Appendix

Factor analysis of prosocial behavior items with promax rotation and eigenvalues of 1.0 or greater

Table 1

Variance explained and eigenvalues from factor analysis

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total
1	2.445	34.922	34.922	1.852	26.458	26.458	1.627
2	1.094	15.635	50.557	.368	5.255	31.713	1.606
3	.871	12.436	62.994				
4	.790	11.280	74.273				
5	.714	10.196	84.469				
6	.615	8.788	93.256				
7	.472	6.744	100.000				

Figure 1

Scree plot of factor analysis

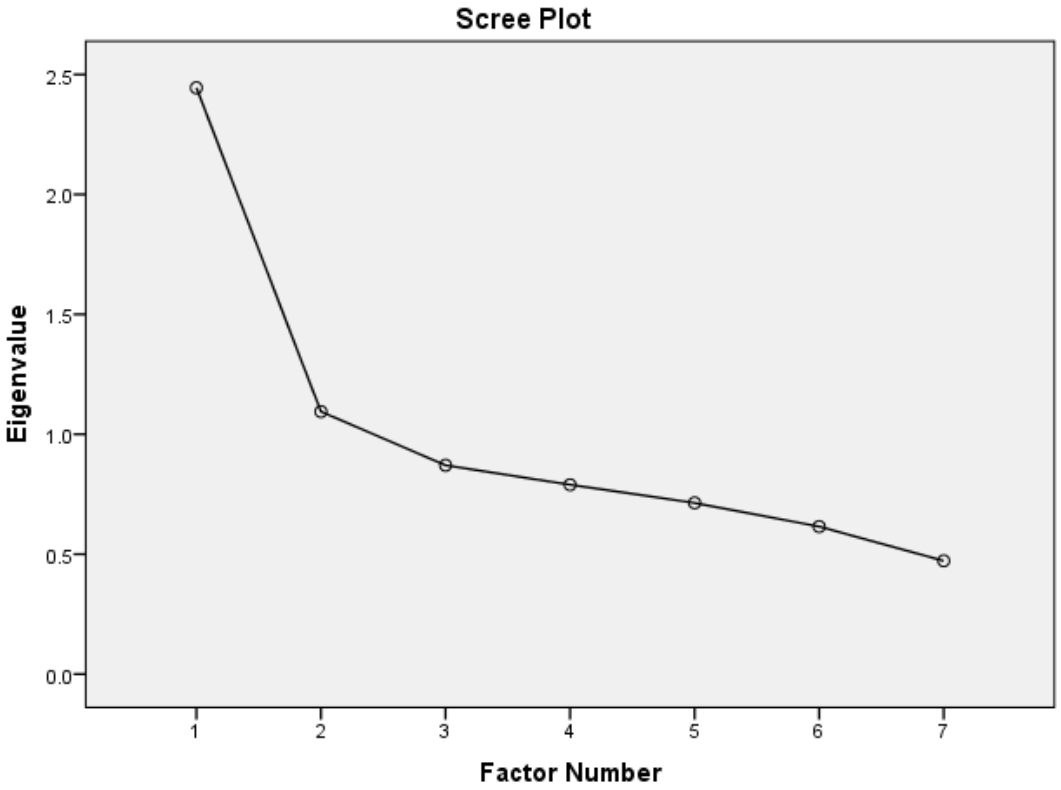

Table 2

Pattern matrix of the factor analysis

	Factor	
	1	2
How often do you give away part of your spare change to help charity organizations?	.765	-.159
How often do you give money to people begging in the streets?	.597	-.082
How often do you give money for national collections?	.418	.246
How often do you give money to help when disasters occur (e.g., earthquakes, floods, etc.)?	.104	.719
Made money donations in favour of the victims	-.026	-.470
Made food or cloth donations	.012	-.442
Participated directly in reconstruction activities	.149	-.291

Post-earthquake regression analyses, Santiago-only sample

Table 3

Regression models examining how national identity and prosocial values related to prosocial behavior after the earthquake

	General money donation			Donating money when disasters occur			Donating after the earthquake			Helping with the reconstruction		
Predictor	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	Exp(*b*)
National identity	.20	.04	.15**	.35	.06	.18**	.06	.02	.11**	-.05	.15	0.95
Prosocial values	.28	.04	.24**	.20	.05	.12**	.06	.01	.14**	.47	.15	1.59**
F (df)/ χ^2(df)	51.48 (2, 1045)**			28.54 (2, 1045)**			20.02 (2, 1045)			10.21 (2)**		
Adjusted R^2/ Nagelkerke R^2	.09			.05			.04			.02		

Note. $^{\dagger}p < .10$. $*p < .05$. $**p < .01$. *SE* = standard error. The model examining helping with the reconstruction was a logistic regression model.

