

Does Inequality Beget Inequality?
Supporting Information
November 2017

Contents:

- 1. Weighted demographic characteristics of Study 1 sample**
- 2. Economic System Justification Scale**
- 3. Analysis of H2**
- 4. Additional Study 1**
- 5. Additional Study 2**
- 6. Survey Questionnaires**

Weighted demographic characteristics of Study 1 sample.

Variable	Group	Weighted proportion
Age	18-24	13%
	25-34	17%
	35-44	17%
	45-54	15%
	55-64	19%
	65-74	12%
	75+	6%
Gender	Male	48%
	Female	52%
Income	<\$25,000	18%
	\$25,000 - \$49,999	22%
	\$50,000-\$74,999	18%
	\$75,000-\$99,999	15%
	>\$100,000	27%
Race	White, Non-Hispanic	65%
	Black, Non-Hispanic	12%
	Other, Non-Hispanic	6%
	Hispanic	15%
	2+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1%
Education	Less than High School	12%
	High School	30.0%
	Some College	20.0%
	Associate Degree	9%
	Bachelor's Degree	17%
	Master's Degree	9%
	Professional or Doctorate	3%

STANDARDIZE

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Ideology (1 most liberal - 7 most conservative)	1004	4.19	1.47	1	7
System Justification Scale (0 low justification - 1 high justification)	337	0.635	0.132	0.275	1
Trust in Institutions (0 low trust - 1 high trust)	338	0.61	0.14	0.333	1
Economic System Justification Scale (0 low justification - 1 high justification)	333	0.566	0.108	0.293	0.94

Table A1. Weighted demographic characteristics and summary statistics of ideological variables of the whole sample used in the main study (sample from Time-Share Experiments in Social Sciences). Each treatment condition was independently weighted to be representative of the United States population.

Economic System Justification Scale Items

Answer options were 9-point Likert Scales, labeled “Strongly Agree” (9), “Neither agree nor disagree” (5) and “Strongly Disagree” (1). We randomized the order of item presentation. Scale adapted from Jost and Thompson (2000).¹

Please answer how much you agree or disagree with the statements below.

1. If people work hard, they almost always get what they want.
2. The existence of widespread economic differences does not mean that they are inevitable.
3. Laws of nature are responsible for differences in wealth in society.
4. There are many reasons to think that the economic system is unfair.
5. It is virtually impossible to eliminate poverty.
6. Poor people are not essentially different from rich people.
7. Most people who don't get ahead in our society should not blame the system; they have only themselves to blame.
8. Equal distribution of resources is a possibility for our society.
9. Economic differences in the society reflect an illegitimate distribution of resources.
10. There will always be poor people, because there will never be enough jobs for everybody.
11. Economic positions are legitimate reflections of people's achievements.
12. If people wanted to change the economic system to make things equal, they could.
13. Equal distribution of resources is unnatural.
14. It is unfair to have an economic system which produces extreme wealth and extreme poverty at the same time.
15. There is no point in trying to make incomes more equal.

¹ Due to constraints on the number of items we could field in the GfK sample without reducing sample size, we used a reduced version of the 17-item Economic System Justification Scale. We omit two of the 17 items on the original economic system justification scale, chosen based on their similarity to other items in the scale. We removed “Social class differences reflect differences in the natural order of things” (similar to “Laws of nature are responsible for differences in wealth in society”) and “There are no inherent differences between rich and poor; it is purely a matter of the circumstances into which you are born” (similar to “Poor people are not essentially different from rich people”). Reduced versions of this scale have previously been used successfully, for example in Jost, Blunt, Pfeffer and Hunyady (2003).

Analysis of H2

Below, we present moderation analysis of the main experiment, looking in more detail at H2: whether personal income moderates responses to inequality information. According to H2, we should expect inequality information to increase system justification more among disadvantaged individuals (in this case, individuals with low incomes). Table 1 in the main article showed that for the traditional SJT measure, we observed no significant effects for individuals on low incomes, while individuals with higher incomes reacted to inequality information by becoming *less likely* to system justify. Table A2 presents an alternative operationalization of the analysis, in which income is operationalized as a dummy variable for below median income. This allows a more intuitive read of the same set of results; these data are also visualized in Figure A1.

H2 predicts a positive coefficient on the interaction between the low-income indicator and the high-inequality treatment. We do not see a convincing pattern of moderation. In Table A2, across the three outcome variables, we see one negative and significant (but substantively small) coefficient on the interaction, one non-significant negative, and one positive significant coefficient. We conclude that the findings overall are not consistent with the hypothesis that inequality is more effectively causing system justification among the poor than among the rich. In a couple of specifications (for the classical and economic system justification measures), the negative coefficient is in the opposite direction to predicted. This pattern is potentially consistent with findings such as those in Day and Fiske (2016) and McCall et al. (2017) who find that exposure to greater social immobility or rising inequality can result in popular dissatisfaction with inequality/immobility.

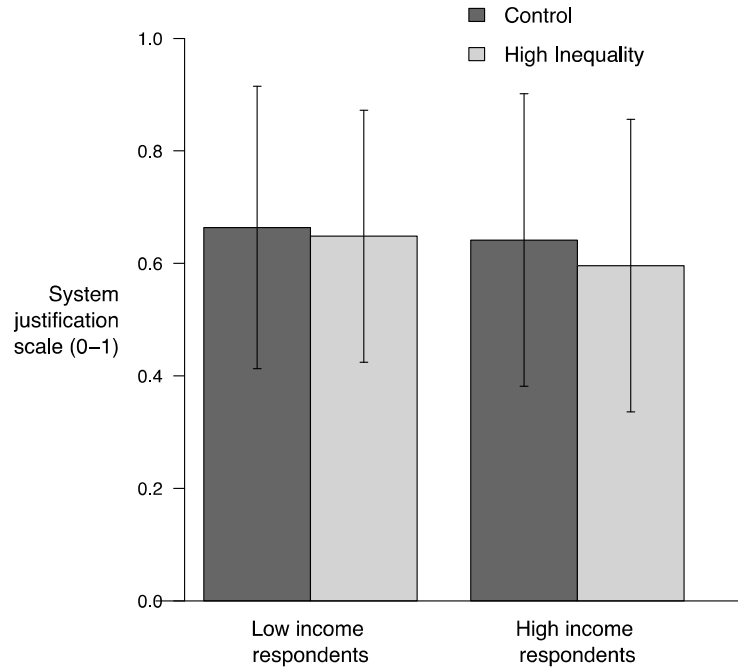


Figure A1. Moderation analysis based on results from main study. Showing system justification scale means and 95% confidence intervals for high- and low-income respondents (low-income respondents defined as earning below-median incomes). See Table 1 for more detail, including significance estimates.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	System Justification	Confidence in Institutions	Economic System Justification
	(1)	(2)	(3)
High Inequality Treatment	-0.062*** (0.018)	-0.022 (0.020)	0.005 (0.015)
Below Median Household Income	-0.007 (0.020)	-0.007 (0.022)	0.031* (0.017)
High Inequality * Low Income	0.067** (0.029)	0.020 (0.031)	-0.055** (0.024)
Constant	0.655*** (0.013)	0.620*** (0.014)	0.562*** (0.011)
Observations	339	339	336
Adjusted R ²	0.035	-0.005	0.013
Residual Std. Error	0.129 (df = 335)	0.140 (df = 335)	0.107 (df = 332)
F Statistic	5.033*** (df = 3; 335)	0.423 (df = 3; 335)	2.499* (df = 3; 332)

