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors of multilevel random intercept models with fixed coefficients; analyses controlled for individual and country characteristics (here: linear GDP) according to models presented in Table B1 (model comparison: Table 2 of main study); abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}p < .10$, $^{*}p < .05$, $^{**}p < .01$, $^{***}p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table B3. Results of the Multilevel Mediation Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (with linear GDP as control variable)

	European Sample		Western European Sample	
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect
Full Sample (All Ages)				
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.01	−.05*	−.01	−.09**
	(.02)	(.02)	(.05)	(.03)
Gini coefficient – market income	−.01	−.03*	−.03	−.04*
	(.01)	(.01)	(.02)	(.02)
P90P10 – disposable income	−.08	−.29*	−.15	−.47**
	(.09)	(.12)	(.17)	(.16)
P90P50 – disposable income	−.12	−.95*	−.17	−1.74**
	(.39)	(.47)	(.92)	(.58)
P50P10 – disposable income	−.50+	−.84*	−.65+	−.96*
	(.29)	(.37)	(.39)	(.42)
Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)				
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.01	-.05*	−.03	−.10**
	(.02)	(.02)	(.04)	(.03)
Gini coefficient – market income	−.02	−.04**	−.04***	−.04**
	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(.02)
P90P10 – disposable income	−.11	−.22*	−.21	−.43***
	(.09)	(.10)	(.15)	(.12)
P90P50 – disposable income	−.45	−.97*	−.72	−1.98**
	(.42)	(.48)	(.93)	(.64)
P50P10 – disposable income	−.38	−.58*	−.57+	−.97**
	(.24)	(.27)	(.33)	(.33)

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; Western European sample N = 15; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; Western European sample N = 26,819; Western European working-age sample N = 20,370; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of the multilevel mediation analysis with random slopes; all analyses controlled for GDP/C (here: linear) on subjective social status and life satisfaction based on Table 1, Model 4 with random slope specification (see also Model 1, Table A4 in supplementary material) with linear GDP as control variable (model comparison: Table 3 of main study); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table B4. Results of the Multilevel Random Slope Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (<u>with linear GDP as control variable</u>)

	Within Level		Between Level							
	Subj. social Status (SSS) (random)		Inequality (IE)		Interaction IE * SSS		GDP (linear)		Interaction GDP (linear) * SSS	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
European Sample (All Ages)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.43***	.02	−.06*	.02	.01	.01	.04***	.01	−.01**	.00
Gini coefficient – market income	.44***	.02	−.05**	.01	.01*	.00	.04***	.01	−.00*	.00
P90P10 – disposable income	.43***	.02	−.34*	.14	.04	.04	.03***	.01	−.00*	.00
P90P50 – disposable income	.44***	.02	−1.28**	.48	.26*	.11	.04***	.01	−.00*	.00
P50P10 – disposable income	.43***	.02	−1.04+	.53	.04	.12	.04***	.01	−.01**	.00
European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.45***	.02	−.06**	.02	.01*	.01	.04***	.01	−.00**	.00
Gini coefficient – market income	.45***	.02	−.05***	.01	.01*	.00	.04***	.01	−.01**	.00
P90P10 – disposable income	.45***	.02	−.32**	.11	.05+	.03	.03***	.01	−.00*	.00
P90P50 – disposable income	.45***	.02	−1.43**	.48	.28*	.13	.03***	.01	−.00*	.00
P50P10 – disposable income	.45***	.02	−.83*	.32	.09	.10	.04***	.01	−.01**	.00
Western European Sample (All Ages)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.39***	.02	−.10*	.04	.02***	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00
Gini coefficient – market income	.39***	.02	−.06***	.01	.01***	.00	.01+	.01	.00	.00
P90P10 – disposable income	.39***	.02	−.53**	.19	.06*	.03	.01	.01	.00	.00
P90P50 – disposable income	.39***	.02	−1.87**	.70	.30**	.10	.02	.01	.00	.00
P50P10 – disposable income	.39***	.02	−1.40*	.55	.10	.08	.02**	.01	−.00	.00
Western European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)										
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.42***	.02	−.10**	.03	.02***	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00
Gini coefficient – market income	.42***	.02	−.07***	.01	.01***	.00	.01*	.01	−.00	.00
P90P10 – disposable income	.42***	.02	−.52**	.16	.07*	.03	.01	.01	.00	.00
P90P50 – disposable income	.42***	.02	−2.15**	.79	.31*	.13	.01	.01	.00	.00
P50P10 – disposable income	.42***	.02	−1.25**	.42	.11	.09	.02**	.01	−.00	.00

