Conditional reciprocity – Solidarity in times of COVID-19: Supplementary Material

Mia K. Gandenberger, Carlo M. Knotz, Flavia Fossati, Giuliano Bonoli

Experimental Protocol

The survey was fielded twice: first, between April 22 and May 4, 2020, which corresponds to the period just after the peak of the infections in Switzerland, and second, from 19 November to 14 December 2020, which was just after the peak of the second (and more severe) wave in Switzerland.

Respondents were recruited via an online panel run by an international market research firm (Bilendi). Participants in Bilendi's online panel sign up voluntarily to participate in the panel in general, and then receive invitations to participate in surveys such as our own in return for a very small monetary reward. Our survey was web-based and self-administered. Participants could opt out at any time.

We obtained a sample of 1535 participants, who rated a total of 3070 vignettes per experiment in wave I and a sample of 1498 respondents, who rated 2996 vignettes per experiment. To ensure the representativeness of this sample, quotas for age (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, over 75), gender (male, female), education (low, middle, high) and a soft quota for regional affiliation (French or German speaking). Given that the Italian speaking region comprises only 4% of the Swiss population, we refrained from translating the survey into Italian. The samples overlap only partly (around 60 percent of wave I also participated in wave II). We therefore treat our data as repeated cross-sections, not panel data.

The screening questions for each of the quotas were placed before the experimental section. The experimental section comprised four survey experiments. We discuss only three of these in this paper. As can be seen below, an introductory screen describes the fictitious situation, gives the necessary context and explains the expected evaluation. Respondents are able to go back and forth between the introductory screen and the descriptions within each experiment, but not between experiments. The experimental section was followed by questions related to personal behaviour and concerning personal attitudes concerning politics, the pandemic, and migration.

We exclude data from respondents who performed the rating tasks either very quickly (<5 seconds) or very slowly (>180 seconds). For wave I we retain 1461 observations for our analysis of experiment I and 1457 observations for experiment II. For experiment III, we exclude respondents who answered too quickly or too slowly on either task and retain 1489 observations for each task (2978 in total). For wave II we retain 2016, 2014, and 2032 observations for experiments I, II, and III respectively.

Table S1: Introductory page survey and translation	
Original wording	***Translation***
Willkommen zur Befragung «Politik in der COVID-Pandemie» **Inhalt Fragebogen:** Im folgenden Fragebogen, werden wir Ihnen einige Fragen zu Ihren Präferenzen zu verschiedenen Politikmassnahmen stellen, die sich auf die aktuelle Pandemie beziehen. Danach werden wir Ihnen noch einige Fragen zu Ihrer Person und Ihrer Einschätzung der Krise stellen. **Anonymität:** Wir werden Ihre Daten komplett anonym behandeln und diese nur für wissenschaftliche Zwecke nutzen. **Teilnahme:** Falls Sie nicht teilnehmen möchten schliessen Sie einfach Ihren Browser. Wenn Sie sich dafür entscheiden an dieser Befragung teilzunehmen, klicken Sie bitte auf "Weiter".	**Welcome to the survey "Politics during the COVID pandemic"** **Questionnaire content**: In the following questionnaire, we will ask you some questions about your preferences for different policy measures related to the current pandemic. We will then ask you further questions about yourself and your assessment of the crisis. **Anonymity**: We will treat your data completely anonymously and use them only for scientific purposes. **Participation:** If you do not wish to participate, simply close your browser. If you decide to participate in this survey, please click on "Continue".

Experiment # 1 Government help for self-employed

Table S2: Experiment 1 introductory text, translation	
Original wording	***Translation***
Wir möchten Ihre Präferenzen bezüglich **staatlicher Hilfe für Selbständigerwerbende abfragen**. Bitte lesen Sie die folgenden Beschreibungen und geben Sie an, **wie stark Sie damit einverstanden sind, dass diese Personen staatliche Hilfe erhalten.** Stellen Sie sich dabei vor, dass alle beschriebenen **Personen wegen der Krise ihre Aktivität einstellen mussten.** Es gibt keine richtige oder falsche Antwort, uns interessiert lediglich Ihre Meinung zu diesem Thema. *0=stimme gar nicht zu; 10=stimme sehr stark zu*	We would like to learn your preferences regarding **government aid for self-employed persons**. Please read the following descriptions and indicate **to what extent you agree that these persons should receive government aid**. Imagine that all the **people described had to stop their activities because of the crisis.** There is no right or wrong answer, we are only interested in your opinion *0=don't agree at all; 10=very much agree*

Figure S1: Online implementation introductory text experiment # 1

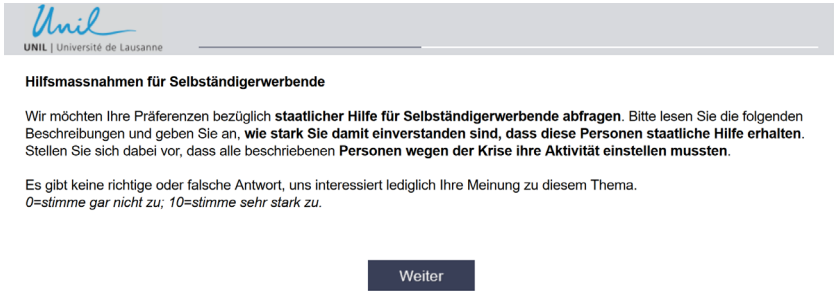


Table S3: Vignette dimensions and levels experiment # 1, exact wording and translation		
Dimension	***Level***	***Translation***
Gender	1) Herr M., ist ein 2) Frau M, ist eine	1) Mr M., is a 2) Ms M, is a
Age	1) 25 Jahre alte/r, 2) 40 Jahre alte/r, 3) 55 Jahre alte/r,	1) 25 year-old 2) 40 year-old 3) 55 year-old
Employment	1) Vollzeit erwerbende/r 2) Teilzeit erwerbende/r	1) fulltime 2) part-time
Job	1) **Coiffeur/euse**. 2) ***Uber* Fahrer/in**. 3) schwarz arbeitende/r **Putzhilfe** [für Frauen] / **Gärtner**. [für Männer] 4) **Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin**.	**1) Hairdresser** **2) Uber driver** 3) **Undeclared cleaning aid** [for women] / **gardener** [for men] **4) dentist**
Nationality	1) Sie/Er hat einen **Schweizer** Pass, 2) Sie/Er hat einen **deutschen** Pass, [französischen Pass in der franz. Version] 3) Sie/Er hat einen **türkischen** Pass, 4) Sie/Er hat einen **nigerianischen** Pass,	1) He/she has a **Swiss** passport, 2) He/she has a **German** passport, [French passport in the **French** version] 3) He/she has a **Turkish** passport, 4) He/she has a **Nigerian** passport,
Partner	1) und Ihr/Seine Partner/in ist als **Angestellte/r tätig**. 2) und Ihr/Seine Partner/in ist **auch als Selbständigerwerbende/r tätig**. 3) und Ihr/Seine Partner/in ist **arbeitslos**.	1) and your partner is **an employee**. 2) and your partner **is also self-employed**. 3) and your partner is **unemployed**.
Responsibility	1) Sie sind finanziell **weder für Kinder noch für weitere Familienmitglieder verantwortlic**h. 2) Sie sind finanziell für **zwei Kinder** verantwortlich. 3) Sie unterstützen **seit Beginn der Krise** eine Schwester, die in der **Schweiz** wohnt, finanziell. 4) Sie unterstützen **seit Beginn der Krise** eine Schwester, die im **Ausland** wohnt, finanziell.	1) They are **not financially responsible for children or other family members**. **2)** They are financially responsible for **two children.** 3) **Since the beginning of the crisis**, the have provided financial support to a sister living in **Switzerland**. 4) **Since the beginning of the crisis**, they have provided financial support to a sister living **abroad**.
Experience	1) Frau / Herr M./V. **hat Anfang des Jahres** diese Tätigkeit neu begonnen 2) Frau/Herr M. ist **seit 5 Jahren** erfolgreich in dieser Tätigkeit etabliert 3) Frau/Herr M. ist **seit 10 Jahren** erfolgreich in dieser Tätigkeit etabliert	1) Mrs / Mr M./V. started this activity again **at the beginning of the year** **2)** Mrs/Mr M. has been successfully established in this activity **for 5 years** 3) Mrs/Mr M. has been successfully established in this activity for **10 years**
Alternative Sources	1) und seit Beginn der Krise hat er/sie **versucht alternative Einnahmequellen** zu generieren.	1) and since the beginning of the crisis he/she has **tried to generate alternative sources of income**.