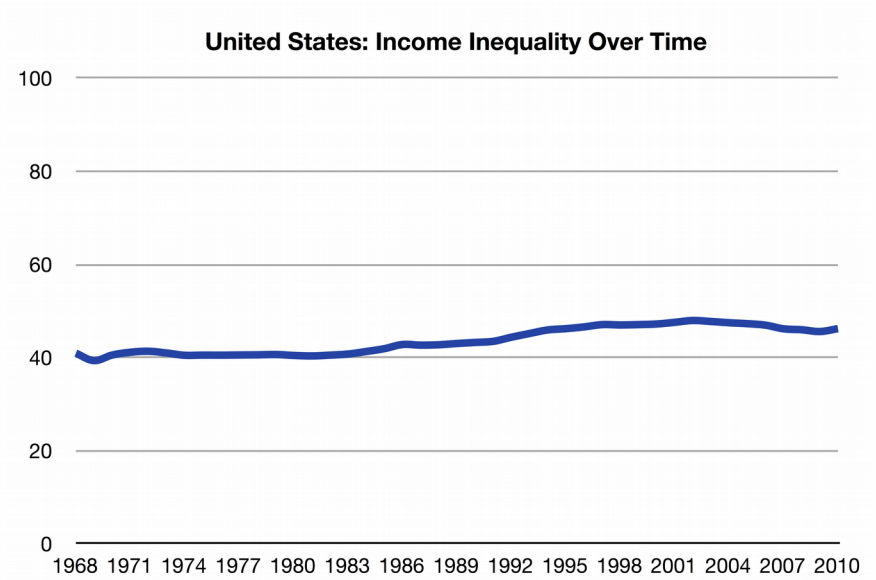
Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A2. Results of main study: moderation analysis. Results of linear regression analysis with an interaction between income (dummy indicator for below average income) and the “High Inequality” treatment.

Additional Study 1 – Additional Outcome Measure

In this study, the results of which are described briefly in the main paper, we use the same “inequality over time” treatment as in the main study. We use a different respondent sample, and include a different outcome measure intended to capture situational system justification.



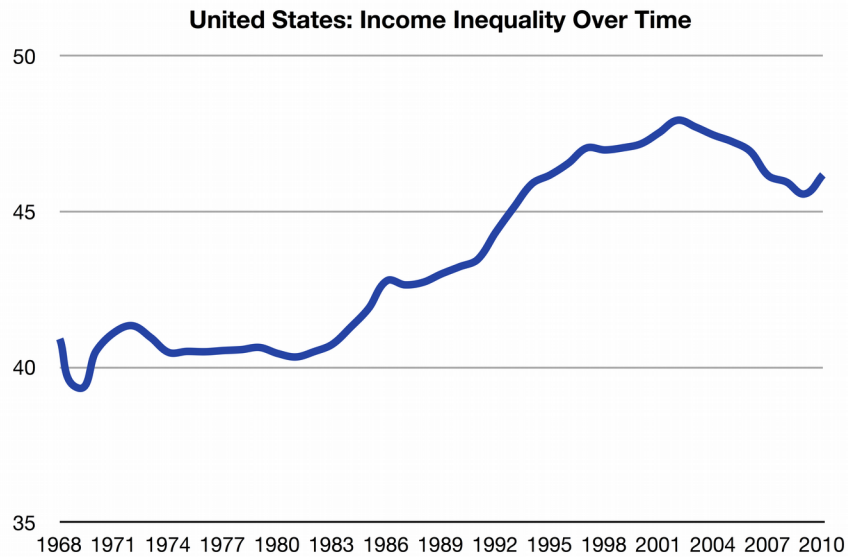


Figure A2. The treatment and control conditions in Additional Study 1 (same as the main study reported in the paper). The top panel shows the control condition, where the increase of the Gini coefficient over time looks moderate. The bottom panel shows the treatment condition, where the same increase looks much larger.

Outcome variables

In this study, we measure system justification in three different ways. The first outcome measure, also used in the main study presented in the paper, uses the institutional trust questions from the General Social Survey as in Brandt (2013). An overall institutional trust measure was calculated for each participant by averaging across the six institutions, which resulted in a scale with Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.71$. This measure was filled out by a third of our sample and we will refer to this measure as the “institutional trust” measure of system justification.

Our second measure, also used in the main study presented in the paper, was a general system justification scale (Kay and Jost 2003, Jost and Kay 2005) where participants indicated their agreement or disagreement (on a 9-point scale) with 8 statements² regarding the fairness of the overall social

² Items were as follows: “In general, you find society to be fair,” “In general, the American political system operates as it should,” “American society needs to be radically restructured” (reverse-scored), “The United States is the best country in the world to live in,” “Most policies serve the greater good,” “Everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness,” “Our society is getting worse every year” (reverse-scored), and “Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve.”

system of the United States. Reverse-scored items were coded so that higher numbers indicate higher system justification, and an overall system justification score was calculated for each participant by collapsing across the eight items, which formed a reliable scale (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.88$). This measure was filled out by one third of our respondents, and we will refer to it as the SJM (System Justification Motivation) scale measure.

The third (new) measure directly explores whether inequality-induced motivation is more easily detected when using a situational system justification measure, and was received by the final third of participants. This measure was modeled on the gender-in-politics measure of injunctification used by Kay et al. (2009, Study 3). In this scenario, we expect that individuals whose system justification motivation has been temporarily increased will be more likely to justify new information about gender inequality. The benefit of this outcome variable is that we depart from self-report scales of justification, and instead measure the participants' actual response when faced with information that they may be motivated to justify. All participants in this condition were exposed to a graph with information regarding the number of female Senators. The graph contrasted the percentage of women in Congress over the last 20 years (10%) to the percentage of women in the United States population (just over 50%). The difference was further highlighted as the scale of the graph stopped at 60% (see Figure A3). After seeing this information, respondents indicated their agreement or disagreement (on a 1-6 scale) with five statements regarding women in politics.³ The items were coded so that higher numbers indicate higher system justification, and an overall system justification score was calculated for each participant by collapsing across the five items, which formed a reliable scale (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.82$). We will refer to this as the gender inequality justification measure, and we hypothesize that respondents shown the high-economic-inequality treatment will become more likely to justify gender inequities in

3 The statements were: "Women are just as capable as men of being political leaders" (reverse-scored), "There are fewer women in Congress because of natural differences between men and women," "There are fewer women in Congress because of our political system and discrimination against women politicians" (reverse-scored), "Women should be in politics" (reverse-scored), and "It is desirable to have women as members of Congress" (reverse-scored).

politics.

