

**Cross-Cultural Evidence that Intergroup Conflict Heightens
Preferences for Dominant Leaders: A 25-Country Study**
Supplementary Information Appendix

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A.1: English language version of survey instrument

On the following pages we display the English version as well as the translation instruction for data collection collaborators who needed to translate the survey into local language.

Translation of LeadFace Project survey to local languages

Below are all the different instructions and questions asked in the LeadFace Project survey. They are shown in the order of appearance in the survey. The original English language versions appear in *red color and are italicized* and they are numbered in the same way as they will be in the final survey. Below, we ask you to fill in the translated versions using the language of your local survey. Please do so using normal font and black color, and please provide the translation below each part/question of the red colored and italicized English language part/question.

Please note the following procedures when filling in the translation:

- On **the first screen of the survey, subjects read the instructions and provide consent** by clicking on the arrow in the lower right-hand corner (which will automatically appear on screen in the survey). Please also translate the text on this screen, and if necessary adjust details and content that needs to be changed for your local version.
- The survey includes both single item questions and **batteries of questions** asked after one common instruction (e.g. for measuring SDO (Q7)). In these cases, each item appears one at the time in this document and we ask you to translate each of them in the same order as they appear. Items will be numbered following a logic such that items belonging to the same battery begin with the same number (e.g. Q7) followed by a letter indicating the specific item in the battery (e.g. SDO items are numbered Q7_a – Q7_h).
- **Response categories** are included for translation after a question or a battery of questions (when the same set of response categories applies for all items in a battery).
 - o **Important:** Sometimes the response categories might need to be adjusted/changed to fit your local country/setting. This is most likely the case for demographic questions such as income, education etc. When this is the case, please provide an

English description in *(parentheses using bold and italic letters)* after the different response categories such that we know what the local response categories are.

- In some cases, parts of the instruction or the response categories are written with bold letters (e.g. Q9). In these cases, please also **use bold letters for the same words in the translation as in the English version.**
- On the **last screen of the survey**, subjects are thanked for their participation and informed about the study and its purpose. An email address is also available in case they want to contact the researchers behind the survey. Besides translating the text on the screen, please also **update any information on this screen that needs to be changed to your local survey** – e.g. include an email address for a local contact (i.e. a member of your local research group conducting the study). This is of particular importance when the study is conducted in a different language than English since we (Mark, Michal, Zach and Lasse) will not be able to understand and, thus, respond to non-English emails.

Below, all questions and question batteries appear according to their order of appearance in the survey. **If any instruction is provided to you in relation to the translation, it will appear in [brackets] and, consequently, it should not be translated.**

SURVEY CONTENT FOR TRANSLATION

Dear participant,

Welcome to this survey conducted on behalf of researchers at Aarhus University (Denmark) and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (The Netherlands). The survey is part of a large cross-national research project - "The LeadFace project".

We ask you to carefully read the instructions and questions on each screen of the survey before answering the questions. Specifically, we ask you to answer questions about your political attitudes and different background information. You will also be asked to choose between different individuals as your favored leader and we will ask you questions about the current leader in your country.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you are free to stop your participation and withdraw your consent at any time without stating a specific reason. Your answers are completely anonymous and we will only analyze data in the aggregate based on all the completed surveys.

By clicking on the arrow in the right-hand corner below you confirm that you have read and understood the text above and that you give your consent for the researchers to process your answers and data as described above.

We hope that you will enjoy the survey!

[Translation of introduction on the first screen of the survey]:

Q1: Are you:

- *Male*
- *Female*

[Translation of gender question, Q1]:

Q2: How old are you?

[Translation of age question, Q2]:

Q3: What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

- *Less than high school*
- *High school graduate*
- *some college, but no degree*
- *2 year degree*
- *4 year degree*
- *Professional degree*
- *Doctorate*

[Translation of education question, Q3]:

Q4: We want to classify people into broad income groups. Please indicate the category that corresponds to your family's annual income.

- *Under \$ 15,000 (1)*
- *Between \$15,000 and \$24,999 (2)*
- *Between \$25,000 and \$34,999 (3)*

- *Between \$35,000 and \$44,999 (4)*
- *Between \$45,000 and \$54,999 (5)*
- *Between \$55,000 and \$64,999 (6)*
- *Between \$65,000 and \$79,999 (7)*
- *Between \$80,000 and \$99,999 (8)*
- *Between \$100,000 and \$149,999 (9)*
- *Between \$150,000 and \$199,999 (10)*
- *Over \$200,000 (11)*

[Translation of income question, Q4]:

Q5: Labels are often misleading, but in general do you consider yourself extremely liberal (1), extremely conservative (7), or something in between?

- *Extremely liberal (1)*
- *Liberal (2)*
- *Slightly liberal (3)*
- *Moderate, middle of the road (4)*
- *Slightly conservative (5)*
- *Conservative (6)*
- *Extremely conservative (7)*

[Translation of liberal-conservative scale, Q5]:

Q6: In politics, people sometimes talk about 'left' and 'right'. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?

- *Left (0)*
- *(1)*
- *(2)*
- *(3)*
- *(4)*
- *(5)*
- *(6)*
- *(7)*
- *(8)*
- *(9)*
- *Right (10)*

[Translation of left-right scale, Q6]:

Q7: Below are eight different statements. Please read the statements and indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the statements.

Q7_a: An ideal society requires some groups to be on top and others to be on the bottom

Q7_b: Group equality should NOT be our primary goal

Q7_c: It is unjust to try to make groups equal

Q7_d: We should work to give all groups an equal chance to succeed

Q7_e: Some groups of people are simply inferior to other groups

Q7_f: Groups at the bottom are just as deserving as groups at the top

Q7_g: We should do what we can to equalize conditions for different groups

Q7_h: No one group should dominate in society

- *Strongly Disagree (1)*
- *Disagree (2)*
- *Somewhat Disagree (3)*
- *Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)*
- *Somewhat Agree (5)*
- *Agree (6)*
- *Strongly Agree (7)*

[Translation of question battery, Q7]:

Q8: Below are eight different statements. Please read the statements and indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the statements.

Q8_a: Facts show that we have to be harder against crime and sexual immorality, in order to uphold law and order

Q8_b: The situation in the society of today would be improved if troublemakers were treated with reason and humanity

Q8_c: The “old-fashioned ways” and “old-fashioned values” still show the best way to live

Q8_d: The society needs to show openness and tolerance towards people thinking differently

Q8_e: Our country needs a powerful leader, in order to destroy the radical and immoral currents prevailing in society today

Q8_f: Our society would be better off if we showed tolerance and understanding for untraditional values and opinions

Q8_g: God's laws about abortion, pornography and marriage must be strictly followed before it is too late, violations must be punished

Q8_h: People ought to put less attention to the Bible and religion, instead they ought to develop their own moral standards

- Strongly Disagree (1)
- Disagree (2)
- Somewhat Disagree (3)
- Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
- Somewhat Agree (5)
- Agree (6)
- Strongly Agree (7)

[Translation of question battery, Q8]:

Q9: Try to compare yourself to other individuals of your own gender and age. Please use the slider below to indicate **how physically strong you are in comparison to other individuals of the same gender and age?** "0" indicates that you are stronger than "0 percent of other individuals of your own gender and age", whereas "100" means that you are stronger than "100 percent of other individuals of your own gender and age".

