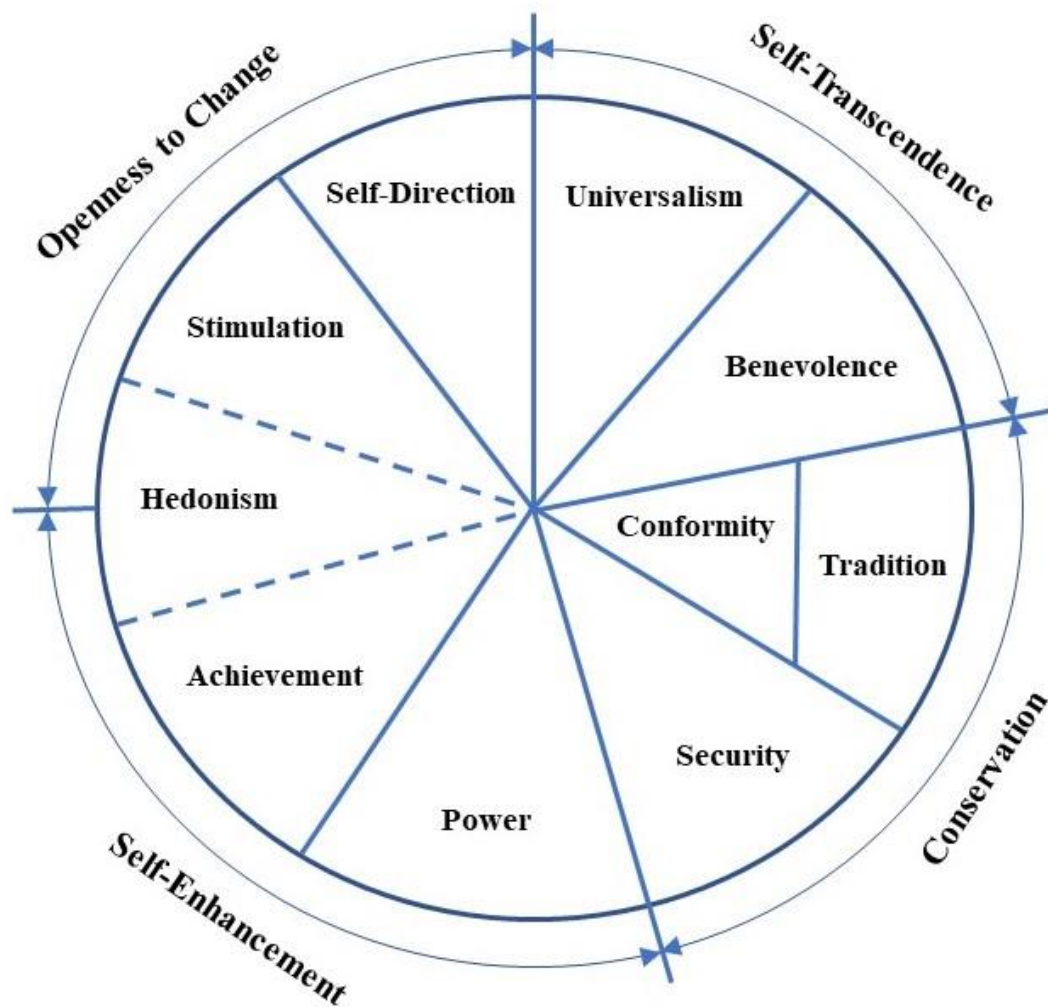**Appendix**

Figure A1. Structure of Basic Human Values.
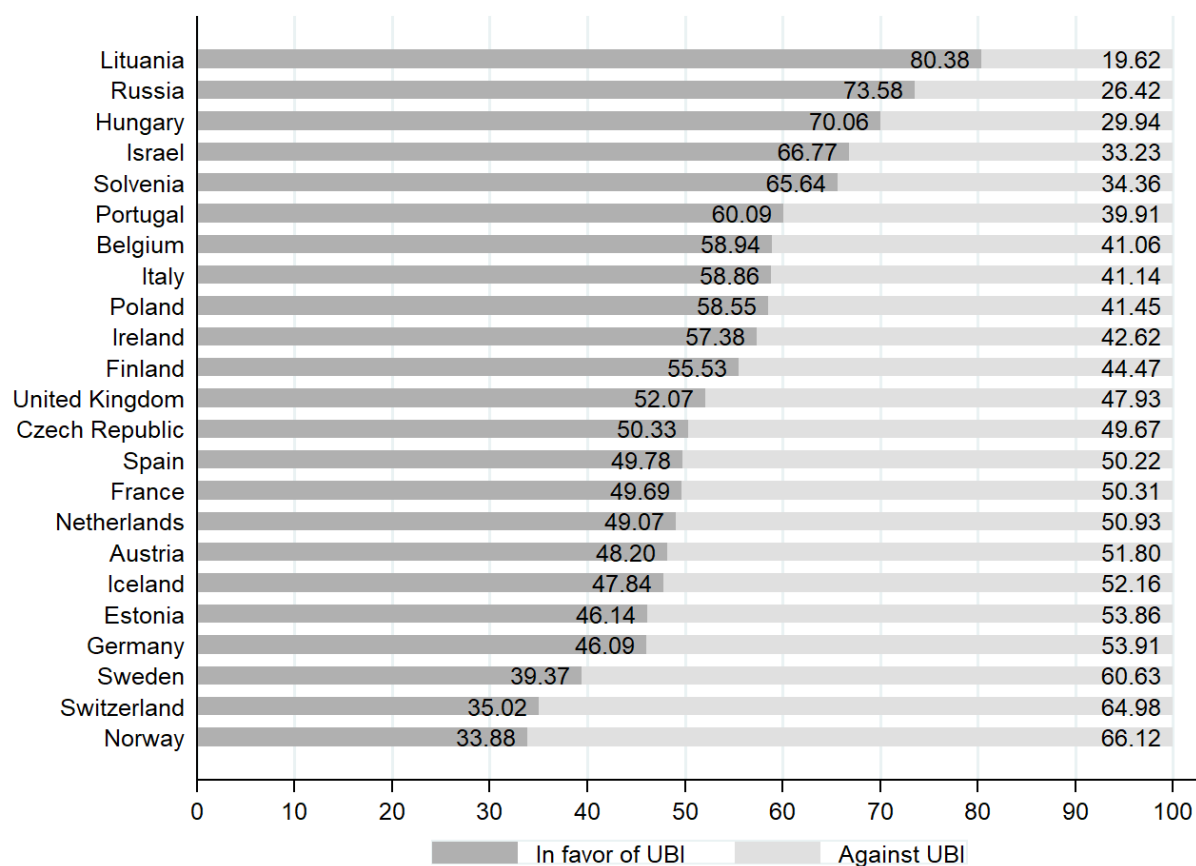
Source: Sagiv and Schwartz (1995, p. 439).

Figure A2. Public Support for UBI across 23 Countries.