	2) und sieht in der aktuellen Krise **keine Möglichkeit alternative Einnahmequellen** zu generieren.	2) and **sees no possibility to generate alternative sources of income** in the current crisis.
Volunteering	1) In der aktuellen Krise ist er/sie **nicht als Freiwillige/r tätig**. 2) Er/Sie ist **als Freiwillige/r tätig** und reinigt Gemeinschafsbereiche im Krankenhaus. 3) Er/Sie kümmert sich freiwillig um den Einkauf für ältere Personen in der Nachbarschaft.	1) In the current crisis he/she is **not volunteering**. 2) He/she is **volunteering** and cleaning community areas in the hospital. 3) He/she volunteers to do the shopping for elderly people in the neighbourhood.

Experiment # 2 Access to the intensive care unit

Table S4: Introductory text experiment # 2 and translation	
Original wording	***Translation***
Im Folgenden präsentieren wir Ihnen kurze Beschreibungen fiktionaler Personen, bei denen Covid-19 diagnostiziert wurde und die nun um Aufnahme in die Intensivstation ihres lokalen Krankenhauses bitten. Allerdings ist dort die Anzahl Betten (mit und ohne Beatmungsgerät) beschränkt und es ist daher notwendig eine Prioritätenordnung festzulegen. Wir bitten Sie für jede der Personen auf der Skala anzuzeigen für wie wichtig Sie es halten, dass die Person ein Bett auf der Intensivstation bekommt (0 = niedrigste Priorität bis 10 = höchste Priorität). Bitte beachten Sie auch hier: Es gibt keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten. Uns interessiert lediglich Ihre Meinung zu diesem Thema.	Below we present short descriptions of fictional people who have been diagnosed with Covid-19 and who are now asking to be admitted to the intensive care unit of their local hospital. However, the number of beds (with and without ventilators) is limited and it is therefore necessary to prioritise. We ask you to indicate for each of the people on the scale how important you think it is this person gets a bed in the intensive care unit (0 = lowest priority to 10 = highest priority) Please also note here: There are no right or wrong answers. We are only interested in your opinion on this topic.

Figure S2: Online implementation introductory text experiment # 2

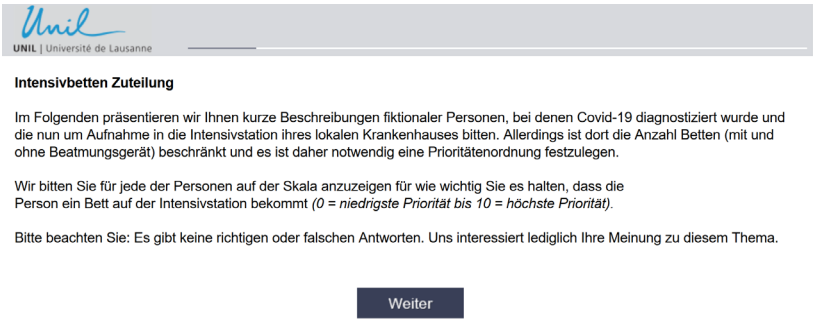
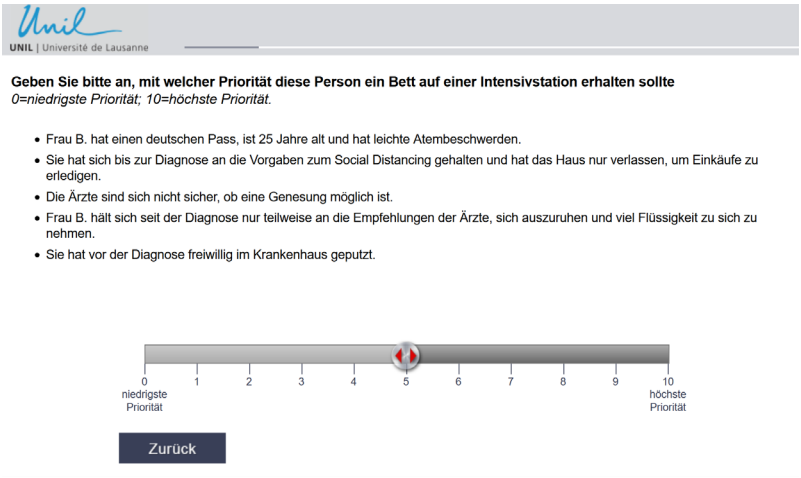


