Preregistered Analysis Plan:

How Education Affects Political Attitudes and Behaviors

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1 Project Description

The goal of this study is to assess the impact of education on the political attitudes and behaviors of adult citizens in Switzerland. For this, we link administrative records on secondary school entry tests with targeted survey data. In a companion paper (Boes, Hangartner and Schmid 2017), we investigate the effect of sorting pupils into upper and lower level tracks on secondary and tertiary degrees and find statistically significant and substantively relevant tracking effects in non-permeable school systems. Following Boes, Hangartner and Schmid (2017), we focus on the graduates of non-permeable schools to identify the impact of sorting in higher (versus lower) level tracks as a teenager on political attitudes and behaviors as an adult. In particular, we will focus on the following ten political outcomes: *Impact of*

Immigration, Increase Immigration, ***Institutional Trust****,* ***Issue-Based Ideology****, Left-Right Self Placement,* ***Participation****, Political Interest,* ***Political Knowledge****,* ***Reported Ideology****, Vote Choice.*

To minimize measurement error and the risk of false positives due to a large number of outcomes and associated hypothesis tests, we will use polychoric principal component analysis (PCA) to extract the first principal component of five of the ten outcome categories (indicated in bold text above), which are then used for subsequent analysis.[1] In addition, we will also show the effects on the underlying measures separately. In the appendix to this pre-analysis plan, we detail the question in each category that we use to construct the outcome measures.

To deal with item nonresponse and missing data for outcomes and covariates, we will employ multiple imputation using chained equations (MICE) before conducting the PCA. We will generate ten imputed datasets (and as a robustness check, we will also generate 100 imputed datasets to gauge the sensitivity of the results to the number of replications), estimate the PCA and the regression models on each replication and combine the results according to the standard formula of Rubin (2004). For the Anderson-Rubin randomization inference discussed below, we will report the average p-value across all replications. For the imputation of missing values we condition on the entire linked dataset of test scores and survey data. We will, however, not impute missing test scores (the instrument) or missing information on educational achievement (the treatment indicators).

While we have used information on test scores, educational achievement, and covariates to run the first stage regressions reported in Boes, Hangartner and Schmid (2017), we have not analyzed the political outcomes data yet. In other words, the specification of the analyses that we are preregistering here are blind to the (second stage) effects estimates of education on political outcomes. This preregistered analysis plan specifies the analyses for the overall study, the results of which we may present in multiple papers.

[1]The other five outcomes are constructed from a single item.

The R code below gives a detailed overview of the analyses that we will perform. For clarity, we have omitted the code necessary to implement MICE and pool results from the imputed datasets.

```
library(readstata13)
library(data.table)
library(AER)
library(rdlocrand)
library(mice)

setwd(" as appropriate")
surv <- data.table(read.dta13("data file"))
moddat <- surv[psy == 2]
```

2 Models Based on Continuity Framework

Our first set of models identifies the effect of additional education based on the jump in the probability of getting further education that students experience when they pass the exam. Because our running variable is discrete and only takes on a limited number of values (eleven), we eschew the local polynomials approach often used to estimate treatment effects in conventional fuzzy discontinuity designs. Instead, we assume a functional form of the relationship between the score and the outcome. Specifically, we fit a series of instrumental variables regressions, where passing the exam is an instrument for one of our educational achievement variables. In both stages of these regressions we also include effects for the exam score and the interaction of the exam score and passing the exam. We also use robust standard errors in all of our IV regressions. At the cost of making potentially overly-strong parametric assumptions (see more on this below), these models allow us to leverage all of our observations to identify the effects of interest. We fit an instrumental variables model for each of our ten political outcome measures. For each outcome variable, we consider three