Note: The country-level support for UBI was estimated from the ESS Round 8, using post-stratification weights following the recommendation of European Social Survey (2014).
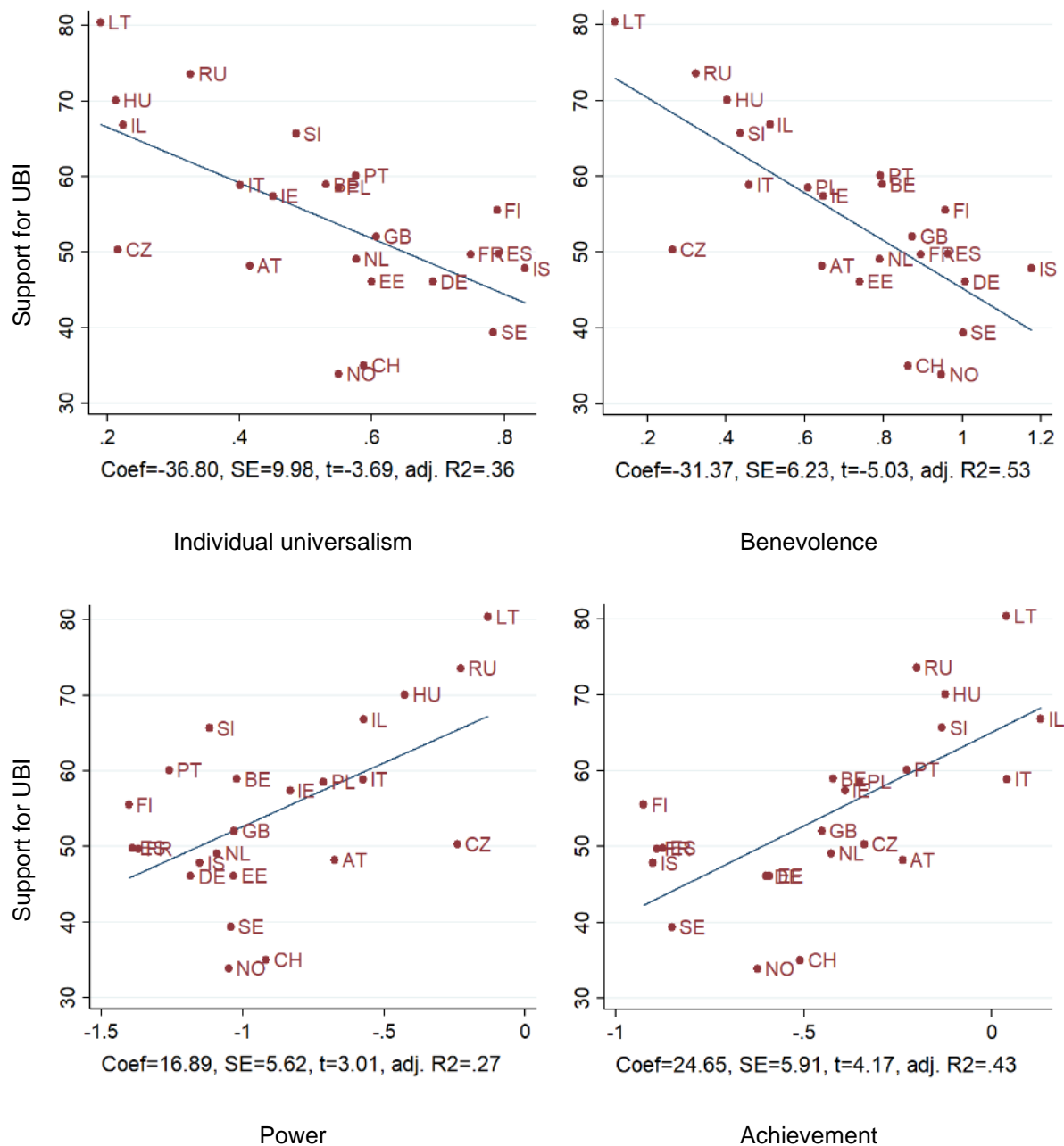
Figure A3. Country-level Associations between Support for UBI and Basic Human Values.

