

Online Appendix

Table of contents

Additional information on the conjoint setup	3
Table A1: Correlations between cosmopolitan identity and identification with the nation, Europe and the World	3
Table A2: Mean cosmopolitan identity across countries	3
Table A3: Logistic regression models with choice instead of rating (as dependent variable)	4
Figure A1: Distribution of cosmopolitanism across six EU member states	6
Figure A2: Distribution of profile ratings across six EU member states	6
Figure A3: Regression results for citizens lower in cosmopolitan identity (Cosmopolitan identity=1-2) vs. citizens higher in cosmopolitan identity (Cosmopolitan identity=5-6), based on direct effects model (Table A3, Model 4)	7

Additional information on the conjoint setup

Setup of pairs and profiles

The profiles were shown in pairs, which means that respondents were confronted with four consecutive rating tasks. Between these tasks, the order of attributes was not randomized. The reason is that the order followed the structure of a policy-making process, which seemed to be most intuitive to citizens. Yet, we of course randomly varied the cell entries, as this procedure is the nature of a multifactorial survey experiment.

Introduction of respondents to conjoint tasks

Before we directed respondents to the multifactorial survey module, we asked in which policy area they would most prefer the EU to take actions. After answering this question, respondents were introduced to the multifactorial module indicating that “On the following pages, we present you pairs of fictional EU policy decisions in the area of [POLICY AREA chosen]. Each decision would have a substantial impact on people's lives.” We then first made respondents aware of the meaning of the different attributes by demonstrating the main question behind the respective concept of each attribute – e.g. for bindingness, the question read: “How binding or optional is the decision for the EU member countries, including [COUNTRY]?” Then, we asked respondents to “compare the policy decisions on the following pages with regard to the six features [i.e., attributes] shown above. Then, please indicate which of the two displayed policy decisions you prefer and how much you support each of them.”

Table A1: Correlations between cosmopolitan identity and identification with the nation, Europe and the World

	Cosmopolitan Identity	Identity Nation	Identity Europe	Identity World
Cosmopolitan Identity	1.0000			
Identity Nation	-0.0303	1.0000		
Identity Europe	0.2466	0.4382	1.0000	
Identity World	0.3449	0.2518	0.6324	1.0000

Table A2: Mean cosmopolitanism across countries

Country	Mean cosmopolitan identity (dataset)	Mean cosmopolitan identity (with weights applied)
Denmark	3.24	3.19
France	3.08	3.05
Germany	3.04	3.08
Hungary	3.24	3.20
Poland	3.21	3.19
Spain	3.17	3.14
Total	3.16	3.14

Table A3: Logistic regression models with choice instead of rating (as dependent variable)

	Model 4 Direct effects model	Model 5 Interaction effects model
<i>Respondent level</i>		
Cosmopolitan identity	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.02)
<i>Profile level</i>		
Bindingness (authority I)		
Mandatory implementation	-0.12*** (0.02)	-0.24*** (0.04)
Voluntary compliance	-0.07*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)
Council voting rule (authority II)		
Unanimity (national veto)	-0.29*** (0.02)	-0.22*** (0.04)
Simple majority	-0.29*** (0.02)	-0.37*** (0.04)
Citizen participation		
Parliamentary elections	-0.26*** (0.02)	-0.23*** (0.04)
Elections + Referendum	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.04)
Information transparency		
No public information	-0.36*** (0.02)	-0.31*** (0.04)
Information always public	0.20*** (0.02)	0.23*** (0.04)
Relative country benefit		
Less than for others	-0.54*** (0.02)	-0.60*** (0.04)
More than for others	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.04)
Problem-solving capacity		
Small degree	-0.23*** (0.02)	-0.20*** (0.04)
Large degree	0.14*** (0.02)	0.14*** (0.04)
<i>Interactions</i>		
H2: Mandatory implementation # Cosmopolitan identity		0.04** (0.01)
H2: Voluntary compliance # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.03** (0.01)
H2: Unanimity (national veto) # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.02 (0.01)
H2: Simple majority # Cosmopolitan identity		0.02* (0.01)
Parliamentary elections # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.01 (0.01)
Elections + Referendum # Cosmopolitan identity		0.00 (0.01)
No public information # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.02 (0.01)
Information always public # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.01 (0.01)
Less than for others # Cosmopolitan identity		0.02 (0.01)
More than for others # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.02 (0.01)
Small degree # Cosmopolitan identity		-0.01

