

## Online Appendices for “Unpacking Welfare Deservingness Theory: Evidence from Gig Workers’ Deservingness”

### [Appendix A: Survey Instrument through 2022 CES<sup>1</sup>]

#### ZOU300.

##### Informed consent

*Please remove anyone who answers 2 (No) to this question from our module.*

You are being asked to take part in a research study conducted by researchers at the University (*The name of the University is deleted for blind peer review*). Your participation in this study is voluntary. The purpose of the study is to determine the American public’s views on several political and policy issues. If you participate, you will be presented with a series of questions on the pre- and post-election surveys, which will take a total of 15 minutes to complete.

There are minimal risks involved with participating in this study. We will not ask you for any identifying information that could link you to your responses, and the researchers will not have access to any identifying information that you have provided to YouGov. There is no additional compensation for participating in this study beyond that already offered by YouGov.

If you have any questions about this study, you may contact the lead researcher (*contact information deleted for blind peer review*). If you have questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the Institutional Review Board (IRB) (*contact information deleted for blind peer review*.) The IRB is a group of people who review research studies to make sure the rights and welfare of participants are protected. If you want to talk privately about any concerns or issues related to your participation, you may contact the Research Participant Advocacy staff at (*contact information deleted for blind peer review*).

If you do NOT wish to participate, please select “no.”

If you select “yes,” it means that you have read (or have had read to you) the information on this page and that you agree to participate.

Do you consent to participate in this study?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

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<sup>1</sup> This 2022 Cooperative Election Study Module, which is a voluntary survey with the informed consent form from the beginning of the survey module, was reviewed and approved by Institutional Review Board with the IRB review number 380818 on July 22th, 2023. As this is part of the Cooperative Election Study Module, there was no compensation.

Randomization and survey flow: The order of ZOU340, ZOU341, and ZOU342 are randomized.

- **ZOU340**  
**ZOU340a**

SINGLE CHOICE

UI - Regular worker (job searching)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU340a, ZOU340b, ZOU340c, and ZOU340d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine a worker who had been working 40 hours a week at Walmart, but lost their job, and is looking for other jobs. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving government unemployment benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
  2. Somewhat undeserving
  3. Somewhat deserving
  4. Very deserving
- 

**ZOU340b**

SINGLE CHOICE

UI- Regular worker (no job searching)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU340a, ZOU340b, ZOU340c, and ZOU340d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine a worker who had been working 40 hours a week at Walmart, but lost their job, and is not currently looking for other jobs. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving government unemployment benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
  2. Somewhat undeserving
  3. Somewhat deserving
  4. Very deserving
-

**ZOU340c**

SINGLE CHOICE

UI- gig worker (job searching)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU340a, ZOU340b, ZOU340c, and ZOU340d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine an Uber driver who had been working 40 hours a week, but experienced a significant drop in passengers and could no longer make a living, and is now looking for similar work through other apps or platforms like DoorDash or Instacart. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving government unemployment benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
  2. Somewhat undeserving
  3. Somewhat deserving
  4. Very deserving
- 

**ZOU340d**

SINGLE CHOICE

UI- gig worker (no job searching)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU340a, ZOU340b, ZOU340c, and ZOU340d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine an Uber driver who had been working 40 hours a week, but experienced a significant drop in passengers and could no longer make a living, and is not currently looking for similar work through other apps or platforms like DoorDash or Instacart. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving government unemployment benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
  2. Somewhat undeserving
  3. Somewhat deserving
  4. Very deserving
- 

**- ZOU341**  
**ZOU341a**

SINGLE CHOICE

Health- regular worker (Americans)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU341a, ZOU341b, ZOU341c, and ZOU341d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine an American who had been working as a full-time delivery worker for FedEx. On the way to make a delivery, the person is injured in an auto accident. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving public health benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
2. Somewhat undeserving
3. Somewhat deserving
4. Very deserving

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**ZOU341b**

SINGLE CHOICE

Health - regular worker (Immigrants)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU341a, ZOU341b, ZOU341c, and ZOU341d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine an immigrant who had been working as a full-time delivery worker for FedEx. On the way to make a delivery, the person is injured in an auto accident. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving public health benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
2. Somewhat undeserving
3. Somewhat deserving
4. Very deserving

