Does a Universal Basic Income Affect Voter Turnout? Evidence from Alaska

Online Appendix

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1. Descriptives

Table A1: Variable Names, Definitions and Sources

Variable Names		
Variable	**Definition**	**Source**
Turnout	State-level turnout by the Current Population Survey, Reported Voting for Total Voting-Age Populations, by State for Congressional Elections and Presidential Elections, in percent of state population, aged 18 years and over	(U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2019a; 2019b)
Dividend dummy	Interaction term dummy variable set to 1 for Alaska starting in 1982, 0 for all other states	
Ln total population	Total population	(SEER Program, National Cancer Institute 2018), own calculation
ln GDP per capita	Natural logarithm of the per capita GDP in 2016 USD, corresponds to the value of goods and services produced in the States divided by the total population by state and adjusted for inflation. The GDP figures are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the total population is from the SEER Program and the consumer price index used for inflation adjustment is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics	(Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) 2020b; SEER Program, National Cancer Institute 2018; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce 2020b)
% Africanamerican	Percentage of the population that is African American	(SEER Program, National Cancer Institute 2018)
Election Day Registration	Dummy variable set to 1 if state allows EDR, 0 otherwise	(National Conference of State Legislatures 2019), enhanced by own research
Unemployment rate	Percentage of the civilian noninstitutional state population aged 16 years and over that is unemployed	(Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) 2020a)
Gini coefficient	Represents the average distance between all pairs of proportional income in the population. It varies between zero and one, with higher values indicating greater inequality	(Frank 2015)
% Population aged 65+	Share of the total state population age 65 and older.	SEER Program, National Cancer Institute 2018)
Presidential election year	Dummy variable set to 1 for presidential election year, 0 otherwise	
Dividend in USD /1000	Dividend payment in 2016 USD	(Alaska Department of Revenue 2020)
Placebo dividend	Dummy variable set to 1 for Alaska in 1980, 0 for all other states	

Table A2: Dividend Payments

Year	Nominal	Real (2016 dollars)
1982	1,000.00	2,395.93
1983	386.15	887.29
1984	331.29	730.82
1985	494.00	1,053.59
1986	556.26	1,165.97
1987	708.19	1,435.06
1988	826.93	1,617.25
1989	873.16	1,636.13
1990	952.63	1,701.16
1991	931.34	1,604.76
1992	915.84	1,539.76
1993	949.46	1,557.03
1994	983.90	1,580.50
1995	990.30	1,553.36
1996	1,130.68	1,727.55
1997	1,296.54	1,939.05
1998	1,540.88	2,273.68
1999	1,769.84	2,557.08
2000	1,963.86	2,744.28

Table A3: Variable Summary Statistics

	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Obs
Alaska						
Aggregate-Level Data						
Turnout	0.59	0.59	0.05	0.51	0.69	12
Turnout Presidential Elections	0.61	0.59	0.05	0.57	0.69	6
Turnout Midterm Elections	0.56	0.57	0.03	0.51	0.59	6
Dividend in USD	1,748	1,659	592	731	2,744	10
Population	538,175	548,780	80,664	402,051	627,963	12
GDP per capita	79,379	75,309	20,897	57,531	125,020	12
% Africanamerican	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04	12
Unemployment rate	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.11	12
Gini coefficient	0.59	0.58	0.08	0.49	0.70	12
% Population aged 65+	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.06	12
Election Day Registration	0	0	0	0	0	12
Individual-Level Data						
Voted	0.66	1	0.47	0	1	14,099
Age	38.78	36	14.07	18	99	16,269
Race: White	0.81		0.39	0	1	13,174
Race: Black	0.03		0.18	0	1	544
Race: American Indian/Aleut	0.05		0.22	0	1	848
Race:Asian	0.02		0.14	0	1	306
Race: Other	0.09		0.28	0	1	1,397
Female	0.50	1	0.50	0	1	16,269
Hispanic	0.02	0	0.14	0	1	16,269
Empstat: Armed Forces	0.01		0.09	0	1	123
Empstat: Employed	0.67		0.47	0	1	10,714
Empstat: Unemployed	0.06		0.24	0	1	951
Empstat: NILF	0.26		0.44	0	1	4,153
Educ	4.59	4	1.24	0	7	16,067
All other states						
Turnout	0.54	0.54	0.10	0.26	0.76	600
Turnout Presidential Elections	0.60	0.60	0.07	0.40	0.76	300
Turnout Midterm Elections	0.48	0.47	0.08	0.26	0.73	300
Dividend in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	4,986,105	3,358,901	5,376,669	430,953	3.40e+07	600
GDP per capita	39,662	37,407	13,472	23,065	149,244	600
% Africanamerican	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.71	600
Unemployment rate	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.15	600
Gini coefficient	0.54	0.54	0.04	0.44	0.66	600
% Population aged 65+	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.18	600
Election Day Registration	0.09	0	0.28	0	1	600
Individual-Level Data						
Voted	0.59	1	0.49	0	1	1,100,854
Age	44.33	41	17.91	18	99	1,233,968
Race: White	0.87		0.34	0	1	1,069,289
Race: Black	0.10		0.29	0	1	117,993
Race: American Indian / Aleut	0.00		0.07	0	1	5,463
Race:Asian	0.02		0.13	0	1	20,033

Race: Other	0.02		0.13	0	1	21,190
Female	0.53	1	0.50	0	1	1,233,968
Hispanic	0.06	0	0.24	0	1	1,215,097
Empstat: Armed Forces	0.00		0.04	0	1	1,624
Empstat: Employed	0.62		0.48	0	1	768,264
Empstat: Unemployed	0.04		0.19	0	1	45,479
Empstat: NILF	0.34		0.47	0	1	415,865
Educ	4.31	4	1.37	0	7	1,232,207

Note: Education ranges from 0-7 with (0) "None" (1) "Grade 1-4" (2) "Grade 5-8" (3) "Grade 9-11" (4) "High School" (5) "Some College" (6) "BA Degree" (7) "Post-Grad".