Table S5: Vignette dimensions and levels experiment # 2, exact wording and translation		
Dimension	***Level***	***Translation***
Gender	1) Herr B. [M] 2) Frau B. [M]	1) Mr. B [M] 2) Ms/Mrs B. [M]
Identity	1) hat einen Schweizer Pass, 2) hat einen deutschen Pass, 3) hat einen türkischen Pass, 4) hat einen nigerianischen Pass,	1) has a Swiss passport, 2) has a German passport, 3) has a Turkish passport, 4) has a Nigerian passport
Age	1) ist 25 Jahre alt und 3) ist 40 Jahre alt und 4) ist 55 Jahre alt und 5) ist 70 Jahre alt und	1) is 25 years old and 2) is 40 years old and 3) is 55 years old and 4) is 70 years old and
Need	1) hat leichte Atembeschwerden. 2) hat moderate Atembeschwerden. 3) hat schwere Atembeschwerden.	1) has slight breathing difficulties. 2) has moderate breathing difficulties. 3) has severe breathing difficulties.
Control	1) Er/Sie hat sich bis zur Diagnose an die Vorgaben zum Social Distancing gehalten und hat das Haus nur verlassen, um Einkäufe zu erledigen. 2) Er/Sie hat sich bis zur Diagnose weiterhin mit Freund.innen und Verwandten in grösseren Gruppen getroffen.	1) He/she has adhered to the guidelines on social distancing until diagnosis and has only left the house to go shopping. 2) He/she continued to meet with friends and relatives in larger groups until diagnosis.
Prognosis	1) Die Ärzte prognostizieren gute Genesungschancen. 2) Die Ärzte sind sich nicht sicher, ob eine Genesung möglich ist. 3) Die Ärzte vermuten, es besteht wohl keine Chance auf Genesung.	1) Doctors predict good chances of recovery. 2) The doctors are not sure whether recovery is possible. 3) The doctors suspect that there is probably no chance of recovery.
Effort	1) Herr/Frau B. hält sich seit der Diagnose nur teilweise an die Empfehlungen der Ärzte, sich auszuruhen und viel Flüssigkeit zu sich zu nehmen. 2) Herr/Frau B. hält sich seit der Diagnose genau an die Empfehlungen der Ärzte, sich auszuruhen und viel Flüssigkeit zu sich zu nehmen.	1) Mr. / Mrs. B. has only partially followed the doctors' recommendations since the diagnosis to rest and drink plenty of fluids. 2) Since the diagnosis, Mr. / Mrs. B. has followed the doctors' recommendations to rest and drink plenty of fluids.
Reciprocity	1) Er/sie hat sich vor der Diagnose nicht freiwillig engagiert. 2) Er/sie hat vor der Diagnose freiwillig im Krankenhaus geputzt. 3) Er/sie hat vor der Diagnose für ältere Nachbar.innen die Einkäufe erledigt.	1) He/she did not volunteer before the diagnosis. 2) He/she has volunteered to clean the hospital before the diagnosis. 3) He/she has done the shopping for elderly neighbours before the diagnosis.

Figure S3: Online implementation vignettes experiment # 2



Experiment # 3 Entering Switzerland

Table S 6 Introductory text experiment # 3 and translation	
Original wording (Wave I)	***Translation***
Wave I	
Wie Sie wissen wurden in den vergangenen Wochen einige **Reisebeschränkungen** in Reaktion auf die momentane COVID-19 Pandemie erlassen. Unten präsentieren wir Ihnen kurze Beschreibungen fiktionaler **Personen, die aus verschiedenen Gründen in die Schweiz einreisen möchten**. Wir bitten Sie für jede der Personen auf der Skala anzuzeigen für wie wichtig Sie es halten, dass die Person in die Schweiz einreisen darf. Dabei gibt es keine richtige oder falsche Antwort, uns interessiert lediglich Ihre Meinung zu diesem Thema. *0= niedrigste Priorität; 10= höchste Priorität.*	As you know, some **travel restrictions** have been imposed in recent weeks in response to the current COVID-19 pandemic. Below we present short descriptions of **fictional persons who wish to enter Switzerland for various reasons.** For each of the persons on the scale, we ask you to indicate how important you consider it to be for the person to be allowed to enter Switzerland. There is no right or wrong answer, we are only interested in your opinion on the subject. *0= lowest priority; 10= highest priority.*
Wave II	
Wie Sie wissen wurden während der sogenannten «ersten Welle» verschiedene internationale **Reisebeschränkungen** in Reaktion auf die COVID-19 Pandemie erlassen. Bitte stellen Sie sich vor, dass solche Beschränkungen erneut erlassen würden. Unten präsentieren wir Ihnen kurze Beschreibungen fiktionaler **Personen, die aus verschiedenen Gründen in die Schweiz einreisen möchten**. Wir bitten Sie für jede der Personen auf der Skala anzuzeigen für wie wichtig Sie es halten, dass die Person in die Schweiz einreisen darf. Dabei gibt es keine richtige oder falsche Antwort, uns interessiert lediglich Ihre Meinung zu diesem Thema. *0= niedrigste Priorität; 10= höchste Priorität.*	As you know, during the so-called "first wave" some **travel restrictions** have been imposed in response to the current COVID-19 pandemic. Please imagine that such restrictions would be implemented again. Below we present short descriptions of **fictional persons who wish to enter Switzerland for various reasons.** For each of the persons on the scale, we ask you to indicate how important you consider it to be for the person to be allowed to enter Switzerland. There is no right or wrong answer, we are only interested in your opinion on the subject. *0= lowest priority; 10= highest priority.*

Figure S4: Online implementation introductory text experiment # 3 (Wave I)

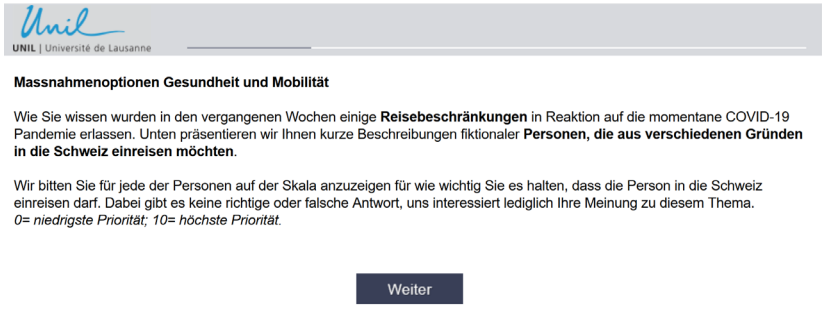
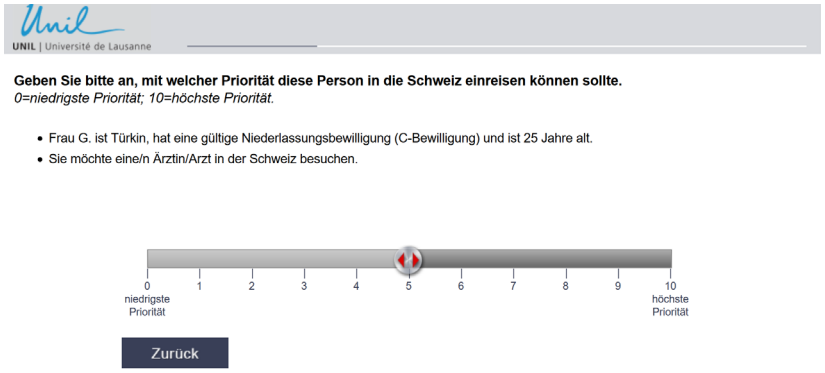


Table S7 Vignette dimensions and levels experiment # 3, exact wording and translation		
Dimension	***Level***	***Translation***
Gender	1) Herr G. 2) Frau G.	1) Mr. G. 2) Ms/Mrs. G.
Nationality	1) [blank] 2) ist Deutsche/r, 3) ist Türke/in, 4) ist Nigerianer/in,	1) [blank] 2) is German, 3) is Turkish, 4) is Nigerian,
Legal status	1) besitzt [ebenfalls] die Schweizer Staatsbürgerschaft 2) hat eine gültige Niederlassungsbewilligung (C-Bewilligung) 3) hat eine gültige Aufenthalts- bzw. Arbeitserlaubnis (Ci, B, L, oder G Bewilligung) 4) hat eine gültige Reiseerlaubnis (Visum)	1) [also] has Swiss citizenship 2) has a valid settlement permit (C permit) 3) has a valid residence or work permit (Ci, B, L, or G permit) 4) has a valid travel permit (visa)
Age	1) und ist 25 Jahre alt. 2) und ist 40 Jahre alt. 3) und ist 55 Jahre alt. 4) und ist 70 Jahre alt.	1) and is 25 years old. 2) and is 40 years old. 3) and is 55 years old. 4) and is 70 years old.
Reason	1) Er/Sie ist in der Schweiz im Gesundheitswesen tätig. 2) Er/Sie ist in der Schweiz als Erntehilfe beschäftigt. 3) Er/Sie ist in der Schweiz in einem Supermarkt beschäftigt. 4) Er/Sie möchte eine/n Ärztin/Arzt in der Schweiz besuchen. 5) Er/Sie möchte Freund.innen in der Schweiz besuchen. 6) Er/Sie möchte Verwandte in der Schweiz besuchen.	1) He/she works in the health care sector in Switzerland. 2) He/she is employed in Switzerland as a harvest aid. 3) He/she is employed in Switzerland in a supermarket. 4) He/she would like to visit a doctor in Switzerland. 5) He/she would like to visit a friend in Switzerland. 6) He/she would like to visit relatives in Switzerland.