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**ZOU341c**

SINGLE CHOICE

Health - gig worker (Americans)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU341a, ZOU341b, ZOU341c, and ZOU341d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine an American who had been working as a driver for Doordash, a food delivery app. On the way to make a delivery, the person is injured in an auto accident. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving public health benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
2. Somewhat undeserving
3. Somewhat deserving
4. Very deserving

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**ZOU341d**

SINGLE CHOICE

Health - gig worker (Immigrants)

*Please randomly assign respondents to one of the four questions ZOU341a, ZOU341b, ZOU341c, and ZOU341d: Each question will have around 250 respondents.*

Imagine an immigrant who had been working as a driver for Doordash, a food delivery app. On the way to make a delivery, the person is injured in an auto accident. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving public health benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
2. Somewhat undeserving
3. Somewhat deserving
4. Very deserving

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**- ZOU342**  
**ZOU342a**

SINGLE CHOICE

Compare - UI

*Please randomly ask half of the respondents ZOU342a and ask the other half ZOU342b.*

Imagine someone who had been working as a driver for Instacart, a grocery delivery app. However, they experienced a significant drop in customers and could no longer make a living. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving government unemployment benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
  2. Somewhat undeserving
  3. Somewhat deserving
  4. Very deserving
- 

### **ZOU342b**

#### **SINGLE CHOICE**

Compare - Health

*Please randomly ask half of the respondents ZOU342a and ask the other half ZOU342b.*

Imagine someone who had been working as a driver for Instacart, a grocery delivery app. On the way to make a delivery, the person is injured in an auto accident. In your opinion, how deserving is this person of receiving public health benefits?

1. Not deserving at all
2. Somewhat undeserving
3. Somewhat deserving
4. Very deserving

[Appendix B: Full Results and Robustness Check]

Table B.1. Full Results

	(1) UI		(2) HI	
Job searching	0.69*** (0.06)	0.85*** (0.08)		
Native-born Americans			0.06 (0.06)	-0.007 (0.09)
Gig workers	-0.35*** (0.06)	-0.20** (0.08)	-0.093 (0.06)	-0.16* (0.09)
Gig workers X Job searching	-	-0.31** (0.12)	-	-
Gig workers X Native-born Americans	-	-	-	0.14 (0.13)
Constant	2.78*** (0.05)	2.70*** (0.06)	3.18*** (0.05)	3.21*** (0.06)
Observations	997		995	

Standard errors in parentheses

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

Table B.2. Interaction Models with all Controls Displayed

	(1) UI		(2) HI	
Job searching	0.86***	(0.08)	-	
Americans	-		0.10	(0.08)
Gig workers	-0.24***	(0.08)	-0.08	(0.09)
Gig workers X Job searching	-0.31***	(0.12)	-	
Gig workers X Americans	-		0.005	(0.12)
Black	0.094	(0.09)	0.11	(0.10)
Hispanic	-0.048	(0.12)	-0.022	(0.12)
Others	-0.014	(0.12)	-0.045	(0.12)
Party ID (3-point scale)	-0.023	(0.03)	-0.030	(0.03)
Female	0.074	(0.06)	0.17***	(0.06)
Family income (categorical)	-0.007	(0.01)	0.0023	(0.01)
Birth year	0.00061	(0.00)	0.0015	(0.00)
Education (categorical)	-0.0063	(0.02)	-0.022	(0.02)
U.S. citizen	-0.55*	(0.29)	-0.42	(0.30)
Part-time	0.012	(0.11)	0.12	(0.11)
Temporarily laid off & Unemployed	0.15	(0.12)	-0.0096	(0.12)
Retired	-0.20**	(0.10)	-0.085	(0.10)
Permanently disabled, Homemaker, Student	-0.050	(0.09)	0.0094	(0.09)
At least one parent was an immigrant	0.12	(0.16)	0.072	(0.16)
At least one grandparent was an immigrant	0.15	(0.15)	-0.022	(0.15)
All my family members were born in the U.S.	0.12	(0.14)	-0.016	(0.14)
Anti-immigrant sentiment	-0.17***	(0.02)	-0.24***	(0.02)
Constant	2.30	(4.80)	0.90	(4.89)
Observations	937		936	

Standard errors in parentheses, \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01