separate measures of educational achievement: *University Degree*, *Years of Education*, and *High School Degree*. As a compliment to these models, we also perform a series of analyses based on a local randomization assumption, described in the next section.

```
#### Impact of Immigration
mod_impimm_degree <- ivreg(impimm ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_impimm_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_impimm_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_impimm_years <- ivreg(impimm ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_impimm_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_impimm_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_impimm_matur <- ivreg(impimm ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_impimm_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_impimm_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Increase Immigration
mod_incimm_degree <- ivreg(incimm ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_incimm_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_incimm_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_incimm_years <- ivreg(incimm ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_incimm_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_incimm_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_incimm_matur <- ivreg(incimm ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_incimm_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_incimm_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Institutional Trust
mod_trustPCA_degree <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
```

```r
mod_trustPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_trustPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_trustPCA_years <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_trustPCA_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_trustPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_trustPCA_matur <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_trustPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_trustPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Issue based Ideology
mod_IideolPCA_degree <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_IideolPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_IideolPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_IideolPCA_years <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_IideolPCA_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_IideolPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_IideolPCA_matur <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_IideolPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_IideolPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Left-right Self-Placement
mod_LRself_degree <- ivreg(LRself ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_LRself_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_LRself_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_LRself_years <- ivreg(LRself ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_LRself_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_LRself_degree, type = "HC1")
```

```
mod_LRself_matur <- ivreg(LRself ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) | I(dist2 >=
  0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_LRself_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_LRself_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Participation Models
mod_participPCA_degree <- ivreg(participPCA ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_particip_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_particip_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_participPCA_years <- ivreg(participPCA ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_particip_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_particip_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_participPCA_matur <- ivreg(participPCA ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_particip_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_particip_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Political Interest
mod_polint_degree <- ivreg(polint ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_polint_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_polint_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_polint_years <- ivreg(polint ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_polint_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_polint_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_polint_matur <- ivreg(polint ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) | I(dist2 >=
  0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_polint_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_polint_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Political Knowledge Models
mod_polknowPCA_degree <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
```

```
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_polknowPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_polknowPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_polknowPCA_years <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_polknowPCA_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_polknowPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_polknowPCA_matur <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_polknowPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_polknowPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Reported Ideology
mod_RideolPCA_degree <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_RideolPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_RideolPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_RideolPCA_years <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >=
  0) | I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_RideolPCA_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_RideolPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_RideolPCA_matur <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_RideolPCA_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_RideolPCA_degree, type = "HC1")

#### Vote choice
mod_vc_degree <- ivreg(vc ~ higher_educ_degree + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_vc_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_vc_degree, type = "HC1")

mod_vc_years <- ivreg(vc ~ educ_total_years + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) |
  I(dist2 >= 0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_vc_years$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_vc_degree, type = "HC1")
```

```
mod_vc_matur <- ivreg(vc ~ matur + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0) | I(dist2 >=
  0) + dist2 + dist2:I(dist2 >= 0), data = moddat)
mod_vc_degree$vcov <- vcovHC(mod_vc_degree, type = "HC1")
```

3 Models based on Cattaneo, Frandsen and Titiunik's Local Randomization Framework

Following the work of Cattaneo, Frandsen and Titiunik (2015), we will also test the effect of education based on a local randomization assumption. In brief, this assumption states that within a narrow window around the threshold—here defined as the two maximum failing scores and the two minimum passing scores—we can consider treatment to be as good as randomly assigned. In the context of our fuzzy discontinuity design, if we combine this with the assumption that passing or failing the test has no effect on the outcome apart from its impact on further education (i.e. an exclusion restriction), the causal effect of additional education on political attitudes and behaviors is identified for compilers within this window. We estimate this effect using instrumental variables regression with robust standard errors. To account for the possibility of weak instruments, we also test the sharp null hypothesis of no treatment effect using the Anderson-Rubin statistic, as implemented in `rdlocrand`. We perform these estimations for each of our ten political variables three times, once each for our three measures of education. Further, we perform this entire set of analyses twice. First, and in our preferred set up, the window around the threshold is as described above. Second, we also perform the set of analyses in a symmetric window around the cutoff, meaning that all scores from 1 point below the threshold to one point above the threshold are included in the analysis. In our setup, this has the effect of including three possible scores (0, .5, 1) above the threshold and only two scores below it (-0.5, -1). We include this alternative model to stay consistent with our earlier work, in which only symmetric windows around

the threshold were considered.

