

Supplementary information for Solidarity and Fairness in Times of Crisis

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A Online Appendix: Additional analysis

Data and code are available in the Github repository available at <https://github.com/FAIR-NHH/mmnyt>.

A.1 Variable definitions

This section provides the variable definitions used in the main analysis. The survey data are collected on discrete scales and we assign these numerical values and treat the elicited preferences and beliefs questions as numerical and cardinal. All standardized variables are standardized by the population weighted means and standard deviations.

Treatment variable

- *COVID-19 reminder* is an indicator for being reminded of the coronavirus crisis.

Main outcome variables

- *Solidarity*: “Should you give priority to solving your own problems or should you give priority to solving your society’s problems?” Answer on a scale from 0–10, where 0 means “absolute priority to solving my own problems” and 10 means “absolute priority to solving my society’s problems” (standardized).
- *Nationalism*: “Should your country’s leaders give priority to solving global problems or should they give priority to solving your country’s problems?” Answer on a scale from 0–10, where 0 means “absolute priority to solving my own problems” and 10 means “absolute priority to solving my society’s problems” (standardized).
- *Luck unfair*: “It is unfair if luck determines people’s economic situation.” Extent of agreement with the statement on a scale from 1-5, where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree” (standardized).

Policy variables

- *Redistribution*: “In the US, the government should aim to reduce economic differences.” Extent of agreement with the statement on a scale from 1-3, where 1 means “Generally disagree” and 3 means “Generally agree” (standardized).
- *Health care*: “Is it the federal government’s responsibility to make sure all Americans have health care coverage?” Indicator for the participant answering Yes on a scale of No, government is not responsible/Yes, government is responsible (standardized).

Control variables

- *Republican* is an indicator for the participant having answered that he or she would have voted ‘Republican’ if there was an election tomorrow. Alternatives were Republican/Democratic/Other/Prefer not to answer. Participants who preferred not to answer this question are not included (877 respondents).
- *High inc.* is an indicator for having a yearly household income before taxes above the population weighted median in the sample.
- *High educ.* is an indicator for having completed at least a bachelor degree.
- *Female* is an indicator for being female.
- *Retirement age* is an indicator for being at or above retirement age (defined as 66 years old).
- *High confirmed* is an indicator for being from a state with above the population weighted median number of confirmed cases of coronavirus infected persons per capita per March 28th (midpoint date of data collection).
- *Child* is an indicator for having a child below 18 years old in the household, for which the participant is a parent or a legal guardian.
- *Living alone* is an indicator for living alone.
- *Urban* is an indicator for living in an urban or a suburban area.
- *Northeast, Midwest, West* and *South* are US region indicators.

Additional outcome variables

- *Luck belief*: “Luck is an important determinant of people’s economic situation.” Extent of agreement with the statement on a scale from 1-5, where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree” (standardized).
- *Compassion*: “Compassion for those who are suffering is the most crucial virtue.” Extent of agreement with the statement on a scale from 1-5, where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree” (standardized).
- *No borders*: “I wish the world did not have nations or borders and we were all part of one big group.” Extent of agreement with the statement on a scale from 1-5, where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree” (standardized).

Additional variables, experiment

- *Society first*: is an indicator for the respondent answering 5 or above on the ‘Solidarity’ question; “Should you give priority to solving your own problems or should you give priority to solving your society’s problems?” Answer on a scale from 0–10, where 0 means “absolute priority to solving my own problems” and 10 means “absolute priority to solving my society’s problems.”
- *Agree luck unfair* is an indicator for the respondent either somewhat agreeing (4) or strongly agreeing (5) to the ‘Luck unfair’ statement; “It is unfair if luck determines people’s economic situation.” Extent of agreement with the statement on a scale from 1-5, where 1 means “Strongly disagree” and 5 means “Strongly agree.”
- *Amount to self* is the amount the respondent takes for h*self as a dictator (0-200 tokens where 1 token is equal to 1 cent).
- *High age* is an indicator for being above the median age in the sample.

A.2 Supplementary figures

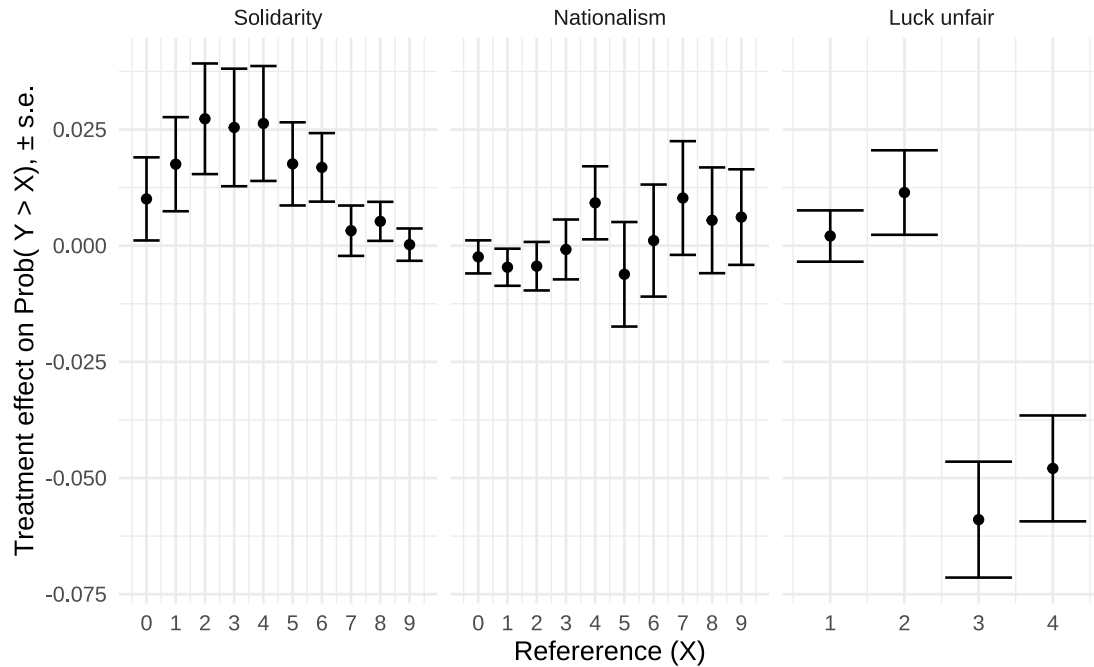


Figure S1: Distributional effects

Note: The two panels show the impact of treatment on the distribution of the “Solidarity,” “Nationalism,” and “Luck unfair” outcomes. The impact is shown as treatment effects on the probability of a random person reporting a level that is (strictly) larger than a given cut-off X . The treatment effects are estimated in linear probability models including all the background variables. Since the inequality in the definition is strict, the largest possible outcomes are omitted reference categories (the omitted reference categories are 10 for Solidarity and Nationalism, 5 for Luck unfair).