**[Appendix C: Heterogeneous Effects]**

Table C.1. Interaction Model with Heterogenous Effects by Party ID

	(1) UI		(2) HI	
Job searching	0.92***	(0.16)		
Americans			0.39**	(0.17)
Gig workers	-0.33**	(0.16)	0.038	(0.18)
Democrats	0.40***	(0.14)	0.95***	(0.15)
Job searching X Gig workers	-0.51**	(0.23)		
Americans X Gig workers			-0.20	(0.24)
Job searching X Democrats	-0.061	(0.20)		
Americans X Democrats			-0.45**	(0.21)
Gig workers X Democrats	0.15	(0.20)	-0.28	(0.22)
Job searching X Gig workers X Democrats	0.42	(0.29)		
Americans X Gig workers X Democrats			0.60*	(0.31)
Constant	2.43***	(0.11)	2.54***	(0.13)
Observations	637		636	

Standard errors in parentheses, \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

Note: From Figures C.1 to Figures C.8 show the heterogenous effects of partisanship.

As a variable of Democrats is a dummy variable, coded as 0 for a Republican, 1 for a Democrat, the third option for the original variable, party ID (3-point), the respondents of Independent was coded as missing (including answers of Other and Not Sure). Thus, the number of 300 responses is reduced in this table.

Figure C.1. Mean Deservingness of Unemployment Benefits, by Democratic Respondents (90% CIs) (Figure 1 in the main text)

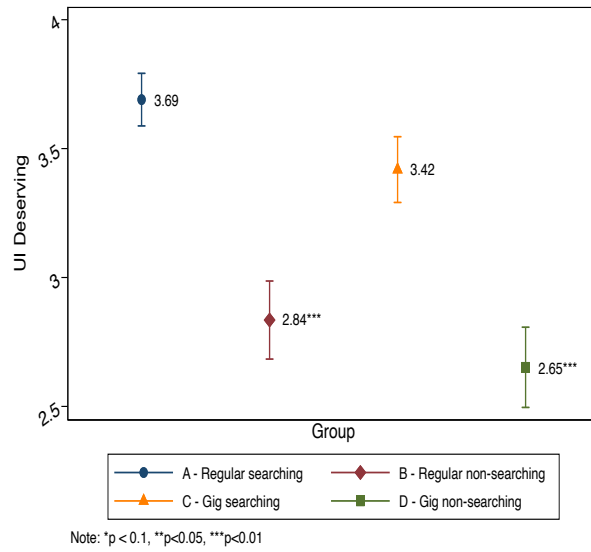


Figure C.2. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on UI Deservingness, by Democratic Respondents (90% CIs) (Figure 2 in the main text)

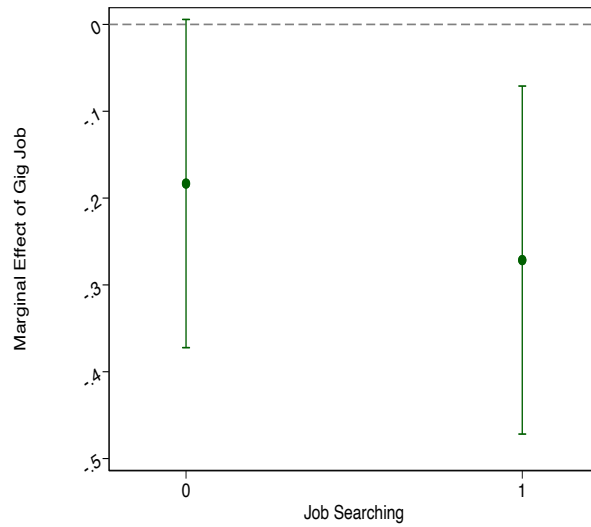


Figure C.3. Mean Deservingness of Healthcare Benefits, by Democratic Respondents (90% CIs)  
 (Figure 3 in main text)