- 0
- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 70
- 80
- 90
- 100

[Translation of strength question, Q9]:

*Q10: Try to compare yourself to other individuals of your own gender and age. Please use the slider below to indicate **how attractive you are in comparison to other individuals of the same gender and age**? "0" indicates that you are more attractive than "0 percent of other individuals of your own gender and age", whereas "100" means that you are more attractive than "100 percent of other individuals of your own gender and age".*

- 0
- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 70
- 80
- 90
- 100

[Translation of attractiveness question, Q10]:

[-----EXPERIMENT STARTS -----]

[Conflict condition]

Imagine that your country is at war and threatened by enemies. Below you see two individuals. Who would you prefer to lead your country safely through the war?

[Translation of Conflict condition text]:

[Control condition]

Imagine that you are about to elect a new leader of your country. Below you see two individuals. Who would you prefer to lead your country?

[Translation of Control condition text]:

[No-Conflict condition]

Imagine that everything is peace and quiet in your country and that relations with other countries are all friendly. Below you see two individuals. Who would you prefer to lead your country and to make sure that everybody is alright?

[Translation of No-Conflict condition text]:

[Subjects' choices of faces are collected in variables Q11_a – Q11_j]

[-----EXPERIMENT FINISHED-----]

Q12: Below are a few more questions related to the situation and the leader choice you just answered. Given the described situation, how would you ideally like a leader to be? Please read the statements and indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the them.

Q12_a: I would like a leader who is competent

Q12_b: I would like a leader who is trustworthy

Q12_c: I would like a leader who is dominant

Q12_d: I would like a leader who is generous

Q12_e: I would like a leader who is strong

Q12_f: I would like a leader who is warm

Q12_g: I would like a leader who is tough-minded

- Strongly Disagree (1)
- Disagree (2)
- Somewhat Disagree (3)
- Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
- Somewhat Agree (5)
- Agree (6)
- Strongly Agree (7)

[Translation of question battery, Q12]:

Q13: We now ask you to think about the current leader of your country. Please indicate for each statement below, the extent to which it accurately describes the current leader of your country using the presented scale. On this scale "1" reflects that a statement "not at all" describes your current leader. Likewise, "4" indicates that a statement describes your current leader "somewhat" well, while "7" reflects that the statement describes your current leader "very much"

Q13_a: Citizens of your country respect and admire him/her

Q13_b: Citizens of your country do NOT want to be like him/her

Q13_c: *He/she enjoys having control over other citizens of your country*
Q13_d: *Citizens of your country always expect him/her to be successful*
Q13_e: *He/she often tries to get his/her own way regardless of what others in the country may want*
Q13_f: *Citizens of your country do NOT value his/her opinion*
Q13_g: *He/she is willing to use aggressive tactics to get his/her way*
Q13_h: *He/she is held in high esteem by citizens of your country*
Q13_i: *He/she tries to control others rather than permit them to control him/her*
Q13_j: *He/she does NOT have a forceful or dominant personality*
Q13_k: *Citizens of your country know it is better to let him/her have his/her way*
Q13_l: *He/she does NOT enjoy having authority over other citizens of your country*
Q13_m: *His/her unique talents and abilities are recognized by citizens in your country*
Q13_n: *He/she is considered an expert on some matters by citizens in your country*
Q13_o: *Citizens of your country seek his/her advice on a variety of matters*
Q13_p: *Citizens of your country are afraid of him/her*
Q13_q: *Others do NOT enjoy hanging out with him/her*

- *Not at all (1)*
- *(2)*
- *(3)*
- *Somewhat (4)*
- *(5)*
- *(6)*
- *Very much (7)*

[Translation of question battery, Q13]:

Q14: *Thinking about the faces you saw earlier in this survey, how well do you think they represent and look like people in your country?*

- *Not at all (1)*
- *(2)*
- *(3)*
- *Somewhat (4)*
- *(5)*
- *(6)*
- *Very much (7)*

[Translation of face representation question, Q14]:

[FINAL SCREEN WITH DEBRIEFING AND THANK YOU MESSAGE]

This was the last question. Thank you very much for your participation.

The purpose of this international research project is to examine people's preferences for leaders based on the facial characteristics of potential leaders. Specifically, we want to know if preferences for leader faces are the same across cultures, or if they differ. We asked you to pick one of two face versions each time as potential leader of your society, one face looked more masculine and the other more feminine. By comparing the preferences people have for each of these faces and by comparing people from different societies we hope to be able to say something about whether leader face preferences are culturally stable or not.

Thanks for your participation in our study. If you have any questions about the survey or the purpose of the study and the project please contact Associate Professor Lasse Laustsen (ll@ps.au.dk) at Aarhus University, Denmark.

Again thank you very much for your time, participation and effort.

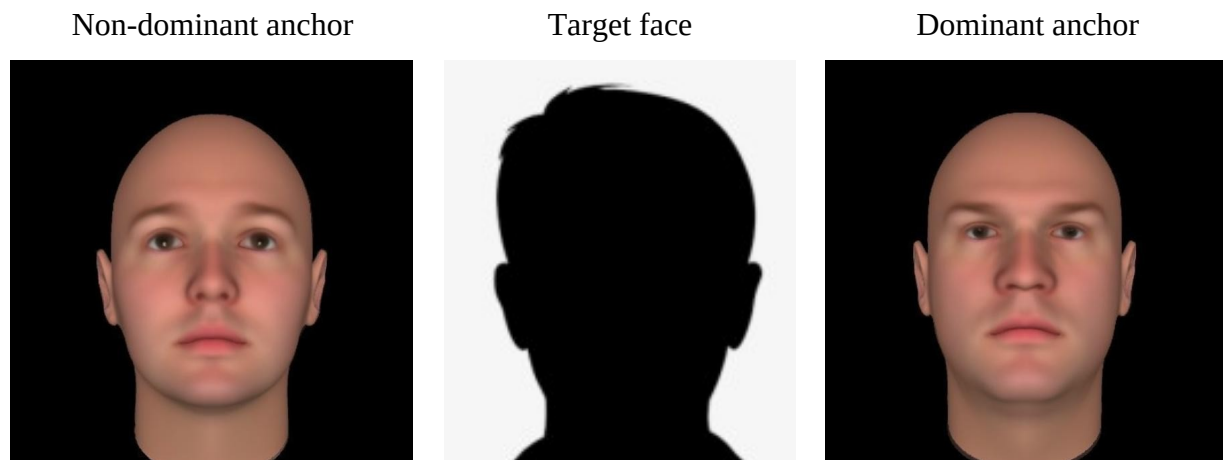
[Translation of debriefing and thank you screen]:

A.2: Face Materials used across sample

Procedures for Face Manipulations

Local data collection collaborators (or another individual with knowledge about the country of interest) collaborated with the corresponding authors on choosing target faces from five different ethnic face categories (African, European/White, East Asian, Latino, and West Asian) to maximize visual resemblance between the chosen target faces and individuals residing in the country of interest.

Before morphing, all faces were cropped to reduce effects of hairstyle etc. The shape of all target faces were morphed using Webmorph (webmorph.org) dragging target faces 50% in direction of either a dominant or a non-dominant face anchor. The employed face anchors were reused from Laustsen & Petersen, 2020b, who used composites generated from three non-dominant and dominant versions of three target faces from Alexander Todorov's online face database (see Oosterhof & Todorov, 2008). Employed morphing anchors with a silhouette depicting target face in the middle are shown below:



For each face choice, the dominant and non-dominant versions of a given face were shown simultaneously on screen (with positions randomized across participants). Averaging across the ten choices per participant, we obtain a composite variable tapping preferences for facial dominance in leaders ($M=0.47$, $SD=0.25$).