Women in the US population and Congress

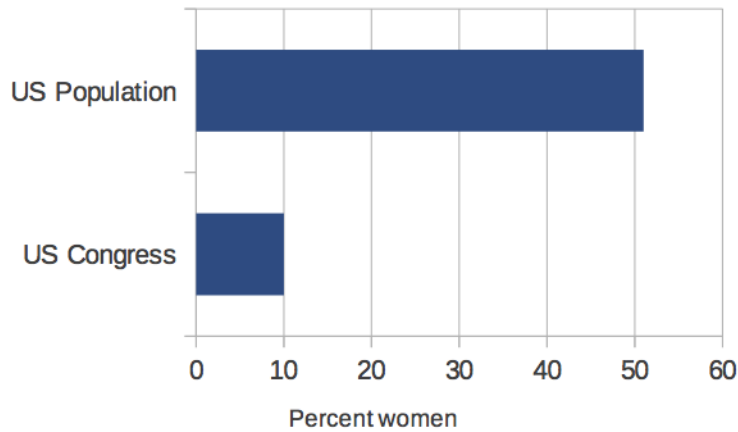


Figure A3. The gender inequality information treatment. This graph was shown to participants as part of the gender inequality justification measure of the system justification motivation.

Participants

256 participants were recruited on Amazon’s Mechanical Turk (MTurk) platform in April 2014. Participants were restricted to those located in the United States, with a prior approval rate of 95% on Human Intelligence Tasks (HIT’s). They were paid \$0.85 for finishing the survey, which most participants completed in less than 5 minutes.

We received responses from MTurk users from 43 states and a range of backgrounds. The respondents’ median age was 32, their median education level was an Associate’s degree, and slightly more than half (154) were men. These respondents were randomly assigned (with equal probability) to receive either the high- or low-inequality treatment condition, and to respond to one of our three outcome measures.

Results

Being assigned to the treatment condition, where a sharp increase in income inequality in the United States was presented, did not affect system justification on any of our three measures. We performed Student's t-tests, comparing the treatment and control conditions separately for each outcome variable (each participant responded to only one outcome variable). Figure A4 presents estimated effect sizes with 95% confidence intervals. For ease of interpretation, the outcome variables have all been standardized to a 0-1 scale, where higher numbers indicate higher levels of system justification. In Figure A4, therefore, positive effect sizes (larger than zero) indicate that system justification was higher in the treatment condition than in the control condition. As the figure shows, the point estimate is positive when system justification motivation is measured with the SJM scale, but the estimate is small and not statistically or substantively significant (estimated difference of .04 on a 0-1 scale, $p=.24$). For the gender inequality justification measure, the point estimate of the difference is not significant and in the opposite direction from the theoretical prediction (estimate $-.02$, $p=.51$). Institutional trust is also not impacted by the treatments (estimate $-.00$, $p=.92$).

Gini Treatment (Various outcomes)

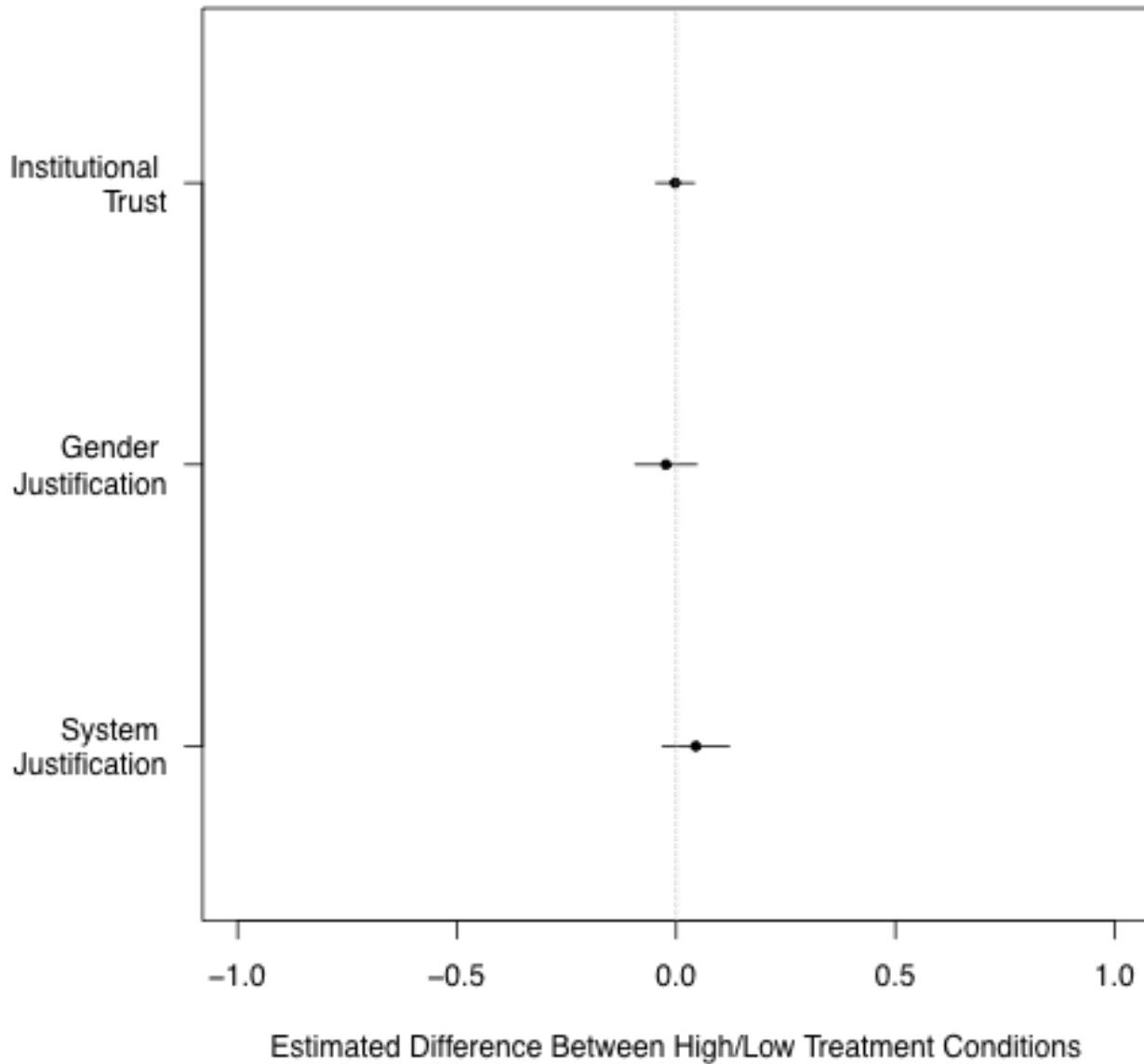


Figure A4: Results of Additional Study 1. Showing estimated effects of the “high income inequality” treatment on system justification measured as institutional trust, gender inequality justification, and a system justification motivation scale (SJM). The effects are estimates based on t-tests, shown with their 95% confidence intervals. All outcome variables have been re-scaled to a 0-1 scale. Positive effect estimates indicate that system justification was higher in the “high inequality” treatment condition.