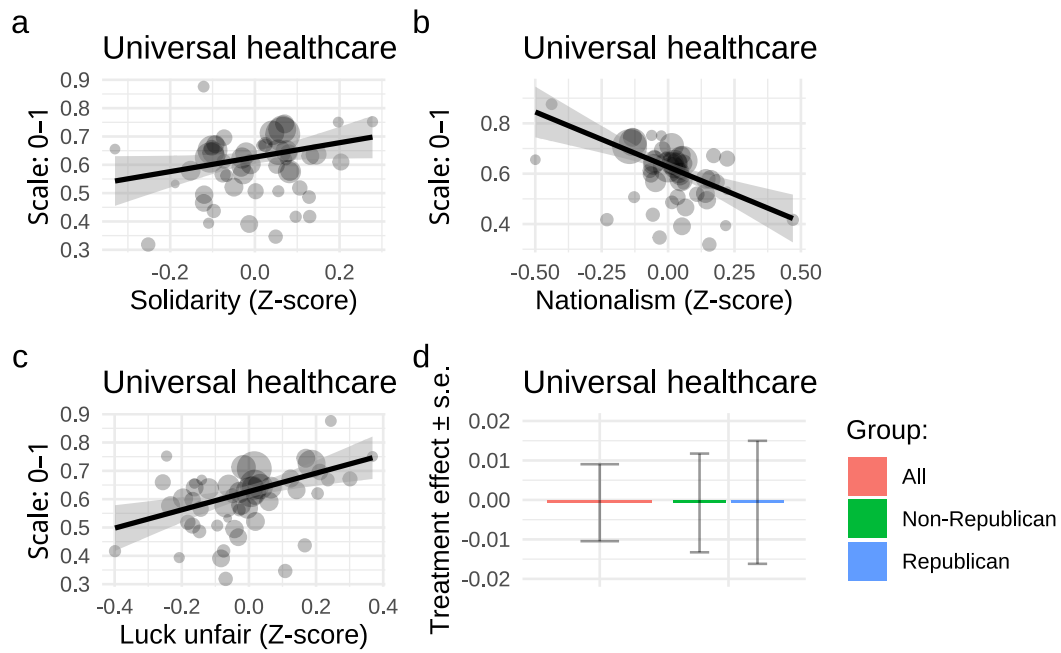


Figure S2: Effect of COVID-19 reminder on support for universal health care

Note: Panels a–c show state-level correlations between support for universal health care and each of our three main moral view variables, all standardized by the population weighted means and standard deviations. The size of the state marker indicates the state population. Panel d shows the treatment effect of the COVID-19 reminder on support for universal health care; pooled and broken down by political affiliation. The estimated effects and sandwich standard errors are based on population weighted linear regressions including control variables for the indicated groups and other basic demographics. See Table S9 for the complete regression specifications.

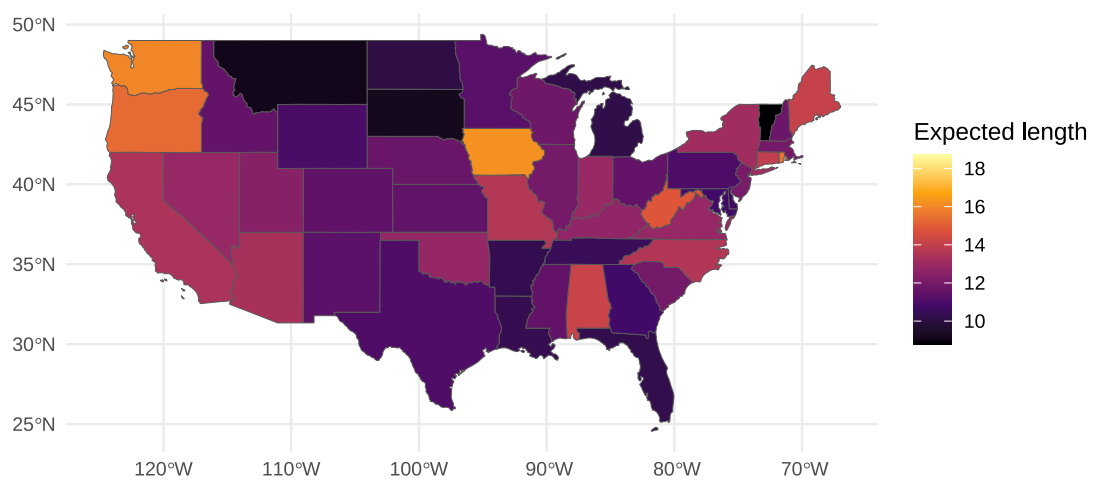


Figure S4: How long respondents think the crisis will last (by state)

Note: The figure shows the response to the question “For how long do you expect the current coronavirus crisis to last (in weeks)?” for the participants who receive the COVID-19 reminder, by state. The response was capped at one year, for which 53 weeks has been imputed.

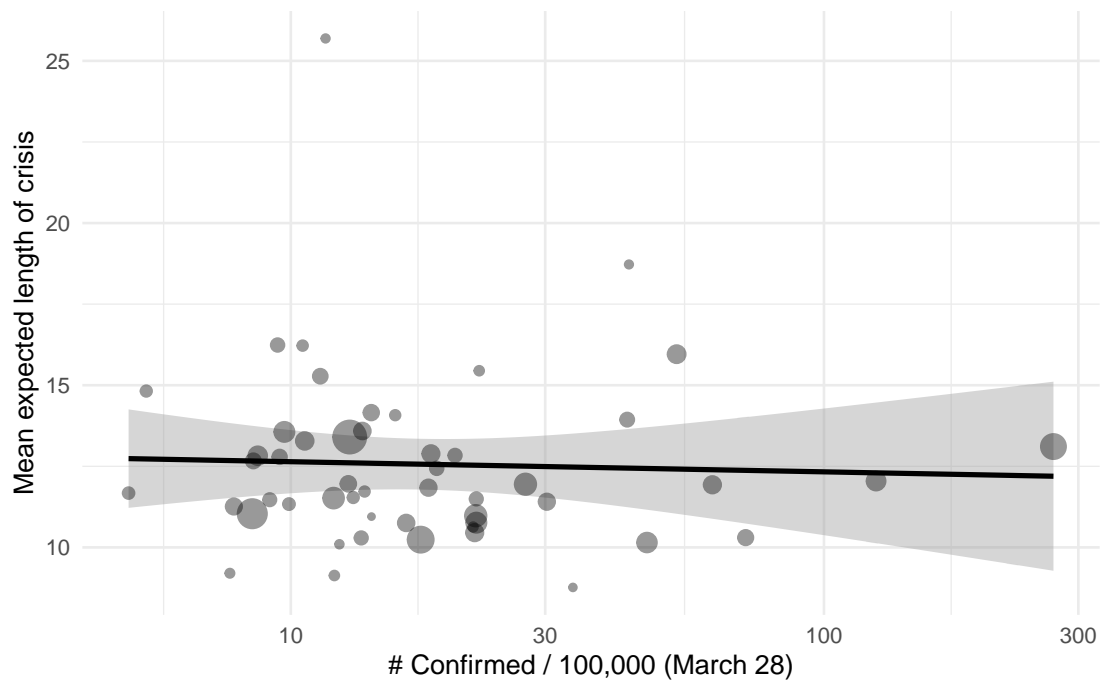


Figure S5: Association between expectation of how long the crisis will last and confirmed cases

Note: The figure shows the response to the question “For how long do you expect the current coronavirus crisis to last (in weeks)?” for the participants who receive the COVID-19 reminder (capped at one year, for which 53 weeks has been imputed) and the number of confirmed cases in the middle of the survey period, by state.