In the remaining parts of Supplementary Information A.2, we first display example faces from each of the five ethnic categories from which face materials were obtained. Subsequently, we list all the employed files used in our studies separated by countries. File names starting with “FRL-” refer to faces from the “Face Research Lab London set” (DeBruine & Jones, 2017) while files starting with “CFD-” are from the Chicago Face Database (Ma, Correll & Wittenbrink, 2015). Unfortunately, due to copyright restrictions for the materials from the Chicago face database, we cannot directly display all the employed face materials originating from this source. Still, to ensure transparency and replicability file names for the original unmorphed faces from the Chicago face Database (Ma, Correll & Wittenbrink, 2015) are listed below for all used faces. These materials are online available via the following website: <https://www.chicagofaces.org/>. Moreover, the morphed versions of these original face materials (the faces actually displayed to participants in our studies) are available from the corresponding authors upon request. Morphed versions of faces originating from the Face Research Lab London Set (DeBruine & Jones, 2017) are all displayed below including file names for the original unmorphed versions.

Finally, in the country-separated tables below the right-hand column report the results from pilot tests conducted with the face materials to test if the dominant morph was also perceived as more dominant than the non-dominant. These tests were all conducted with subjects recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk who were financially compensated according to standard payment procedures. The reported test was based on asking pilot subjects to choose the most dominant looking face from the two morphs (i.e., the non-dominant and the dominant). Significance tests are from a t-test comparing this proportion to random guessing between the two face versions in which one would expect 50 percent of the pilot subjects to choose the dominant morph as the more dominant looking. Reassuringly, across tests the dominant morphs were chosen as substantially and significantly more dominant looking than the non-dominant morphs.

Below we include morphed versions for an example face from each of the five broader ethnic categories used to cover the 25 different countries in our project (African, European/White, East Asian, Latino, and West Asian). Filename for unmorphed version of example faces appear in parentheses in left-hand column.

	Non-Dominant version	Dominant version
African face category (original file: CFD-BM-210-148-N)		
European/White face category (original file: FRLL-021_03)		
East Asian face category (original file: CFD-AM-227-184-N)		

Latino face
category
(original file:
CFD-LM-204-
001-N)



West Asian face
category
(original file:
FRLL-037_03)



Note. Face examples for African, East Asian and Latino categories are from the Chicago Face Database (Ma, Correll & Wittenbrink, 2015). The European/White and West Asian examples are from “Face Research Lab London set” (DeBruine & Jones, 2017).

The following pages (pp. 19-40) list all face materials used for each of the 25 countries included in the project.

Faces for European, North American and Australian Studies

European/White faces chosen for studies in Europe, North America and Australia (Australia, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Ukraine, United States). Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File- names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5). M=0.73, p<0.001
FRLL-0 12_03			

FRLL-0
18_03



M=0.80,
 $p<0.001$



FRLL-0
21_03



M=0.80,
 $p<0.001$



FRLL-0
22_03



M=0.76,
 $p<0.001$



FRLL-0
29_03



M=0.74,
p<0.001



FRLL-0
33_03



M=0.78,
p<0.001



FRLL-1
25_03



M=0.74,
p<0.001



FRLL-1
30_03



M=0.78,
p<0.001



FRLL-1
41_03



M=0.74,
p<0.001



FRLL-1
43_03



M=0.75,
p<0.001



Faces for Chinese Study

East Asian faces chosen for Chinese survey. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-AM-213-056-N			M=0.85, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-215-120-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-226-234-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-227-184-N			M=0.75, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-230-150-N			M=0.81, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-239-147-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-240-191-N			M=0.73, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-242-176-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-248-104-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-251-124-N			M=0.69, $p=0.007$

Faces for Greek and Cypriot Studies

Faces used for the Greek and Cypriot studies/samples. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

Faces from the European/white face database

File- names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5). M=0.743, p<0.001
FRLL-0 29_03			

FRLL-0 63_03			M=0.723, p<0.001
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FRLL-1
72_03



M=0.730,
p<0.001



FRLL-0
31_03



M=0.730,
p<0.001



FRLL-1
25_03



M=0.736,
p<0.000



FRL-0
04_03



M=0.716,
p=0.002

FRL-1
03_03



M=0.689,
p<0.001

From Latino face database:

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-LM-201-057-N			M=0.720, p=0.0012
CFD-LM-250-077-N			M=0.700, p=0.0036
CFD-LM-204-001-N			M=0.780, p<0.001

Faces for Israeli Study

European/White, African and Latino faces used for Israeli study. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

From European/White face database:

File- names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5). M=0.788, p<0.001
FRLL-0 37_03			

FRLL-1 40_03			M=0.689, p<0.001
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FRL-0
18_03



M=0.804,
p<0.001

FRL-0
04_03



M=0.716,
p<0.001

Faces from the African face database

File-names

Non-Dominant
morph

Dominant
morph

Test for proportion
perceiving dominant morph
as more dominant; tested
against chance (0.5).

CFD-BM-012-018-N

M=0.673, p=0.014

CFD-BM-242-233-N

M=0.714, p=0.002

From Latino face database:

File-names

Non-Dominant
morph

Dominant morph

Test for proportion
perceiving dominant morph
as more dominant; tested
against chance (0.5).

CFD-LM-201-057-N

M=0.720, p=0.0012

CFD-LM-236-163-N

M=0.720, p=0.0012

CFD-LM-244-068-N

M=0.780, p<0.001

CFD-LM-250-077-N

M=0.700, p=0.0036

Faces for Kenyan Study

Faces used for Kenyan survey. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-BM-011-016-N			M=0.816, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-025-035-N			M=0.673, $p=0.014$
CFD-BM-029-024-N			M=0.796, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-034-031-N			M=0.714, $p=0.002$
CFD-BM-244-197-N			M=0.816, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-021-021-N			M=0.837, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-210-148-N			M=0.857, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-223-171-N			M=0.816, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-213-134-N			M=0.694, $p=0.005$
CFD-BM-251-013-N			M=0.755, $p<0.001$

Faces for Lebanese Study

European/White and Latino faces used for Lebanese study. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

Faces from the European/white face database

File- names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5). M=0.743, p<0.001
FRLL-0 29_03			

FRLL-0 04_03			M=0.716, p<0.001
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FRLL-1
03_03



M=0.689,
p<0.001



FRLL-1
40_03



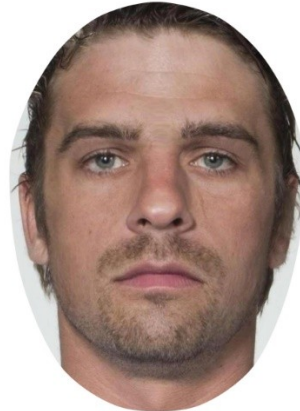
M=0.689,
p<0.001



FRLL-0
33_03



M=0.784,
p<0.001



From Latino face database:

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-LM-201-057-N			M=0.720, p=0.0012
CFD-LM-204-001-N			M=0.780, p<0.001
CFD-LM-237-264-N			M=0.720, p=0.0012
CFD-LM-222-239-N			M=0.740, p=0.0004
CFD-LM-250-077-N			M=0.700, p=0.0036

Faces for Nigerian Study

Faces chosen for Nigerian study. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-BM-011-016-N			M=0.816, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-025-035-N			M=0.673, $p=0.014$
CFD-BM-033-003-N			M=0.755, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-210-148-N			M=0.857, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-213-134-N			M=0.694, $p=0.005$
CFD-BM-223-171-N			M=0.816, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-244-197-N			M=0.816, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-251-013-N			M=0.755, $p<0.001$
CFD-BM-233-285-N			M=0.653 $p=0.031$
CFD-BM-241-235-N			M=0.714, $p=0.002$

Faces for Pakistani Study

European/White, Latino and West Asian faces used for Pakistani study. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

Faces from the European/white face database

File- names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5). M=0.80, p<0.001
FRLL-0 21_03			

FRLL-0 22_03			M=0.76, p<0.001
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FRL-0
29_03



M=0.74,
p<0.001

FRL-0
33_03



M=0.78,
p<0.001

From Latino face database:

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-LM-227-103-N			M=0.70, p<0.0036
CFD-LM-230-202-N			M=0.74, p=0.0004
CFD-LM-236-163-N			M=0.72, p=0.0012

From West Asian face database:

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion
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perceiving
dominant morph
as more
dominant; tested
against chance
(0.5).