The median respondent spent 24 seconds on the inequality graph presentation (the mean respondent spent 30 seconds), and 247 of 256 participants spent more than 5 seconds on the page; therefore we think that participant inattention is an unlikely explanation for the null findings.⁴

The data from this experiment can also speak to the main paper's second hypothesis, H2: that exposure to inequality increases system justification more among disadvantaged individuals than among advantaged individuals. We ran an additional analysis restricted to respondents who reported an annual individual income of less than \$35,000 (169 individuals and 66% of the sample). The results do not change: the SJM scale (estimate 0.002, $p=0.97$) and gender inequality (estimate -0.03, $p=0.48$) measures do not differ significantly between treatments, while the institutional trust measure just crosses the conventional measure of statistical significance in the *opposite* direction to the hypothesis (estimate -0.05, $p=0.05$).

Discussion

The results of Additional Study 1 do not support the hypothesis that information about sharp increases in income inequality in the United States increases the system justification motivation. Across three different measures of the justification motivation, we found no significant evidence that the information treatment increased the motivation.

One possible reason for this null effect may be that the Gini coefficient may not conclusively imply to our participants that they are disadvantaged by inequality. On the one hand, the information about inequality was preceded by the explanation that "higher numbers mean that the very rich have a higher share of total income," and our participants (Mechanical Turk workers), while somewhat diverse in their income levels, would be unlikely to self-identify as "very rich". Further, restricting the analysis

⁴ We also included comprehension questions in this study, but these questions may have been too broad to accurately capture comprehension, as they asked only whether inequality had increased over time, and the majority of our respondents accurately agreed with this statement in both conditions. In the main study presented in the paper, we address this shortcoming by improving the comprehension questions and asking about the magnitude of the increase.

to relatively poor individuals in the sample does not change the conclusions of the study. On the other hand, we cannot rule out this interpretation among our participants, even among those with relatively low incomes. In Additional Study 2, therefore, we move away from information about overall income inequality, and focus on increased concentration of economic resources within one already powerful group: members of Congress.

Additional Study 2 – Different Inequality Treatments

In Additional Study 2, we create a presentation of economic inequality that makes clear that the respondent does not belong to the benefiting group. We use a visual representation of the increasing wealth of members of Congress over time. Members of Congress are, by definition, among the most politically powerful individuals in the country. Information that speaks to their increasing economic wealth underscores that an already powerful political group is also becoming economically more advantaged. We expect this information to tell our (non-members-of-Congress) participants that there is economic inequality which does not benefit them individually; the observation of such inequality should in turn, induce a higher motivation to justify the social system that produced this inequality.

In this study, we also used a previously established system justification treatment on half of our sample. This group does not see an inequality treatment; rather, we show them a paragraph about emigration from the United States that has previously been used to induce temporarily higher system justification motivation. Using this treatment, we find point estimates that are relatively more consistent with increased system justification, though these estimates are not statistically significant. We discuss our results from this treatment in more detail below, paying particular attention to power in this study as compared to the main study in this article.

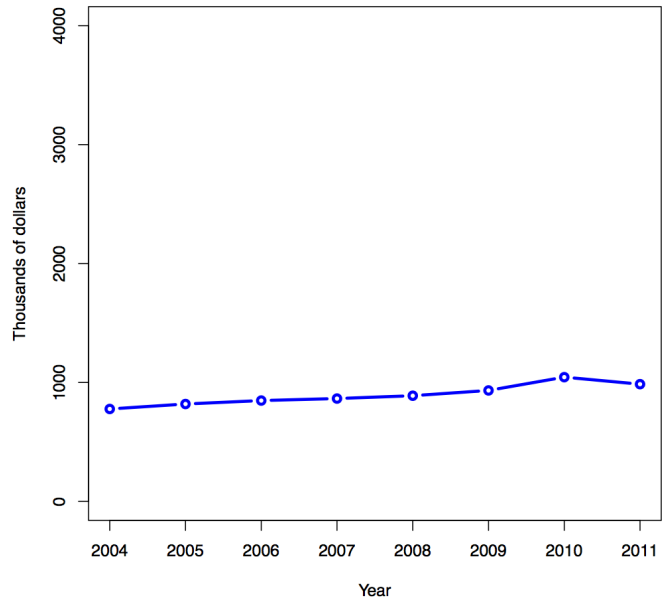
Method

A subset of our respondents saw factually correct information on the over-time development of

the net worth of members of Congress (data from the Center for Responsive Politics). The y-axis was modified such that the overall increase in the net worth of members of Congress appeared dramatic for the treatment group, but muted for the control group (see Figure A5). We hypothesized that seeing increased wealth concentration in the hands of an already powerful group would increase the system justification motivation among our respondents, consistent with the inequality-induced motivation hypothesis. Another subset of our respondents saw either a treatment that told them that emigration from the United States will become more difficult in future years (designed to increase inescapability and thus system justification), or a reverse-worded control paragraph (Laurin et al. 2010). Finally, we set aside about 15 percent of the sample to a control condition; these participants saw no treatments at all.

The dependent variables in this study are identical to the dependent variables in Additional Study 1. Each participant responded to the SJM scale ($\alpha=0.80$), the gender inequality justification measure ($\alpha=0.76$), or the institutional trust questions ($\alpha=0.78$).

Median Wealth of Members of Congress



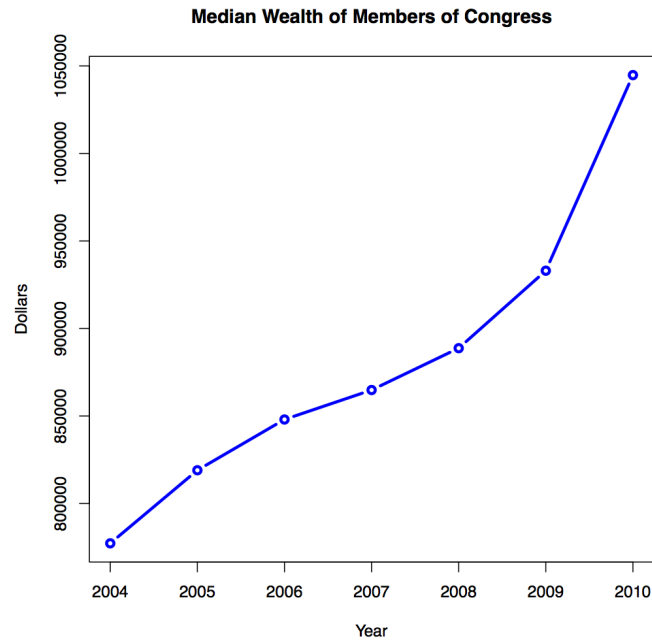


Figure A5. The control and treatment conditions in Additional Study 2. The top panel shows the control condition, where the increase of the wealth of members of Congress over time looks moderate. The bottom panel shows the treatment condition, where the same increase looks significantly larger.