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; Western European sample N = 15; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; Western European sample N = 26,819; Western European working-age sample N = 20,370; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of multilevel random slope models; based on Table 1, Model 4 with random slope; (see also Model 1, Table A4 in supplementary material) with linear GDP as control variable (model comparison: Table 4 of main study); abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

SECTION C: Replication of Results with additional Control Variable for East-West Differences

Table C1-a. Income Inequality and Life Satisfaction in Europe: Results of the Multilevel Random Intercept Analysis (with log GDP and East-West dummy as additional control variables at the country level)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
Intercept	7.06***	.14	5.92***	.17	6.09***	.17	7.22***	.10	6.46***	.13
Between-Level										
Gini coefficient (0-100)	-.13**	.04	−.11**	.04	−.09***	.02	−.07**	.02	−.07**	.02
GDP/C (log)					1.19*	.48	.76+	.43	.62	.40
Eastern Europe					−.52*	.25	−.43*	.20	−.52**	.20
Within-Level										
Subj. social status (SSS)							.45***	.03	.39***	.02
Female (Ref.: male)			.02	.04	.02	.04			.03	.03
Age (years)			−.01***	.00	−.01***	.00			−.01***	.00
Age-Squared			.00***	.00	.00***	.00			.00***	.00
Education (Ref. low)										
Education – middle			.10*	.04	.10*	.04			-.01	.03
Education – high			.31***	.07	.31***	.07			.01	.05
Employment (Ref. empl.)										
Unemployed			−1.05***	.08	−1.05***	.08			−.84***	.08
Not in labor force			−.06+	.03	−.06+	.03			−.04	.03
HH-Income (Ref. 1st Quintile)										
2nd quintile			.42***	.06	.42***	.06			.27***	.06
3rd quintile			.61***	.07	.61***	.07			.38***	.07
4th quintile			.81***	.07	.81***	.07			.48***	.07
5th quintile			1.13***	.09	1.13***	.09			.67***	.07
No income information			.58***	.08	.58***	.08			.33***	.07
Living with partner			.46***	.05	.46***	.05			.39***	.05
Children in HH			−.15***	.03	−.15***	.03			−.12***	.03
Variance components										
Variance (Within)	4.16***	.27	3.81***	.24	3.81***	.24	3.62***	.23	3.44***	.21
Variance (Between)	.48***	.12	.43***	.11	.14***	.04	.12***	.03	.11***	.03
AIC	169625		166108		166089		164106		162039	
BIC	169659		166263		166260		164166		162219	

Note: Source: ESS round 6; N(individual) = 39756; N (country) = 22; table reports unstandardized β coefficients (b) and standard errors (SE) of multilevel random intercept models with fixed coefficients (model comparison: Table 1 of main study); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table C1-b. Income Inequality and Life Satisfaction in Europe: Results of the Multilevel Random Intercept Analysis (with linear GDP and East-West dummy as additional control variables at the country level)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
Intercept	7.06***	.14	5.92***	.17	6.13***	.16	7.24***	.09	6.48***	.03
Between-Level										
Gini coefficient (0-100)	−.13**	.04	−.11**	.04	−.09***	.02	−.07**	.02	−.07***	.02
GDP/C (linear)					.03*	.01	.02+	.01	.01	.01
Eastern Europe					−.66**	.25	−.50*	.20	−.58**	.20
Within-Level										
Subj. social status (SSS)							.45***	.03	.39***	.02
Female (Ref.: male)			.02	.04	.02	.04			.03	.03
Age (years)			−.01***	.00	−.01***	.00			−.01***	.00
Age-Squared			.00***	.00	.00***	.00			.00***	.00
Education (Ref. low)										
Education – middle			.10*	.04	.10*	.04			-.01	.03
Education – high			.31***	.07	.31***	.07			.01	.05
Employment (Ref. empl.)										
Unemployed			−1.05***	.08	−1.05***	.08			−.84***	.08
Not in labor force			−.06+	.03	−.06+	.03			−.04	.03
HH-Income (Ref. 1st Quintile)										
2nd quintile			.42***	.06	.42***	.06			.27***	.06
3rd quintile			.61***	.07	.61***	.07			.38***	.07
4th quintile			.81***	.07	.81***	.07			.48***	.07
5th quintile			1.13***	.09	1.13***	.09			.67***	.07
No income information			.58***	.08	.58***	.08			.33***	.07
Living with partner			.46***	.05	.46***	.05			.39***	.05
Children in HH			−.15***	.03	−.15***	.03			−.12***	.03
Variance components										
Variance (Within)	4.16***	.27	3.81***	.24	3.81***	.24	3.62***	.23	3.44***	.21
Variance (Between)	.48***	.12	.43***	.11	.15***	.04	.12***	.03	.11***	.03
AIC	169625		166108		166089		164106		162039	
BIC	169659		166263		166261		164166		162219	