$M=0.79, p<0.001$

FRLL-0
37_03



FRLL-1
42_03



$M=0.81, p<0.001$

CFD-
AM-214
-168-N

$M=0.79, p<0.001$

Faces for Singaporean Study

East Asian faces used for Singaporean study. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-AM-215-120-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-216-114-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-219-101-N			M=0.67, $p<0.011$
CFD-AM-224-126-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-226-234-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-236-090-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-242-176-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-246-184-N			M=0.79, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-248-104-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-251-124-N			M=0.69, $p=0.007$

Faces for South American Studies

Latino faces chosen for Colombian and Chilean studies. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-LM-204-001-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-223-175-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-225-130-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-231-214-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-233-171-N			M=0.82, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-239-075-N			M=0.82, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-242-002-N			M=0.84, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-244-068-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-247-095-N			M=0.80, $p<0.001$
CFD-LM-248-089-N			M=0.78, $p<0.001$

Faces for South Korean Study

East Asian faces chosen for South Korean study. Right-hand column reports proportion of pilot study subjects perceiving the dominant morph as more dominant.

File-names	Non-Dominant morph	Dominant morph	Test for proportion perceiving dominant morph as more dominant; tested against chance (0.5).
CFD-AM-205-153-N			M=0.65, $p<0.025$
CFD-AM-213-056-N			M=0.85, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-215-120-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-227-184-N			M=0.75, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-251-124-N			M=0.69, $p=0.007$
CFD-AM-242-176-N			M=0.83, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-216-114-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-230-150-N			M=0.81, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-239-147-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$
CFD-AM-248-104-N			M=0.77, $p<0.001$

A.3: Principal Component Analysis for explicit leader trait preferences

Participants were instructed to state how important they found each of the following traits to be in a leader in relation to the assigned experimental situation from the face-based measure of leader preferences (i.e., leader facial dominance): *dominance*, *strength*, *toughmindedness*, *warmth*, *generosity*, *competence*, *trustworthiness*. Ratings were obtained on seven-point scales from 1 “strongly disagree” to 7 “strongly agree” in relation to answering statements such as “I would like a leader who is dominant”.

We used Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to identify factors that emerged from the above items. PCA was performed with oblique oblimin rotation, which allows for correlated factors. Three components were extracted based on the following three rationales. First, although Kaiser (1974)’s criterion (eigenvalue > 1) is often applied when deciding on the number of components to be extracted from PCAs, other scholars (e.g. Samuels, 2017) argue that this criterion is sometimes too high. Second, eigenvalues for the first three components were 2.34, 1.38, and 0.99 in the current analysis. Thus, the eigenvalue of the third component comes even very close to meeting Kaiser’s criterion. Third, the three-component solution helps linking our analysis to the warmth-competence model, a widely applied model of social cognition and social perceptions (Fiske et al., 2007). The three extracted components were labeled *Dominance*, *Warmth*, and *Competence* in accordance with factor loadings for the different components (see Table A3).

Table A3. Rotated Factor Loadings of Explicit Leader Trait Preferences

Item	Factor1 Dominance	Factor2 Warmth	Factor3 Competence
dominance	0.66	-0.04	-0.03
strength	0.43	0.11	0.24
toughminded	0.62	-0.01	-0.05
warmth	-0.01	0.69	-0.01
generosity	-0.00	0.69	-0.01
competence	-0.02	-0.10	0.75
trustworthiness	0.01	0.14	0.62

A.4: Country-specific results (test 1) testing war and peace conditions against each other

Table A4. Country-Specific Results Testing War and Peace Conditions against each other

Rank	Country	<i>N</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	95% CI
1	Netherlands	1857	0.26	0.05	[0.17 0.35]
2	Croatia	921	0.24	0.07	[0.11 0.37]
3	Australia	1570	0.21	0.05	[0.11 0.31]
4	Colombia	1523	0.21	0.05	[0.11 0.31]
5	China	1525	0.21	0.05	[0.12 0.30]
6	Cyprus	1049	0.20	0.05	[0.09 0.31]
7	South Korea	1468	0.20	0.06	[0.09 0.31]
8	Switzerland	1283	0.19	0.05	[0.09 0.29]
9	United Kingdom	1099	0.17	0.06	[0.05 0.30]
10	Ukraine	1947	0.17	0.04	[0.09 0.24]
11	Lebanon	938	0.16	0.06	[0.04 0.29]
12	Poland	1468	0.14	0.05	[0.04 0.24]
13	Canada	2755	0.12	0.04	[0.05 0.19]
14	United States	3949	0.12	0.03	[0.06 0.18]
15	Greece	4517	0.12	0.03	[0.07 0.17]
16	Pakistan	1545	0.11	0.05	[0.02 0.20]
17	Israel	3596	0.09	0.03	[0.03 0.16]
18	Hungary	1929	0.09	0.04	[0.01 0.16]
19	Chile	1952	0.07	0.04	[-0.02 0.15]
20	Germany	2406	0.07	0.04	[-0.01 0.14]
21	Singapore	1479	0.06	0.04	[-0.02 0.14]
22	Kenya	3060	0.05	0.03	[0.00 0.10]
23	Denmark	3067	0.04	0.03	[-0.03 0.10]
24	Nigeria	1187	-0.00	0.04	[-0.09 0.08]
25	Russia	1452	-0.02	0.04	[-0.11 0.06]

A.5: Likelihood-Ratio tests for cross-country variation in explicit trait ratings in leaders

Table A5. The Likelihood-Ratio Test of Fixed and Random Slope Model-Experimental Effects

Dependent Variable	War - Peace		Control - Peace	
	$\chi^2(1)$	p	$\chi^2(1)$	p
Explicit pref. for leader dominance (3 items)	2.28	0.131	0.01	0.913
Explicit pref. for leader warmth (2 items)	0.70	0.404	0.63	0.427
Explicit pref. for leader competence (2 items)	-0.00	1.000	-0.00	1.000

Note. If $p < .05$, indicating the slope varies across 25 countries; If $p \geq .05$, indicating the variances of slopes were non-significant across 25 countries.

A.6: Experimental and individual difference effects on explicit trait preferences using single item measures.