Participants

We recruited a total of 592 participants through a mixed online recruitment strategy in April and May 2014. 123 participants were recruited through three websites where individuals volunteer to take part in psychology studies.⁵ The median age of these participants was 25, and their mean age was 29. 49% were female, 37% were male and the rest did not state a gender. The median respondent held a Bachelor's degree, and the participants lived in 32 different U.S. states. These respondents were not paid. 469 additional participants were recruited using Mechanical Turk. The participants were restricted to being located in the United States, with a prior approval rate of 95% on HIT's. They were paid \$0.50 for finishing the survey, which most participants completed in less than 5 minutes. The median age of these participants was 30, and their mean age was 34. 57% were male, the median respondent held a Bachelor's degree and the respondents resided in 36 different U.S. states.

266 participants were randomized into receiving one of the two congressional wealth treatments; 240 respondents received one of the two inescapability paragraphs, and 87 participants were control participants who received no treatments. The control participants' levels of system justification were not significantly different from any of the other randomized groups on any of the outcome measures, and will not be discussed further.

Results

We find no evidence that information about increased wealth among members of Congress increases the system justification motivation of the participants. We perform Student's t-tests to test whether levels of system justification differ between the treatment and control conditions. The dependent variables are again standardized to a 0-1 scale. Across all three outcome variables, there are no

⁵ The volunteer websites were the Psychology Study Pool volunteering website at a university in the northeastern United States (10 participants reported finding the study through this link), SocialPsychology.org (27 participants), and Social Psychology on the Net (33 participants). Remaining participants did not recall which website they had come to the study from. Additional analysis of the results revealed no heterogeneous treatment effects between sources of participants.

significant differences between control and treatment conditions. The point estimates for the SJT scale (estimate 0.006, $p=0.87$), gender inequality justification (estimate 0.00, $p=0.98$) and institutional trust questions (estimate -0.04, $p=0.17$) are all very close to zero and insignificant. As in the other studies, time spent on the treatment screens suggests that inattention is not one of the issues (median time 19 seconds, mean time 39 seconds; 95% of participants spent more than 5 seconds on the treatment screen).

In addition to the main results, we also find a pattern of null results for the “inescapability” treatment which has been previously successfully used to induce system justification (Lauren et al. 2010). The point estimates of the effect size on the gender inequality justification scale (estimate -0.02, $p=0.46$) and institutional trust questions (0.00, $p=0.86$) are insignificant, and the gender estimate is in the opposite direction than hypothesized. The effect size estimate for the most traditional system justification measure we used, the system justification scale, was 0.04 ($p=0.32$). This is an effect size that is not detectable in the sample at hand, but that would be detectable with the power achieved in the main study that we discuss in the body of the paper. It is unclear what causes this treatment to not work in this situation. Based on the point estimate, it is possible that a small effect exists, but that we are underpowered to detect it. If this is the case, then the problem is solved in our larger study.

Alternatively, it may be the case that our participants were familiar with the inescapability treatment (especially those taking studies on MTurk) and that it has therefore ceased to be an effective treatment. We are unable to directly assess that possibility here, but note that this concern does not apply to our congressional treatment, since we created the congressional treatment ourselves and it is not a widely used tool. We think that the novelty of our own treatments combined with the increased power of the main study address any potential concerns that this failure to replicate may raise with respect to our main findings.

Discussion

The null results fail to support the hypothesis that information about the increasing wealth of members of Congress activates the system justification motivation. The treatment showed a graphic that suggested an increased concentration of wealth in the hands of politically powerful individuals. Our participants were clearly informed that they do not belong to the group that is benefiting from the increased wealth concentration, yet system justification did not increase.

Figure A6: Results of Additional Study 2. Estimated effects of the “increased wealth of members of Congress” information treatment, compared to the control information treatment, on system justification measured as institutional trust, gender inequality justification, and a system justification motivation scale. The effects are estimates based on t-tests, shown with their 95% confidence intervals. All outcome variables have been re-scaled to a 0-1 scale. Positive effect estimates indicate that system justification was higher in the “increased wealth” treatment condition.

Survey Instruments

Here, we present the full questionnaires from all three studies. First, we include the final instrument from the main study presented in the paper, as generated by Gfk before fielding. It does not include the treatment images (simply shows where the files appeared), but the images themselves are shown in the main paper.

After that, we include the Qualtrics exports of the questions from the two studies reported in the SI.



**TESS3 174 - [REDACTED]
November 2014
- Study Details -**

Note: This page may be removed when the questionnaire is sent to the client. However, it must exist in the version sent to OSD.

SNO	19248
Survey Name	TESS3 174 - [REDACTED]
Client Name	[REDACTED]
G&A WBS	[REDACTED]
Project Director Name	[REDACTED]
Team/Area Name	G&A

<p>Samvar (Include name, type and response values. "None" means none. Blank means standard demos. This must match SurveyMan.)</p>	<p>XTESS174: 1=Treatment A, Group A; 2=Treatment A, Group B; 3=Treatment A, Group C; 4=Treatment B, Group A; 5=Treatment B, Group B; 6=Treatment B, Group C</p> <p>XPARTY7: 1=Strong Republican; 2=Not Strong Republican; 3=Leans Republican; 4=Undecided/Independent/Other; 5=Leans Democrat; 6=Not Strong Democrat; 7=Strong Democrat; 9=Missing</p> <p>XIDEO: 1=Extremely liberal; 2=Liberal; 3=Slightly liberal; 4=Moderate, middle of the road; 5=Slightly conservative; 6=Conservative; 7=Extremely conservative; 9=Missing</p> <p>XREL1: 1=Baptist—any denomination; 2=Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal); 3=Catholic; 4=Mormon; 5=Jewish; 6=Muslim; 7=Hindu; 8=Buddhist; 9=Pentecostal; 10=Eastern Orthodox; 11=Other Christian; 12=Other non-Christian, please specify; 13=None; 14=Missing</p> <p>XREL2: 1=More than once a week; 2=Once a week; 3=Once or twice a month; 4=A few times a year; 5=Once a year or less; 6=Never; 9=Missing; 10=Not Asked</p>
Sample specs	
Timing Template Required (y/n)	Enabled by default

Multi-Media	
--------------------	--

Important: Do not change Question numbers after Version 1; to add a new question, use alpha characters (e.g., 3a, 3b, 3c.) Changing question numbers will cause delays and potentially errors in the program.