A.3 Supplementary tables

Table S1: Descriptive statistics

	Control	Treated	Full sample
Politics			
Republican (share)	0.369	0.371	0.370
Democratic (share)	0.430	0.401	0.415
Other (share)	0.102	0.111	0.107
Prefer not to answer (share)	0.100	0.117	0.108
Income (USD)			
Average	70900	68400	69600
Median	57500	57500	57500
Above median (share)	0.400	0.378	0.388
Education (share)			
Bachelor or more	0.420	0.418	0.419
Female (share)	0.540	0.549	0.545
Age			
Median (year)	49	49	49
Retirement age (share)	0.186	0.184	0.185
Child (share)	0.240	0.251	0.246
Living alone (share)	0.216	0.215	0.216
Urban (share)	0.755	0.750	0.753
Region (share)			
Northeast	0.204	0.200	0.201
Midwest	0.225	0.231	0.228
West	0.222	0.225	0.224
South	0.349	0.346	0.347
Confirmed cases			
Median (per 100000)	17.5	17.5	17.5
High confirmed (share)	0.526	0.528	0.527

Note: The table displays descriptive statistics for the control sample in column 1, for the treated sample in column 2 and for the full sample in column 3 (not population weighted). The descriptive statistics for the sample are based on self-reported data, except for data on confirmed cases which is based on John Hopkins database as per March 28, 2020. The income variable is yearly household income in USD before taxes reported in 23 income groups, where we impute the midpoint in each group for calculating the average. For the highest income group, open to the right, we impute 1.5 times the lower boundary. Using a joint F-test, we show that we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the control variables listed in cannot predict treatment status ($F_{11,7226} = 0.51, p = 0.900$).

Table S2: Dictator game

	Society first	Agree luck unfair	Amount to self	Amount to self
Society first				-4.322 (4.902)
Agree luck unfair				-7.854* (4.158)
Republican	-0.127*** (0.027)	-0.067** (0.030)	-7.995* (4.069)	-9.047** (4.100)
High inc.	0.034 (0.027)	0.025 (0.030)	11.031*** (3.977)	11.911*** (4.001)
High educ.	-0.057** (0.027)	0.026 (0.032)	-10.364** (4.214)	-10.536** (4.237)
Female	0.036 (0.027)	-0.013 (0.030)	-4.218 (4.011)	-4.322 (4.002)
High age	-0.000 (0.027)	0.005 (0.030)	0.877 (3.989)	0.675 (3.980)
Constant	0.275*** (0.029)	0.705*** (0.030)	136.637*** (4.250)	143.203*** (5.270)
Observations	984	984	494	494
R^2	0.035	0.006	0.038	0.047

Note: The table reports linear regressions with *Society first*, *Agree luck unfair* and *Amount to self*, as the dependent variables in columns 1, 2 and 3-4, respectively. The sample in columns 1 and 2 are the dictators and the recipients from an experiment conducted with US participants recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk. The sample in column 3 and 4 consists only of the dictators (half of the sample) who each divided 200 points (2 USD) between themselves and a recipient. Following the dictator game, the participants answered the moral value questions *Solidarity*, *Luck unfair* and then a limited set of control questions provided in Appendix B.2 and Appendix B.3. *Society first*, *Agree luck unfair*, *Amount to self* and the control variables used in the linear regressions are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S3: Effect of COVID-19 reminder, main outcomes

	Solidarity		Nationalism		Luck unfair	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	0.070*** (0.024)	0.065** (0.025)	0.017 (0.024)	0.006 (0.024)	-0.086*** (0.024)	-0.084*** (0.026)
Republican		-0.307*** (0.026)		0.554*** (0.025)		-0.339*** (0.027)
High inc.		-0.007 (0.028)		0.044 (0.027)		-0.140*** (0.028)
High educ.		0.079*** (0.027)		-0.083*** (0.026)		0.020 (0.027)
Female		0.103*** (0.025)		0.050** (0.025)		0.072*** (0.026)
Retirement age		-0.114*** (0.032)		0.209*** (0.029)		-0.142*** (0.033)
High confirmed		-0.039 (0.028)		0.020 (0.027)		-0.008 (0.029)
Child		-0.088*** (0.031)		-0.001 (0.031)		0.129*** (0.032)
Living alone		-0.017 (0.035)		-0.042 (0.034)		0.018 (0.034)
Urban		0.024 (0.031)		-0.043 (0.029)		0.077** (0.031)
Northeast		0.023 (0.043)		0.003 (0.041)		0.128*** (0.043)
Midwest		0.034 (0.037)		0.061* (0.036)		-0.042 (0.039)
South		-0.033 (0.034)		0.042 (0.033)		0.046 (0.035)
Constant	-0.035** (0.017)	0.041 (0.048)	-0.008 (0.017)	-0.243*** (0.047)	0.043** (0.018)	0.102** (0.048)
Observations	8116	7239	8116	7239	8116	7239
R ²	0.001	0.034	0.000	0.093	0.002	0.050

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the effect of the COVID-19 reminder on *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* with and without control variables. *Solidarity*, *Nationalism*, *Luck unfair*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S4: Heterogeneity analysis, solidarity

	Solidarity					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	0.053 (0.033)	0.037 (0.034)	0.093*** (0.035)	0.063* (0.037)	0.047* (0.028)	0.084** (0.036)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder	0.030 (0.051)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder		0.055 (0.050)				
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder			-0.060 (0.050)			
Female × COVID-19 reminder				0.002 (0.050)		
Retirement age × COVID-19 reminder					0.097 (0.061)	
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder						-0.039 (0.050)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear combination (Reminder + Interaction)	0.083** (0.039)	0.092** (0.037)	0.033 (0.036)	0.066* (0.034)	0.144*** (0.054)	0.045 (0.036)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in Table S3 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Solidarity*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S5: Heterogeneity analysis, nationalism

	Nationalism					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	0.031 (0.034)	-0.002 (0.034)	-0.021 (0.034)	-0.000 (0.037)	0.023 (0.028)	-0.004 (0.035)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder	-0.064 (0.048)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder	0.015 (0.049)					
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder	0.056 (0.049)					
Female × COVID-19 reminder	0.012 (0.049)					
Retirement age × COVID-19 reminder	-0.095* (0.056)					
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder	0.019 (0.049)					
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear combination (Reminder+ Interaction)	-0.033 (0.034)	0.014 (0.035)	0.036 (0.035)	0.011 (0.033)	-0.073 (0.049)	0.015 (0.034)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.093	0.093	0.093	0.093	0.093	0.093

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in Table S3 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Nationalism*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S6: Heterogeneity analysis, luck unfair

	Luck unfair					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	-0.131*** (0.032)	-0.041 (0.032)	-0.046 (0.034)	-0.067* (0.038)	-0.078*** (0.029)	-0.091** (0.037)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder	0.121** (0.053)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder		-0.085* (0.051)				
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder			-0.081 (0.051)			
Female × COVID-19 reminder				-0.033 (0.051)		
Retirement age × COVID-19 reminder					-0.034 (0.062)	
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder						0.015 (0.051)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear combination (Reminder + Interaction)	-0.010 (0.042)	-0.127*** (0.039)	-0.126*** (0.038)	-0.100*** (0.034)	-0.111** (0.055)	-0.076** (0.035)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.050	0.050	0.050

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in Table S3 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Luck unfair*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S7a: Heterogeneity analysis, Compassion

	Compassion						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COVID-19 reminder	0.041 (0.025)	0.022 (0.033)	0.008 (0.033)	0.047 (0.035)	0.033 (0.038)	0.006 (0.029)	0.049 (0.036)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder		0.048 (0.052)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder			0.066 (0.051)				
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder				-0.014 (0.051)			
Female × COVID-19 reminder					0.014 (0.051)		
Retirement age × COVID-19 reminder						0.195*** (0.061)	
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder							-0.017 (0.051)
Constant	-0.035 (0.047)	-0.026 (0.048)	-0.018 (0.049)	-0.038 (0.048)	-0.031 (0.049)	-0.017 (0.048)	-0.039 (0.049)
Linear combination (Reminder + Interaction)		0.070* (0.040)	0.074* (0.038)	0.034 (0.037)	0.048 (0.034)	0.201*** (0.054)	0.032 (0.036)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.033	0.033	0.034	0.033	0.033	0.035	0.033