Table A6. Experimental and Individual Differences Effects on Explicit Trait Preferences, Single Item Measures

	Dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4860		Strength <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4862		Toughmindedness <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4860		Warmth <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4857		Generosity <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4861		Competence <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4859		Trustworthiness <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4862	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>														
Constant	0.48***	[0.43, 0.53]	0.64***	[0.61, 0.68]	0.57***	[0.50, 0.64]	0.83***	[0.80, 0.87]	0.82***	[0.78, 0.87]	0.97***	[0.95, 0.99]	0.97***	[0.95, 0.98]
War (Mdiff _{war} vs peace)	0.04***	[0.02, 0.06]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	0.05***	[0.03, 0.06]	-0.04***	[-0.05, -0.03]	-0.02***	[-0.04, -0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]
Control (Mdiff _{control} vs peace)	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	-0.01*	[-0.03, -0.00]	-0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]
SDO	0.17***	[0.13, 0.22]	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.02]	0.07***	[0.03, 0.12]	-0.27***	[-0.31, -0.23]	-0.31***	[-0.35, -0.27]	-0.10***	[-0.13, -0.08]	-0.15***	[-0.17, -0.12]
RWA	0.34***	[0.30, 0.39]	0.31***	[0.27, 0.35]	0.27***	[0.23, 0.32]	0.03	[-0.01, 0.07]	0.04*	[0.00, 0.08]	-0.04**	[-0.07, -0.02]	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.00]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	0.02***	[0.01, 0.04]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.02]
Age	-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	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.01***	[0.01, 0.02]	-0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Income	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.01**	[-0.01, -0.00]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]	0.00*	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. *N_{country}* = 25. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

A.7: Separate models for effects of RWA and SDO on leadership preferences

Rightwing authoritarianism

Table A7-1. Effect of Rightwing Authoritarianism on preferences for facial dominance in leaders (Model 1), explicit preferences for leader dominance (Model 2), warmth (Model 3) and Competence (Model 4). All models control for respondents' gender, age, income and education.

	Model 1 (Logistic regression) Pref. for leader facial dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4946		Model 2 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4865		Model 3 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader warmth <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4865		Model 4 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader competence <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4866	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>								
Constant	-0.38***	[-0.52, -0.24]	0.57***	[0.54, 0.61]	0.78***	[0.79, 0.86]	0.95***	[0.93, 0.97]
War	0.58***	[0.48, 0.69]	0.04***	[0.03, 0.05]	-0.03***	[-0.05, -0.02]	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]
Control	0.19***	[0.11, 0.27]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]
RWA	0.84***	[0.63, 1.04]	0.34***	[0.31, 0.37]	-0.08***	[-0.11, -0.04]	-0.07***	[-0.09, -0.05]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.13***	[-0.20, -0.06]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.05]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.02]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00***	[-0.00, -0.00]	-0.00**	[-0.00, -0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Education	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.00**	[0.00, 0.01]
Income	0.04**	[0.01, 0.07]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.01]	-0.01**	[-0.01, -0.00]	0.00*	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. *N_{country}* = 25. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Social Dominance Orientation

Table A7-2. Effect of Social Dominance Orientation on preferences for facial dominance in leaders (Model 1), explicit preferences for leader dominance (Model 2), warmth (Model 3) and Competence (Model 4). All models control for respondents' gender, age, income and education.

	Model 1 (Logistic regression) Pref. for leader facial dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4949		Model 2 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4867		Model 3 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader warmth <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4867		Model 4 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader competence <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4868	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>								
Constant	-0.30***	[-0.44, -0.16]	0.63***	[0.60, 0.67]	0.84***	[0.80, 0.87]	0.97***	[0.95, 0.98]
War	0.58***	[0.48, 0.69]	0.04***	[0.03, 0.05]	-0.03***	[-0.05, -0.02]	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]
Control	0.19***	[0.11, 0.27]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]
SDO	0.65***	[0.45, 0.85]	0.18***	[0.15, 0.21]	-0.29***	[-0.31, -0.25]	-0.13***	[-0.15, -0.11]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.11**	[-0.18, -0.05]	0.01	[-0.00, 0.02]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	0.01	[-0.00, 0.01]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00***	[-0.00, -0.00]	-0.00**	[-0.00, -0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Education	-0.03*	[-0.07, -0.00]	-0.01*	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]
Income	0.03*	[0.00, 0.07]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]	-0.01*	[-0.01, -0.00]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. *N_{country}* = 25. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

A.8: Tests for and elaborations on cross-national differences in effects of SDO and RWA

Table A8. The Likelihood-Ratio Test of Fixed and Random Slope Model-The Effects of SDO and RWA.

Dependent Variable	SDO		RWA	
	$\chi^2(1)$	p	$\chi^2(1)$	p
Pref. for leader facial dominance	0.00	0.999	0.31	0.576
Explicit pref. for leader dominance	12.24	<0.001	10.87	0.001
Explicit pref. for leader warmth	2.05	0.152	15.67	<0.001
Explicit pref. for leader competence	29.99	<0.001	13.94	0.016

Note. If $p < .05$, indicating the slope varies across 25 countries; If $p \geq .05$, indicating the variances of slopes were non-significant across 25 countries.

A.9: Tests for interactions between experimental conditions, RWA or SDO with perceived local resemblance of displayed leader faces

Table A9. The moderating role of the perceived local resemblance of displayed leader faces on the effects of experimental conditions (Model 1), SDO (Model 2) and RWA (Model 3) on preferences for leader facial dominance. All models control for respondents' gender, age, income and education.

	Model 1 (Logistic regression) <i>N_{individual} = 4764</i>		Model 2 (Logistic regression) <i>N_{individual} = 4761</i>		Model 3 (Logistic regression) <i>N_{individual} = 4761</i>	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>						
Constant	-0.09	[-0.26, 0.08]	-0.39***	[-0.58, -0.19]	-0.23*	[-0.44, -0.02]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.14***	[-0.21, -0.07]	-0.13***	[-0.19, -0.06]	-0.13***	[-0.20, -0.06]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.01]	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.01]
Education	-0.04*	[-0.07, -0.00]	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.01]	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.01]
Income	0.04*	[0.00, 0.07]	0.04*	[0.01, 0.07]	0.04*	[0.01, 0.07]
Face Resemblance	0.01	[-0.21, 0.25]	-0.04	[-0.29, 0.21]	-0.40*	[-0.67, -0.05]
War	0.63***	[0.44, 0.83]	0.56***	[0.46, 0.67]	0.57***	[0.47, 0.67]
Control	0.24**	[0.07, 0.42]	0.18***	[0.10, 0.26]	0.18***	[0.10, 0.26]
SDO			0.38	[-0.04, 0.80]	0.35**	[0.15, 0.57]
RWA			0.67***	[0.45, 0.90]	0.29	[-0.14, 0.72]
War × Face Resemblance	-0.14	[-0.46, 0.19]				
Control × Face Resemblance	-0.13	[-0.45, 0.18]				
SDO × Face Resemblance			-0.05	[-0.77, 0.67]		
RWA × Face Resemblance					0.78*	[0.05, 1.51]

A.10: Tests for interactions between RWA and SDO with experimental treatments

SI Appendix A.10 tests the possible interactions between assigned experimental condition (war, control and peace (reference cat.)) and Rightwing Authoritarianism (RWA) and Social Dominance Orientations (SDO), respectively, on the four different dependent variables (pref. for leader facial dominance, explicit pref. for leader dominance, warmth and competence. Table A10-1 and A10-2 report full interaction models for RWA and SDO, respectively.

Rightwing Authoritarianism X Experimental condition

Table A10-1. Interactive relationships between Rightwing Authoritarianism and experimental condition (with peace as reference category) on preferences for leader facial dominance (Model 1), explicit preferences for leader dominance (Model 2), warmth (Model 3) and competence (Model 4). All models control for respondents' gender, age, income and education.