Figure S5: Online implementation vignettes experiment # 3



Experimental robustness

Figure S6: Respondent certainty of evaluation

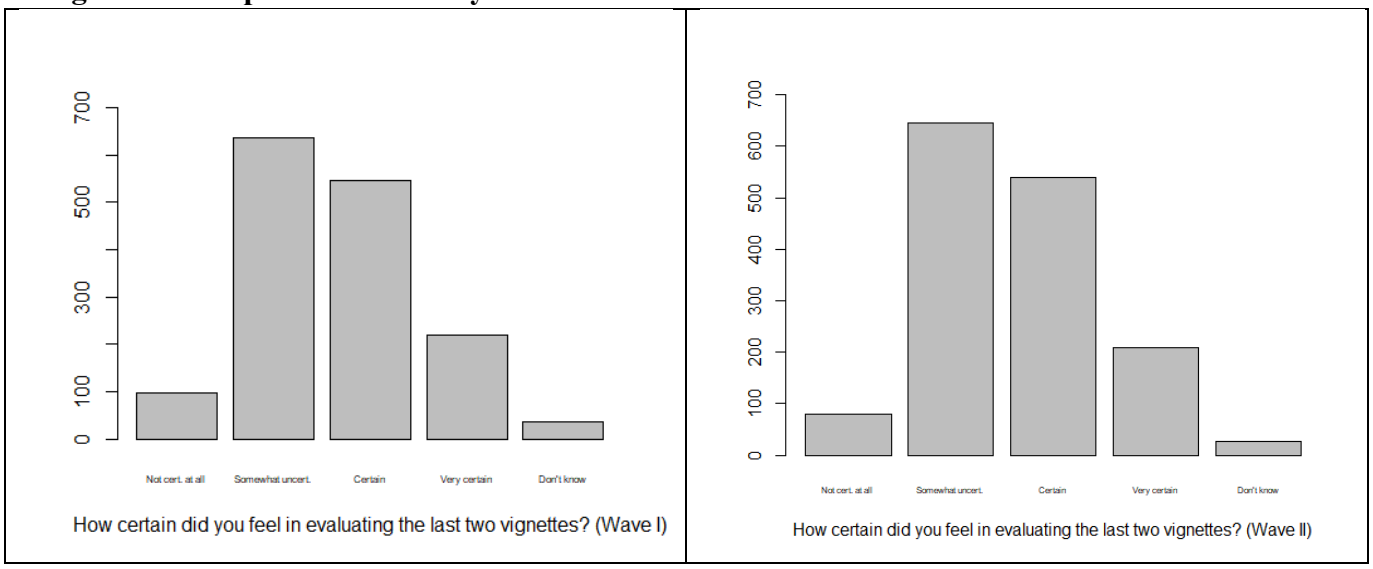
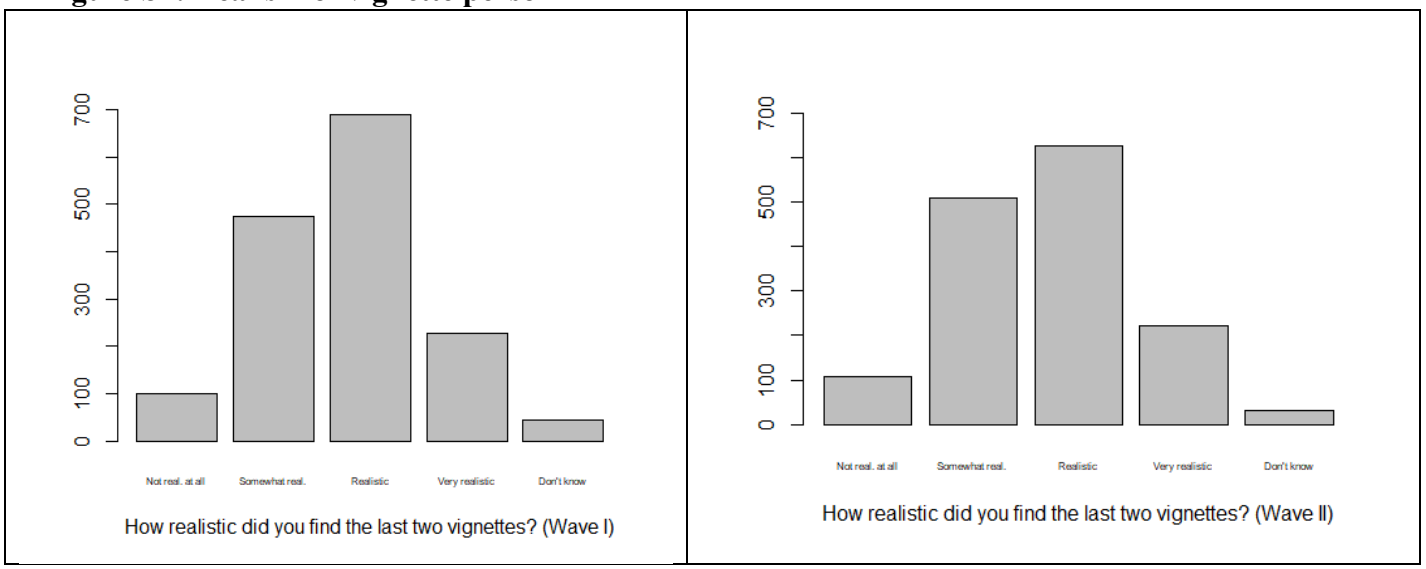


Figure S7: Realism of vignette person



Assumptions tests for AMCE

Carry over effects

To ensure stability of AMCE between the first and second vignette evaluations, we test for carry-over effects (Hainmueller, Hopkins, and Yamamoto, 2014). To that end, we estimate linear regression models for each of the experiments that include covariates for all profile characteristics, each interacted with an indicator for the position of the rating task, and then test the joint significance of all interaction terms using a Wald test. As can be seen in the tables below, for wave I, the tests for experiments I and II indicate that there are indeed carry-over effects present in our data. We therefore follow the recommendation by Hainmueller et al. (2014) and use only the data of the first task for those experiments. For wave II, we find no carry-over effects and therefore use both tasks of all three experiments.