Table A4: The Dividend as a Share of Personal Income and Poverty Thresholds[1]

The PFD in relation to Personal Income in Alaska and U.S. Poverty Thresholds							
		Personal Income		Poverty Thresholds			
		in USD	in %	in USD		in %, share of the PFD	
Year	**Dividend**	PI Alaska	Dividend/PI	Individual	Family of Four	Individual	Family of Four
1980	-	15,531	-	4,190	8,414	-	-
1982	1,000	19,424	5%	4,901	9,862	20%	41%
1984	331	19,702	2%	5,278	10,609	6%	12%
1986	556	20,331	3%	5,572	11,203	10%	20%
1988	827	20,420	4%	6,022	12,092	14%	27%
1990	953	23,213	4%	6,652	13,359	14%	29%
1992	916	24,240	4%	7,146	14,335	13%	26%
1994	984	25,713	4%	7,547	15,141	13%	26%
1996	1,131	26,953	4%	7,995	16,036	14%	28%
1998	1,541	29,220	5%	8,316	16,660	19%	37%
2000	1,964	31,974	6%	8,794	17,603	22%	45%

[1] (Alaska Department of Revenue 2020; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau 2020)

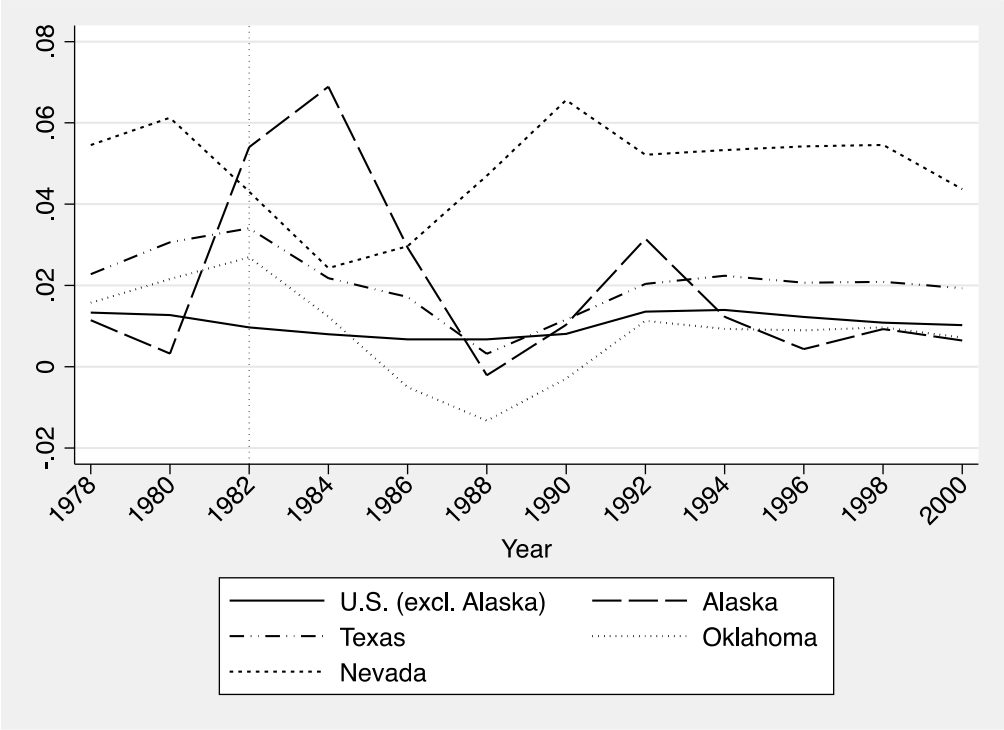
Election Day Registration

Figure A1: Introduction of EDR by Year

		Elections in Analysis Period											
State		**1978**	**1980**	**1982**	**1984**	**1986**	**1988**	**1990**	**1992**	**1994**	**1996**	**1998**	**2000**
Alabama	AL												
Alaska	AK												
Arizona	AZ												
Arkansas	AR												
California	CA												
Colorado	CO												
Connecticut	CT												
Delaware	DE												
District of Columbia	DC												
Florida	FL												
Georgia	GA												
Hawaii	HI												
Idaho	ID												
Illinois	IL												
Indiana	IN												
Iowa	IA												
Kansas	KS												
Kentucky	KY												
Louisiana	LA												
Maine	ME												
Maryland	MD												
Massachusetts	MA												
Michigan	MI												
Minnesota	MN												
Mississippi	MS												
Missouri	MO												
Montana	MT												
Nebraska	NE												
Nevada	NV												
New Hampshire	NH												
New Jersey	NJ												
New Mexico	NM												
New York	NY												
North Carolina	NC												
North Dakota	ND												
Ohio	OH												
Oklahoma	OK												
Oregon	OR												
Pennsylvania	PA												
Rhode Island	RI												
South Carolina	SC												
South Dakota	SD												
Tennessee	TN												
Texas	TX												
Utah	UT												
Vermont	VT												
Virginia	VA												
Washington	WA												
West Virginia	WV												
Wisconsin	WI												
Wyoming	WY												

Note: Election day registration has been introduced in 6 states until the 2000 November General Election. Oregon did allow its voters to register on election day until the policy's repeal in 1985 (Carbo and Wright 2012, 69). Voters in Oregon had to register at another location before being able to vote which may well be expected to raise the cost of voting, costs that election day registration should in fact reduce (Grumbach and Hill 2021). Oregon is therefore not included in the election day registration control variable (Knack 2001).