Notes: The country-level measures were estimated from the ESS Round 8, using post-stratification weights following the recommendation of European Social Survey (2014). Each graph includes a linear regression line.
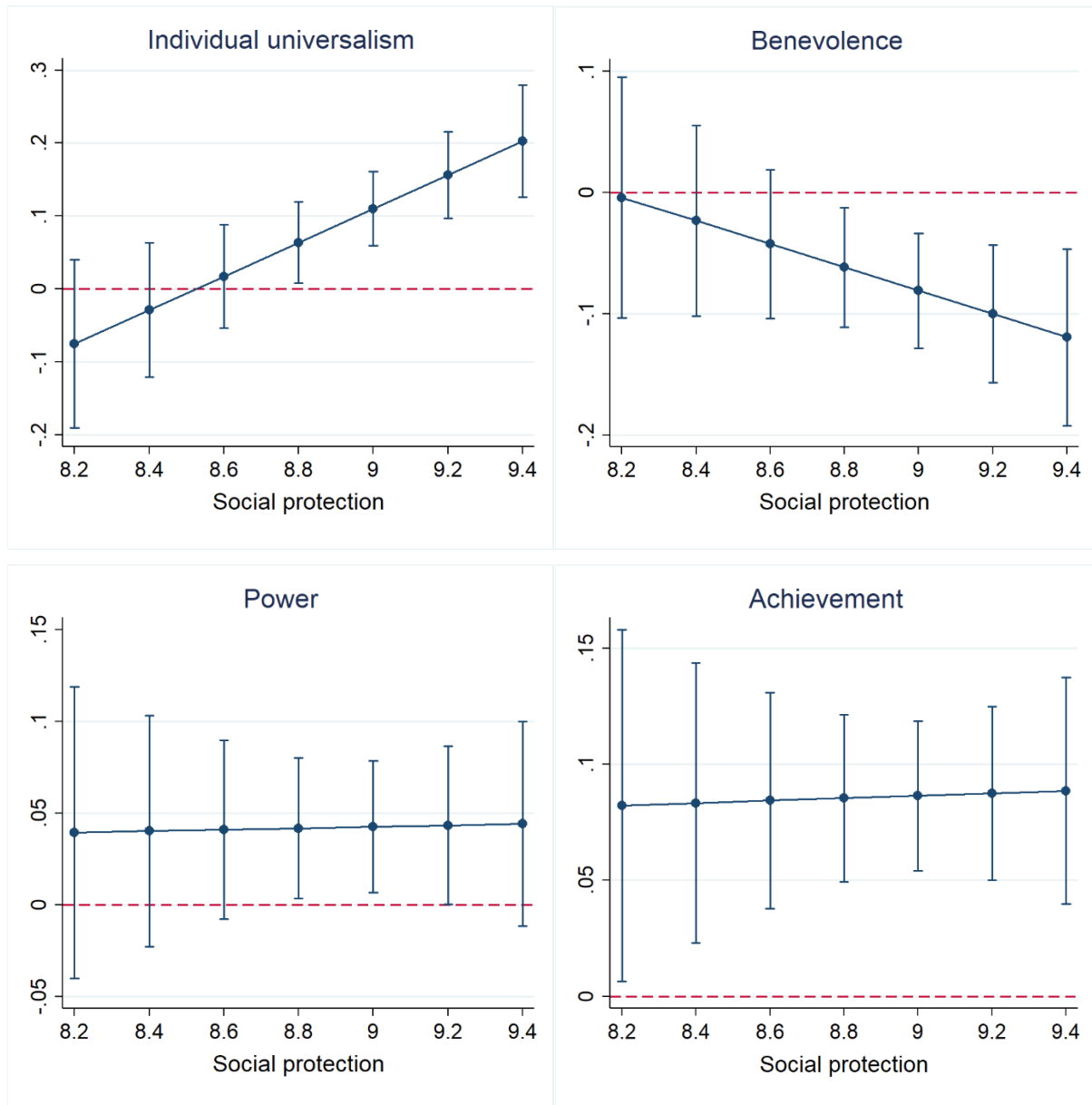
Figure A4. Marginal Effects of Basic Human Values on Support for UBI by the Level of Social Protection.

Note: The average marginal effects with 95% CIs were derived from Column (18) in Table 3.

Table A1. Survey Questions.

Variable		Question
Dependent variable		
Support for UBI (binary[a]/ordinal)		A. Some countries are currently talking about introducing a basic income scheme. In a moment I will ask you to tell me whether you are against or in favor of this scheme. First, I will give you some more details. The highlighted box at the top of this card shows the main features of the scheme. A basic income scheme includes all of the following: • The government pays everyone a monthly income to cover essential living costs. • It replaces many other social benefits. • The purpose is to guarantee everyone a minimum standard of living. • Everyone receives the same amount regardless of whether or not they are working. • People also keep the money they earn from work or other sources. • This scheme is paid for by taxes. Overall, would you be against or in favor of having this scheme in [country]? 1 Strongly against, 2 Against, 3 In favor, 4 Strongly in favor
Independent variables: basic human values (and their items)		
Individual universalism	Equality[b]	B. He/She thinks it is important that every person in the world should be treated equally. He/She believes everyone should have equal opportunities in life. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
	Broad-minded[b]	C. It is important to him/her to listen to people who are different from him/her. Even when he/she disagrees with them, he/she still wants to understand them. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
	Protecting the environment[b]	D. He/She strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to him/her. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
Benevolence	Helpful[b]	E. It's very important to him/her to help the people around him/her. He/She wants to care for their well-being. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
	Loyal[b]	F. It is important to him/her to be loyal to his/her friends. He/She wants to devote himself/herself to people close to him/her. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
Power	Wealth[b]	G. It is important to him/her to be rich. He/She wants to have a lot of money and expensive things. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
	Social power[b]	H. It is important to him/her to get respect from others. He/She wants people to do what he/she says. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
Achievement	Capable[b]	I. It's important to him/her to show his/her abilities. He/She wants people to admire what he/she does. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all
	Successful[b]	J. Being very successful is important to him/her. He/She hopes people will recognize his/her achievements. 1 Very much like me, 2 Like me, 3 Somewhat like me, 4 A little like me, 5 Not like me, 6 Not like me at all