3.1 Using only first two scores on either side of the threshold

```
set.seed(8092)  # 8092 = PLZ der IPL
#### Impact of Immigration models
ri_impimm_degree_tsls <- ivreg(impimm ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_impimm_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_impimm_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_impimm_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$impimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_impimm_years_tsls <- ivreg(impimm ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_impimm_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_impimm_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_impimm_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$impimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_impimm_matur_tsls <- ivreg(impimm ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_impimm_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_impimm_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_impimm_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$impimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Increase Immigration models
ri_incimm_degree_tsls <- ivreg(incimm ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_incimm_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_incimm_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_incimm_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$incimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_incimm_years_tsls <- ivreg(incimm ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
```

```
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_incimm_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_incimm_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_incimm_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$incimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_incimm_matur_tsls <- ivreg(incimm ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_incimm_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_incimm_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_incimm_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$incimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Institutional Trust models
ri_trustPCA_degree_tsls <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_trustPCA_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_trustPCA_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_trustPCA_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$trustPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_trustPCA_years_tsls <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_trustPCA_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_trustPCA_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_trustPCA_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$trustPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_trustPCA_matur_tsls <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_trustPCA_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_trustPCA_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_trustPCA_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$trustPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Issue-Based Ideology models
ri_IideolPCA_degree_tsls <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
```

```
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_IideolPCA_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_IideolPCA_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_IideolPCA_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$IideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_IideolPCA_years_tsls <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_IideolPCA_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_IideolPCA_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_IideolPCA_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$IideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_IideolPCA_matur_tsls <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_IideolPCA_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_IideolPCA_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_IideolPCA_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$IideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Left-Right Self-placement models
ri_LRself_degree_tsls <- ivreg(LRself ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_LRself_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_LRself_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_LRself_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$LRself, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_LRself_years_tsls <- ivreg(LRself ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_LRself_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_LRself_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_LRself_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$LRself, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_LRself_matur_tsls <- ivreg(LRself ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
```

```
ri_LRself_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_LRself_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_LRself_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$LRself, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Participation models
ri_participPCA_degree_tsls <- ivreg(participPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_participPCA_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_participPCA_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_participPCA_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$participPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_participPCA_years_tsls <- ivreg(participPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_participPCA_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_participPCA_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_participPCA_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$participPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_participPCA_matur_tsls <- ivreg(participPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_participPCA_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_participPCA_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_participPCA_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$participPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Political Interest models
ri_polint_degree_tsls <- ivreg(polint ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_polint_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polint_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_polint_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$polint, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_polint_years_tsls <- ivreg(polint ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
```

```
ri_polint_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polint_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_polint_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$polint, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_polint_matur_tsls <- ivreg(polint ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_polint_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polint_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_polint_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$polint, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Political Knowledge models
ri_polknowPCA_degree_tsls <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_polknowPCA_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polknowPCA_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_polknowPCA_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$polknowPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_polknowPCA_years_tsls <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_polknowPCA_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polknowPCA_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_polknowPCA_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$polknowPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_polknowPCA_matur_tsls <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_polknowPCA_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polknowPCA_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_polknowPCA_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$polknowPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Reported ideology models
ri_RideolPCA_degree_tsls <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
```

```
ri_RideolPCA_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_RideolPCA_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_RideolPCA_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$RideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_RideolPCA_years_tsls <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_RideolPCA_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_RideolPCA_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_RideolPCA_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$RideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_RideolPCA_matur_tsls <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_RideolPCA_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_RideolPCA_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_RideolPCA_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$RideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 0.5, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Vote Choice models
ri_vc_degree_tsls <- ivreg(vc ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_vc_degree_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_vc_degree_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_vc_degree_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$vc, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5, reps = 5000,
  fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_vc_years_tsls <- ivreg(vc ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_vc_years_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_vc_years_tsls, type = "HC1")
ri_vc_years_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$vc, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5, reps = 5000,
  fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_vc_matur_tsls <- ivreg(vc ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5)])
ri_vc_matur_tsls$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_vc_matur_tsls, type = "HC1")
```

```
ri_vc_matur_ar <- rdrandinf(moddat$vc, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 0.5, reps = 5000,
  fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))
```