Figure A2: Population Growth Rates[2]



[2] (SEER Program, National Cancer Institute 2018)

2. Aggregate-Level Analyses

Robustness: The Parallel Trends Assumption

The identifying assumption of the differences-in-differences setup is the parallel trends assumption, meaning that the treatment and the control group would follow the same trend with regards to the dependent variable in absence of the treatment: the introduction of the Alaskan UBI. The violation of this assumption opens way to the possibility that the increase in turnout in Alaska was caused by other unmeasured confounding factors. Besides using state fixed-effects to control for time-invariant unobserved factors and time fixed-effects to absorb differences across elections, another option is to conduct a 'placebo' DiD estimation. The 'in-time placebo' only includes the pre-treatment period, where I employ the same approach as displayed in Table 1 to examine the potential turnout effect of the introduction of a placebo dividend in 1980 (Abadie, Diamond, and Hainmueller 2010; 2015).

Table A5: Parallel Trends Assumption

Election Years	Placebo Dividend 1978-1980	Synthetic control method, following Abadie, Diamond and Hainmueller (2010; 2015) 1978-1982	1978-1990	1978-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dividend	-0.081	0.063***	0.055***	0.061***
	(0.058)	(0.010)	(0.002)	(0.005)
Constant	0.474***	0.509***	0.509***	0.509***
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Year FEs	x	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	102	150	350	600
Within R2	0.858	0.674	0.578	0.707

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with standard errors in parentheses. The dividend in Model 1 is a *Placebo dividend* that coded 1 for Alaska in 1980, after the placebo introduction of the treatment and 0 otherwise. Standard errors in Models 2-4 are clustered by the state. The synthetic control group was constructed using the covariates population size, GDP per capita, %Africanamerican, Unemployment rate, the Gini coefficient, % Population aged 65+ and EDR. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

The results of Model 1 presented in Table A5 report an insignificant placebo treatment effect on Alaska compared to the untreated states which indicates, that in absence of the treatment,

both groups would have followed parallel trends over time hence suggesting the parallel trends assumption to hold.

A third option is to employ the synthetic control method proposed by Abadie, Diamond and Hainmueller (2010; 2015). It relaxes the parallel trends assumption by matching the synthetic control to the actual treatment group as closely as possible, based on a comparison of the pre-treatment covariates between Alaska and the initial control group units. The 'synthetic Alaska' is then constructed by reweighting the states in the control group. The estimates in Table 1, Model 7 show a turnout increase by 6.6 percentage points over the period 1978-2000 and are hence robust against using the synthetic control method where the estimate is at an average 6.1 percentage points.

Robustness: New Differences-in-Differences Methods

Using the estimation method as proposed by Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021) allowed me to estimate the group-time average treatment effect of the UBI introduction in Alaska, an overall treatment effect parameter that does "not directly restrict heterogeneity with respect to observed covariates" (2021, 201). The estimations show that state-level turnout had increased by an average 10.7pp over the period 1978-2000 with the effect being significant at the 0.01 level. The baseline results of Table 1 (Models 1, 4 and 7) hence also hold against using the estimation method by Callaway and Sant'Anna.

Table A6: DiD Adjusting Strategies

	Group-time average treatment effect parameter, following Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021)		
Election Years	1978-1982	1978-1990	1978-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dividend dummy	0.123**	0.094**	0.107**
	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.006)
95% CI	[0.105, 0.141]	[0.084, 0.105]	[0.096, 0.118]

Notes: The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Robustness: Analyzing Midterm and Presidential Elections separately

When analyzing midterm and presidential elections separately it becomes apparent that the effects for midterm elections were especially strong and highly significant. Midterm elections have historically yielded lower turnout rates, the difference in means in Alaska has been at 5 percentage points over the period of 1978-2000.

Table A7: Comparing Midterm and Presidential Elections

	Midterm Elections			Presidential Elections		
Election Years	1978-1982	1978-1990	1978-2000	1978-1984	1978-1990	1978-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dividend dummy	0.207**	0.066**	0.066***	0.015	0.026	0.061*
	(0.065)	(0.019)	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.017)	(0.024)
Controls	x	x	x	x	x	x
Constant	4.544	0.010	0.965	6.482**	0.057	1.302
	(3.534)	(1.539)	(0.672)	(2.166)	(0.728)	(0.796)
Year FEs	x	x	x	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	102	204	306	102	153	306
Within R2	0.483	0.176	0.224	0.351	0.308	0.527

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with robust standard errors in parentheses. Dividend dummy is coded 1 for Alaska after the introduction of the dividend and 0 otherwise. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Robustness: Second Set of Turnout Data

The dataset on the official state-level turnout rate employed in the main part of this paper is from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and includes two pre-treatment periods (U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2019a; 2019b). In order to increase the robustness of my results, I ran a DiD analysis using a second set of turnout data by the United States Elections Project (McDonald 2020). The Elections Project data uses the voting-eligible population (VEP) as the denominator in calculating the turnout rate. It - hence in contrast to the CPS data - adjust for citizenship and people having lost their right to vote which paints a more accurate picture of the actual turnout rate (Childers and Binder 2012; Holbrook and Heidbreder 2010; Mellon et al. 2018; Tolbert and Smith 2005; Uggen, Larson, and Shannon 2016). The Elections Project data however contains only one pre-treatment period. The results of this estimation are reported

in Table A8 and show, that the findings from the main part of this paper (Table 1) are robust to using a second set of turnout data from the United States Elections Project.