Table S8 Test for no effect of experiment position		
	Wave I	**Wave II**
Experiment	***Result***	
1	X2 = 33.0, df = 60, P(> X2) = 1.0	X2 = 62.1, df = 60, P(> X2) = 0.4
2	X2 = 52.1, df = 45, P(> X2) = 0.22	X2 = 41.8, df = 45, P(> X2) = 0.61
3	X2 = 43.3, df = 45, P(> X2) = 0.54	X2 = 26.5, df = 45, P(> X2) = 0.99

Table S9 Test for no effect of vignette position		
	Wave I	**Wave II**
Experiment	***Result***	
1	**X2 = 35.7, df = 20, P(> X2) = 0.016**	X2 = 10.5, df = 20, P(> X2) = 0.96
2	**X2 = 28.6, df = 15, P(> X2) = 0.018**	X2 = 17.8, df = 15, P(> X2) = 0.27
3	X2 = 17.0, df = 15, P(> X2) = 0.32	X2 = 19.9, df = 15, P(> X2) = 0.17

Hainmueller J., Hopkins D. J., Yamamoto T. (2014). Causal Inference in Conjoint Analysis: Understanding Multidimensional Choices via Stated Preference Experiments. *Political Analysis*, *22*(1), 1–30.

Randomisation

The AMCE assumes the completely random allocation of attribute levels (Hainmueller, Hopkins, and Yamamoto, 2014), which was ensured through the technical setup of the experiments. To test if this allocation was successful, we compute chi-squared tests on contingency tables of individual respondent variables (gender, age group, linguistic region, education) and profile attributes of each experiment. In wave I, for experiments I and II, both tests indicate successful randomisation. For experiment III, the test reveals an unbalanced distribution of one attribute across respondents' gender. However, analysing the results conditional on respondents' gender reveals that men and women evaluate that attribute very similarly (see Figure S9 below), and we therefore proceed with the analysis. For wave II, the tests reveal successful randomisation for all experiments.

Table S11 Test for successful randomisation (Experiment 1)

		Wave I	Wave II
Respondent Variable	***Attribute***	***Result***	
r_gender	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	age	X-squared = 0.57418, df = 2, p-value = 0.7504	X-squared = 0.75226, df = 2, p-value = 0.6865
r_gender	fulltime	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	job	X-squared = 1.2859, df = 3, p-value = 0.7325	X-squared = 0.48582, df = 3, p-value = 0.922
r_gender	natio	X-squared = 2.9054, df = 3, p-value = 0.4064	X-squared = 3.0739, df = 3, p-value = 0.3804
r_gender	partner	X-squared = 0.044049, df = 2, p-value = 0.9782	X-squared = 0.52186, df = 2, p-value = 0.7703
r_gender	responsibility	X-squared = 0.25408, df = 3, p-value = 0.9684	X-squared = 4.6259, df = 3, p-value = 0.2013
r_gender	experience	X-squared = 1.0607, df = 2, p-value = 0.5884	X-squared = 2.1334, df = 2, p-value = 0.3441
r_gender	revenues	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	volunteering	X-squared = 0.021201, df = 2, p-value = 0.9895	X-squared = 0.36467, df = 2, p-value = 0.8333
r_agegroup	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	age	X-squared = 8.0247, df = 12, p-value = 0.7832	X-squared = 5.9525, df = 12, p-value = 0.9185
r_agegroup	fulltime	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	job	X-squared = 10.026, df = 18, p-value = 0.9311	X-squared = 10.008, df = 18, p-value = 0.9316
r_agegroup	natio	X-squared = 10.177, df = 18, p-value = 0.926	X-squared = 10.127, df = 18, p-value = 0.9277
r_agegroup	partner	X-squared = 5.9619, df = 12, p-value = 0.918	X-squared = 5.5785, df = 12, p-value = 0.9358
r_agegroup	responsibility	X-squared = 17.147, df = 18, p-value = 0.513	X-squared = 15.505, df = 18, p-value = 0.6271
r_agegroup	experience	X-squared = 3.6641, df = 12, p-value = 0.9888	X-squared = 1.9336, df = 12, p-value = 0.9995
r_agegroup	revenues	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	volunteering	X-squared = 9.1709, df = 12, p-value = 0.6883	X-squared = 6.3418, df = 12, p-value = 0.8979
region	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
region	age	X-squared = 0.73963, df = 2, p-value = 0.6909	X-squared = 2.3542, df = 2, p-value = 0.3082
region	fulltime	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
region	job	X-squared = 0.39897, df = 3, p-value = 0.9405	X-squared = 0.15325, df = 3, p-value = 0.9848
region	natio	X-squared = 1.5957, df = 3, p-value = 0.6604	X-squared = 1.3201, df = 3, p-value = 0.7244
region	partner	X-squared = 0.11695, df = 2, p-value = 0.9432	X-squared = 1.1594, df = 2, p-value = 0.5601

region	responsibility	X-squared = 1.9124, df = 3, p-value = 0.5908	X-squared = 1.5007, df = 3, p-value = 0.6821
region	experience	X-squared = 0.25231, df = 2, p-value = 0.8815	X-squared = 0.33558, df = 2, p-value = 0.8455
region	revenues	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
region	volunteering	X-squared = 0.062463, df = 2, p-value = 0.9693	X-squared = 0.52158, df = 2, p-value = 0.7704
r_education	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	age	X-squared = 8.2932, df = 12, p-value = 0.7618	X-squared = 2.6476, df = 12, p-value = 0.9976
r_education	fulltime	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	job	X-squared = 5.757, df = 18, p-value = 0.9971	X-squared = 11.922, df = 18, p-value = 0.8513
r_education	natio	X-squared = 12.573, df = 18, p-value = 0.8163	X-squared = 15.024, df = 18, p-value = 0.6603
r_education	partner	X-squared = 3.963, df = 12, p-value = 0.9841	X-squared = 11.15, df = 12, p-value = 0.5161
r_education	responsibility	X-squared = 19.117, df = 18, p-value = 0.3847	X-squared = 7.673, df = 18, p-value = 0.9831
r_education	experience	X-squared = 4.5117, df = 12, p-value = 0.9723	X-squared = 6.783, df = 12, p-value = 0.8716
r_education	revenues	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	volunteering	X-squared = 5.985, df = 12, p-value = 0.9168	X-squared = 6.1387, df = 12, p-value = 0.9089

Table S12 Test for successful randomisation (Experiment 2)