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in column 4 in Table S24 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Compassion*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S7b: Heterogeneity analysis, No borders

	No borders						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COVID-19 reminder	-0.020 (0.024)	-0.040 (0.032)	-0.017 (0.030)	-0.030 (0.032)	-0.031 (0.037)	-0.052* (0.027)	-0.076** (0.035)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder		0.053 (0.049)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder			-0.007 (0.048)				
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder				0.021 (0.048)			
Female × COVID-19 reminder					0.021 (0.048)		
Retirement age × COVID-19 reminder						0.185*** (0.056)	
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder							0.111** (0.048)
Constant	0.356*** (0.044)	0.366*** (0.045)	0.355*** (0.045)	0.361*** (0.045)	0.362*** (0.046)	0.373*** (0.045)	0.383*** (0.045)
Linear combination (Reminder + Interaction)		0.012 (0.037)	-0.023 (0.038)	-0.009 (0.036)	-0.009 (0.031)	0.133*** (0.049)	0.035 (0.034)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.153	0.153	0.153	0.153	0.153	0.154	0.154

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in column 4 in Table S25 by including interactions between COVID-19 reminder and the control variables. No borders, COVID-19 reminder and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S7c: Heterogeneity analysis, Luck belief

	Luck belief						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COVID-19 reminder	-0.009 (0.026)	-0.029 (0.034)	-0.001 (0.033)	-0.032 (0.033)	0.038 (0.039)	-0.020 (0.029)	-0.026 (0.038)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder		0.049 (0.052)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder			-0.017 (0.052)				
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder				0.048 (0.052)			
Female × COVID-19 reminder					-0.093* (0.052)		
Retirement age × COVID-19 reminder						0.061 (0.060)	
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder							0.033 (0.052)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear combination (Reminder + Interaction)		0.020 (0.039)	-0.018 (0.040)	0.016 (0.040)	-0.055 (0.034)	0.041 (0.053)	0.007 (0.035)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in column 4 in Table S26 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Luck belief*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S8: Regression analysis, redistribution/moral views

	Redistribution								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Solidarity	0.134*** (0.012)	0.131*** (0.012)	0.075*** (0.012)						
Nationalism				-0.198*** (0.012)	-0.192*** (0.012)	-0.085*** (0.012)			
Luck unfair							0.321*** (0.012)	0.317*** (0.012)	0.245*** (0.012)
Republican			-0.911*** (0.025)			-0.887*** (0.026)			-0.852*** (0.025)
High inc.			-0.109*** (0.025)			-0.106*** (0.025)			-0.074*** (0.025)
High educ.			-0.047* (0.025)			-0.048* (0.025)			-0.046* (0.024)
Female			-0.011 (0.023)			0.000 (0.023)			-0.022 (0.022)
Retirement age			-0.205*** (0.031)			-0.196*** (0.031)			-0.179*** (0.030)
High confirmed			0.124 (0.112)			0.129 (0.111)			0.161 (0.111)
Child			0.115*** (0.029)			0.108*** (0.029)			0.077*** (0.028)
Living alone			0.005 (0.029)			0.001 (0.029)			0.000 (0.028)
Urban			0.060** (0.028)			0.060** (0.028)			0.046* (0.027)
Constant	0.000 (0.012)	-0.242** (0.101)	0.262*** (0.092)	0.000 (0.012)	-0.234** (0.097)	0.245*** (0.092)	0.000 (0.011)	-0.217** (0.102)	0.254*** (0.092)
State fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8116	8116	7239	8116	8116	7239	8116	8116	7239
R ²	0.018	0.034	0.245	0.039	0.053	0.246	0.103	0.116	0.295

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the associations between *Redistribution* and *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair*. Columns 1, 4 and 7 are without control variables, columns 2, 5 and 8 include state fixed effects, and columns 3, 6 and 9 include control variables and state fixed effects. *Redistribution*, *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* and control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S9: Regression analysis, health care/moral views

	Health care								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Solidarity	0.110*** (0.012)	0.107*** (0.012)	0.035*** (0.012)						
Nationalism				-0.211*** (0.012)	-0.204*** (0.012)	-0.074*** (0.012)			
Luck unfair							0.238*** (0.012)	0.232*** (0.012)	0.148*** (0.011)
Republican			-0.988*** (0.025)			-0.958*** (0.025)			-0.950*** (0.025)
High inc.			-0.081*** (0.024)			-0.078*** (0.024)			-0.060*** (0.024)
High educ.			0.028 (0.024)			0.025 (0.023)			0.029 (0.023)
Female			0.013 (0.022)			0.020 (0.022)			0.006 (0.022)
Retirement age			-0.185*** (0.027)			-0.173*** (0.027)			-0.168*** (0.027)
High confirmed			0.311*** (0.103)			0.317*** (0.102)			0.334*** (0.103)
Child			0.058** (0.028)			0.055* (0.028)			0.036 (0.028)
Living alone			-0.037 (0.029)			-0.041 (0.029)			-0.040 (0.028)
Urban			0.100*** (0.027)			0.098*** (0.027)			0.090*** (0.027)
Constant	-0.000 (0.012)	-0.487*** (0.100)	0.020 (0.084)	-0.000 (0.012)	-0.477*** (0.097)	0.002 (0.085)	-0.000 (0.012)	-0.469*** (0.101)	0.014 (0.085)
State fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	8116	8116	7239	8116	8116	7239	8116	8116	7239
R ²	0.012	0.041	0.284	0.045	0.071	0.288	0.057	0.083	0.304

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the associations between *Health care* and *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair*. Columns 1, 4 and 7 are without control variables, columns 2, 5 and 8 include state fixed effects, and columns 3, 6 and 9 include control variables and state fixed effects. *Health care*, *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* and control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S10: Regression analysis, redistribution/moral views, republicans

	Redistribution								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Solidarity	0.124*** (0.022)	0.117*** (0.022)	0.102*** (0.021)						
Nationalism				-0.193*** (0.024)	-0.184*** (0.023)	-0.148*** (0.023)			
Luck unfair							0.327*** (0.019)	0.314*** (0.019)	0.284*** (0.019)
High inc.			-0.216*** (0.043)			-0.212*** (0.043)			-0.178*** (0.042)
High educ.			-0.181*** (0.044)			-0.184*** (0.044)			-0.160*** (0.042)
Female			-0.102** (0.040)			-0.091** (0.040)			-0.107*** (0.039)
Retirement age			-0.378*** (0.048)			-0.357*** (0.048)			-0.355*** (0.047)
High confirmed			0.062 (0.172)			0.060 (0.170)			0.180 (0.174)
Child			0.333*** (0.051)			0.322*** (0.051)			0.268*** (0.049)
Living alone			0.039 (0.054)			0.028 (0.054)			0.018 (0.052)
Urban			0.100** (0.045)			0.096** (0.045)			0.085* (0.043)
Constant	-0.575*** (0.021)	-0.751*** (0.123)	-0.595*** (0.123)	-0.529*** (0.022)	-0.704*** (0.124)	-0.564*** (0.125)	-0.529*** (0.021)	-0.729*** (0.126)	-0.572*** (0.127)
State fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003
R ²	0.012	0.054	0.120	0.025	0.064	0.125	0.104	0.136	0.186