Table A8: DiD Estimations with Elections Project Data

	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term
Election Years	1980-1982	1980-1990	1980-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dividend dummy	0.128**	0.089***	0.084***
	(0.043)	(0.020)	(0.015)
ln Total population	0.680*	0.086	0.001
	(0.327)	(0.075)	(0.031)
ln GDP per capita	-0.023	0.067	0.031
	(0.243)	(0.040)	(0.018)
% Africanamerican	-2.287	-2.360**	-0.470
	(2.437)	(0.694)	(0.466)
Unemployment rate	-0.470	0.942***	0.657***
	(0.645)	(0.236)	(0.126)
Gini coefficient	0.250	-0.152	0.159
	(0.436)	(0.125)	(0.167)
% Population aged 65+	7.386	1.721	0.263
	(4.725)	(0.863)	(0.491)
Election day registration			0.012
			(0.021)
Constant	-9.950	-1.351	0.120
	(5.869)	(1.151)	(0.477)
Year FEs	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	101	305	560
Within R2	0.905	0.805	0.798

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with robust standard errors in parentheses. Number of Observations is denoted as *N. of Obs*. Dividend dummy is coded 1 for Alaska after the introduction of dividend and 0 otherwise. Coefficients for the fixed effects are not reported. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Robustness: Differences-in-Differences Using Single Years

The differences-in-differences analysis I conducted (see Table 1, main text) estimated the average effect of the Alaskan UBI on turnout. This effect may however be overestimated in the medium- and long-run should the turnout-effect have been unproportionally high for the early post-introduction elections. For robustness purposes I therefore also specify the DiD model as to only compare the pre-treatment elections of 1978 and 1980 to the 1990 and the 2000 election

with the elections in between being omitted from the models. This approach is analogous to Bechtel and Hainmueller (2011). Table A9 reports the results of this analysis.

Table A9: DiD Estimations Comparing Only Single Years, CPS Data

	Medium-Term		Long-Term	
Election Years	Pre-introduction period & 1990		Pre-introduction period & 2000	
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dividend dummy	0.122***	0.135**	0.086***	0.141*
	(0.010)	(0.049)	(0.009)	(0.063)
ln Total population		0.070		-0.070
		(0.068)		(0.037)
ln GDP per capita		0.002		0.037
		(0.071)		(0.078)
% Africanamerican		-2.133**		-0.850
		(0.710)		(0.573)
Unemployment rate		0.439		0.612
		(0.602)		(0.556)
Gini coefficient		-0.131		0.058
		(0.409)		(0.342)
% Population aged		0.351		-0.312
65+		(1.593)		(1.320)
Election day		0.000		-0.046
registration		(.)		(0.031)
Constant	0.474***	-0.370	0.474***	1.180
	(0.005)	(1.380)	(0.006)	(0.957)
Year FEs	x	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	153	153	153	153
Within R2	0.730	0.751	0.706	0.735

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with robust standard errors in parentheses. Number of Observations is denoted as N. of Obs. Dividend dummy is coded 1 for Alaska after the introduction of the dividend and 0 otherwise. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

3. Individual-Level Analyses

Heterogenous Treatment Effects

In the section on turnout enhancing mechanisms in the main paper I analyze for heterogeneous turnout effects by socioeconomic background and use education as a proxy for household resources, as data on household income only becomes available in 1982 (Flood, Sarah et al. 2021). I therefore run a regression where family income is the dependent variable and I interact Alaska with educational attainment to show, that education is indeed a good predictor for income in Alaska with the effect being significant at the 1% level.

Table A10: Education as a Predictor for Income in Alaska

Years	1982-2000
Model	(1)
Alaska	121.995***
	(8.912)
Educational attainment	55.847***
	(1.334)
Alaska x Educational attainment	-15.200***
	(1.358)
Constant	113.883***
	(8.669)
Year FEs	x
N. of Obs.	1,019,813
Within R2	0.271

The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

I further estimate heterogenous effects by race, the five races included in the sample are White, Black, American Indian/Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander and Other. The results are reported in Table A11.