**TESS3 174 - [REDACTED]
November 2014
- Questionnaire -**

[SHOW IMAGE 'GINI1.JPEG' IF XTESS174=1, 2, OR 3]

[SHOW IMAGE 'GINI2.JPEG' IF XTESS174=4, 5, OR 6]

[DISPLAY]

The line in the graph below shows the Gini coefficient, which is a measure of income differences. Higher numbers mean that the very rich have a higher share of total income.

[INSERT IMAGE]

Please have a good look at this graph; on the next page we will ask you some questions about it.

When you are done reading, please click on the 'Next' button below.

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: PLEASE RANDOMIZE AND RECORD ORDER OF Q2 AND Q3. PLEASE NAME DOV 'DOV_Q2Q3. PLEASE HAVE DOV BE SINGLE PUNCH DOV REFLECT ONE OF TWO ORDERS 1='Q2 SHOWN FIRST, Q3 SHOWN SECOND' OR 2='Q3 SHOWN FIRST, Q2 SHOWN SECOND.']

[SP]

Q2. Please indicate if you believe the statement below is factually correct or incorrect.

Income inequality in the United States has increased dramatically over time.

Correct.....1
Incorrect.....2
Don't Know.....3

[SP]

Q3. Please indicate if you believe the statement below is factually correct or incorrect.

The share of total income of the very rich has not changed much over time in the United States.

Correct.....1
Incorrect.....2
Don't Know.....3

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: PLEASE RANDOMIZE AND RECORD PRESENTATION OF RESPONSE GRID; SHOW RESPONDENTS GRID WITH EITHER 1 'STRONGLY AGREE' TO 9 'STRONGLY DISAGREE' OR 8 'STRONGLY DISAGREE' TO 1 'STRONGLY AGREE']

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: RANDOMIZE AND RECORD PRESENTATION OF ITEMS 1 THROUGH 9]

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 1 THROUGH 4 AND THEN DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 5 THROUGH 8; DO NOT DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS AT VERY BOTTOM OF SCREEN]

[GRID: SP ACROSS]

[SHOW IF XTESS174=1 OR 4]

[PROMPT ONCE]

QA. Below are a series of statements with which you may either agree or disagree. For each statement, please click on the button that corresponds with the degree of your agreement or disagreement.

				Neither agree nor disagree				
Strongly Agree								Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. In general, you find society to be fair.
2. In general, the American political system operates as it should.
3. American society needs to be radically restructured.
4. The United States is the best country in the world to live in.
5. Most policies serve the greater good.
6. Everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness.
7. Our society is getting worse every year.
8. Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve.

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: PLEASE RANDOMIZE AND RECORD PRESENTATION OF RESPONSE GRID; SHOW RESPONDENTS GRID WITH EITHER 1 'A GREAT DEAL' TO 3 'HARDLY ANY' OR 3 'HARDLY ANY' TO 1 'A GREAT DEAL']

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: RANDOMIZE AND RECORD PRESENTATION OF ITEMS 1 THROUGH 6]

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 1 THROUGH 3 AND THEN DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 4 THROUGH 6; DO NOT DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS AT VERY BOTTOM OF SCREEN]

[GRID: SP ACROSS]

[SHOW IF XTESS174=2 OR 5]

[PROMPT ONCE]

QB. Below is a list of institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?

A Great Deal	Only Some	Hardly Any
1	2	3

1. Military
2. Major companies
3. Banks and financial institutions
4. Executive branch of federal government
5. United States Supreme Court
6. Congress

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: DISPLAY GRID ITEMS ON TWO SCREENS]

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: PLEASE RANDOMIZE AND RECORD PRESENTATION OF RESPONSE GRID; SHOW RESPONDENTS GRID WITH EITHER 1 'STRONGLY AGREE' TO 9 'STRONGLY DISAGREE' OR 9 'STRONGLY DISAGREE' TO 1 'STRONGLY AGREE']

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: RANDOMIZE AND RECORD PRESENTATION OF ITEMS 1 THROUGH 15]

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 1 THROUGH 4 AND THEN DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 5 THROUGH 8; DO NOT DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS AT VERY BOTTOM OF SCREEN]

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 9 THROUGH 12 AND THEN DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS ABOVE ITEMS 13 THROUGH 15; DO NOT DISPLAY GRID RESPONSE OPTIONS AT VERY BOTTOM OF SCREEN]

[GRID: SP ACROSS]

[SHOW IF XTESS174=3 OR 6]

[PROMPT ONCE]

QC. Please answer how much you agree or disagree with the statements below.

				Neither agree nor disagree				
Strongly Agree								Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. If people work hard, they almost always get what they want.
2. The existence of widespread economic differences does not mean that they are inevitable.
3. Laws of nature are responsible for differences in wealth in society.
4. There are many reasons to think that the economic system is unfair.
5. It is virtually impossible to eliminate poverty.
6. Poor people are not essentially different from rich people.
7. Most people who don't get ahead in our society should not blame the system; they have only themselves to blame.
8. Equal distribution of resources is a possibility for our society.
9. Economic differences in the society reflect an illegitimate distribution of resources.
10. There will always be poor people, because there will never be enough jobs for everybody.
11. Economic positions are legitimate reflections of people's achievements.
12. If people wanted to change the economic system to make things equal, they could.
13. Equal distribution of resources is unnatural.
14. It is unfair to have an economic system which produces extreme wealth and extreme poverty at the same time.
15. There is no point in trying to make incomes more equal.

PARTY7

SHOW PARTY1 IF XPARTY7 = 9 (MISSING).

[SP]

PARTY1. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a...

- Republican.....1
- Democrat.....2

Independent.....3
 Another party, please specify: _____4
 No preference.....5

ASK PARTY2 IF “REPUBLICAN” AT PARTY1.**[SP]**

PARTY2. Would you call yourself a...

Strong Republican.....1
 Not very strong Republican.....2

ASK PARTY3 IF “DEMOCRAT” AT PARTY1.**[SP]**

PARTY3. Would you call yourself a...

Strong Democrat.....1
 Not very strong Democrat.....2

ASK PARTY4 IF “INDEPENDENT”, “ANOTHER PARTY”, OR “NO PREFERENCE” OR SKIP AT PARTY1.**[SP]**

PARTY4. Do you think of yourself as closer to the...

Republican Party.....1
 Democratic Party.....2

DATA-ONLY**[SP]**

DOV_XPARTY7. Merge coding of XPARTY7 and missing data ask.