Control group 1: Individual characteristics

Employment status[c]

K. Which of these descriptions applies to what you have been doing for the last 7 days? Select all that apply.
  01 in paid work (or away temporarily) (employee, self-employed, working for your family business)
  02 in education, (not paid for by employer) even if on vacation
  03 unemployed and actively looking for a job
  04 unemployed, wanting a job but not actively looking for a job
  05 permanently sick or disabled
  06 retired
  07 in community or military service
  08 doing housework, looking after children or other persons
  09 other

Left-right self-placement

L. In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?
  00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

Net household income[d]

M. Please tell me which letter describes your household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.
  01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

Feeling about income

N. Which of the descriptions on this card comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays?
  1 Living comfortably on present income
  2 Coping on present income
  3 Finding it difficult on present income
  4 Finding it very difficult on present income

Control group 2: beliefs or preferences

Economic individualism (binary)[e]

O. Large differences in people's incomes are acceptable to properly reward differences in talents and efforts.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Economic fairness (binary)[e]

P. For a society to be fair, differences in people's standard of living should be small.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Preferences for redistribution (binary)[e]

Q. The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Control group 3: welfare attitudes

Preventing poverty (binary)[e]

R. Social benefits and services in [country] prevent widespread poverty.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Promoting equality (binary)[e]

S. Social benefits and services in [country] lead to a more equal society.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Increasing laziness (binary)[e]

T. Social benefits and services in [country] make people lazy.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

burden on businesses (binary)[e]

U. Social benefits and services in [country] cost businesses too much in taxes and charges.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Strain on the economy (binary)[e]

V. Social benefits and services in [country] place too great a strain on the economy.
  1 Agree strongly, 2 Agree, 3 Neither agree nor disagree, 4 Disagree, 5 Disagree strongly

Support for targeting (binary)[a]	W. Would you be against or in favor of the government providing social benefits and services only for people with the lowest incomes, while people with middle and higher incomes are responsible for themselves?
	1 Strongly against, 2 Against, 3 In favor, 4 Strongly in favor
Welfare chauvinism (binary)[f]	X. Thinking of people coming to live in [country] from other countries, when do you think they should obtain the same rights to social benefits and services as citizens already living here?
	1 Immediately on arrival, 2 After living in [country] for a year, whether or not they have worked, 3 Only after they have worked and paid taxes for at least a year, 4 Once they have become a [country] citizen, 5 They should never get the same rights

Source: European Social Survey (2016).

Notes: [a] 1 is assigned to the answers 'Strongly in favor' or 'In favor', while 0 is assigned to the answers 'Strongly against' or 'Against'. [b] The coding of the item is reversed so that 1 is 'not like me at all' and 6 is 'very much like me'; higher scores then signify that the value is more important. [c] 1 is assigned to the answer '01', 2 is assigned to the answer '06', 3 is assigned to the answers '03' or '04', and 4 is assigned to the answers '02', '05', '07', '08', or '09'. [d] An income showcard indicating approximate weekly, monthly, and annual amounts with ten income range categories, each corresponding broadly to deciles of the actual household income range in each country, is provided. [e] 1 is assigned to the answers 'Agree strongly' or 'Agree', while 0 is assigned to the answers 'Neither agree nor disagree', 'Disagree', or 'Disagree strongly'. [f] 1 is assigned to the answer 'They should never get the same rights', while 0 is assigned to the other answers.