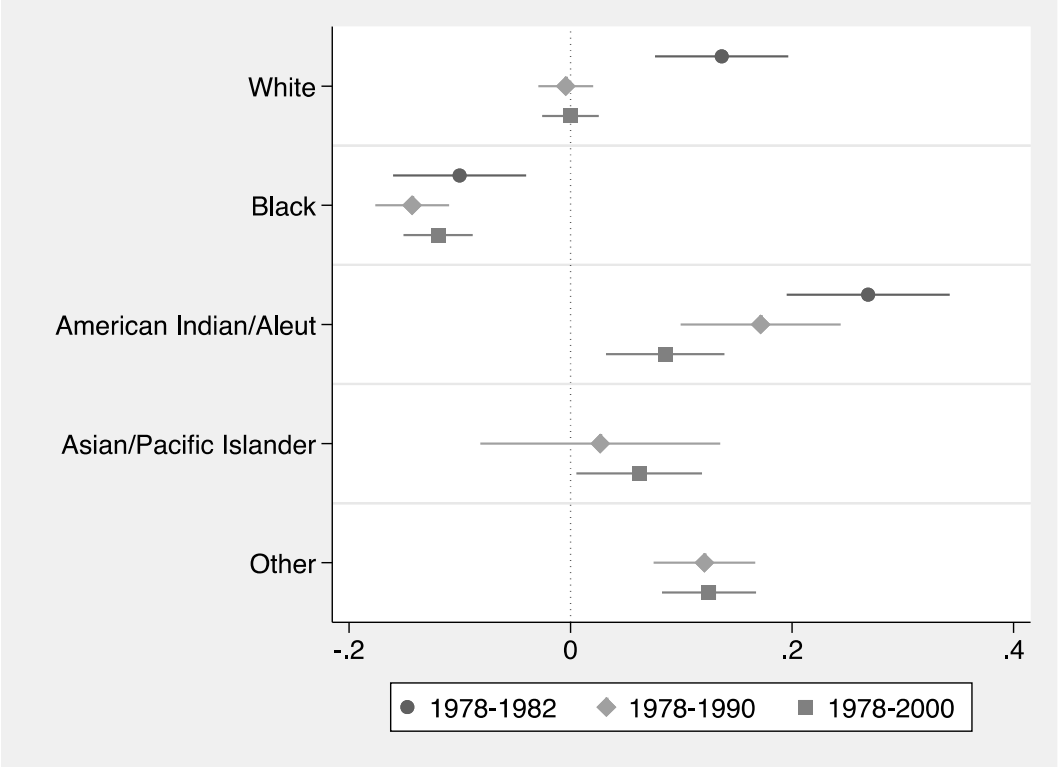
Table A11: Heterogeneous Treatment Effects, by Race

Election Years	1978-1982	1978-1990	1978-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dividend	0.136***	-0.004	-0.000
	(0.030)	(0.012)	(0.013)
Black	-0.019	-0.005	-0.004
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.010)
American Indian/Aleut		-0.154***	-0.132***
		(0.030)	(0.020)
Asian/Pacific Islander		-0.138*	-0.186***
		(0.054)	(0.027)
Other (single) race, n.e.c.	-0.128***	-0.138***	-0.131***
	(0.027)	(0.024)	(0.023)
Dividend x Black	-0.237***	-0.139***	-0.120***
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.009)
Dividend x American Indian/Aleut		0.176***	0.086***
		(0.032)	(0.021)
Dividend x Asian or Pacific Islander		0.031	0.062*
		(0.056)	(0.027)
Dividend x Other	0.132***	0.125***	0.125***
	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Constant	1.077	-0.997	-0.182
	(2.357)	(0.928)	(0.528)
Year FEs	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	306,018	688,941	1,099,013
R2	0.084	0.085	0.093

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with robust standard errors in parentheses (standard errors are clustered by state). Number of Observations is denoted as N. of Obs. Coefficients for the fixed effects are not reported. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

The marginal effect plot of Figure A3 shows, that Alaskan citizens did not react uniformly to the introduction of the dividend, but instead with strong marginal effects for American Indians/Aleut and turnout-depressing effects for the share of the population that is black.

Figure A3: Marginal Effect of Dividend on Turnout with 95% CI, by Race



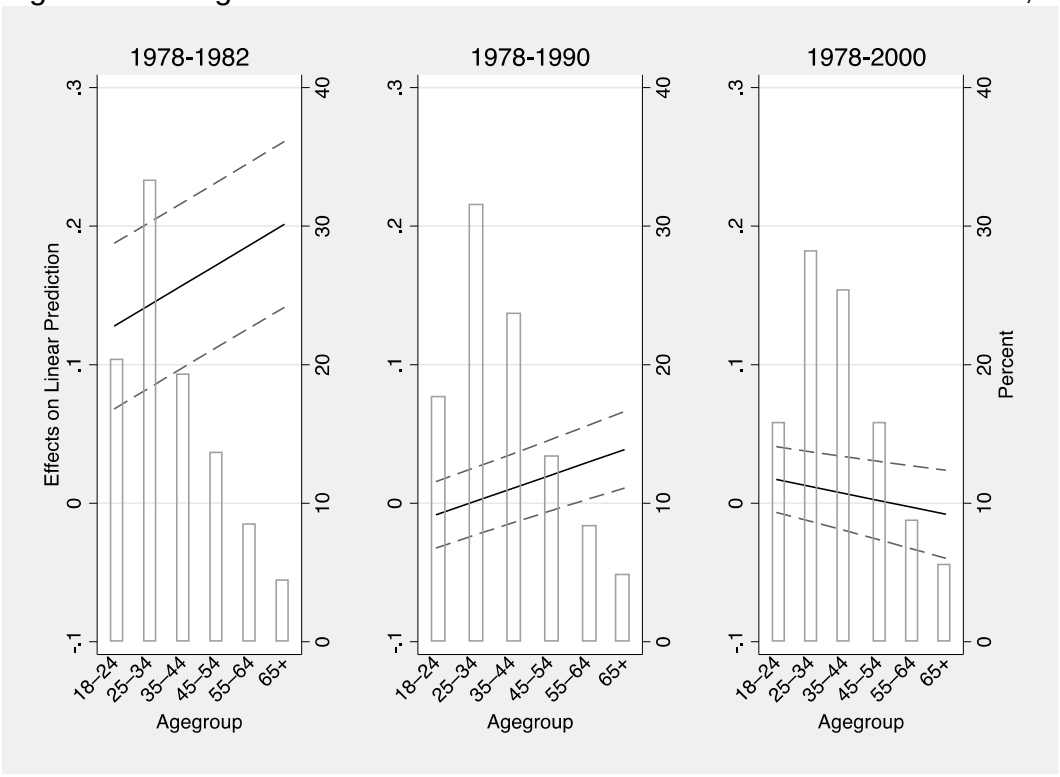
Testing for heterogeneous effects by agegroup shows, that with the interaction of the dividend dummy and of the agegroup being positive in the short- and medium run that the turnout increasing effect of the dividend increases with age.