Large degree # Cosmopolitan identity		(0.01)
		0.00
		(0.01)
Observations	94,488	94,488

*Note: The displayed coefficients represent the marginal effects on choosing one profile over another profile that was displayed just side by side (choice task); standard errors in parentheses; significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.*

Figure A1: Distribution of cosmopolitan identity across six EU member states

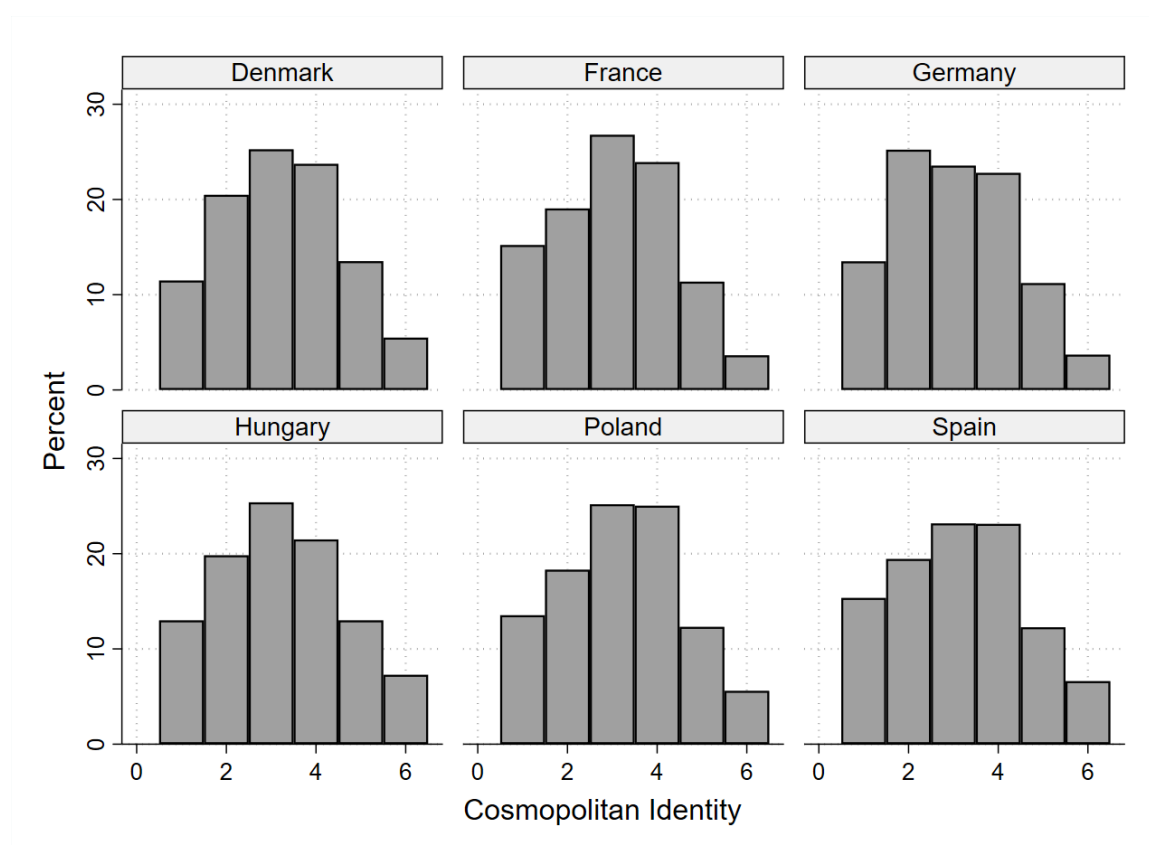


Figure A2: Distribution of profile ratings across six EU member states

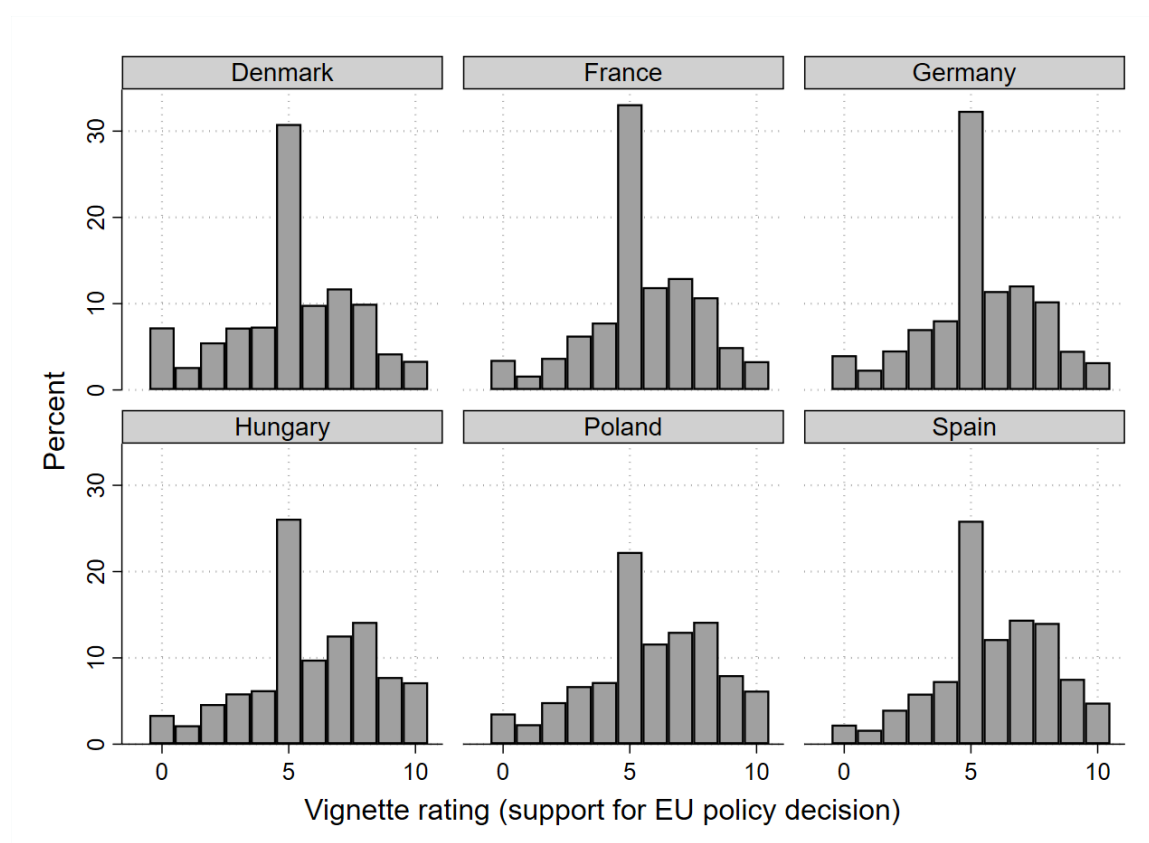


Figure A3: Regression results for citizens lower in cosmopolitan identity (Cosmopolitan identity=1-2) vs. citizens higher in cosmopolitan identity (Cosmopolitan identity=5-6), based on direct effects model (Table A3, Model 4)