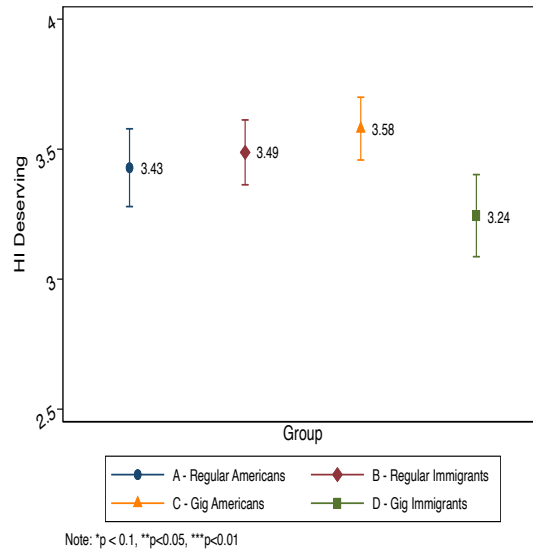


Figure C.4. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on HI Deservingness, by Democratic Respondents (90% CIs)  
 (Figure 3 in main text)

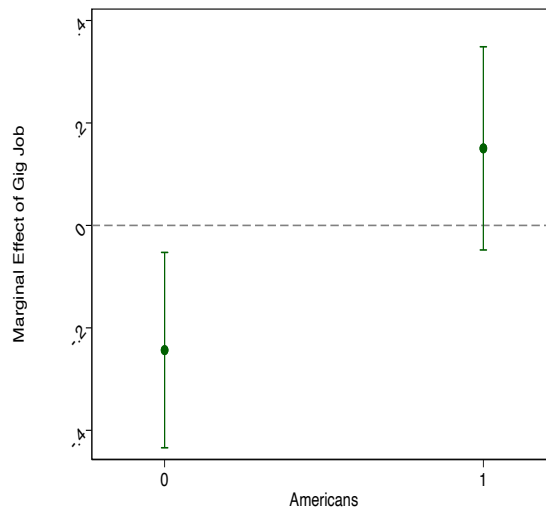


Figure C.5. Mean Deservingness of Unemployment Benefits and Marginal Plot, by Republican Respondents (90% CIs) (Figure 1 in main text)

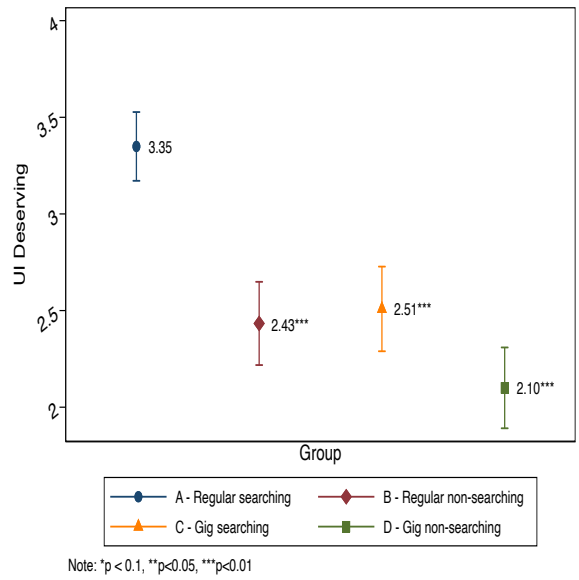


Figure C.6. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on UI Deservingness, by Republican Respondents (90% CIs) (Figure 2 in main text)

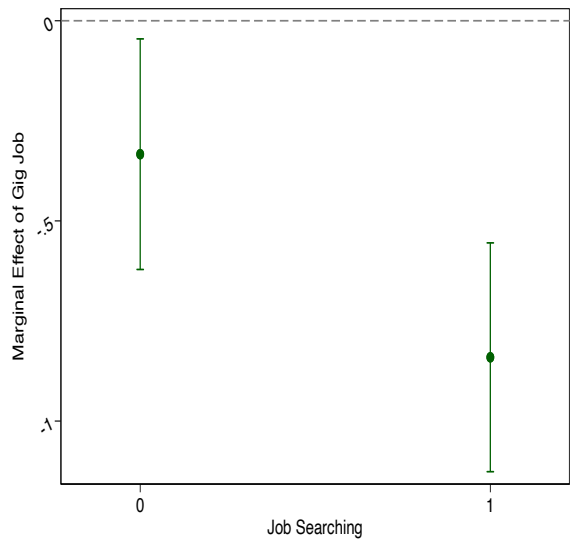


Figure C.7. Mean Deservingness of Healthcare Benefits, by Republican Respondents (90% CIs)  
 (Figure 3 in main text)