Table A12: Heterogeneous Treatment Effects, by Agegroup

Election Years	1978-1982	1978-1990	1978-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dividend	0.113***	-0.018	0.022
	(0.030)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Agegroup	0.091***	0.091***	0.091***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Dividend x Agegroup	0.015***	0.009***	-0.005***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Constant	0.135	-1.407	-0.583
	(2.296)	(0.945)	(0.543)
Year FEs	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	306,018	688,941	1,099,013
R2	0.162	0.162	0.167

The distribution of age among the Alaskan population in Figure A4 shows that it is right-skewed, yet with the share of the two youngest age groups decreasing over time. It can further be seen, that the dividend has a stronger marginal turnout effect among older citizens, this holds both in the short-and medium-run with the effect being statistically indistinguishable from 0 in the long run.

Figure A4: Marginal Effect of Dividend on Turnout in Alaska with 95% CI, by Age



Individual-Level DiD Model Results

Table A13: Full Individual-Level DiD Estimations with Reported Fixed Effects

Election Years	1978-1982			1978-1990			1978-2000		
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Treatyear dummy	0.038***	0.028***	0.015	0.014	-0.031**	-0.032	0.162***	0.074***	0.051**
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.019)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.018)
Aaska dummy	0.070***	0.066***	0.480	0.057***	0.054***	0.415**	0.054***	0.050***	0.228*
	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.337)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.137)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.087)
Treatyear x Alaska [Dividend dummy]	0.077***	0.095***	0.153***	0.033***	0.037***	0.009	0.047***	0.047***	0.007
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.030)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.013)
Agegroup		0.091***	0.091***		0.091***	0.091***		0.091***	0.091***
		(0.001)	(0.001)		(0.001)	(0.001)		(0.001)	(0.001)
Female		0.012***	0.012***		0.015***	0.015***		0.017***	0.017***
		(0.003)	(0.003)		(0.002)	(0.002)		(0.002)	(0.002)
White		0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
		(.)	(.)		(.)	(.)		(.)	(.)
Black		0.017	0.017		0.028**	0.029**		0.028**	0.028**
		(0.011)	(0.011)		(0.010)	(0.010)		(0.010)	(0.010)
Asian					-0.112*	-0.114*		-0.158***	-0.161***
					(0.047)	(0.049)		(0.023)	(0.024)
Other		-0.089***	-0.088***		-0.097***	-0.096***		-0.087***	-0.086***
		(0.025)	(0.025)		(0.022)	(0.022)		(0.018)	(0.017)
Hispanic origin		-0.020	-0.020		-0.021	-0.021		-0.029**	-0.030***
		(0.019)	(0.019)		(0.014)	(0.014)		(0.008)	(0.008)
Employed		-	-		-	-		-	-
Unemployed		-0.091***	-0.092***		-0.087***	-0.087***		-0.083***	-0.084***
		(0.005)	(0.005)		(0.005)	(0.005)		(0.004)	(0.004)
NILF		-0.064***	-0.064***		-0.060***	-0.060***		-0.058***	-0.058***
		(0.003)	(0.003)		(0.003)	(0.003)		(0.002)	(0.002)
Educational attainment		0.097***	0.097***		0.098***	0.098***		0.102***	0.102***
		(0.002)	(0.002)		(0.002)	(0.002)		(0.002)	(0.002)
ln total population			0.092			0.126*			0.055
			(0.144)			(0.057)			(0.034)
ln GDP per capita			-0.173*			-0.064			-0.054
			(0.072)			(0.040)			(0.028)
Gini coefficient			0.128			-0.019			0.271*
			(0.270)			(0.143)			(0.121)
Election day registration			0.097**			0.036**			-0.005
			(0.031)			(0.013)			(0.017)
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-0.034***	-0.086***	-0.026	-0.030***	-0.075***	-0.032	-0.035***	-0.077***	-0.065***
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.053)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.016)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.007)
Arkansas	0.001**	0.003*	0.044	-0.013***	-0.012***	0.052	-0.028***	-0.028***	-0.004
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.078)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.032)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.019)
California	0.076***	0.020***	-0.083	0.064***	0.010**	-0.201	0.063***	0.017***	-0.080
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.263)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.108)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.064)
Colorado	0.042***	-0.001	0.082	0.038***	-0.006*	0.046*	0.039***	-0.006*	0.016
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.048)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.019)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.013)