Note: Source: ESS round 6; N(individual) = 39756; N (country) = 22; table reports unstandardized β coefficients (b) and standard errors (SE) of multilevel random intercept models with fixed coefficients (model comparison: Table 1 of main study); + $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table C2. Results of the Multilevel Regression Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (with log / linear GDP and East-West dummy as additional control variables)

	Models with log GDP and East-West dummy as controls at the macro level						Models with linear GDP and East-West dummy as controls at the macro level					
	Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
European Sample (All Ages)												
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.09***	.02	−.07**	.02	−.07**	.02	−.09***	.02	−.07**	.02	−.07***	.02
Gini coefficient – market income	−.07***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.07***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.06***	.01
P90P10 – disposable income	−.46**	.14	−.39**	.13	−.38**	.12	−.49***	.13	−.40***	.12	−.39**	.12
P90P50 – disposable income	−1.61**	.48	−1.33**	.47	−1.33**	.43	−1.71***	.47	−1.38**	.45	−1.37**	.42
P50P10 – disposable income	−1.18*	.58	−1.12*	.45	−1.01*	.48	−1.34*	.55	−1.19**	.43	−1.08*	.46
European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)												
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.09***	.02	−.07***	.02	−.07***	.02	−.09***	.02	−.08***	.02	−.08***	.02
Gini coefficient – market income	−.06***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.05***	.01	−.07***	.01	−.06***	.01	−.05***	.01
P90P10 – disposable income	−.42***	.12	−.37***	.10	−.36***	.10	−.44***	.11	−.37***	.09	−.36***	.09
P90P50 – disposable income	−1.86***	.50	−1.55**	.48	−1.59***	.44	−1.97***	.47	−1.59***	.45	−1.61***	.42
P50P10 – disposable income	−1.05**	.34	−.94**	.28	−.91**	.29	−1.15***	.32	−.98***	.26	−.94**	.28

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; Western European sample N = 15; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; Western European sample N = 26,819; Western European working-age sample N = 20,370; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors of multilevel random intercept models with fixed coefficients; analyses controlled for individual and country characteristics according to models presented in Table C1-a/C1-b (model comparison: Table 2 of main study); abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table C3. Results of the Multilevel Mediation Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (with log / linear GDP and East-West dummy as additional control variables)

	European Sample (with log GDP and East/West as controls)		Western European Samples (with linear GDP and East/West as controls)	
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect
Full Sample (All Ages)				
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.01	−.04*	−.01	−.05*
	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)
Gini coefficient – market income	−.02	−.03**	−.02	−.03**
	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)
P90P10 – disposable income	−.10	−.22*	−.10	−.29*
	(.09)	(.011)	(.09)	(.12)
P90P50 – disposable income	−.15	−.72+	−.17	−.92*
	(.44)	(.41)	(.44)	(.44)
P50P10 – disposable income	−.56*	−.58+	−.56*	−.82*
	(.26)	(.34)	(.27)	(.34)
Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)				
Gini coefficient – disposable income	−.03	−.04+	−.03	−.05*
	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)
Gini coefficient – market income	−.03*	−.03**	−.03*	−.04**
	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)
P90P10 – disposable income	−.19*	−.14	−.18*	−.20+
	(.08)	(.11)	(.08)	(.10)
P90P50 – disposable income	−.76	−.66	−.73	−.90+
	(.51)	(.46)	(.48)	(.46)
P50P10 – disposable income	−.53**	−.32	−.51*	−.52+
	(.20)	(.28)	(.21)	(.28)

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of the multilevel mediation analysis with random slopes; all analyses controlled for East-West differences and GDP/C (linear and logarithmic function) on subjective social status and life satisfaction; based on Table 1, Model 4 with random slope specification (see also Model 1, Table A4 in supplementary material) with GDP and East-West as control variables (model comparison: Table 3 of main study); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table C4-a. Results of the Multilevel Random Slope Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (with log GDP and East-West dummy as additional control variables)