Table A2. Descriptive Statistics on the Whole Sample.

Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Individual-level					
Support for UBI	40,592	0.54	0.50	0	1
Individual universalism	43,826	0.52	0.65	-2.43	3.57
Benevolence	43,769	0.69	0.69	-3.10	3.38
Power	43,786	-0.87	0.92	-4.29	4.00
Achievement	43,727	-0.44	0.95	-4.17	2.95
Age group	44,232	4.40	1.80	1	7
Gender	44,378	1.53	0.50	1	2
Employment status	44,254	1.88	1.13	1	4
Left-right self-placement	38,583	5.16	2.24	0	10
Net household income	36,445	5.19	2.73	1	10
Feeling about income	43,863	1.95	0.83	1	4
Economic individualism	43,520	0.41	0.49	0	1
Economic fairness	43,591	0.63	0.48	0	1
Preferences for redistribution	43,715	0.73	0.45	0	1
Preventing poverty	43,047	0.57	0.49	0	1
Promoting equality	42,894	0.50	0.50	0	1
Increasing laziness	43,356	0.42	0.49	0	1
Burden on businesses	41,063	0.33	0.47	0	1
Strain on the economy	42,224	0.35	0.48	0	1
Support for targeting	41,825	0.45	0.50	0	1
Welfare chauvinism	42,403	0.09	0.29	0	1
Country-level					
Support for UBI	23	54.49	11.68	33.88	80.38
Net income inequality	23	29.57	3.66	24.80	35.30
Unemployment rate	23	7.23	3.54	2.98	19.64
Social expenditure	22	22.27	5.32	14.90	32.00
Social protection	21	8.88	0.40	8.12	9.41
Material deprivation	21	5.58	4.05	0.80	16.20
Welfare universalism index	21	49.69	9.17	31.91	60.52

Table A3. Correlation Matrices.

(a) Individual-level Support for UBI and Basic Human Values

	Support for UBI (binary)	Support for UBI (ordinal)
Individual universalism	**-0.033**	**-0.033**
Benevolence	**-0.092**	**-0.096**
Power	**0.064**	**0.068**
Achievement	**0.083**	**0.089**

(b) Basic Human Values

	Individual universalism	Benevolence	Power	Achievement
Individual universalism	1			
Benevolence	**0.35**	1		
Power	**-0.47**	**-0.41**	1	
Achievement	**-0.41**	**-0.36**	**0.31**	1

(c) Country-level Support for UBI and Contextual Factors

	Support for UBI	Net income inequality	Unemployment rate	Social expenditure	Social protection	Material deprivation	Welfare universalism index
Support for UBI	1						
Net income inequality	**0.42**	1					
Unemployment rate	0.11	0.38	1				
Social expenditure	-0.18	-0.19	0.37	1			
Social protection	**-0.68**	-0.41	-0.12	**0.45**	1		
Material deprivation	**0.82**	**0.51**	0.23	-0.11	**-0.69**	1	
Welfare universalism index	0.32	0.09	0.17	**0.44**	**-0.45**	0.37	1

Notes: (a) shows Spearman correlation coefficients; the number of observations is 40,104. (b) shows Pearson correlation coefficients; the number of observations is 43,649. (c) shows pairwise Pearson correlation coefficients; the number of observations range from 21 to 23. Coefficients printed in bold are significant ($p < .05$).

Table A4. Predicting Support for UBI with the Moderating Effects of Material Deprivation.