3.2 Using equal 'length' windows around the threshold

```
#### Impact of Immigration models
ri_impimm_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(impimm ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_impimm_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_impimm_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_impimm_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$impimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_impimm_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(impimm ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_impimm_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_impimm_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_impimm_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$impimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_impimm_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(impimm ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_impimm_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_impimm_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_impimm_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$impimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Increase Immigration models
ri_incimm_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(incimm ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_incimm_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_incimm_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_incimm_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$incimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_incimm_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(incimm ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0,
```

```
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_incimm_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_incimm_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_incimm_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$incimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_incimm_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(incimm ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_incimm_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_incimm_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_incimm_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$incimm, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Institutional Trust models
ri_trustPCA_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_trustPCA_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_trustPCA_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_trustPCA_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$trustPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_trustPCA_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_trustPCA_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_trustPCA_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_trustPCA_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$trustPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_trustPCA_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(trustPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_trustPCA_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_trustPCA_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_trustPCA_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$trustPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Issue-Based Ideology models
ri_IideolPCA_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
```

```
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_IideolPCA_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_IideolPCA_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_IideolPCA_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$IideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_IideolPCA_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_IideolPCA_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_IideolPCA_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_IideolPCA_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$IideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_IideolPCA_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(IideolPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_IideolPCA_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_IideolPCA_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_IideolPCA_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$IideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Left-Right Self-placement models
ri_LRself_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(LRself ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_LRself_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_LRself_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_LRself_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$LRself, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_LRself_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(LRself ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_LRself_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_LRself_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_LRself_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$LRself, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_LRself_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(LRself ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
```

```
ri_LRself_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_LRself_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_LRself_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$LRself, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Participation models
ri_participPCA_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(participPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_participPCA_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_participPCA_degree_tsls_lw,
  type = "HC1")
ri_participPCA_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$participPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_participPCA_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(participPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_participPCA_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_participPCA_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_participPCA_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$participPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_participPCA_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(participPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_participPCA_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_participPCA_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_participPCA_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$participPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Political Interest models
ri_polint_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(polint ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0,
  data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_polint_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polint_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_polint_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$polint, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_polint_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(polint ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
```

```
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_polint_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polint_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_polint_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$polint, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_polint_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(polint ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_polint_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polint_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_polint_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$polint, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1,
  reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Political Knowledge models
ri_polknowPCA_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_polknowPCA_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polknowPCA_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_polknowPCA_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$polknowPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_polknowPCA_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_polknowPCA_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polknowPCA_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_polknowPCA_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$polknowPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_polknowPCA_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(polknowPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_polknowPCA_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_polknowPCA_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_polknowPCA_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$polknowPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Reported Ideology models
ri_RideolPCA_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >=
```

```
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_RideolPCA_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_RideolPCA_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_RideolPCA_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$RideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_RideolPCA_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >=
  0, data = moddat[dist2 %in% c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_RideolPCA_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_RideolPCA_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_RideolPCA_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$RideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_RideolPCA_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(RideolPCA ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_RideolPCA_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_RideolPCA_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_RideolPCA_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$RideolPCA, moddat$dist2, wl = -1,
  wr = 1, reps = 5000, fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))

#### Vote Choice models
ri_vc_degree_tsls_lw <- ivreg(vc ~ higher_educ_degree, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_vc_degree_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_vc_degree_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_vc_degree_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$vc, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1, reps = 5000,
  fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$higher_educ_degree))

ri_vc_years_tsls_lw <- ivreg(vc ~ educ_total_years, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
ri_vc_years_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_vc_years_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_vc_years_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$vc, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1, reps = 5000,
  fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$educ_total_years))

ri_vc_matur_tsls_lw <- ivreg(vc ~ matur, ~dist2 >= 0, data = moddat[dist2 %in%
  c(-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1)])
```

```
ri_vc_matur_tsls_lw$vcov <- vcovHC(ri_vc_matur_tsls_lw, type = "HC1")
ri_vc_matur_ar_lw <- rdrandinf(moddat$vc, moddat$dist2, wl = -1, wr = 1, reps = 5000,
  fuzzy = as.numeric(moddat$matur))
```

4 Appendix

This appendix details the exact questions measuring the political outcomes in German, the language in which the survey was conductet.

1. *Impact of Immigration*

    - Einige sagen, dass Ausländer das gesellschaftliche Zusammenleben in der Schweiz gefährden. Andere sagen, dass Ausländer das Zusammenleben bereichern. Was ist Ihre Meinung? Würden Sie sagen, dass Ausländer das gesellschaftliche Zusammenleben in der Schweiz:

2. *Increase Immigration*

    - Was meinen Sie: Sollte es mehr oder weniger Ausländern erlaubt sein, sich hier in der Schweiz niederzulassen?