	Within Level		Between Level											
	Subj. social Status (SSS) (random)		Inequality (IE)		Interaction IE * SSS		GDP (log)		Interaction GDP (log) * SSS		East/West		Interaction East/West * SSS	
	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE	b	SE
European Sample (All Ages)														
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.38***	.02	−.07**	.02	.02***	.00	.92*	.43	.11	.12	−.35	.22	.19**	.06
Gini coefficient – market income	.37***	.02	−.06***	.01	.02***	.00	.69*	.34	.16	.10	−.47*	.19	.22***	.06
P90P10 – disposable income	.38***	.03	−.41**	.13	.08**	.03	.79+	.47	.10	.13	−.33	.23	.17*	.06
P90P50 – disposable income	.38***	.02	−1.43**	.49	.37***	.07	1.01*	.45	.10	.11	−.24	.21	.16**	.06
P50P10 – disposable income	.39***	.03	−1.17*	.49	.13	.10	1.06**	.38	-.02	.13	−.24	.23	.12+	.07
European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)														
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.40***	.02	−.08**	.02	.02***	.00	.77*	.38	.09	.12	−.40*	.20	.17*	.07
Gini coefficient – market income	.41***	.03	−.06***	.01	.01***	.00	.74**	.27	.05	.11	−.43*	.19	.15*	.07
P90P10 – disposable income	.41***	.03	−.38***	.11	.08**	.02	.66+	.40	.09	.14	−.37+	.21	.15*	.07
P90P50 – disposable income	.41***	.03	−1.64**	.51	.39***	.09	.74+	.43	.09	.12	−.31	.20	.14*	.07
P50P10 – disposable income	.42***	.03	−.95**	.30	.16+	.09	.95**	.34	-.01	.14	−.28	.21	.11	.08

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of multilevel random slope models; all analyses controlled for East-West differences and GDP/C (logarithmic function) on subjective social status and life satisfaction; based on Table 1, Model 4 with random slope specification (see also Model 1, Table A4 in supplementary material) with GDP and East-West as control variables (model comparison: Table 4 of main study); abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table C4-b. Results of the Multilevel Random Slope Analysis for Different Inequality Measures and Subsamples (with linear GDP and East-West dummy as additional control variables)

	Within Level		Between Level											
	Subj. social Status (SSS) (random)		Inequality (IE)		Interaction IE * SSS		GDP (linear)		Interaction GDP (linear) * SSS		East/West		Interaction East/West * SSS	
	b	se	b	se	b	se	b	se	B	se	b	se	b	se
European Sample (All Ages)														
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.39***	.02	−.07**	.02	.02***	.00	.02*	.01	.00	.00	−.44*	.21	.15**	.05
Gini coefficient – market income	.38***	.02	−.06***	.01	.01***	.00	.01+	.01	.00	.00	−.58**	.19	.19***	.05
P90P10 – disposable income	.39***	.02	−.42**	.12	.07*	.03	.02+	.01	.00	.00	−.39+	.21	.13*	.06
P90P50 – disposable income	.39***	.02	−1.48**	.48	.34***	.07	.02*	.01	.00	.00	−.34	.21	.14**	.05
P50P10 – disposable income	.40***	.02	−1.25**	.47	.11	.10	.02**	.01	-.00	.00	−.34	.22	.11+	.06
European Working-Age Sample (Age 18-65)														
Gini coefficient – disposable income	.41***	.02	−.08**	.02	.02***	.00	.02*	.01	.00	.00	−.47*	.19	.14*	.06
Gini coefficient – market income	.41***	.03	−.06***	.01	.01***	.00	.02*	.01	.00	.00	−.52**	.20	.13*	.06
P90P10 – disposable income	.42***	.03	−.39***	.10	.08**	.02	.02*	.01	.00	.00	−.42*	.19	.12+	.06
P90P50 – disposable income	.42***	.03	−1.69***	.48	.36***	.09	.02+	.01	.00	.00	−.38+	.20	.12*	.06
P50P10 – disposable income	.42***	.03	−1.01***	.29	.14	.09	.02**	.01	-.00	.00	−.37+	.19	.10	.06