Strong Republican.....1
 Not Strong Republican2
 Leans Republican.....3
 Undecided/Independent/Other.....4
 Leans Democrat.....5
 Not Strong Democrat.....6
 Strong Democrat.....7
 Refused.....-1

IF XPARTY7≠9 THEN DOV_XPARTY7=XPARTY7;**ELSE DOV_XPARTY7=RECODED VALUE AS DEFINED BY THE FOLLOWING:**

IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=1) DOV_XPARTY7=1
 IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=2) DOV_XPARTY7=2
 IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=2

IF (PARTY1=3 & PARTY4=1) DOV_XPARTY7=3
 IF (PARTY1=4 & PARTY4=1) DOV_XPARTY7=3
 IF (PARTY1=5 & PARTY4=1) DOV_XPARTY7=3
 IF (PARTY1=REFUSED & PARTY4=1) DOV_XPARTY7=3

IF (PARTY1=3 & PARTY4=2) DOV_XPARTY7=5

IF (PARTY1=4 & PARTY4=2) DOV_XPARTY7=5
 IF (PARTY1=5 & PARTY4=2) DOV_XPARTY7=5
 IF (PARTY1=REFUSED & PARTY4=2) DOV_XPARTY7=5

IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=1) DOV_XPARTY7=7
 IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=2) DOV_XPARTY7=6
 IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=6

IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=2
 IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=6
 IF (PARTY1=3 & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=4
 IF (PARTY1=4 & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=4
 IF (PARTY1=5 & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=4

IF (PARTY1=REFUSED & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV_XPARTY7=4

IDEOLOGY

SHOW IDEO IF XIDEO = 9 (MISSING).

[SP]

IDEO. In general, do you think of yourself as...

Extremely liberal.....1
 Liberal.....2
 Slightly liberal.....3
 Moderate, middle of the road.....4
 Slightly conservative.....5
 Conservative.....6
 Extremely conservative.....7

[SP]

DOV_IDEO. Merge coding of XIDEO and missing data ask.

Extremely liberal.....1
 Liberal.....2
 Slightly liberal.....3
 Moderate, middle of the road.....4
 Slightly conservative.....5
 Conservative.....6
 Extremely conservative.....7
 Refused.....-1

IF XIDEO≠9 THEN DOV_IDEO=XIDEO;
 ELSE DOV_IDEO=IDEO.

RELIGION1

SHOW REL1 IF XREL1= 14 (MISSING).

PROMPT ONCE.

[SP]

REL1. What is your religion?

[DO NOT ROTATE]

Baptist—any denomination.....	1
Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal).....	2
Catholic.....	3
Mormon	4
Jewish.....	5
Muslim.....	6
Hindu.....	7
Buddhist.....	8
Pentecostal.....	9
Eastern Orthodox.....	10
Other Christian.....	11
Other non-Christian.....	12
None.....	13

PROMPT ONCE.

[SP]

DOV_REL1. Merge coding of REL1 and missing data ask.

Baptist—any denomination.....	1
Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal).....	2
Catholic.....	3
Mormon	4
Jewish.....	5
Muslim.....	6
Hindu.....	7
Buddhist.....	8
Pentecostal.....	9
Eastern Orthodox.....	10
Other Christian.....	11
Other non-Christian.....	12
None.....	13
Refused.....	-1

**IF XREL1≠14 THEN DOV_REL1=XREL1;
ELSE DOV_REL1=REL1.**

[SHOW IF REL1=1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11 OR 12]

RELIGION2

[SHOW REL2 IF XREL2=9 (MISSING)]

[SP]

REL2. How often do you attend religious services?

More than once a week.....	1
Once a week.....	2

Once or twice a month.....3
A few times a year.....4
Once a year or less.....5
Never.....6

[SP]

DOV_REL2. Merge coding of REL2 and missing data ask.

More than once a week.....1
Once a week.....2
Once or twice a month.....3
A few times a year.....4
Once a year or less.....5
Never.....6

**IF XREL2≠9 THEN DOV_REL2=XREL2;
ELSE DOV_REL2=REL2.**

[INSERT STANDARD CLOSE]

System justification - Congress MTurk sample

consent Please read this important information and instructions. This is a survey that will be used by social scientists to learn more about people's political and economic opinions. All responses are anonymous. Please fill in all the answers to the best of your ability. On completion of this survey, you will receive a code that you can enter in MTurk in order to get paid. The payment for this survey is stated in the HIT. Usually the survey takes about 5 minutes to complete. You are free to withdraw from this survey at any time simply by closing your web browser. Your participation is voluntary. Refusal to participate or stopping your participation in this research will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. No risks are anticipated from participation in this survey. If you experience any problems, or have any questions about this survey, you can contact the researcher, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for further information. Whom to contact about your rights in this research, for questions, concerns, suggestions, or complaints that are not being addressed by the researcher, or research-related harm: Director of IRB Operations at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Committee on the Use of Human Subjects in Research, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. Email: [REDACTED]. This research has been approved by the IRB committee. Please print or save a copy of this page for your records.

I have read the above information and agree to take part in the survey. (1)

born What year were you born?

- 1994 (1)
- 1993 (2)
- 1992 (3)
- 1991 (4)
- 1990 (5)
- 1989 (6)
- 1988 (7)
- 1987 (8)
- 1986 (9)
- 1985 (10)
- 1984 (11)
- 1983 (12)
- 1982 (13)
- 1981 (14)
- 1980 (15)
- 1979 (16)
- 1978 (17)
- 1977 (18)
- 1976 (19)
- 1975 (20)
- 1974 (21)
- 1973 (22)
- 1972 (23)
- 1971 (24)
- 1970 (25)
- 1969 (26)
- 1968 (27)
- 1967 (28)
- 1966 (29)
- 1965 (30)
- 1964 (31)
- 1963 (32)
- 1962 (33)
- 1961 (34)
- 1960 (35)
- 1959 (36)
- 1958 (37)
- 1957 (38)
- 1956 (39)
- 1955 (40)
- 1954 (41)
- 1953 (42)
- 1952 (43)

- 1951 (44)
- 1950 (45)
- 1949 (46)
- 1948 (47)
- 1947 (48)
- 1946 (49)
- 1945 (50)
- 1944 (51)
- 1943 (52)
- 1942 (53)
- 1941 (54)
- 1940 (55)
- 1939 (56)
- 1938 (57)
- 1937 (58)
- 1936 (59)
- 1935 (60)
- 1934 (61)
- 1933 (62)
- 1932 (63)
- 1931 (64)
- 1930 (65)
- 1929 (66)
- 1928 (67)
- 1927 (68)
- 1926 (69)
- 1925 (70)
- 1924 (71)
- 1923 (72)
- 1922 (73)
- 1921 (74)
- 1920 (75)
- 1919 (76)
- 1918 (77)
- 1917 (78)
- 1916 (79)
- 1915 (80)
- 1914 (81)
- 1913 (82)
- 1912 (83)
- 1911 (84)
- 1910 (85)
- 1909 (86)
- 1908 (87)

- 1907 (88)
- 1906 (89)
- 1905 (90)
- 1904 (91)
- 1903 (92)
- 1902 (93)
- 1901 (94)

gender What is your gender?

- Female (1)
- Male (2)

educ What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than High School (1)
- High School / GED (2)
- Some College (3)
- 2-year College Degree (4)
- 4-year College Degree (5)
- Masters Degree (6)
- Doctoral Degree (7)
- Professional Degree (JD, MD) (8)

state In what state do you currently reside?