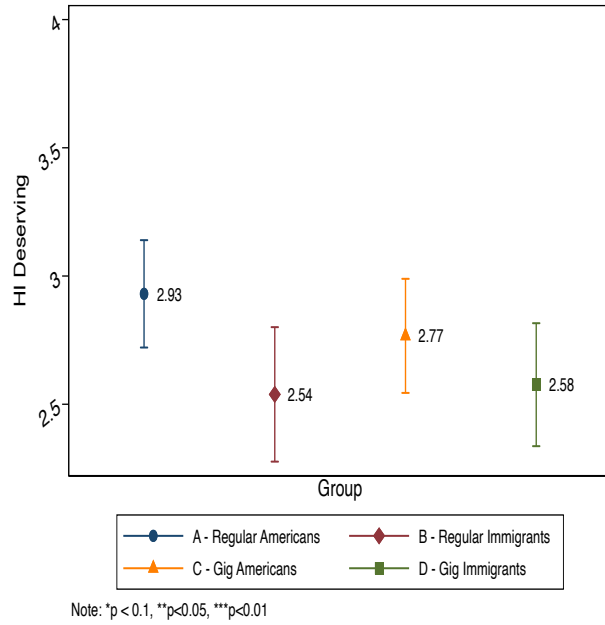


Figure C.8. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on HI Deservingness, by Republican Respondents (90% CIs)  
 (Figure 4 in main text)

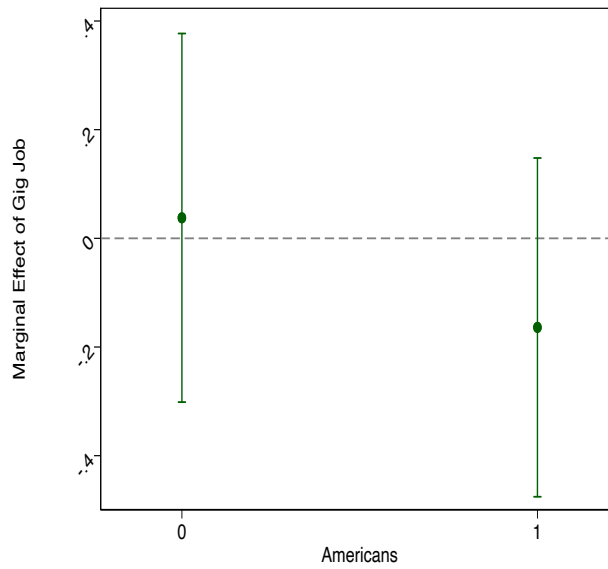


Table C.2. Interaction Model with Heterogenous Effects by Anti-immigrant Sentiment

	(1) UI		(2) HI	
Job searching	0.80***	(0.11)		
Americans			-0.083	(0.11)
Gig workers	-0.23**	(0.10)	-0.15	(0.11)
Anti-immigrant sentiment	-0.42***	(0.12)	-0.67***	(0.13)
Job searching X Gig workers	-0.20	(0.15)		
Americans X Gig workers			0.22	(0.15)
Job searching X Anti-immigrant sentiment	0.11	(0.17)		
Americans X Anti-immigrant sentiment			0.33*	(0.17)
Gig workers X Anti-immigrant sentiment	0.0027	(0.17)	0.077	(0.18)
Job searching X Gig workers X Anti-immigrant sentiment	-0.16	(0.24)		
Americans X Gig workers X Anti-immigrant sentiment			-0.38	(0.25)
Constant	2.87***	(0.08)	3.43***	(0.07)
Observations	996		994	

Standard errors in parentheses, \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

Note: From Figures C.9 to Figures C.16 show the heterogenous effects of anti-immigrant sentiment.

The variable of Anti-immigrant sentiment is a dummy, coded as low anti-immigrant sentiment with 0 and high anti-immigrant sentiment with 1. To generate this dummy variable, I used four questionnaires with Yes and No options related to immigrant sentiment: CC22\_331a: Grant legal status to all illegal immigrants who have held jobs and paid taxes for at least 3 years, and have not been convicted of any felony crimes, CC22\_331b: Increase the number of border patrols on the US-Mexican border, CC22\_331c: Reduce legal immigration by 50 percent over the next 10 years by eliminating the visa lottery and ending family-based migration, CC22\_331d: Increase spending on border security by \$25 billion, including building a wall between the U.S. and Mexico. First, I checked the Cronbach's Alpha, 0.7353, and recoded them. Then, I generated an integrated anti-immigrant sentiment dummy variable if the sum of the original variables is higher than 3 which means the respondents agreed with the anti-immigrant sentiment mostly.