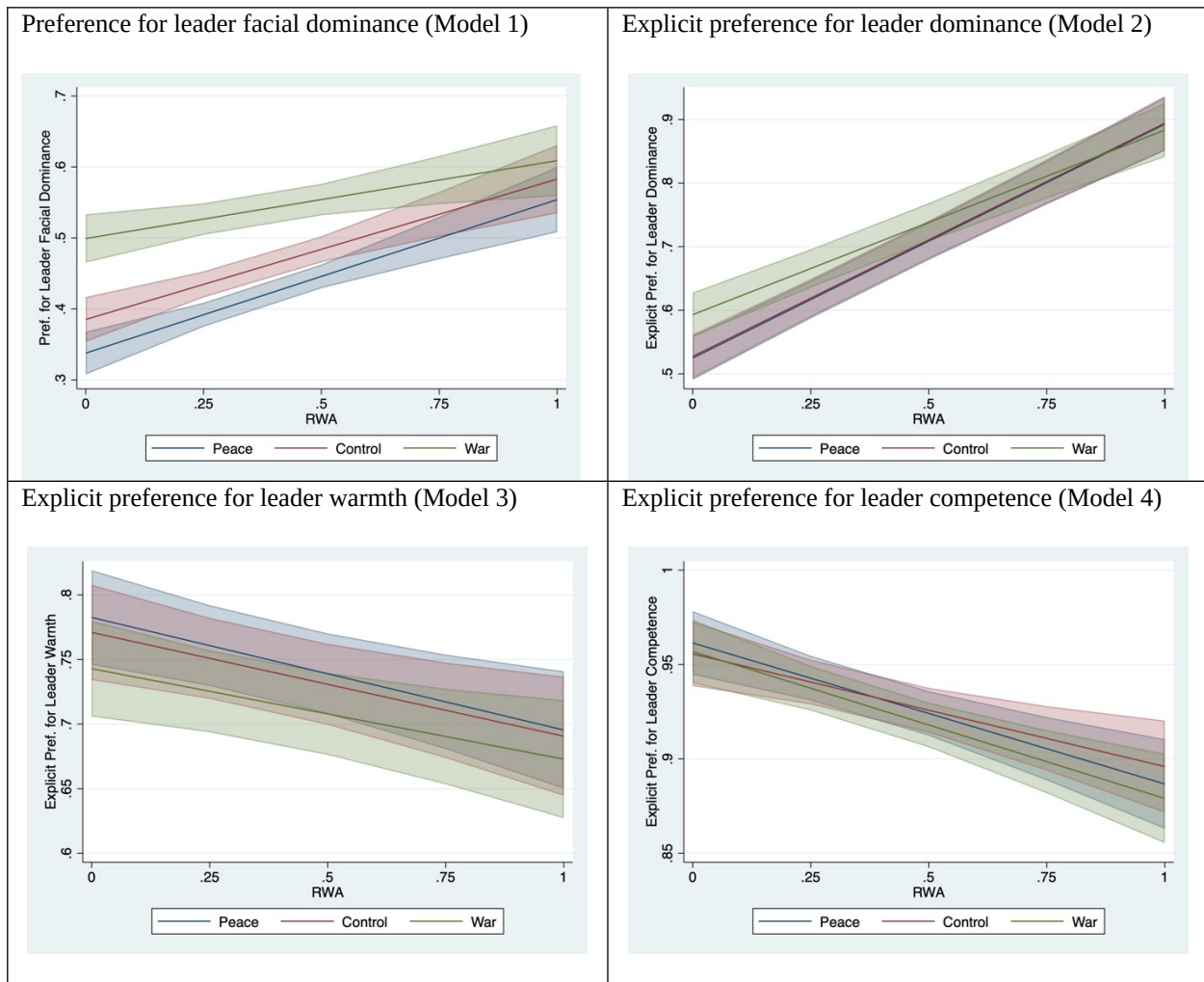
	Model 1 (Logistic regression) Pref. for leader facial dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4949		Model 2 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4865		Model 3 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader warmth <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4865		Model 4 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader competence <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4866	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>								
Constant	-0.46***	[-0.63, -0.29]	0.56***	[0.53, 0.60]	0.79***	[0.75, 0.83]	0.95***	[0.93, 0.97]
War	0.78***	[0.57, 0.99]	0.07***	[0.04, 0.10]	-0.04*	[-0.07, -0.01]	-0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]
Control	0.24*	[0.05, 0.44]	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]
RWA	1.05***	[0.71, 1.39]	0.37***	[0.32, 0.42]	-0.09**	[-0.14, -0.03]	-0.07***	[-0.11, -0.04]
RWA × War	-0.52*	[-1.01, -0.04]	-0.08*	[-0.14, -0.01]	0.02	[-0.06, 0.09]	-0.00	[-0.05, 0.04]
RWA × Control	-0.14	[-0.61, 0.34]	-0.00	[-0.07, 0.07]	0.01	[-0.07, 0.08]	0.02	[-0.03, 0.06]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.13***	[-0.20, -0.07]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.02]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.01]	-0.00***	[-0.00, -0.00]	-0.00**	[-0.00, -0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Education	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.00]	-0.01	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.00**	[0.00, 0.01]
Income	0.04**	[0.01, 0.08]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]	-0.01**	[-0.01, -0.00]	0.01*	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. *N_{country}* = 25. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Across the four models displayed in Table A10-1 it is clear that only two interactions are significant: RWA × War for predictions of preferences for leader facial dominance and explicit preferences for dominant leadership. In both cases, the effect of the war condition (compared to

the peace condition) is stronger for participants low on RWA. Figure A10-1 below illustrates these relationships.

Figure A10-1. Interactive relationship between Rightwing Authoritarianism and experimental condition on the four dependent variables. Models in parentheses correspond to the reported models in Table A10-1.