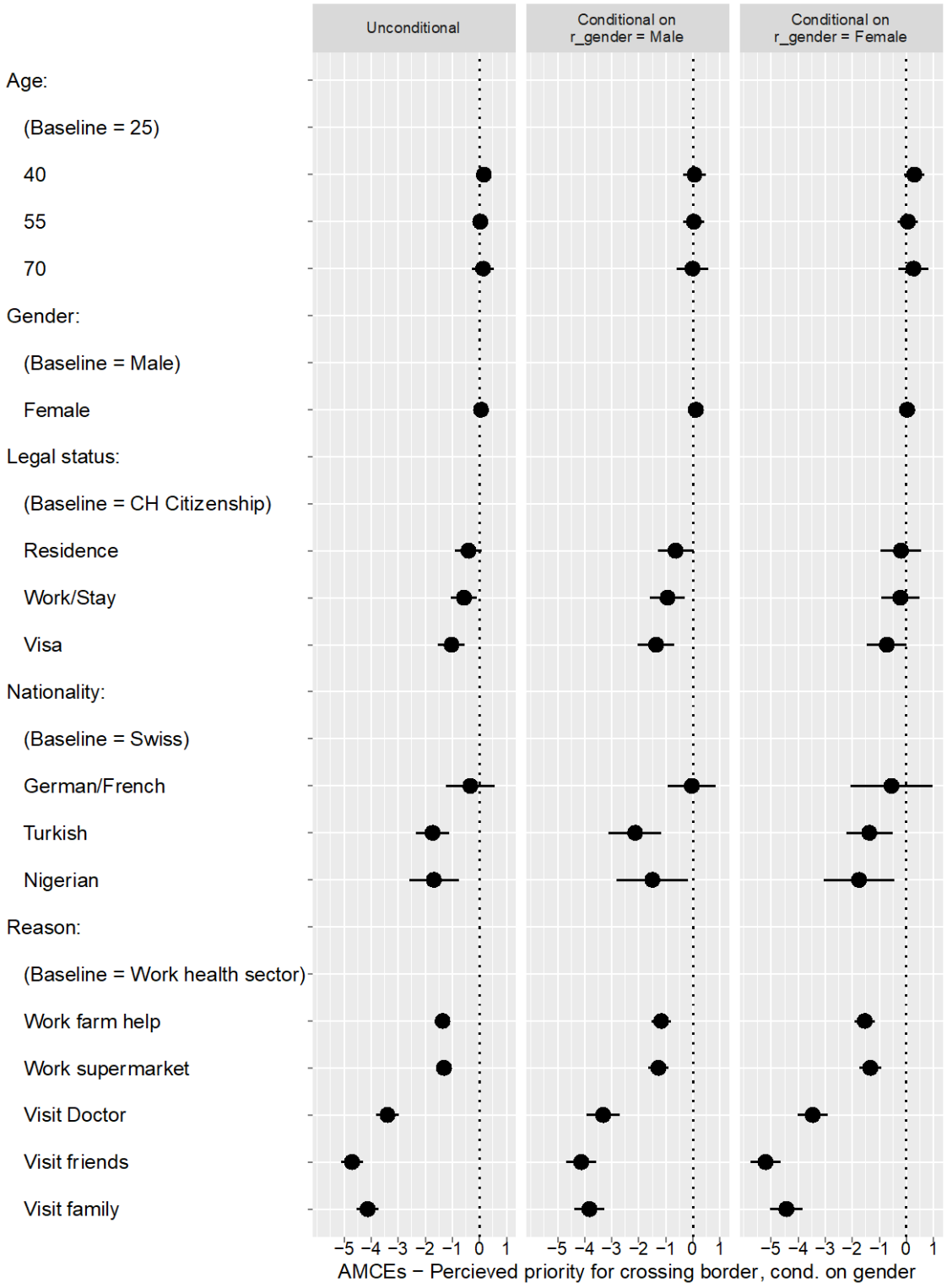
		Wave I	Wave II
Respondent Variable	***Attribute***	***Result***	
r_gender	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	iden	X-squared = 0.32896, df = 3, p-value = 0.9545	X-squared = 2.2461, df = 3, p-value = 0.5229
r_gender	age	X-squared = 2.8862, df = 3, p-value = 0.4095	X-squared = 1.7884, df = 3, p-value = 0.6175
r_gender	need	X-squared = 1.4521, df = 2, p-value = 0.4838	X-squared = 0.7775, df = 2, p-value = 0.6779
r_gender	con	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	prog	X-squared = 0.2427, df = 2, p-value = 0.8857	X-squared = 0.41479, df = 2, p-value = 0.8127
r_gender	eff	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	rec	X-squared = 0.4237, df = 2, p-value = 0.8091	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	iden	X-squared = 7.6154, df = 18, p-value = 0.9838	X-squared = 17.429, df = 18, p-value = 0.4938
r_agegroup	age	X-squared = 19.808, df = 18, p-value = 0.3437	X-squared = 16.921, df = 18, p-value = 0.5285
r_agegroup	need	X-squared = 8.6954, df = 12, p-value = 0.7287	X-squared = 7.9359, df = 12, p-value = 0.7901
r_agegroup	con	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	prog	X-squared = 3.4956, df = 12, p-value = 0.9909	X-squared = 6.5155, df = 12, p-value = 0.8879
r_agegroup	eff	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	rec	X-squared = 5.6208, df = 12, p-value = 0.934	X-squared = 6.4553, df = 12, p-value = 0.8914
region	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
region	iden	X-squared = 4.015, df = 3, p-value = 0.2599	X-squared = 1.1443, df = 3, p-value = 0.7664
region	age	X-squared = 2.7035, df = 3, p-value = 0.4396	X-squared = 2.8295, df = 3, p-value = 0.4187
region	need	X-squared = 0.11837, df = 2, p-value = 0.9425	X-squared = 0.10495, df = 2, p-value = 0.9489
region	con	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1

region	prog	X-squared = 0.95462, df = 2, p-value = 0.6205	X-squared = 1.2186, df = 2, p-value = 0.5437
region	eff	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
region	rec	X-squared = 2.8523, df = 2, p-value = 0.2402	X-squared = 1.0524, df = 2, p-value = 0.5908
r_education	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	iden	X-squared = 13.968, df = 18, p-value = 0.7312	X-squared = 10.707, df = 18, p-value = 0.9064
r_education	age	X-squared = 18.489, df = 18, p-value = 0.4239	X-squared = 11.274, df = 18, p-value = 0.8824
r_education	need	X-squared = 6.7335, df = 12, p-value = 0.8747	X-squared = 4.387, df = 12, p-value = 0.9754
r_education	con	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	prog	X-squared = 9.7062, df = 12, p-value = 0.6417	X-squared = 7.499, df = 12, p-value = 0.823
r_education	eff	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	rec	X-squared = 5.4509, df = 12, p-value = 0.9412	X-squared = 4.8721, df = 12, p-value = 0.9621