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Basic human values	Individual universalism	0.200	0.102	0.103	0.102	0.192
		(0.043)***	(0.026)***	(0.026)***	(0.026)***	(0.047)***
	Benevolence	-0.075	-0.029	-0.074	-0.075	-0.052
		(0.024)**	(0.042)	(0.024)**	(0.024)**	(0.044)
	Power	0.042	0.043	-0.017	0.043	0.003
		(0.018)*	(0.018)*	(0.032)	(0.018)*	(0.034)
	Achievement	0.087	0.087	0.088	0.088	0.124
		(0.016)***	(0.016)***	(0.016)***	(0.029)**	(0.031)***
Contextual factor	Material deprivation	0.083	0.080	0.083	0.075	0.088
		(0.019)***	(0.019)***	(0.019)***	(0.019)***	(0.019)***
Moderating effects	Individual universalism # material deprivation	-0.021				-0.019
		(0.007)**				(0.008)*
	Benevolence # material deprivation		-0.009			-0.004
			(0.007)			(0.007)
	Power # material deprivation			0.012		0.008
				(0.005)*		(0.006)
	Achievement # material deprivation				-0.000	-0.008
					(0.005)	(0.006)
Observations		25,254	25,254	25,254	25,254	25,254
Countries		21[a]	21[a]	21[a]	21[a]	21[a]
σ_u^2		0.110	0.110	0.108	0.110	0.108

Notes: Entries are multilevel logistic regression coefficients with standard errors. σ_u^2 is the estimated variance component, which is random effects at the country level. All columns include the variables of control groups 1, 2, and 3 in Column (5) of Table 1. The coefficients and standard errors of these variables and the constant terms are not reported. [a] Israel and Russia are missing. * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; *** significant at 0.1%.

Table A5. Predicting Support for UBI Using Logistic Regression.

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Constant		0.352	0.376	-0.219	0.129	-0.325
		(0.108)**	(0.109)***	(0.114)	(0.117)	(0.124)**
Basic human values	Individual universalism		0.164			0.098
			(0.023)***			(0.025)***
	Benevolence		-0.067			-0.057
			(0.021)**			(0.023)*
	Power		0.045			0.042
			(0.016)**			(0.017)*
	Achievement		0.080			0.088
			(0.015)***			(0.016)***
Control group 1 (individual characteristics)	Age group[a]					
	20–29	-0.112	-0.107	-0.096	-0.099	-0.080
		(0.075)	(0.076)	(0.077)	(0.080)	(0.081)
	30–39	-0.204	-0.194	-0.213	-0.197	-0.181
		(0.076)**	(0.076)*	(0.077)**	(0.080)*	(0.082)*
	40–49	-0.305	-0.293	-0.320	-0.284	-0.265
		(0.076)***	(0.077)***	(0.077)***	(0.080)***	(0.082)**
	50–59	-0.361	-0.344	-0.394	-0.375	-0.362
		(0.075)***	(0.076)***	(0.077)***	(0.080)***	(0.082)***
	60–69	-0.427	-0.411	-0.487	-0.461	-0.457
		(0.078)***	(0.079)***	(0.079)***	(0.083)***	(0.085)***
	70–100	-0.452	-0.432	-0.529	-0.492	-0.502
		(0.085)***	(0.086)***	(0.087)***	(0.091)***	(0.093)***
	Gender[b]					
	Female	-0.061	-0.052	-0.079	-0.039	-0.041
		(0.024)*	(0.025)*	(0.025)**	(0.026)	(0.026)
	Employment status[c]					
	Retired	-0.004	-0.004	0.013	-0.036	-0.030
		(0.048)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.052)
	Unemployed	0.229	0.225	0.246	0.202	0.217
		(0.061)***	(0.061)***	(0.062)***	(0.065)**	(0.066)***
	Not employed	0.052	0.061	0.064	0.033	0.049
		(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.042)
	Left-right self-placement	-0.080	-0.078	-0.061	-0.073	-0.055
		(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***
	Net household income	-0.033	-0.036	-0.024	-0.034	-0.030
		(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***
	Feeling about income	0.144	0.138	0.114	0.126	0.100
		(0.019)***	(0.019)***	(0.019)***	(0.020)***	(0.020)***
Control group 2 (beliefs or preferences)	Economic individualism			-0.078		-0.055
				(0.026)**		(0.028)
	Economic fairness			0.384		0.349
				(0.027)***		(0.029)***
	Preferences for redistribution			0.336		0.292
				(0.030)***		(0.031)***
Control group 3 (welfare attitudes)	Preventing poverty				0.107	0.083
					(0.029)***	(0.030)**
	Promoting equality				0.210	0.167
					(0.029)***	(0.029)***
	Increasing laziness				-0.256	-0.223
					(0.028)***	(0.028)***
	Burden on business				-0.065	-0.042
					(0.030)*	(0.030)
	Strain on the economy				-0.086	-0.084
					(0.030)**	(0.030)**
	Support for				0.401	0.373

				(0.026)***	(0.027)***
targeting					
Welfare chauvinism				-0.025	-0.039
				(0.052)	(0.053)
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	30,683	30,403	30,157	27,696	27,263
Countries	23	23	23	23	23

Notes: Entries are logistic regression coefficients with robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses. [a] 15–19 group is a reference. [b] Male is a reference. [c] Paid work is a reference. * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; *** significant at 0.1%.

