

Supplementary material

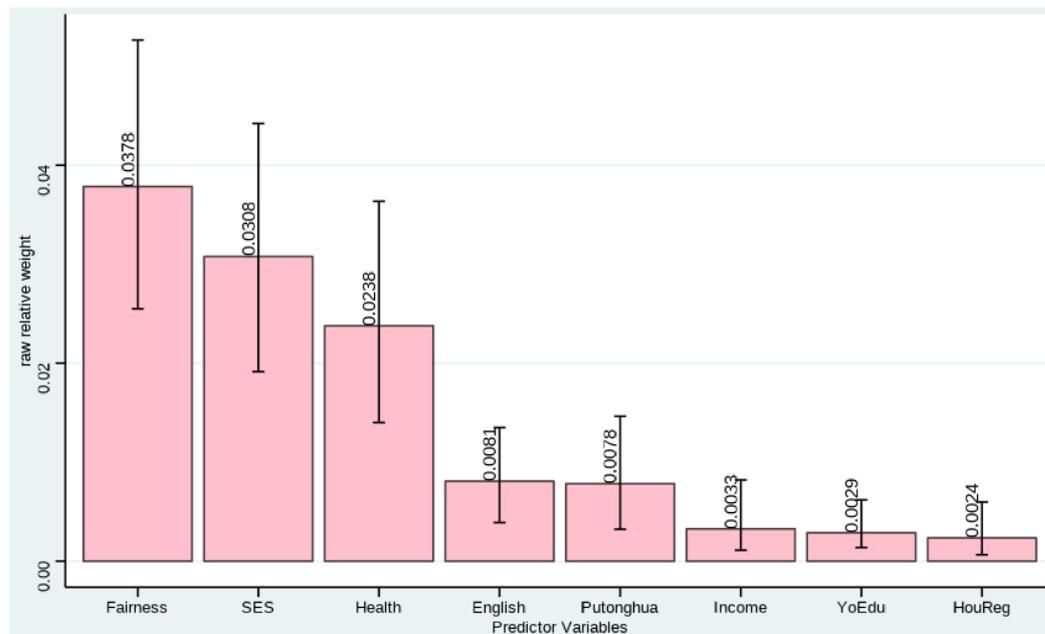
Table S1 Hierarchical Regression Predicting well-being: Results

	B	SEB	β	<i>p</i>	<i>R</i> ²	ΔR^2	ΔF
Model 1					.024	.024	73.741
(Constant)	3.701	.031		< .0005			
English proficiency	.058	.007	.155	< .0005			
Model 2					.032	.008	23.641
(Constant)	3.427	.064		< .0005			
English proficiency	.042	.007	.113	< .0005			
Putonghua proficiency	.043	.009	.097	< .0005			
Model 3					.032	.001	1.723
(Constant)	3.402	.067		< .0005			
English proficiency	.036	.009	.097	< .0005			
Putonghua proficiency	.040	.009	.091	< .0005			
Years of education	.006	.004	.031	.189			
Model 4					.033	.000	1.308
(Constant)	3.418	.068		< .0005			
English proficiency	.035	.009	.093	< .0005			
Putonghua proficiency	.039	.009	.089	< .0005			
Years of education	.004	.005	.022	.383			
Household registration	.034	.030	.024	.253			
Model 5					.036	.003	10.370
(Constant)	3.147	.108		< .0005			
English proficiency	.034	.009	.091	< .0005			
Putonghua proficiency	.037	.009	.084	< .0005			
Years of education	.002	.005	.009	.715			
Household registration	.026	.030	.018	.394			
Ln income	.029	.009	.061	.001			
Model 6					.066	.030	95.197
(Constant)	2.973	.108		< .0005			
English proficiency	.027	.009	.072	.002			
Putonghua proficiency	.034	.009	.077	< .0005			
Years of education	.000	.005	-.002	.939			
Household registration	.023	.030	.016	.440			
Ln income	.006	.009	.012	.522			
SES	.194	.020	.185	< .0005			
Model 7					.084	.018	58.605
(Constant)	2.670	.114		< .0005			
English proficiency	.025	.009	.067	.004			
Putonghua proficiency	.022	.009	.051	.013			
Years of education	-.003	.005	-.014	.569			
Household registration	.040	.030	.027	.180			
Ln income	.005	.009	.011	.567			
SES	.176	.020	.169	< .0005			
Health	.117	.015	.140	< .0005			
Model 8					.117	.033	110.864
(Constant)	2.363	.116		< .0005			
English proficiency	.024	.008	.064	.005			
Putonghua proficiency	.024	.009	.056	.005			
Years of education	-.005	.005	-.025	.298			
Household registration	.027	.029	.019	.350			
Ln income	.005	.009	.011	.560			
SES	.163	.019	.156	< .0005			
Health	.110	.015	.132	< .0005			
Perceived social fairness	.129	.012	.183	< .0005			

Table S2 Rescaled dominance weight and dominance weight

Variables	Rescaled dominance weight (%)	Dominance weight (%)	95% CI for dominance weight
Fairness	32.40	3.78	[2.55, 5.22]
SES	26.35	3.08	[1.92, 4.46]
Health	20.36	2.38	[1.41, 3.64]
English	6.92	0.81	[.39, 1.38]
Putonghua	6.70	0.78	[.33, 1.46]
Income	2.80	0.33	[.11, .83]
YoEdu	2.46	0.29	[.14, .64]
HouReg	2.01	0.24	[.07, .60]

Notes: (1) Fairness = perceived social fairness; English = English proficiency; Putonghua = Putonghua proficiency; YoEdu = Years of education; HouReg = Household registration; (2) the sum of the weights in Row Two equals to the total DV-variance explained by the regression model ($R^2 = .117$, equivalent to 11.7%); (3) for each predictor, rescaled dominance weight (the Row One number) equals to dominance weight (the Row Two number) divided by the total DV-variance explained; for example, the rescaled dominance weight of English $6.92\% = 0.81/11.7 \times 100\%$, and (4) the Row Three numbers are the 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the Row Two numbers (see Figure 1 for a visualization of these two columns).

**Figure S1 Dominance weights and their 95% confidence intervals**

Note: Fairness = perceived social fairness; English = English proficiency; Putonghua = Putonghua proficiency; YoEdu = Years of education; HouReg = Household registration