nature portfolio

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Reporting Summary

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our Editorial Policies and the Editorial Policy Checklist.

Statistics

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

n/a	Confirmed	
☐	☒	The exact sample size (*n*) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
☐	☒	A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
☐	☒	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided *Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.*
☐	☒	A description of all covariates tested
☐	☒	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
☐	☒	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
☐	☒	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. *F*, *t*, *r*) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and *P* value noted *Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.*
☒	☐	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
☐	☒	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
☐	☒	Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's *d*, Pearson's *r*), indicating how they were calculated

Our web collection on statistics for biologists contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about availability of computer code

Data collection	The data was obtained from the International Collaboration on Social & Moral Psychology of COVID-19 (ICSMP) (https://icsmp-covid19.netlify.app/index.html). This project was a large-scale collaboration between more than 200 researchers from 67 different countries with a goal to create an online survey to measure psychological factors underlying the attitudes and behavioural intentions related to COVID-19. The dataset contains self-reported demographics and social and moral psychology data from 46.450 individuals from 67 countries and 5 different regions of the world. Each national team responsible of collecting data in their country translated the English survey into their nations' language using the standard forward-backward translation method. Every participating country was asked to collect data from at least 500 participants, nationally representative with respect to gender and age. The data was collected between April-May 2020 and was administered using an online survey.
Data analysis	We used the open-source statistical environment R (version 4.0.3) to conduct all statistical analysis.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our policy

The data that support the findings of this study are available on the OSF page of the original article (ref.101) of the ICSMP project (https://osf.io/y7ckt/). The dataset containing the GINI Indexes for every country in the study is available on the OSF page of this study (https://osf.io/dxvmk/?view_only=5dd0584b2bf84e67ac71f6f6a4b9f39d). The analysis code was written in the statistical environment R (version 4.0.3) and the script is available on OSF (https://osf.io/dxvmk/?view_only=5dd0584b2bf84e67ac71f6f6a4b9f39d).

Field-specific reporting

Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

☐ Life sciences ☒ Behavioural & social sciences ☐ Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf

Behavioural & social sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Study description	The study is a quantitative study based on empirical, self-reported, partly representative data from 67 nations across the world. Using advanced quantitative methods the study investigates the association between individual and macro level economic inequality and human morality.
Research sample	The research sample consists of self-reported demographics and social and moral psychology data from 46.450 individuals from 67 countries and 5 different regions of the world. 30 countries are fully representative samples with respect to sex and age. 44 countries consists of more than 500 subjects. Participant's mean age was 43 years and 51.6% were females.
Sampling strategy	The samples which make up the data was recruited by over 200 different researchers from around the world. The recruitment of researchers in charges of collecting samples from the 67 countries was done through social media in March 2020. Every participating country was asked to collect data from at least 500 participants, nationally representative with respect to gender and age. More than 200 researchers participated and each country funded their own data collection. Data was collected through professional panel agencies or university subject pools.
Data collection	The data was collected between April-May 2020 and was administered using an online survey. Each national team responsible of collecting data in their country translated the English survey into their nations' language using the standard forward-backward translation method.
Timing	The data was collected between April-May 2020
Data exclusions	50,944 participants answered the survey. 2,049 participants were excluded for not having completed the full survey. 131 participants were excluded for being younger than 18 y/o or older than 100 y/o. Participants who failed attention checks were removed which resulted in a final sample of 46,450 participants.
Non-participation	2,049 participants were excluded for not having completed the full survey
Randomization	Scale order was randomized for every participant.

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

Materials & experimental systems

n/a	Involved in the study
☒	☐ Antibodies
☒	☐ Eukaryotic cell lines
☒	☐ Palaeontology and archaeology
☒	☐ Animals and other organisms
☐	☒ Human research participants
☒	☐ Clinical data
☒	☐ Dual use research of concern

Methods

n/a	Involved in the study
☒	☐ ChIP-seq
☒	☐ Flow cytometry
☒	☐ MRI-based neuroimaging

Human research participants

Policy information about studies involving human research participants

Population characteristics	See above
Recruitment	See above. Participants were largely recruited through panel agencies or university subject pools. We do not consider any potential self-selection bias to be present, as is also argued in the original publication building on this data (see, Van Bavel, J. J., Cichocka, A., Capraro, V., Sjåstad, H., Nezlek, J. B., Alfano, M., ... Gualda, E. (2020). National identity predicts public health support during a global pandemic. [Preprint]. PsyArXiv. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/ydt95)
Ethics oversight	The project received ethical approval from the institutional review board at the University of Kent (ID 202015872211976468) and informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to their voluntary participation in the study.

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.