Table A6. Predicting Support for UBI Using Ordered Logistic Regression.

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Basic human values	Individual universalism		0.164			0.095
			(0.022)***			(0.023)***
	Benevolence		-0.067			-0.064
			(0.020)***			(0.021)**
	Power		0.049			0.044
			(0.015)**			(0.016)**
	Achievement		0.082			0.088
			(0.014)***			(0.015)***
Control group 1 (individual characteristics)	Age group[a]					
	20–29	-0.088	-0.083	-0.077	-0.061	-0.041
		(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.063)	(0.064)
	30–39	-0.142	-0.136	-0.156	-0.130	-0.112
		(0.062)*	(0.062)*	(0.062)*	(0.065)*	(0.066)
	40–49	-0.246	-0.236	-0.265	-0.217	-0.198
		(0.061)***	(0.062)***	(0.062)***	(0.065)***	(0.066)**
	50–59	-0.332	-0.317	-0.373	-0.327	-0.318
		(0.061)***	(0.061)***	(0.061)***	(0.064)***	(0.066)***
	60–69	-0.372	-0.362	-0.438	-0.387	-0.389
		(0.064)***	(0.065)***	(0.065)***	(0.067)***	(0.069)***
	70–100	-0.422	-0.407	-0.505	-0.433	-0.446
		(0.070)***	(0.071)***	(0.071)***	(0.074)***	(0.076)***
	Gender[b]					
	Female	-0.049	-0.040	-0.066	-0.035	-0.036
		(0.022)*	(0.022)	(0.022)**	(0.023)	(0.024)
	Employment status[c]					
	Retired	-0.016	-0.011	-0.001	-0.046	-0.034
		(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.047)
	Unemployed	0.207	0.206	0.221	0.167	0.179
		(0.055)***	(0.056)***	(0.056)***	(0.059)**	(0.059)**
	Not employed	0.035	0.044	0.046	0.020	0.040
		(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.038)
	Left-right self-placement	-0.089	-0.088	-0.069	-0.083	-0.065
		(0.005)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***	(0.006)***
	Net household income	-0.029	-0.032	-0.020	-0.032	-0.027
		(0.005)***	(0.005)***	(0.005)***	(0.005)***	(0.005)***
	Feeling about income	0.149	0.144	0.121	0.136	0.111
		(0.018)***	(0.018)***	(0.018)***	(0.019)***	(0.019)***
Control group 2 (beliefs or preferences)	Economic individualism			-0.084		-0.049
				(0.023)***		(0.025)*
	Economic fairness			0.416		0.382
				(0.024)***		(0.026)***
	Preferences for redistribution			0.345		0.307
				(0.027)***		(0.028)***
Control group 3 (welfare attitudes)	Preventing poverty				0.102	0.076
					(0.026)***	(0.026)**
	Promoting equality				0.219	0.171
					(0.026)***	(0.026)***
	Increasing laziness				-0.250	-0.217
					(0.025)***	(0.025)***
	Burden on business				-0.096	-0.075
					(0.026)***	(0.027)**
	Strain on the economy				-0.117	-0.117
					(0.026)***	(0.027)***
	Support for targeting				0.302	0.264
					(0.024)***	(0.024)***
	Welfare				-0.042	-0.066

chauvinism				(0.053)	(0.054)
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	30,683	30,403	30,157	27,696	27,263
Countries	23	23	23	23	23

Notes: Entries are ordered logistic regression coefficients with robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses. The cut-points are not reported. [a] 15–19 group is a reference. [b] Male is a reference. [c] Paid work is a reference. * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%; *** significant at 0.1%.