Social Dominance Orientation

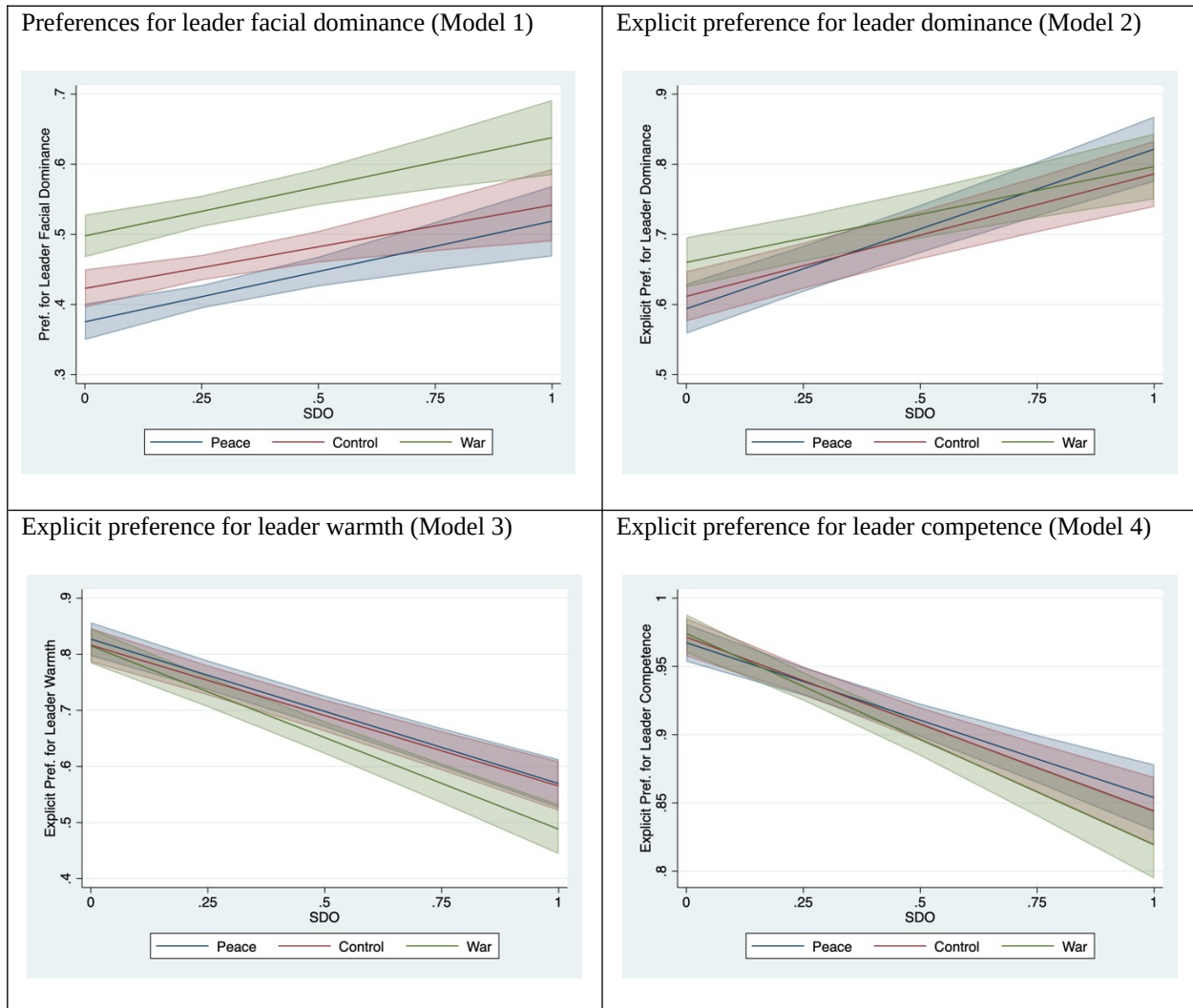
Table A10-2. Interactive relationships between Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) and experimental condition (with peace as reference category) on preferences for leader facial dominance (Model 1), explicit preferences for leader dominance (Model 2), warmth (Model 3) and Competence (Model 4). All models control for respondents' gender, age, income and education.

	Model 1 (Logistic regression) Pref. for leader facial dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4949		Model 2 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader dominance <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4867		Model 3 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader warmth <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4867		Model 4 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader competence <i>N_{individual}</i> = 4868	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>								
Constant	-0.32***	[-0.48, -0.16]	0.62***	[0.58, 0.66]	0.83***	[0.80, 0.87]	0.96***	[0.94, 0.98]
War	0.58***	[0.41, 0.76]	0.07***	[0.04, 0.09]	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.01]	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]
Control	0.22**	[0.07, 0.38]	0.02	[-0.00, 0.04]	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]
SDO	0.69***	[0.37, 1.02]	0.23***	[0.18, 0.27]	-0.26***	[-0.31, -0.21]	-0.11***	[-0.14, -0.08]
SDO × War	-0.00	[-0.47, 0.46]	-0.09**	[-0.16, -0.03]	-0.07*	[-0.14, 0.00]	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.00]
SDO × Control	-0.12	[-0.58, 0.33]	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.01]	0.01	[-0.06, 0.07]	-0.01	[-0.06, 0.03]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.11**	[-0.18, -0.05]	0.01	[-0.00, 0.02]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	0.01	[-0.00, 0.01]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00***	[-0.00, -0.00]	-0.00*	[-0.00, -0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Education	-0.04*	[-0.07, -0.00]	-0.01*	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]
Income	0.04*	[0.00, 0.07]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]	-0.01*	[-0.01, -0.00]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. *N_{country}* = 25. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Across the four models reported in Table A10-2 two interactions were significant: SDO × War when predicting explicit preferences for leader dominance and warmth, respectively. However, the two underlying patterns are different. Regarding predictions of explicit preferences for leader dominance, the war condition exerts a stronger effect among participants low in SDO. Regarding predictions of explicit preferences for leader warmth, the war condition exerts a significantly stronger and negative effect among participants high in SDO. All four interactive models are displayed in Figure A10-2 below.

Figure A10-2. Interactive relationship between Social Dominance orientation and experimental condition on the four dependent variables. Models in parentheses correspond to the reported models in Table A10-2.



A.11: Effects of political conservatism on leadership preferences

Table A.11 report analyses testing if self-reported political ideology predict respondents' preferences for leadership. Respondents' political ideology was measured using two different questions. First, using the standard question from the American National Election Studies they reported their political leanings on a seven-point response scale from 0 “*Extremely liberal*” to 1 “*Extremely conservative*” ($M = 0.38$, $SD = 0.22$). Second, using the standard eleven-point question format from many European election studies, participants indicated from 0 “*Left*” to 1 “*Right*” where they see themselves ($M = 0.45$, $SD = 0.22$). In Table A.11, Model 1 reports tests for preferences for leader facial dominance, Model 2 reports tests for explicit preferences for dominance, Model 3 for warmth, and Model 4 for competence. Participants answered self-placement scales for liberal-conservative positions (standard seven-point scale from the American National Election Survey) and leftwing-rightwing positions (standard scale from many European election surveys). Both variables are included as simultaneous predictors in reported models.

Table A11. Effects of Political Conservatism on leadership preferences. All models control for respondents' gender, age, income, and education.

	Model 1 (Logistic regression) Pref. for leader facial dominance $N_{individual} = 4930$		Model 2 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader dominance $N_{individual} = 4848$		Model 3 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader warmth $N_{individual} = 4848$		Model 4 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader competence $N_{individual} = 4843$	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>								
Constant	-0.40***	[-0.54, -0.26]	0.60***	[0.56, 0.63]	0.80***	[0.77, 0.84]	0.94***	[0.92, 0.95]
War	0.59***	[0.49, 0.69]	0.04***	[0.03, 0.05]	-0.03***	[-0.05, -0.02]	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]
Control	0.18***	[0.11, 0.26]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]
Liberal-Conservatism	0.26**	[0.09, 0.42]	0.09***	[0.07, 0.12]	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.00]	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.00]
Left-Right ideology	0.44***	[0.27, 0.60]	0.12***	[0.10, 0.15]	-0.09***	[-0.11, -0.06]	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.12**	[-0.19, -0.05]	0.01	[-0.00, 0.02]	0.03***	[0.02, 0.04]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.02]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.00]	-0.00***	[-0.00, -0.00]	-0.00**	[-0.00, -0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Education	-0.03*	[-0.07, -0.00]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]
Income	0.03*	[0.00, 0.07]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.01*	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. $N_{country} = 25$.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

A.12: Full correlation table for macro-level indicators and leader preferences

Table A12. Correlations Between the Macro-Level Indicators and the Trait Preferences

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Leader Facial Dominance	-									
2 Explicit Dominance	0.123	-								
3 Explicit Warm	0.138	-0.054	-							
4 Explicit Competence	-0.082	-0.134	0.253	-						
5 Dyadic Interstate War	-0.209	-0.079	-0.138	0.045	-					
6 UCDP Dyadic Armed Conflict	0.324	0.445*	0.196	-0.094	0.241	-				
7 Military Expenditure %GDP	0.420*	0.156	0.028	-0.011	0.048	0.436*	-			
8 Military Expenditure per Capita	0.073	0.429*	0.129	-0.132	0.092	0.118	0.441*	-		
9 Military Expenditure %GovSpend	0.276	0.162	0.140	0.098	-0.109	0.430*	0.811***	0.379	-	
10 Worries about Conflict	0.241	-0.254	-0.081	-0.187	-0.213	0.336	0.329	-0.354	0.305	-

Note. $N = 25$. *, $p < .05$. ***, $p < .001$.