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the associations between *Redistribution* and *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* for republicans. Columns 1, 4 and 7 are without control variables, columns 2, 5 and 8 include state fixed effects, and columns 3, 6 and 9 include control variables and state fixed effects. *Redistribution*, *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* and control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S11: Regression analysis, redistribution/moral views, non-republicans

	Redistribution								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Solidarity	0.046*** (0.014)	0.046*** (0.014)	0.043*** (0.014)						
Nationalism				-0.046*** (0.014)	-0.044*** (0.014)	-0.043*** (0.014)			
Luck unfair							0.199*** (0.015)	0.200*** (0.015)	0.199*** (0.015)
High inc.			-0.051* (0.030)			-0.048 (0.030)			-0.021 (0.029)
High educ.			0.031 (0.029)			0.031 (0.028)			0.020 (0.028)
Female			0.043 (0.026)			0.051* (0.026)			0.030 (0.025)
Retirement age			-0.052 (0.038)			-0.048 (0.038)			-0.029 (0.037)
High confirmed			0.131 (0.141)			0.137 (0.139)			0.114 (0.136)
Child			-0.049 (0.032)			-0.054* (0.032)			-0.069** (0.032)
Living alone			-0.051 (0.033)			-0.053 (0.033)			-0.050 (0.032)
Urban			0.006 (0.033)			0.007 (0.033)			-0.006 (0.031)
Constant	0.361*** (0.013)	0.317** (0.128)	0.326** (0.129)	0.357*** (0.014)	0.311** (0.126)	0.315** (0.127)	0.336*** (0.014)	0.320*** (0.124)	0.341*** (0.125)
State fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236
R ²	0.004	0.014	0.017	0.003	0.013	0.017	0.061	0.071	0.073

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the associations between *Redistribution* and *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* for non-republicans. Columns 1, 4 and 7 are without control variables, columns 2, 5 and 8 include state fixed effects, and columns 3, 6 and 9 include control variables and state fixed effects. *Redistribution*, *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* and control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Participants who preferred not to answer this question are not included (877 respondents). Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S12: Regression analysis, health care/moral views, republicans

	Health care								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Solidarity	0.036* (0.021)	0.032 (0.021)	0.019 (0.020)						
Nationalism				-0.122*** (0.023)	-0.112*** (0.023)	-0.082*** (0.023)			
Luck unfair							0.196*** (0.018)	0.188*** (0.017)	0.165*** (0.017)
High inc.			-0.114*** (0.039)			-0.109*** (0.039)			-0.089** (0.039)
High educ.			-0.076* (0.040)			-0.077* (0.040)			-0.063 (0.039)
Female			-0.035 (0.037)			-0.032 (0.037)			-0.041 (0.037)
Retirement age			-0.346*** (0.040)			-0.328*** (0.040)			-0.326*** (0.039)
High confirmed			0.435*** (0.129)			0.435*** (0.128)			0.505*** (0.130)
Child			0.243*** (0.049)			0.238*** (0.049)			0.207*** (0.048)
Living alone			0.001 (0.050)			-0.002 (0.050)			-0.008 (0.050)
Urban			0.096** (0.039)			0.092** (0.039)			0.085** (0.039)
Constant	-0.645*** (0.020)	-1.121*** (0.068)	-1.067*** (0.079)	-0.607*** (0.021)	-1.082*** (0.068)	-1.040*** (0.080)	-0.609*** (0.019)	-1.098*** (0.074)	-1.043*** (0.085)
State fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003
R ²	0.001	0.042	0.090	0.012	0.051	0.095	0.047	0.082	0.121

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the associations between *Health care* and *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* for republicans. Columns 1, 4 and 7 are without control variables, columns 2, 5 and 8 include state fixed effects, and columns 3, 6 and 9 include control variables and state fixed effects. *Health care*, *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* and control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S13: Regression analysis, health care/moral views, non-republicans

	Health care								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Solidarity	0.039*** (0.014)	0.039*** (0.014)	0.034** (0.014)						
Nationalism				-0.062*** (0.014)	-0.063*** (0.014)	-0.061*** (0.014)			
Luck unfair							0.128*** (0.015)	0.127*** (0.015)	0.124*** (0.015)
High inc.			-0.076** (0.030)			-0.073** (0.030)			-0.058* (0.030)
High educ.			0.094*** (0.029)			0.091*** (0.029)			0.088*** (0.028)
Female			0.036 (0.027)			0.045* (0.027)			0.029 (0.027)
Retirement age			-0.039 (0.037)			-0.032 (0.037)			-0.025 (0.037)
High confirmed			0.140 (0.163)			0.150 (0.164)			0.129 (0.162)
Child			-0.075** (0.034)			-0.078** (0.034)			-0.089*** (0.034)
Living alone			-0.088** (0.035)			-0.091** (0.035)			-0.087** (0.035)
Urban			0.090** (0.038)			0.090** (0.038)			0.083** (0.038)
Constant	0.392*** (0.014)	0.243* (0.145)	0.190 (0.147)	0.384*** (0.014)	0.227 (0.146)	0.170 (0.148)	0.377*** (0.014)	0.249* (0.143)	0.201 (0.146)
State fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236	4236
R ²	0.002	0.020	0.027	0.006	0.024	0.031	0.023	0.040	0.047

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the associations between *Health care* and *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* for non-republicans. Columns 1, 4 and 7 are without control variables, columns 2, 5 and 8 include state fixed effects, and columns 3, 6 and 9 include control variables and state fixed effects. *Health care*, *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair* and control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Participants who preferred not to answer this question are not included (877 respondents). Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S14: Effect of COVID-19 reminder, policy outcomes

	Redistribution		Health care	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
COVID-19 reminder	0.005 (0.024)	0.014 (0.023)	-0.017 (0.024)	-0.001 (0.022)
Republican		-0.939*** (0.025)		-1.016*** (0.024)
High inc.		-0.104*** (0.025)		-0.069*** (0.024)
High educ.		-0.041 (0.025)		0.032 (0.023)
Female		-0.006 (0.023)		0.008 (0.022)
Retirement age		-0.214*** (0.031)		-0.188*** (0.027)
High confirmed		-0.047* (0.026)		0.040 (0.025)
Child		0.109*** (0.029)		0.057** (0.028)
Living alone		0.004 (0.029)		-0.038 (0.029)
Urban		0.071*** (0.027)		0.123*** (0.026)
Northeast		0.104*** (0.039)		0.050 (0.038)
Midwest		-0.022 (0.035)		-0.030 (0.034)
South		-0.032 (0.031)		-0.039 (0.030)
Constant	-0.002 (0.017)	0.396*** (0.041)	0.009 (0.017)	0.321*** (0.041)
Observations	8116	7239	8116	7239
R^2	0.000	0.232	0.000	0.272

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the effect of the COVID-19 reminder on *Redistribution* and *Health care* with and without control variables. *Redistribution*, *Health care*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S15: Heterogeneity analysis, redistribution

	Redistribution					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	-0.032 (0.026)	0.042 (0.028)	0.014 (0.030)	0.012 (0.034)	0.000 (0.025)	-0.025 (0.033)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder	0.117** (0.049)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder	-0.056 (0.046)					
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder	-0.001 (0.046)					
Female × COVID-19 reminder	0.003 (0.045)					
Retirement Age × COVID-19 reminder	0.077 (0.059)					
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder	0.077* (0.045)					
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear combination (Reminder+ Interaction)	0.085** (0.041)	-0.014 (0.036)	0.014 (0.034)	0.016 (0.030)	0.078 (0.054)	0.052* (0.031)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.233	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in Table S14 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Redistribution*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S16: Heterogeneity analysis, Health care