Table S13 Test for successful randomisation (Experiment 3)			
		Wave I	**Wave II**
Respondent Variable	***Attribute***	***Result***	
r_gender	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
r_gender	nat	X-squared = 2.7934, df = 3, p-value = 0.4246	X-squared = 1.8883, df = 3, p-value = 0.5959
r_gender	legal	X-squared = 1.4306, df = 3, p-value = 0.6984	X-squared = 2.1041, df = 3, p-value = 0.5511
r_gender	age	X-squared = 0.77688, df = 3, p-value = 0.855	X-squared = 1.2377, df = 3, p-value = 0.744
r_gender	**reason**	**X-squared = 15.459, df = 5, p-value = 0.00857**	X-squared = 4.8077, df = 5, p-value = 0.4398
r_agegroup	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_agegroup	nat	X-squared = 10.266, df = 18, p-value = 0.9229	X-squared = 13.134, df = 18, p-value = 0.7835
r_agegroup	legal	X-squared = 13.086, df = 18, p-value = 0.7864	X-squared = 12.834, df = 18, p-value = 0.8013
r_agegroup	age	X-squared = 15.059, df = 18, p-value = 0.6579	X-squared = 8.4572, df = 18, p-value = 0.971
r_agegroup	reason	X-squared = 27.309, df = 30, p-value = 0.607	X-squared = 23.468, df = 30, p-value = 0.7955
region	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 1, p-value = 1
region	nat	X-squared = 5.2944, df = 3, p-value = 0.1515	X-squared = 0.94373, df = 3, p-value = 0.8149
region	legal	X-squared = 4.9173, df = 3, p-value = 0.178	X-squared = 2.41, df = 3, p-value = 0.4918
region	age	X-squared = 2.205, df = 3, p-value = 0.531	X-squared = 0.50941, df = 3, p-value = 0.9168
region	reason	X-squared = 3.9253, df = 5, p-value = 0.5602	X-squared = 7.2862, df = 5, p-value = 0.2002
r_education	gender	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1	X-squared = 0, df = 6, p-value = 1
r_education	nat	X-squared = 15.408, df = 18, p-value = 0.6338	X-squared = 18.147, df = 18, p-value = 0.446
r_education	legal	X-squared = 11.575, df = 18, p-value = 0.8684	X-squared = 13.244, df = 18, p-value = 0.7769
r_education	age	X-squared = 12.962, df = 18, p-value = 0.7938	X-squared = 15.806, df = 18, p-value = 0.6061
r_education	reason	X-squared = 21.747, df = 30, p-value = 0.8631	X-squared = 28.985, df = 30, p-value = 0.5184

Hainmueller J., Hopkins D. J., Yamamoto T. (2014). Causal Inference in Conjoint Analysis: Understanding Multidimensional Choices via Stated Preference Experiments. *Political Analysis*, *22*(1), 1–30.

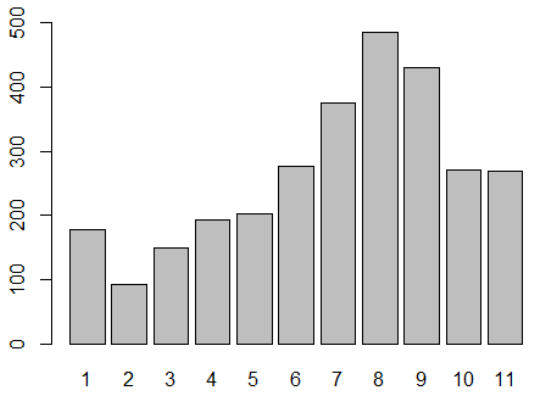
Figure S8: Experiment 3, Wave 1– deservingness evaluations based on gender



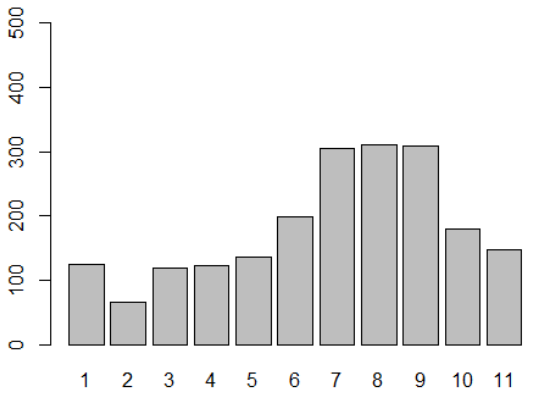
Average Marginal Component Effects of individual attributes on perceived priority for access to Switzerland conditional on respondent gender. Horizontal lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

Descriptive statistics

Figure S9: Distribution of dependent variable Experiment 1 (Frequencies)

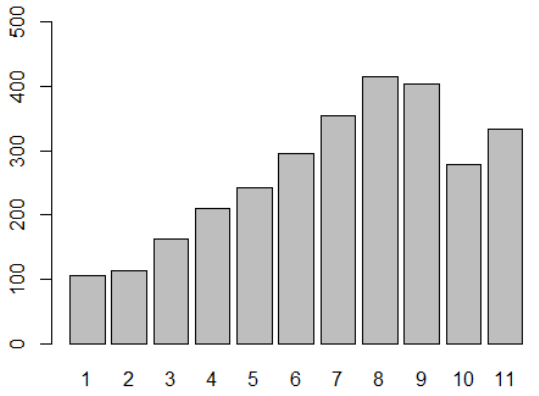


Exp 1: Distribution of deservingness evaluations (Wave I)

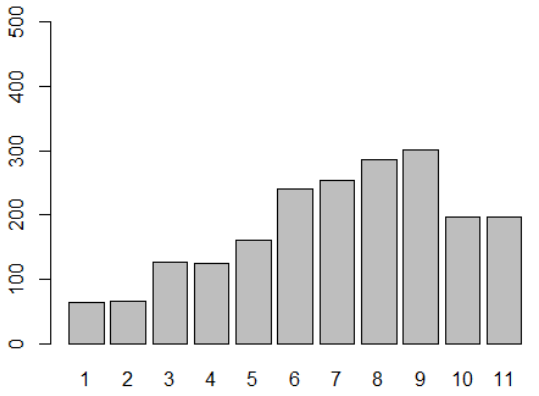


Exp 1: Distribution of deservingness evaluations (Wave II)

Figure S10: Distribution of dependent variable Experiment 2 (Frequencies)

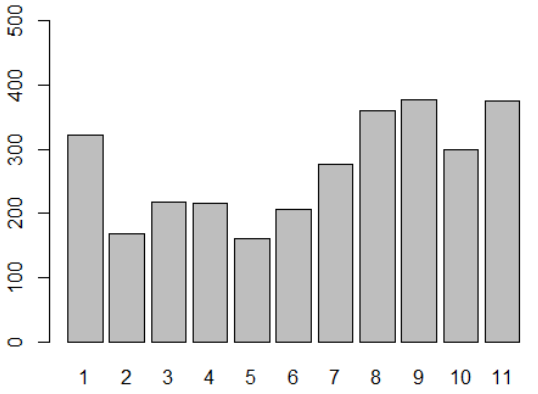


Exp 2: Distribution of deservingness evaluations (Wave I)

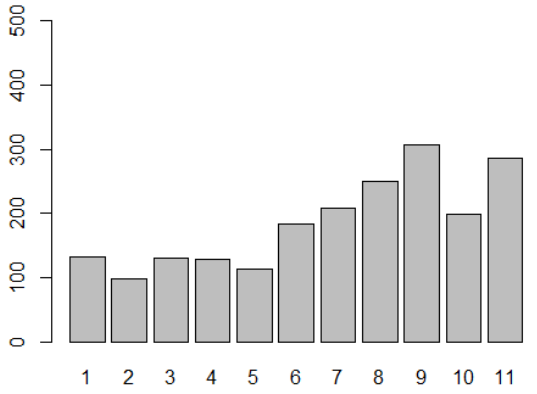


Exp 2: Distribution of deservingness evaluations (Wave II)

Figure S11: Distribution of dependent variable Experiment 3 (Frequencies)