Connecticut	0.102***	0.041***	0.120**	0.073***	0.013***	0.068**	0.070***	0.012***	0.041*
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.041)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.021)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.016)
Delaware	0.034***	-0.002	0.234	-0.004***	-0.041***	0.219*	-0.002***	-0.040***	0.089
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.271)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.107)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.065)
District of	-0.038***	-0.116***	0.254	-0.006***	-0.087***	0.223	0.036***	-0.044***	0.117
Columbia	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.274)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.114)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.077)
Florida	0.003***	-0.050***	-0.127	0.000	-0.054***	-0.177**	0.001	-0.050***	-0.118**
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.133)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.059)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.037)
Georgia	-0.104***	-0.110***	-0.124*	-0.097***	-0.101***	-0.139***	-0.089***	-0.095***	-0.113***
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.050)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.023)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.015)
Hawaii	0.072***	0.089***	0.284	0.049***	0.071***	0.268**	0.020***	0.060***	0.153**
	(0.000)	(0.017)	(0.204)	(0.001)	(0.017)	(0.083)	(0.000)	(0.013)	(0.051)
Idaho	0.108***	0.080***	0.226	0.091***	0.060***	0.240**	0.070***	0.045***	0.117*
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.204)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.081)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.048)
Illinois	0.086***	0.046***	0.001	0.067***	0.029***	-0.084	0.056***	0.019***	-0.026
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.158)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.062)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.035)
Indiana	0.032***	0.022***	0.019	0.016***	0.004*	-0.029	0.001	-0.012***	-0.020
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.051)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.020)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.012)
Iowa	0.070***	0.031***	0.098*	0.047***	0.012***	0.064**	0.051***	0.016***	0.043**
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.045)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.020)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.014)
Kansas	0.060***	0.005*	0.090	0.046***	-0.003	0.073*	0.040***	-0.008***	0.027
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.074)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.030)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.019)
Kentucky	-0.091***	-0.093***	-0.072***	-0.093***	-0.088***	-0.074***	-0.075***	-0.069***	-0.061***
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.011)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.004)
Louisiana	-0.086***	-0.081***	-0.015	-0.018***	-0.014***	-0.001	-0.011***	-0.007***	-0.003
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.034)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.014)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.007)
Maine	0.136***	0.105***	0.119	0.114***	0.082***	0.202*	0.107***	0.078***	0.156**
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.206)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.081)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.045)
Maryland	0.018***	-0.028***	-0.002	-0.004***	-0.050***	-0.049***	0.008***	-0.041***	-0.034***
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.019)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.012)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.008)
Massachusetts	0.122***	0.066***	0.075	0.096***	0.040***	0.015	0.091***	0.035***	0.032*
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.060)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.027)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.016)
Michigan	0.095***	0.074***	0.034	0.046***	0.026***	-0.065	0.051***	0.029***	-0.004
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.126)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.049)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.028)
Minnesota	0.193***	0.155***	0.099***	0.162***	0.127***	0.103***	0.151***	0.116***	0.131***
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.022)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.009)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.020)
Mississippi	0.051***	0.042***	0.061	0.015***	0.010***	0.057*	0.008***	0.003**	0.015
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.064)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.027)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.016)
Missouri	0.067***	0.036***	0.041	0.033***	0.003	-0.017	0.037***	0.009***	0.003
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.036)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.015)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.009)
Montana	0.127***	0.092***	0.265	0.123***	0.085***	0.291**	0.107***	0.072***	0.148*
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.230)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.093)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.056)
Nebraska	0.061***	0.017***	0.136	0.055***	0.011***	0.140*	0.043***	0.001	0.057
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.132)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.054)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.034)
Nevada	-0.056***	-0.093***	0.124	-0.066***	-0.097***	0.111	-0.058***	-0.088***	-0.008
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.229)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.085)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.047)
New	0.059***	0.002	0.152	0.006***	-0.038***	0.146	0.004***	-0.039***	0.050
Hampshire	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.206)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.079)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.047)
New Jersey	0.033***	-0.012***	-0.027	0.012***	-0.035***	-0.093*	0.016***	-0.033***	-0.051*
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.095)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.039)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.023)
New Mexico	0.054***	0.045***	0.183	0.020***	0.013*	0.153*	0.011***	0.007	0.063
	(0.000)	(0.007)	(0.158)	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.060)	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.035)
New York	0.043***	-0.003	-0.079	0.027***	-0.017***	-0.179*	0.031***	-0.011***	-0.080
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.220)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.087)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.050)
North	-0.097***	-0.102***	-0.126*	-0.049***	-0.057***	-0.104***	-0.049***	-0.061***	-0.076***