Figure C.9. Mean Deservingness of Unemployment Benefits, by Low Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 1 in main text)

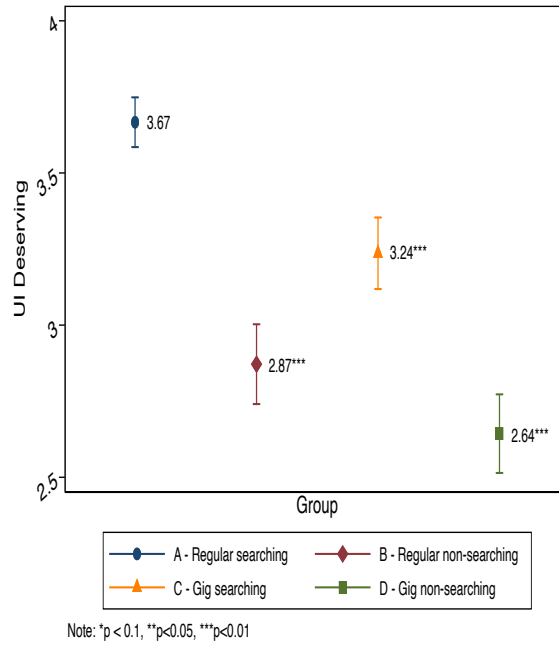


Figure C.10. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on UI Deservingness, by Low Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 2 in the main text)

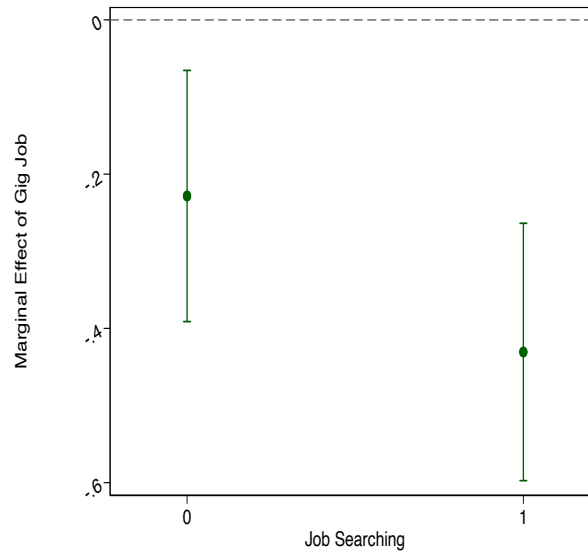
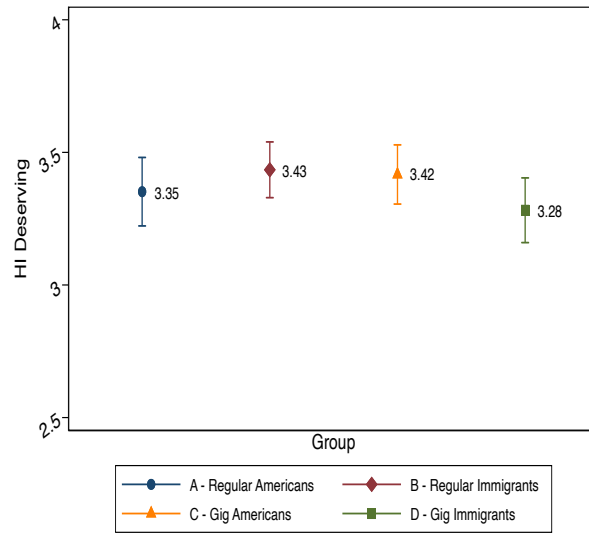


Figure C.11. Mean Deservingness of Healthcare Benefits, by Low Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 3 in main text)



Note: \*p < 0.1, \*\*p < 0.05, \*\*\*p < 0.01

Figure C.12. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on HI Deservingness, by Low Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 4 in main text)