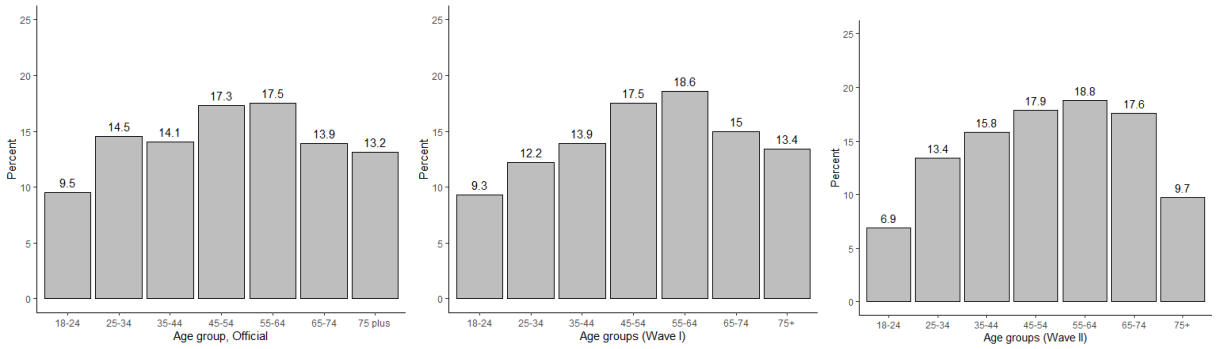


Exp 3: Distribution of deservingness evaluations (Wave I)



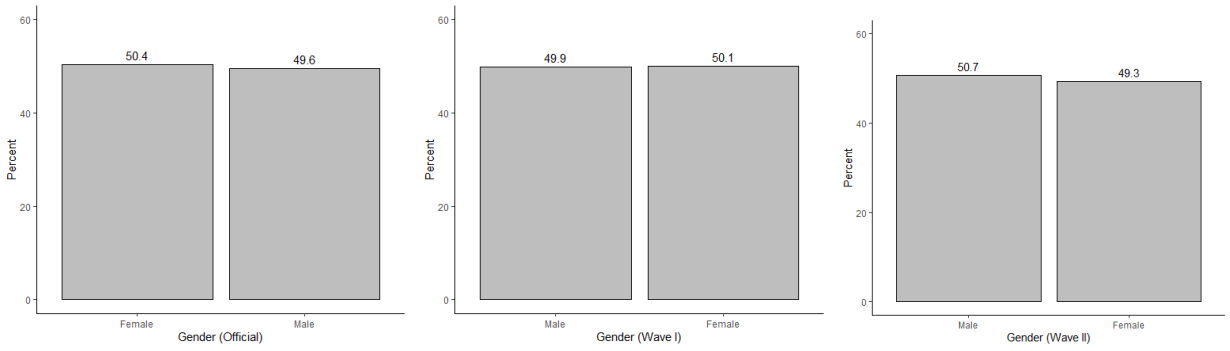
Exp 3: Distribution of deservingness evaluations (Wave II)

Figure S12: Age distribution of survey samples and comparison with official statistics



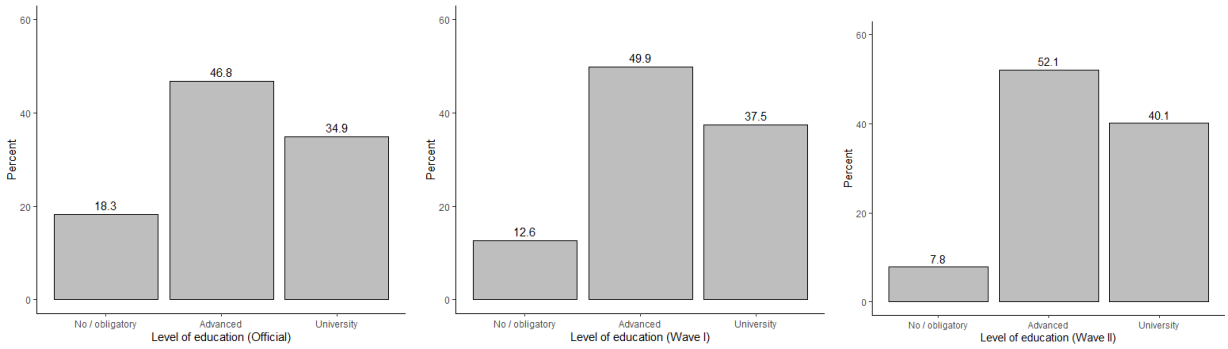
Notes: Official figures based on 2019 STATPOP data of the Swiss Federal Office for Statistics: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/stand-entwicklung/alter-zivilstand-staatsangehoerigkeit.assetdetail.13707177.html, last access on 11 January 2021, official figures computed for population aged 18 and older.

Figure S 13: Gender distribution of survey samples and comparison with official statistics



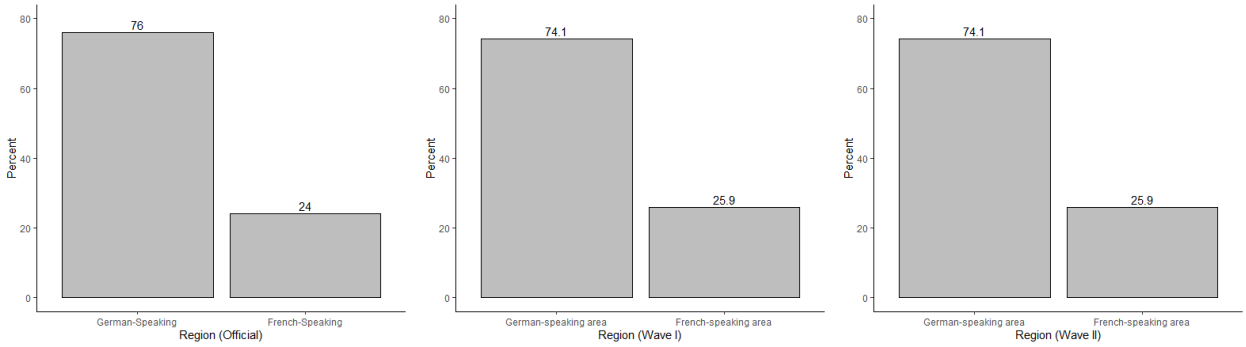
Notes: Official figures based on 2019 STATPOP data of the Swiss Federal Office for Statistics: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/stand-entwicklung/bevoelkerung.html, last access on 11 January 2021, official figures computed for population aged 18 and older. We screened out respondents who indicated that they did not want to reveal their gender at the beginning of the survey.

Figure S 14: Distribution of educational attainment within survey samples and comparison with official statistics



Notes: Official figures based on Schweizerische Arbeitskräfteerhebung (SAKE) data from 2018 of the Swiss Federal Office for Statistics: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/migration-integration/integrationindikatoren/indikatoren/abgeschlossene-ausbildung.assetdetail.14876535.html last access on 11 January 2021, official figures computed for population aged 18 and older.

Figure S 15: Distribution of respondents over linguistic regions and comparison with official statistics



Notes: Offical figures based on 2018STATPOP data of the Swiss Federal Office for Statistics: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/stand-entwicklung.assetdetail.13707332.html, last access on 11 January 2021, official figures computed for population aged 18 and older; Ticino (4%) not considered.