We dealt with the issue of special autocorrelation based on Claessens's tutorial

(<https://scottclaessens.github.io/blog/2022/crossnational/>). In general, there are three steps as following:

Step 1: Produce the Pearson's correlations between the national-level variables (see Table A.12).

Step 2: For the significant Pearson's correlations related to leader preferences, we fit naïve Bayesian regression respectively.

Step 3: We fit Bayesian regressions accounting for latitudes and longitudes for the same relationships that we also analyzed in Step 2. Finally, we compare the coefficient of step 2 and 3. See the results below:

(1) Facial Dominance ~ Military expenditure as the percentage of GDP

- Pearson $r = 0.42$, $p < .05$
- fit correlation with a Bayesian regression: $b = 0.41$, 95%CI [0.04, 0.77]
- fit correlation with Gaussian Process (account for the special-autocorrelation): $b = 0.38$, 95%CI [-0.01, 0.77].

(2) Explicit Dominance ~ Dyadic Armed Conflict

- Pearson $r = 0.45$, $p < .05$
- fit correlation with a Bayesian regression: $b = 0.43$, 95%CI [0.06, 0.79]
- fit correlation with Gaussian Process (account for the special-autocorrelation): $b = 0.52$, 95%CI [0.13, 0.99]

(3) Explicit Dominance ~ Military expenditure per capita

- Pearson $r = 0.43$, $p < .05$
- fit correlation with a Bayesian regression: $b = 0.41$, 95%CI [0.07, 0.77]
- fit correlation with Gaussian Process (account for the special-autocorrelation): $b = 0.52$, 95%CI [0.12, 0.84].

A.13: Robustness analyses of key results with all available participants

To test the robustness of the results, we conducted the same analyses of the four key tests by using all available participants (no exclusion). In sum, results substantially and statistically gave rise to the same interpretations and conclusions as reported in the main text.

Test 1: Do experimental contexts of intergroup conflict increase preferences for leader facial dominance?

The predicted probability of choosing a dominant leader face is 54 percent among participants in the war condition, whereas it is significantly lower among participants in the control (46 percent; $b = 0.40$, 95%CI [0.29, 0.50], $p < .001$; Odds Ratio = 1.49) and peace conditions (42 percent; $b = 0.57$, 95%CI [0.46, 0.68], $p < .001$; Odds Ratio = 1.77). That is, in the war condition participants were, on average, 8 and 12 percentage points more likely to choose leaders with dominant faces compared to the control and peace conditions, respectively. Moreover, participants in the peace condition also displayed 4 percentage points lower preferences for leaders with dominant faces compared to participants in the control condition ($b = -0.21$, 95%CI [-0.31, -0.10], $p < .001$; Odds Ratio = 0.81).

We used a model comparison approach—comparing the model with and without random slopes—to assess whether the slope should be allowed to vary randomly. A likelihood-ratio test revealed a better fit for the varying slope model ($\chi^2(1) = 8.09$, $p = .005$), which in substantial terms means that the difference between the war and the peace condition varies significantly across the 25 countries. In parallel to the results reported in the main text, we replicated the aggregate finding in 19 out of 25 countries.

Test 2: Do experimental contexts of intergroup conflict increase explicit preferences for dominance, but not prestige, in leaders?

Participants assigned to the war condition exhibit increased explicit preferences for leader dominance ($b_{\text{war-peace}} = 0.04$, 95%CI [0.03, 0.06], $p < 0.001$; $b_{\text{war-control}} = 0.04$, 95%CI [0.03, 0.05], $p < 0.001$). In contrast, the war condition reduces explicit preferences for warmth ($b_{\text{war-peace}} = -0.03$, 95%CI [-0.04, -0.01], $p < 0.001$; $b_{\text{war-control}} = -0.01$, 95%CI [-0.03, -0.00], $p = 0.016$) and leaves preferences for competence unaffected ($p.s. > 0.05$).

Test 3: Do individual differences in perceptions of society as conflict-ridden and dangerous predict preferences for dominant leadership?

Just as reported in the main text, RWA and SDO simultaneously and significantly predict preferences for leader facial dominance (see Table A13-1 below).

Table A13-1. Effects of Rightwing Authoritarianism, and Social Dominance Orientation on preferences for leader facial dominance (Model 1), explicit preferences for leader dominance (Model 2), warmth (Model 3) and competence (Model 4). All models control for respondents' gender, age, income and education. Multilevel regression with standard errors clustered at the country-level and 95 percent Confidence Intervals.

	Model 1 (Logistic regression) Pref. for leader facial dominance <i>N</i> _{individual} = 5296		Model 2 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader dominance <i>N</i> _{individual} = 5171		Model 3 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader warmth <i>N</i> _{individual} = 5170		Model 4 (OLS regression) Explicit pref. for leader competence <i>N</i> _{individual} = 5173	
	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI	<i>b</i>	95%CI
<i>Fixed effect</i>								
Constant	-0.44***	[-0.58, -0.30]	0.56***	[0.52, 0.59]	0.83***	[0.80, 0.86]	0.97***	[0.95, 0.99]
War	0.57***	[0.47, 0.67]	0.04***	[0.03, 0.06]	-0.03***	[-0.04, -0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]
Control	0.18***	[0.10, 0.25]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]
SDO	0.42***	[0.22, 0.62]	0.07***	[0.04, 0.09]	-0.30***	[-0.33, -0.27]	-0.15***	[-0.16, -0.12]
RWA	0.69***	[0.48, 0.91]	0.31***	[0.27, 0.34]	0.03	[-0.00, 0.07]	-0.03*	[-0.05, -0.01]
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.12***	[-0.18, -0.05]	0.01	[-0.00, 0.02]	0.02***	[0.01, 0.03]	0.00*	[0.00, 0.01]
Age	-0.01***	[-0.01, -0.01]	-0.00***	[-0.00, -0.00]	-0.00**	[-0.00, -0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]
Education	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.01]	-0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.00]	0.00*	[0.00, 0.01]
Income	0.04*	[0.01, 0.07]	0.00	[-0.00, 0.01]	-0.01*	[-0.01, -0.00]	0.00**	[0.00, 0.01]

Note. *N*_{country} = 25. * *p* < .05, ** *p* < .01, *** *p* < .001

Test 4: Do macro-level indicators of intergroup conflict correlate with average preferences for dominant leadership across samples?

The results remained the same when using all available participants (see Table A13-2).

Table A13-2. Correlations Between the Macro-Level Indicators and the Trait Preferences

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Leader Facial Dominance	-									
2 Explicit Dominance	0.160	-								
3 Explicit Warm	0.171	-0.054	-							
4 Explicit Competence	-0.074	-0.134	0.253	-						
5 Dyadic Interstate War	-0.252	-0.079	-0.138	0.045	-					
6 UCDP Dyadic Armed Conflict	0.323	0.445*	0.196	-0.094	0.241	-				
7 Military Expenditure %GDP	0.398*	0.156	0.028	-0.011	0.048	0.436*	-			
8 Military Expenditure per Capita	0.086	0.429*	0.129	-0.132	0.092	0.118	0.441*	-		
9 Military Expenditure %GovSpend	0.256	0.162	0.140	0.098	-0.109	0.430*	0.811***	0.379	-	
10 Worries about Conflict	0.217	-0.254	-0.081	-0.187	-0.213	0.336	0.329	-0.354	0.305	-

Note. $N = 25$. *. $p < .05$. ***. $p < .001$.