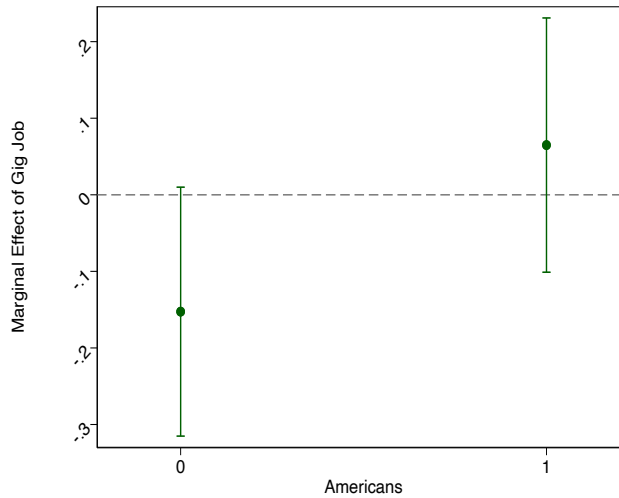




Figure C.13. Mean Deservingness of Unemployment Benefits, by High Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 1 in main text)

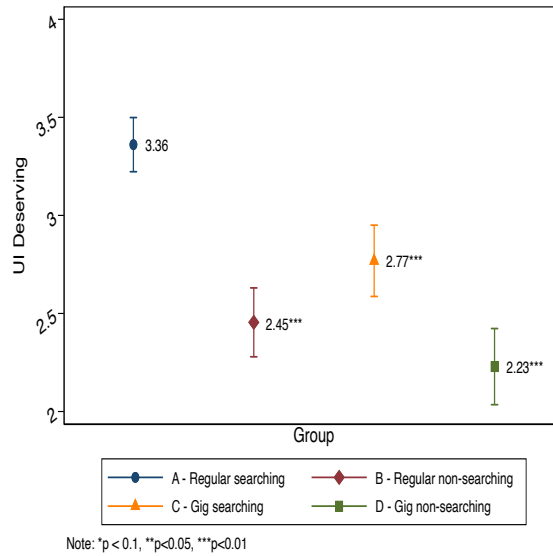


Figure C.14. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on UI Deservingness, by High Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 2 in main text)

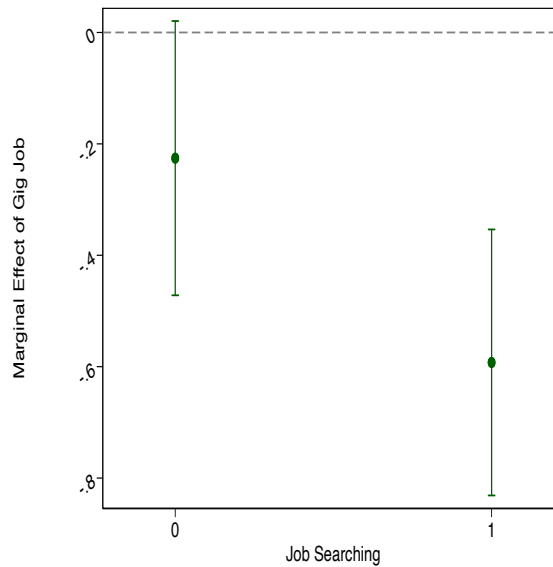


Figure C.15. Mean Deservingness of Healthcare Benefits, by High Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (Figure 3 in main text)

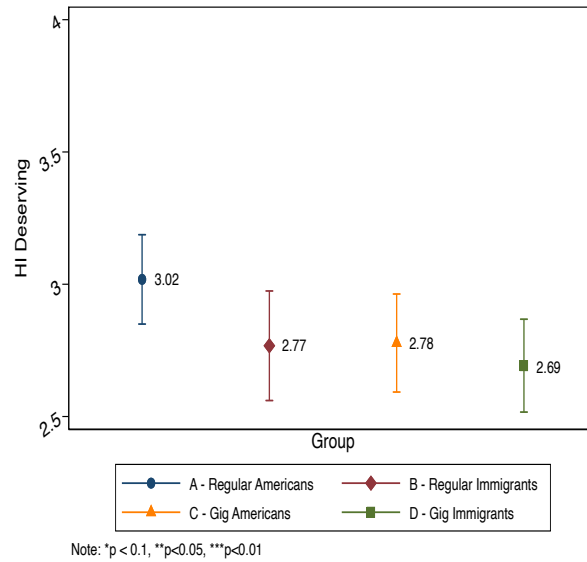


Figure C.16. Marginal Effect of Gig Job on HI Deservingness, by High Anti-immigrant Sentiment Group (90% CIs) (Figure 4 in main text)