3. *Institutional Trust*

    - Nachfolgend sehen Sie eine Auflistung verschiedener Institutionen und Organisationen. Bitte beantworten Sie für jede der Institutionen, wie stark Sie der Institution vertrauen, wenn 0 “kein Vertrauen” und 10 “volles Vertrauen” bedeutet.
        - Dem Bundesrat
        - Den politischen Parteien auf nationaler Ebene
        - Den Behörden in Ihrem Kanton
        - Den Behörden in Ihre Wohngemeinde

  - Der Justiz/dem Gericht
  - Der Polizei
  - Den Medien

4. *Issue-Based Ideology*

   - Sind Sie für eine Verringerung oder für eine Erhöhung der Sozialausgaben des Bundes?
   - Sind Sie für eine Schweiz, in der Ruhe und Ordnung wenig betont werden? Oder für eine Schweiz, in der Ruhe und Ordnung stark betont werden?
   - Sind Sie für eine Schweiz, in welcher der Umweltschutz wichtiger ist als das wirtschaftliche Wachstum? Oder sind Sie für eine Schweiz, in der das wirtschaftliche Wachstum wichtiger ist als der Umweltschutz?
   - Sind Sie für eine Erhöhung der Steuern auf grosse Einkommen? Oder sind Sie für eine Verminderung der den Steuern auf grosse Einkommen?
   - Sind Sie für eine Schweiz mit oder ohne Atomenergie?
   - Sind Sie für eine Schweiz, in welcher der Staat stark in die Wirtschaft eingreift? Oder für eine Schweiz, in welcher man sich voll auf den freien??Markt verlässt?

5. *Left-Right Self Placement*

   - In der Politik spricht man manchmal von "links" und "rechts". Wo würden Sie Ihren politischen Standpunkt auf einer Skala einordnen, auf der 0 für links und 10 für rechts steht?

6. *Participation*

   - Von Zeit zu Zeit gibt es bei uns ja Abstimmungen über Sachfragen. Nehmen wir an, es gibt in einem Jahr 10 eidgenössische Abstimmungen. An wie vielen von

diesen 10 Abstimmungen würden Sie normalerweise teilnehmen? Geben Sie bitte eine Zahl an.

- Im Allgemeinen gehen bei eidgenössischen Wahlen etwa die Hälfte aller Stimmberechtigten an die Urnen. Wie ist das bei Ihnen: Haben Sie an den letzten eidgenössischen Wahlen vom 23. Oktober 2011 teilgenommen oder nicht?
- Ausser Wahlen und Abstimmungen gibt es auch noch andere politische Aktivitäten. Welche der unten stehenden Aktivitäten haben Sie in den letzten 5 Jahren ausgeübt:
  - Eine Volksinitiative oder ein Referendum unterschreiben.
  - An einer politischen Versammlung teilnehmen.
  - Unterschriften sammeln.
  - Einer politischen Organisation Geld spenden.
  - In einer politischen Partei aktiv sein.
  - In einer Bürgerinitiative aktiv sein.
  - An einer Deomstration teilnehmen.

7. *Political Interest*

   - Wie interessiert sind Sie an Politik und politischen Themen im Allgemeinen?

8. *Political Knowledge*

   - Wie heisst dieses Jahr der Bundespäsident?
   - Wie viele Unterschriften Braucht es für eine eidgenössiche Volksinitiative?
   - Wie viele Vertreter (Sitze) hat Ihr Kanton im Nationalrat?
   - Wo würden Sie den politischen Standpunkt von Toni Brunner, dem Präsidenten der SVP, auf einer Skala einordnen, auf der 0 für links und 10 für rechts steht?
   - Wo würden Sie den politischen Standpunkt von Christian Levrat, dem Präsidenten der SP, auf einer Skala einordnen, auf der 0 für links und 10 für rechts steht?

9. *Reported Ideology*

   - In der Politik spricht man manchmal von “links” und “rechts”. Wo würden Sie Ihren politischen Standpunkt auf einer Skala einordnen, auf der 0 für links und 10 für rechts steht?
   - Viele Leute neigen mal eine bestimmte Zeit lang einer bestimmten Partei zu, auch wenn sie manchmal eine andere Partei wählen. Wie ist das bei Ihnen: Wie sehr neigen Sie zurzeit – ganz allgemein gesprochen – der SP zu, auf einer Skala von 0 (gar nicht) bis 10 (sehr stark)?
   - Wie sehr neigen Sie – ganz allgemein gesprochen – zur Zeit der SVP zu, auf einer Skala von 0 (gar nicht) bis 10 (sehr stark)?

10. *Vote Choice*

    - Am 23.10.2011 waren Nationalratswahlen. Von welcher Partei haben Sie in erster Linie Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten gewählt?

References

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