	Health care					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	-0.002 (0.027)	-0.005 (0.028)	0.015 (0.030)	-0.016 (0.032)	-0.011 (0.025)	-0.055* (0.031)
Republican × COVID-19 reminder	0.000 (0.046)					
High inc. × COVID-19 reminder		0.007 (0.044)				
High educ. × COVID-19 reminder			-0.035 (0.044)			
Female × COVID-19 reminder				0.028 (0.044)		
Retirement Age × COVID-19 reminder					0.056 (0.052)	
High confirmed × COVID-19 reminder						0.105** (0.044)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear combination (Reminder+ Interaction)	-0.001 (0.037)	0.002 (0.034)	-0.020 (0.032)	0.012 (0.030)	0.045 (0.046)	0.050 (0.031)
Observations	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R ²	0.272	0.272	0.272	0.272	0.273	0.273

Note: The table extends the analysis reported in Table S14 by including interactions between *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables. *Health care*, *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S17: Treatment effects interacted with state treatment intensity

	Solidarity		Nationalism		Luck unfair	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	0.070** (0.033)	0.102** (0.044)	0.029 (0.032)	-0.030 (0.042)	-0.053 (0.034)	-0.098** (0.044)
Expecting long duration × COVID-19 reminder	-0.010 (0.046)		-0.045 (0.044)		-0.059 (0.046)	
Local community affected hard × COVID-19 reminder		-0.051 (0.051)		0.050 (0.049)		0.020 (0.052)
Expecting long duration	0.016 (0.034)		0.026 (0.033)		0.044 (0.035)	
Local community affected hard		-0.023 (0.039)		-0.014 (0.037)		0.015 (0.039)
Other controls	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Num.Obs.	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239	7239
R2	0.034	0.034	0.093	0.093	0.051	0.050

Note: For each state, we calculate the mean level reported on the two treatment questions. We then look at treatment effects interacted with whether the state people reside in is above or below the mean level reported. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

A.4 Multiple hypothesis testing

We here report the p-values adjusted for multiple hypothesis testing. We calculate unadjusted p-values as bootstrap p-values and compute p-values adjusted for stepdown multiple testing following the algorithm proposed by Romano and Wolf [1, 2]. Bootstrapping is done with 9999 replications.

In addition to our key outcome variables *Solidarity*, *Nationalism* and *Luck unfair*, we asked three other questions relating to people’s moral views. We provide p-values adjusted for testing the effect of the COVID-19 reminder on all six outcomes S18a. In Tables S24–S26, we also show that all main results are robust to including the additional questions as part of indexes. In Table S18b we also provide tests and adjusted p-values for the family of two outcomes “redistribution” and support for universal health care.

The multiple hypothesis adjustment in S18a–S18b is based on the following OLS regression specification

$$u_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Covid19reminder}_i + \gamma \mathbf{X}_i + \epsilon_i$$

where u_i is the standardized answer to each of the following respective moral questions (based on the full sample): *Solidarity*, *Nationalism*, *Luck unfair*, *Compassion*, *No borders*, and *Luck belief* which are defined in Appendix S1, \mathbf{X}_i is a vector of the control variables listed in Appendix S1, and ϵ_i is an error term.

Table S18a: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Average treatment effects

	Difference	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Main analysis			
Solidarity	0.065	0.010	0.043
Nationalism	0.006	0.812	0.919
Luck unfair	-0.084	0.001	0.006
Additional variables			
Compassion	0.041	0.110	0.373
No borders	-0.020	0.412	0.801
Luck belief	-0.010	0.716	0.919

Note: Column 1 reports the difference between the treatment and the control group (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six outcomes (main + additional outcome variables).

Table S18b: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Average treatment effects

	Difference	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Redistribution	0.014	0.537	0.769
Health care	-0.001	0.947	0.945

Note: Column 1 reports the difference between the treatment and the control group (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of both outcomes.

We provide multiple hypothesis adjustments on the subgroup interactions of the main- and additional outcome variables S19a–S21b. The multiple hypothesis adjustments are based on the following OLS regression specification

$$u_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Covid19reminder}_i + \beta_2 \text{Covid19reminder}_i \times \text{Subgroup} + \gamma \mathbf{X}_i + \epsilon_i$$

where u_i is the respective dependent variable, Covid19reminder_i is *COVID-19 reminder* as defined in Appendix S1, $\text{Covid19reminder}_i \times \text{Subgroup}$ are interactions between *Covid19reminder* and the respective control variables, \mathbf{X}_i is a vector of the control variables listed in Appendix S1, and ϵ_i is an error term.

Table S19a: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Solidarity

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.030	0.565	0.821
High inc. vs not	0.055	0.271	0.723
High educ. vs not	-0.060	0.232	0.723
Females vs. males	0.002	0.964	0.964
Retirement age vs not	0.097	0.115	0.511
High confirmed vs not	-0.039	0.439	0.821

Note: The dependent variable is *Solidarity*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

Table S19b: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Compassion

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.048	0.358	0.828
High inc. vs not	0.066	0.191	0.654
High educ. vs not	-0.014	0.789	0.983
Females vs. males	0.014	0.781	0.983
Retirement age vs not	0.195	0.002	0.008
High confirmed vs not	-0.017	0.738	0.983

Note: The dependent variable is *Compassion*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

Table S20a: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Nationalism

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	-0.064	0.181	0.632
High inc. vs not	0.015	0.757	0.971
High educ. vs not	0.056	0.258	0.682
Females vs. males	0.012	0.816	0.971
Retirement age vs not	-0.095	0.089	0.434
High confirmed vs not	0.019	0.691	0.971

Note: The dependent variable is *Nationalism*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

Table S20b: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, No borders

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.053	0.272	0.721
High inc. vs not	-0.007	0.888	0.956
High educ. vs not	0.021	0.656	0.965
Females vs. males	0.021	0.658	0.956
Retirement age vs not	0.185	0.001	0.005
High confirmed vs not	0.111	0.020	0.097

Note: The dependent variable is *No borders*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

Table S21a: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Luck unfair

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.121	0.025	0.122
High inc. vs not	-0.085	0.096	0.386
High educ. vs not	-0.081	0.117	0.386
Females vs. males	-0.033	0.531	0.892
Retirement age vs not	-0.034	0.577	0.892
High confirmed vs not	0.015	0.783	0.892

Note: The dependent variable is *Luck unfair*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

Table S21b: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Luck belief

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.049	0.345	0.847
High inc. vs not	-0.017	0.746	0.847
High educ. vs not	0.048	0.354	0.847
Females vs. males	-0.093	0.074	0.360
Retirement age vs not	0.061	0.309	0.847
High confirmed vs not	0.033	0.524	0.847

Note: The dependent variable is *Luck belief*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

We also provide multiple hypothesis adjustments focusing on the subgroup interactions of the outcome variables measuring policy preferences S22– S23.

