For the per capita crime rate, I considered crimes that violated the main code of law (i.e. the 'Schweizerische Strafgesetzbuch', StGB) and divided the number of registered crimes by the number of citizens. The StGB covers all types of crimes, except crimes related to drug abuse/dealing and violation of traffic rules (i.e. 82% of all crimes reported in Switzerland in 2009 fall under the StGB). For the policing effort, I divided the amount of tax money invested into policing by the number of citizens. To obtain a proxy for relatedness, I calculated a similarity index (s) as follows. I first defined dissimilarity (d) among citizens as $d = w\log(c) + f$, where $\log(c)$ is the natural logarithm of the number of citizens, f is the proportion of foreigners, and w is a scaling factor such that both addends are weighted equally. I then calculated $s = 1 - d/d_{max}$, where d_{max} represents the highest dissimilarity value observed among all cantons. Consequently, s ranges between zero and one, whereby $s = 0$ for the canton with d_{max}.