Carolina	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.060)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.026)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.017)
North Dakota	0.149***	0.118***	0.321	0.151***	0.121***	0.356**	0.128***	0.099***	0.199**
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.258)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.103)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.064)
Ohio	0.022***	-0.002	-0.061	0.021***	0.000	-0.114	0.019***	-0.002	-0.040
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.149)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.058)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.034)
Oklahoma	0.025***	-0.016***	0.052	0.005***	-0.024***	0.017	0.002***	-0.024***	-0.012
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.041)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.016)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.010)
Oregon	0.115***	0.068***	0.135*	0.102***	0.054***	0.112***	0.099***	0.053***	0.079***
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.059)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.023)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.014)
Pennsylvania	0.008***	-0.018***	-0.095	-0.017***	-0.047***	-0.176**	-0.023***	-0.053***	-0.103**
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.162)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.063)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.036)
Rhode Island	0.114***	0.078***	0.224	0.090***	0.057***	0.243**	0.084***	0.049***	0.137**
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.203)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.080)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.049)
South	-0.101***	-0.089***	-0.077*	-0.095***	-0.092***	-0.069***	-0.071***	-0.074***	-0.060***
Carolina	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.031)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.011)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.006)
South Dakota	0.159***	0.128***	0.287	0.131***	0.102***	0.325**	0.102***	0.078***	0.161*
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.252)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.102)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.062)
Tennessee	-0.014***	-0.000	-0.006	-0.058***	-0.046***	-0.062***	-0.061***	-0.049***	-0.057***
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.024)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.010)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.006)
Texas	-0.069***	-0.088***	-0.143	-0.056***	-0.071***	-0.222**	-0.053***	-0.063***	-0.139**
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.191)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.079)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.047)
Utah	0.124***	0.083***	0.192	0.091***	0.052***	0.173**	0.057***	0.023***	0.073*
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.140)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.053)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.030)
Vermont	0.011***	-0.030***	0.162	0.034***	-0.006*	0.251*	0.042***	0.002	0.119
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.292)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.115)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.069)
Virginia	-0.028***	-0.058***	-0.058	-0.046***	-0.078***	-0.109***	-0.035***	-0.070***	-0.076***
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.049)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.023)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.015)
Washington	0.037***	-0.009**	0.041	0.024***	-0.023***	-0.015	0.029***	-0.014***	-0.005
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.025)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.014)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.010)
West Virginia	-0.022***	0.005*	0.075	-0.058***	-0.035***	0.053	-0.074***	-0.057***	-0.012
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.100)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.042)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.026)
Wisconsin	0.118***	0.081***	0.000	0.087***	0.048***	0.000	0.083***	0.047***	0.055**
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(.)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(.)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.020)
Wyoming	0.086***	0.043***	0.373	0.061***	0.024***	0.331**	0.066***	0.032***	0.168*
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.310)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.124)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.078)
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	0.145***	0.140***	0.132***	0.145***	0.140***	0.136***	0.145***	0.140***	0.134***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
1982	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024*	0.059***	0.054**	-0.123***	-0.046***	-0.032
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.017)
1984				0.142***	0.167***	0.165***	-0.006	0.062***	0.078***
				(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.013)
1986				-0.005	0.009	0.008	-0.153***	-0.096***	-0.084***
				(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.014)
1988				0.120***	0.127***	0.128***	-0.027***	0.022***	0.028**
				(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.009)
1990				-	-	-	-0.148***	-0.104***	-0.104***
							(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.011)
1992							0.029***	0.060***	0.058***
							(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.007)
1994							-0.143***	-0.121***	-0.119***
							(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)
1996							-0.035***	-0.020***	-0.023***
							(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
1998							-0.165***	-0.158***	-0.157***

							(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.008)
2000							-	-	-
Constant	0.474***	-0.169***	0.135	0.488***	-0.167***	-1.406	0.490***	-0.179***	-0.588
	(0.005)	(0.010)	(2.296)	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.946)	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.543)
N. of Obs.	312,360	306,018	306,018	701,264	688,941	688,941	1,114,953	1,099,013	1,099,013
R2	0.035	0.162	0.162	0.032	0.162	0.162	0.033	0.167	0.167

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with robust standard errors in parentheses (standard errors are clustered by state). Not in labor force is denoted as NILF. Dividend dummy is coded 1 for Alaska after the introduction of the dividend and 0 otherwise. Employed, Alabama and 1978 are base categories and therefore no results are reported. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Table A14: Generalized DiD Model Estimates, Individual-Level Data

	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-Term	Post-Introduction	
Election Years	1978-1982	1978-1990	1978-2000	1982-1990	1982-2000
Model	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dividend in USD/1000	0.064***	0.035***	0.028***	0.097***	0.064***
	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.004)
Agegroup	0.091***	0.091***	0.091***	0.093***	0.091***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Female	0.012***	0.015***	0.017***	0.016***	0.017***
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Race: Asian		-0.113*	-0.161***	-0.113*	-0.161***
		(0.050)	(0.024)	(0.049)	(0.024)
Race: Black	0.017	0.029**	0.028**	0.041***	0.035**
	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Race: Other	-0.088***	-0.097***	-0.086***	-0.099***	-0.086***
	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.016)
Hispanic origin	-0.020	-0.021	-0.030***	-0.020	-0.031***
	(0.019)	(0.014)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.007)
Unemployed	-0.092***	-0.087***	-0.084***	-0.081***	-0.079***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.005)
NILF	-0.064***	-0.060***	-0.058***	-0.059***	-0.057***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Educational attainment	0.097***	0.098***	0.102***	0.098***	0.103***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
ln total population	0.092	0.120*	0.052	0.181	0.030
	(0.144)	(0.056)	(0.034)	(0.094)	(0.037)
ln GDP per capita	-0.173*	-0.068	-0.047	-0.086	-0.051
	(0.072)	(0.038)	(0.030)	(0.062)	(0.041)
Gini coefficient	0.128	-0.064	0.270*	-0.187	0.294*
	(0.270)	(0.161)	(0.118)	(0.198)	(0.111)
Election day registration			-0.004		0.007
			(0.017)		(0.015)
Asian		-0.113*	-0.161***	-0.113*	-0.161***
		(0.050)	(0.024)	(0.049)	(0.024)
Constant	0.135	-1.262	-0.605	-2.053	-0.444
	(2.296)	(0.945)	(0.542)	(1.695)	(0.613)
Year FEs	x	x	x	x	x
State FEs	x	x	x	x	x
N. of Obs.	306,018	688,941	1,099,013	483,722	893,794
R2	0.162	0.162	0.167	0.162	0.169

Notes: Regression coefficients shown with robust standard errors in parentheses (standard errors are clustered by state). Not in labor force is denoted as NILF. Number of Observations is denoted as N. of Obs. Dividend in USD / 1000 is the dividend payment in 2016 dollars. The significance of the estimation coefficients is reported as ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

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