Table S22: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Redistribution

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.117	0.017	0.092
High inc. vs not	-0.056	0.216	0.565
High educ. vs not	-0.001	0.988	0.997
Females vs. males	0.003	0.944	0.997
Retirement age vs. not	0.077	0.194	0.565
High confirmed vs. not	0.077	0.086	0.378

Note: The dependent variable is *Redistribution*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

Table S23: Multiple hypothesis adjustments: Subgroup interactions, Health care

	Interaction	Raw p-value	Romano-Wolf p-value
Republicans vs. non-republicans	0.000	0.995	0.995
High inc. vs not	0.007	0.875	0.983
High educ. vs not	-0.035	0.426	0.885
Females vs. males	0.028	0.527	0.890
Retirement age vs. not	0.056	0.269	0.797
High confirmed vs. not	0.105	0.017	0.095

Note: The dependent variable is *Health care*, defined in Appendix S1. Column 1 reports the estimated subgroup differences in treatment effect (in standard deviations). Column 2 reports the raw p-values and column 3 reports the Romano-Wolf adjusted p-values for the family of all six interactions.

A.5 Robustness analysis—additional questions and indices

Table S24: Effect of COVID-19 on Solidarity and Compassion

	Solidarity		Compassion		Index of std. outcomes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	0.170*** (0.052)	0.150** (0.058)	0.030 (0.019)	0.036 (0.022)	0.107*** (0.033)	0.105*** (0.037)
Republican		-0.672*** (0.061)		-0.263*** (0.023)		-0.588*** (0.038)
High inc.		0.017 (0.065)		-0.014 (0.025)		-0.009 (0.042)
High educ.		0.194*** (0.062)		-0.008 (0.024)		0.074* (0.040)
Female		0.253*** (0.059)		0.167*** (0.023)		0.299*** (0.037)
Age		-0.012*** (0.002)		0.002*** (0.001)		-0.002** (0.001)
Confirmed cases		-0.002 (0.622)		0.154 (0.231)		0.174 (0.396)
Child		-0.274*** (0.074)		0.021 (0.029)		-0.093** (0.047)
Living alone		-0.013 (0.082)		-0.083*** (0.032)		-0.100* (0.051)
Urban		0.018 (0.071)		0.027 (0.027)		0.038 (0.044)
Northeast		-0.000 (0.110)		0.044 (0.043)		0.050 (0.073)
Midwest		0.075 (0.086)		0.023 (0.033)		0.058 (0.054)
South		-0.087 (0.078)		0.083*** (0.030)		0.057 (0.049)
Constant	3.475*** (0.036)	4.139*** (0.142)	4.024*** (0.014)	3.888*** (0.054)	-0.057** (0.023)	0.075 (0.087)
Observations	8116	7239	8116	7239	8116	7239
R ²	0.001	0.038	0.000	0.035	0.001	0.055

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the effect of the COVID-19 reminder on *Solidarity*, *Compassion* and *Index of std. outcomes* with and without control variables. *Solidarity* and *Compassion* are non-standardized versions of the respective variables defined in Appendix S1. *Index of std. outcomes* is the combination of the standardized versions of *Solidarity* and *Compassion* (standardized by the population weighted means and standard deviations). *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. *Age* is the participant's age in years. *Confirmed cases* is the number of confirmed cases of coronavirus infected persons per capita*100 in the state of the participant on March 26th. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S25: Effect of COVID-19 reminder on Nationalism and No borders

	Nationalism		No borders		Index of std. outcomes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	0.023 (0.053)	0.012 (0.057)	-0.032 (0.030)	-0.026 (0.032)	0.033 (0.035)	0.024 (0.037)
Republican		1.232*** (0.058)		-0.975*** (0.034)		1.244*** (0.038)
High inc.		0.030 (0.064)		-0.072** (0.036)		0.067 (0.041)
High educ.		-0.221*** (0.062)		-0.009 (0.035)		-0.086** (0.039)
Female		0.086 (0.058)		-0.162*** (0.032)		0.157*** (0.037)
Age		0.025*** (0.002)		-0.007*** (0.001)		0.016*** (0.001)
Confirmed cases		-0.751 (0.603)		0.641* (0.337)		-0.793** (0.381)
Child		0.155** (0.074)		0.155*** (0.042)		-0.050 (0.047)
Living alone		-0.159** (0.079)		0.026 (0.041)		-0.086* (0.049)
Urban		-0.024 (0.068)		0.069* (0.037)		-0.062 (0.043)
Northeast		0.105 (0.105)		-0.043 (0.059)		0.076 (0.068)
Midwest		0.114 (0.083)		-0.106** (0.048)		0.127** (0.054)
South		0.093 (0.078)		-0.086** (0.044)		0.103** (0.050)
Constant	7.111*** (0.037)	5.449*** (0.144)	2.673*** (0.021)	3.484*** (0.076)	0.039 (0.025)	-1.263*** (0.088)
Observations	8116	7239	8116	7239	8116	7239
R ²	0.000	0.114	0.000	0.159	0.000	0.205

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the effect of the COVID-19 reminder on *Nationalism*, *No borders* and *Index of std. outcomes* with and without control variables. *Nationalism* and *No borders* are defined in Appendix S1 (non-standardized). *Index of std. outcomes* is the combination of the standardized versions of *Nationalism* and the flipped version of *No borders* (standardized by the population weighted means and standard deviations). *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. *Age* and *Confirmed cases* are defined in Table S24. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table S26: Effect of COVID-19 reminder on Luck unfair and Luck belief

	Luck unfair		Luck belief		Index of std. outcomes	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COVID-19 reminder	-0.094*** (0.025)	-0.093*** (0.028)	-0.023 (0.026)	-0.011 (0.030)	-0.103*** (0.033)	-0.092** (0.038)
Republican		-0.350*** (0.030)		-0.196*** (0.032)		-0.478*** (0.041)
High inc.		-0.133*** (0.031)		0.050 (0.033)		-0.077* (0.042)
High educ.		0.029 (0.030)		0.138*** (0.033)		0.142*** (0.041)
Female		0.091*** (0.028)		-0.248*** (0.031)		-0.127*** (0.039)
Age		-0.008*** (0.001)		-0.008*** (0.001)		-0.014*** (0.001)
Confirmed cases		0.323 (0.275)		0.026 (0.309)		0.311 (0.374)
Child		0.094*** (0.036)		-0.037 (0.039)		0.053 (0.049)
Living alone		0.039 (0.038)		0.089** (0.041)		0.110** (0.052)
Urban		0.061* (0.034)		0.044 (0.036)		0.091** (0.046)
Northeast		0.107** (0.052)		0.145** (0.057)		0.217*** (0.071)
Midwest		-0.036 (0.042)		-0.004 (0.045)		-0.035 (0.057)
South		0.055 (0.039)		-0.061 (0.042)		-0.001 (0.052)
Constant	3.714*** (0.018)	4.101*** (0.065)	2.866*** (0.019)	3.357*** (0.072)	0.048** (0.024)	0.804*** (0.090)
Observations	8116	7239	8116	7239	8116	7239
R ²	0.002	0.060	0.000	0.045	0.001	0.071

Note: The table reports linear regressions of the effect of the COVID-19 reminder on *Luck unfair*, *Luck belief* and *Index of std. outcomes* with and without control variables. *Luck unfair* and *Luck belief* are non-standardized versions of the respective variables defined in Appendix S1. *Index of std. outcomes* is the combination of the standardized versions of *Luck unfair* and *Luck belief* (standardized by the population weighted means and standard deviations). *COVID-19 reminder* and the control variables are defined in Appendix S1. *Age* and *Confirmed cases* are defined in Table S24. Robust standard errors in parentheses: * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

References

- [1] Romano, J. P. & Wolf, M. Exact and approximate stepdown methods for multiple hypothesis testing. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **100**, 94–108 (2005).
- [2] Romano, J. P. & Wolf, M. Efficient computation of adjusted p -values for resampling-based stepdown multiple testing. *Statistics & Probability Letters* **113**, 38–40 (2016).