Table 4

Regression models examining how helping motivations related to prosocial behavior after the earthquake

	General money donation			Donating money when disasters occur			Donating after the earthquake			Helping with the reconstruction		
Predictor	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	Exp(*b*)
Career	.08	.15	.11	.13	.25	.10	-.02	.07	-.05	-.10	.51	0.91
Religious	.14	.09	.24	-.09	.15	-.10	-.03	.04	-.11	-.37	.28	0.69
Self-enhancement	.12	.15	.14	.29	.25	.21	.09	.07	.24	.56	.57	1.75
Self-protective	.01	.13	.02	-.02	.23	-.01	.03	.06	.07	-.21	.41	0.81
Social	-.11	.12	-.15	.19	.21	.15	.02	.06	.06	-.05	.42	0.96
F (df)/ χ^2(df)	1.76 (5, 66)			1.81 (5, 66)			0.77 (5, 66)			3.12 (5)		
Adjusted R^2/ Nagelkerke R^2	.05			.05			-.02			.07		

Note. $^{\dagger}p < .10$. $*p < .05$. $**p < .01$. *SE* = standard error. The model examining helping with the reconstruction was a logistic regression model.

Additional post-earthquake physical proximity analyses

Table 5

Regression models examining how physical distance from the earthquake, coded as kilometers from the earthquake epicenter, related to national identity and prosocial values, controlling for socioeconomic status

	National identity			Prosocial values		
Predictor	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*
Distance (km)	.000	.000	-.03	.000	.000	-.04
F (df)/ χ^2(df)	5.14 (2, 1378)**			1.61 (2, 1380)		
Adjusted R^2/ Nagelkerke R^2	.01			.001		

Note. $^{\dagger}p < .10$. $*p < .05$. $**p < .01$. km = kilometers. *SE* = standard error.

Table 6

Regression models examining how physical distance from the earthquake, coded as kilometers from the earthquake epicenter, related to helping motivations, controlling for socioeconomic status

	Career motivations			Religious motivations			Self-enhancement motivations			Self-protective motivations			Social motivations		
Predictor	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*
Distance (km)	.000	.000	.01	.000	.001	.04	.000	.000	.05	.000	.000	-.07	.000	.000	-.07
F (df)/ χ^2(df)	0.02 (2, 101)			0.26 (2, 101)			0.31 (2, 101)			0.43 (2, 100)			0.38 (2, 100)**		
Adjusted R^2/ Nagelkerke R^2	-.02			-.02			-.01			-.01			-.01		

Note. †$p < .10$. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. *SE* = standard error.

Table 7

Regression models examining how physical distance from the earthquake, coded as kilometers from the earthquake epicenter, related to prosocial behavior, controlling for socioeconomic status

	General money donation			Donating money when disasters occur			Donating after the earthquake			Helping with the reconstruction		
Predictor	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	*β*	*b*	*SE b*	Exp(*b*)
Distance	.000	.000	.03	.000	.000	.07*	.000	.000	.06*	-.001	.001	1.00
F (df)/ χ^2(df)	14.60 (2, 1386)**			37.56 (2, 1385)**			30.17 (2, 1386)**			25.67 (2)**		
Adjusted R^2/ Nagelkerke R^2	.02			.05			.04			.04		

Note. †$p < .10$. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. *SE* = standard error. The model examining helping with the reconstruction was a logistic regression model.

Table 8

Analysis of covariance models examining how national identity, prosocial values, helping motivations, and prosocial behaviors varied according to proximity of the five separate areas to the earthquake, controlling for socioeconomic status; trends by areas fit the trends in Table 5 in the actual paper

	Region *F (df)*	Partial *η2*
National identity	1.32 (4, 1377)†	.007
Prosocial values	3.55 (4, 1377)**	.013
Helping motivation: career	1.21 (4, 103)	.045
Helping motivation: religion	0.79 (4, 103)	.030
Helping motivation: self-esteem	0.33 (4, 103)	.013
Helping motivation: self-protective	1.22 (4, 102)	.046
Helping motivation: social	0.48 (4, 102)	.019
General money donation	3.20 (4, 1383)*	.009
Donating money when disasters occur	2.99 (4, 1382)*	.009
Donating after the earthquake	1.87 (4, 1383)	.005
Helping with the reconstruction	4.10 (4, 1383)**	.012

Note. $^{\dagger}p < .10$. $*p < .05$. $**p < .01$. Standard error and *N* in parentheses. Subscripts indicate significant differences when there is an overall significant *F*.