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 22; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 39,756; European working-age sample N = 30,330; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of multilevel random slope models; all analyses controlled for East-West differences and GDP/C (linear) on subjective social status and life satisfaction; based on Table 1, Model 4 with random slope specification (see also Model 1, Table A4 in supplementary material) with GDP and East-West as control variables (model comparison: Table 4 of main study); abbreviations of inequality measures refer to the following: P90P10 = 90/10 dispersion ratio; P90P50 = 90/50 dispersion ratio; P50P10 = 50/10 dispersion ratio; $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

SECTION D: Replication of Results based on enlarged Dataset (N = 26 countries) using Gini Coefficient from World Bank database

Table D1. Income Inequality and Life Satisfaction in Europe: Results of the Multilevel Random Intercept Analysis (based on enlarged dataset using the Gini coefficient from the World Bank)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	b	se	b	se	b	se	b	se	b	se
European Sample (All Ages)										
Main models (controls for log GDP)	−.10+	.06	−.09	.06	−.07**	.02	−.06***	.02	−.05**	.02
Alternative models:										
a) with log GDP and East/West					−.09***	.03	−.06***	.02	−.06***	.02
b) with linear GDP					−.05+	.03	−.04*	.02	−.04+	.02
c) with linear GDP and East/West					−.08*	.03	−.05*	.02	−.05*	.02
Western European Sample										
Main models (control for log GDP)	−.17***	.02	−.14***	.02	−.11**	.03	−.10**	.03	−.08**	.03
Alternative models (control for linear GDP)					−.11***	.03	−.10**	.03	−.09**	.03

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 26; Western European sample N = 16; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 46,172; Western European sample N = 27,897; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors of multilevel random intercept models with fixed coefficients; analyses controlled for individual and country characteristics (log GDP); alternative models control for linear GDP and East/West differences; (see Table D1) (model comparison: Table 2 of main study); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table D2. Results of the Multilevel Mediation Analysis (based on enlarged dataset using the Gini coefficient from the World Bank)

	European Sample		European Sample (without Albania)		Western European Sample	
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect
Main model (with log GDP)	−.04*	−.03*	−.01	−.05**	−.03	−.07**
	(.02)	(.02)	(.01)	(.02)	(.04)	(.02)
Alternative models:						
a) with log GDP and East/West	−.04+	−.03*	−.02	−.05**		
	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)		
b) with linear GDP	−.03	−.03+	−.01	−.04*	−.03	−.08**
	(.02)	(.02)	(.01)	(.02)	(.04)	(.03)
c) with linear GDP and East/West	−.03	−.03+	−.01	−.04+		
	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)		

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 26 (without Albania N = 25); Western European sample N = 16; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 46,172; Western European sample N = 27,897; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of the multilevel mediation analysis with random slopes; analyses controlled for individual and country characteristics (log GDP); alternative models control for linear GDP and East/West differences(model comparison: Table 3 of main study); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)

Table D4. Results of the Multilevel Random Slope Analysis (based on enlarged dataset using the Gini coefficient from the World Bank)

	Within Level		Between Level											
	Subj. social Status (SSS) (random)		Inequality (IE)		Interaction IE * SSS		GDP		Interaction GDP * SSS		East/West		Interaction East/West * SSS	
	b	se	b	se	b	se	b	se	B	se	b	se	b	se
European Sample (All Ages)														
Main model (controls for log GDP)	.45***	.02	−.06***	.02	.01*	.00	1.39***	.11	−.11*	.05				
Alternative models:														
a) with log GDP and East/West	.38***	.03	−.07***	.02	.02**	.01	1.12***	.15	.04	.07	-.33	.20	.17**	.06
b) with linear GDP	.45***	.02	−.04**	.02	.01+	.01	-.05***	.01	−.00**	.00				
c) with linear GDP and East/West	.39***	.02	−.06**	.02	.02**	.01	.04***	.01	.00	.00	-.37	.24	.16**	.06
Western European Sample														
Main models (with log GDP)	.40***	.02	−.10**	.03	.02**	.01	.65	.60	.06	.12				
Alternative model (with linear GDP)	.40***	.02	−.10**	.03	.01**	.01	.01	.01	.00	.00				

Note: Source: ESS round 6; number of observations – country level: total European sample N = 26; Western European sample N = 16; number of observations – individual level: total European sample N = 46,172; Western European sample N = 27,897; table reports unstandardized β coefficients and standard errors in brackets of multilevel random slope models; analyses controlled for individual and country characteristics (log GDP); alternative models control for linear GDP and East/West differences (model comparison: Table 4 of main study); $^{+}$ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (two-sided tests)