B Online Appendix: Instructions

This section provides the instructions for the experiment conducted on Amazon Mechanical Turk.

B.1 COVID-19 reminder

Question 1:

To what extent has your local community been affected by the current coronavirus crisis?

Use this scale where 0 means “not at all affected” and 10 means “extremely affected”

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Question 2:

For how long do you expect the current coronavirus crisis to last (in weeks)?

(Drop-down menu of number of weeks, 0-52 weeks, More than a year)

B.2 Survey questions

Question 3 (Fairness):

To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

“It is unfair if luck determines people’s economic situation.”

Scale of Strongly disagree/ Somewhat disagree/ Neither agree nor disagree/ Somewhat agree/ Strongly agree.

Question 4:

To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

“Luck is an important determinant of people’s economic situation.”

Scale of Strongly disagree/ Somewhat disagree/ Neither agree nor disagree/ Somewhat agree/ Strongly agree.

Question 5 (Solidarity):

Should you give priority to solving your own problems or should you give priority to solving your society's problems?

Use this scale where 0 means "absolute priority to solving my own problems" and 10 means "absolute priority to solving my society's problems."

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Question 6:

To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"Compassion for those who are suffering is the most crucial virtue."

Scale of Strongly disagree/ Somewhat disagree/ Neither agree nor disagree/ Somewhat agree/ Strongly agree.

Question 7 (Nationalism):

Should your country's leaders give priority to solving global problems or should they give priority to solving your country's problems?

Use this scale where 0 means "absolute priority to solving global problems" and 10 means "absolute priority to solving my country's problems."

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Question 8:

To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"I wish the world did not have nations or borders and we were all part of one big group."

Scale of Strongly disagree/ Somewhat disagree/ Neither agree nor disagree/ Somewhat agree/ Strongly agree.

Question 9:

To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"In the US, the government should aim to reduce economic differences."

Scale of Generally disagree/ Neither agree nor disagree/ Generally agree.

Question 10:

Is it the federal government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have health care

coverage?

No, government is not responsible

Yes, government is responsible

Compared to the implementation of the questions, we have flipped the scales on questions 3-6 and 8-9 in the above instructions to simplify the presentation of the analysis. Also, outside of this set of questions, we asked some additional questions as part of the survey. These will be presented in separate papers and the above presentation and the background questions which follow, focus on the instructions which are relevant for the present paper.

B.3 Background questions

- What is your date of birth?¹
- What is your gender?
- Please insert your zip code:²
- In which industries do you, or any member of your immediate household, work?
- What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?
 - Education through Grade 12 (Grade 4 or less/ Grade 5 to 8/ Grade 9 to 11/ Grade 12 (no diploma))
 - High School Graduate (Regular High School Diploma/GED or alternative credential)
 - College or Some College (Some college credit, but less than 1 year/ 1 or more years of college credit, no degree/ Associate's degree (AA, AS, etc.)/Bachelor's degree (BA, BS, etc.)
 - After Bachelor's Degree (Master's Degree (MA, MS, MBA, etc.)/ Professional degree (MD, DDS, JD, etc.)/ Doctorate degree (PhD, EdD, etc.)

¹We only have access to age in years.

²We only have access to state-level information.

- Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin? (Yes/No/Prefer not to answer)
- What is your race? Select all that apply. (White/ Black or African American/ Native American or Alaskan Native/ Asian/ Pacific Islander/ Other race/ Prefer not to answer)
- Please indicate your annual household income before taxes. (Less than \$5,000/ \$5,000-\$9,999/ \$10,000-\$14,999/ \$15,000-\$19,999/ \$20,000-\$24,999/ \$25,000-\$29,999/ \$30,000-\$34,999/ \$35,000-\$39,999/ \$40,000-\$44,999/ \$45,000-\$49,999/ \$50,000-\$54,999/ \$55,000-\$59,999/ \$60,000-\$64,999/ \$65,000-\$69,999/ \$70,000-\$74,999/ \$75,000-\$79,999/ \$80,000-\$89,999/ \$90,000-\$99,999/ \$100,000-\$124,999/ \$125,000-\$149,999/ \$150,000-\$199,999/ \$200,000-\$249,999/ \$250,000 or more/ Prefer not to answer)
- What is your marital status? (Single, never married/ Living with partner/ Married/ Widowed/ Divorced or separated)
- How much of your household's grocery shopping do you, yourself, do? (All of it/ Almost all of it/ About half of it/ Less than half of it/ None)
- What is your current employment status? (Employed full-time/ Employed part-time/ Self employed/ Unemployed but looking for a job/ Unemployed and not looking for a job or long-term sick or disabled/ Full-time parent, homemaker/ Retired/ Student or pupil/ Military/ Prefer not to answer)
- Which of the following best describes your living situation? (Own a house/ Own a condo or co-op/ Rent/ Live with parents or relatives/ Other/ Prefer not to answer)
- How many people are employed by the company that you own, operate, or work for? (1-10/ 11-20/ 21-50/ 51-100/ 101-500/ 501-1000/ More than 1000/ Not currently employed or not in workforce/ I am retired/ I am homemaker or student/ Don't know)
- How many people are living or staying at your current address? (Include yourself and any other adults or children who are currently living or staying at this address for at least two months)

- How many children under the age of 18 are living in your household? Please reference only the children for which you are the parent or legal guardian.
- Please provide us with the following information about the children under the age of 18 in your household. Please reference only the children for which you are the parent or legal guardian.
- How would you describe the area in which you live? (Urban/ Suburban/ Rural)
- Which political party would you vote for if there was an election tomorrow?
 - Republican
 - Democratic
 - Other
 - Prefer not to answer

B.4 Experiment on Amazon Mechanical Turk

Introduction

Please read the instructions below carefully

General instructions

The results from this experiment will be used in a research project. It is therefore important that you carefully read and follow all instructions. Note that you will remain anonymous throughout the experiment. We will only use your Worker ID to assign payments and check that you have not participated in this experiment before.

The study consists of completing a 5-minute task and answering a few of questions. You will be paid a fixed participation fee of 1 USD and you may, depending on the actions you and others take, earn additional money.

You will be given detailed instructions on your screen before each part of the experiment. Please read the instructions to each part carefully.

If you have any questions regarding this experiment, you may contact thechoicelab@nhh.no.

Consent

I have read and understood the above and want to participate in this study: Yes/No

Work task

Each participant completed a 5-minute picture recognition task

Dictator game

Thank you for completing the work task.

You have been randomly matched with another participant who has just completed the same work task. The two of you have together earned 200 bonus points for the work. Each bonus point is worth 1 cent, which means that the 200 points are worth 2 USD. We now ask you to allocate the total earnings of 200 bonus points between the two of you. The other participant will not know who you are, and you will not know who the other participant is.

Please decide how you would like to allocate the total earnings of 200 bonus points between yourself and the other participant:

The number of bonus points you allocate to yourself:

The number of bonus points you allocate to the other participant:

Total: [*The total sum had to equal 200.*]

Question 3 (Fairness): See instructions in Appendix B.2.

Question 5 (Solidarity): See instructions in Appendix B.2.

Background questions

We asked the respondents about their age, gender, education, income and political affiliation. Except for the question on age, these questions were all identical to the questions

asked in the main study See instructions in Appendix B.3.

Age question

How old are you? (18, 19,..., 99).