- Alabama (1)
- Arizona (2)
- Arkansas (3)
- California (4)
- Colorado (5)
- Connecticut (6)
- Delaware (7)
- District of Columbia (8)
- Florida (9)
- Georgia (10)
- Idaho (11)
- Illinois (12)
- Indiana (13)
- Iowa (14)
- Kansas (15)
- Kentucky (16)
- Louisiana (17)
- Maine (18)
- Maryland (19)
- Massachusetts (20)
- Michigan (21)
- Minnesota (22)
- Mississippi (23)
- Missouri (24)
- Montana (25)
- Nebraska (26)
- Nevada (27)
- New Hampshire (28)
- New Jersey (29)
- New Mexico (30)
- New York (31)
- North Carolina (32)
- North Dakota (33)
- Ohio (34)
- Oklahoma (35)
- Oregon (36)
- Pennsylvania (37)
- Rhode Island (38)
- South Carolina (39)
- South Dakota (40)
- Tennessee (41)
- Texas (42)
- Utah (43)

- Vermont (44)
- Virginia (45)
- Washington (46)
- West Virginia (47)
- Wisconsin (48)
- Wyoming (49)
- Puerto Rico (50)
- Alaska (51)
- Hawaii (52)
- I do not reside in the United States (53)

hhsz How many people are there in your household?

- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 or more (6)

cong.low Below is a graph that shows the wealth of the average Member of Congress in the United States over time. Please have a good look at the graph below; on the next page we will ask you some questions about this graph. When you are done reading, please press the continue button below.

cong.low.t Timing

- First Click (1)
- Last Click (2)
- Page Submit (3)

Q74 These questions refer to the graph on the previous page. Please answer whether the statements below are correct (given the information you saw in the graph).

	Correct (1)	Incorrect (2)	Don't know (3)
The average wealth of Congressmen has increased over time (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The color of the line in the graph was blue. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

cong.high Below is a graph that shows the wealth of the average Member of Congress in the United States over time. Please have a good look at the graph below; on the next page we will

ask you some questions about this graph.
press the continue button below.

When you are done reading, please

cong.hight Timing
First Click (1)
Last Click (2)
Page Submit (3)

gss.conf Below is a list of institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?

	How much confidence in the people running these institutions?		
	A great deal (1)	Only some (2)	Hardly any (3)
Military (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Major companies (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Banks and financial institutions (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Executive branch of federal government (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
United States Supreme Court (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Congress (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

inesc.low Please read the following paragraph carefully; on the next page we will ask you some questions about it. “Since the 1950s, a group at Harvard University, in Cambridge, has been using current political and international trends to predict patterns of population movements. Recent reports by this group of experts have indicated that people who wish to move out of the United States will find it increasingly easy to do so, in the coming years. Thus, even if the number of Americans wishing to leave and settle elsewhere remains constant, we should expect a significant increase over the next few years in terms of those who actually are able to do so.” When you are done reading, please press the continue button below.

inesc.l.ti Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

inesc.q These questions refer to the text on the previous page. Please answer whether the statements below are correct (given the information in the text).

	Correct (1)	Incorrect (2)	Don't know (3)
The author of the paragraph reports that people who wish to move out of the United States will find it increasingly easy to do so. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The author of the paragraph reports that we should expect a significant decrease over the next few years in the numbers of Americans who are able to relocate to abroad. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

inesc.high Please read the following paragraph carefully; on the next page we will ask you some questions about it. “Since the 1950s, a group at Harvard University, in Cambridge, has been using current political and international trends to predict patterns of population movements. Recent reports by this group of experts have indicated that people who wish to move out of the United States will find it increasingly difficult to do so, in the coming years. Thus, even if the number of Americans wishing to leave and settle elsewhere remains constant, we should expect a significant slow-down over the next few years in terms of those who actually are able to do so.” When you are done reading, please press the continue button below.

inesc.h.ti Timing
 First Click (1)
 Last Click (2)
 Page Submit (3)

ind.inc1 The next questions will be about your income. We realize this is personal information; we will only ask for the bracket of your income and NOT the exact amount. How much did you, yourself, earn last year, before taxes?

- Less than \$35,000 (1)
- \$35,000 or more (2)

Answer If The next questions will be about your income. We realize ... Less than \$35,000 Is Selected

ind.inc2 We would like to get a more accurate estimate of your income. As before, the question is only about the bracket of your income and not the exact amount. How much did you, yourself, earn last year, before taxes?

- Less than \$5,000 (1)
- \$5,000 to \$7,499 (2)
- \$7,500 to \$9,999 (3)
- \$10,000 to \$12,499 (4)
- \$12,500 to \$14,999 (5)
- \$15,000 to \$17,499 (6)
- \$17,500 to \$19,999 (7)
- \$20,000 to \$22,499 (8)
- \$22,500 to \$24,999 (9)
- \$25,000 to \$27,499 (10)
- \$27,500 to \$29,999 (11)
- \$30,000 to \$32,499 (12)
- \$32,500 or more (13)

Answer If The next questions will be about your income. We realize ... \$35,000 or more Is Selected

ind.inc3 We would like to get a more accurate estimate of your income. As before, the question is only about the bracket of your income and not the exact amount. How much did you, yourself, earn last year, before taxes?

- \$35,000 to \$39,999 (1)
- \$40,000 to \$44,999 (2)
- \$45,000 to \$49,999 (3)
- \$50,000 to \$59,999 (4)
- \$60,000 to \$74,999 (5)
- \$75,000 to \$89,999 (6)
- \$90,000 to 109,999 (7)
- \$110,000 to \$129,999 (8)
- \$130,000 to \$149,999 (9)
- \$150,000 to \$199,999 (10)
- \$200,000 or more (11)

race What is your race?

- White/Caucasian (1)
- African American (2)
- Hispanic (3)
- Asian (4)
- Native American (5)
- Pacific Islander (6)
- Other (7)

party Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent or what?

- Strong Democrat (1)
- Not very strong Democrat (2)
- Independent (3)
- Not very strong Republican (4)
- Strong Republican (5)

Answer If Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republi... Independent Is Selected party.ind As an independent, do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?

- Closer to Democratic Party (1)
- Neither (2)
- Closer to Republican Party (3)

trust.ppl Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

- Most people can be trusted (1)
- You can't be too careful in dealing with people (2)

inc.diff What is your opinion on the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
Differences in income in America are too large. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Large differences in income are necessary for America's prosperity. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and people with low incomes. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The rich pay too much in taxes. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The government has a responsibility to help the poor. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

System justification - Gini MTurk

consent Please read this important information and instructions. This is a survey that will be used by social scientists to learn more about people's political and economic opinions. All responses are anonymous. Please fill in all the answers to the best of your ability. On completion of this survey, you will receive a code that you can enter in MTurk in order to get paid. The payment for this survey is stated in the HIT. Usually the survey takes between 5 and 15 minutes to complete. You are free to withdraw from this survey at any time simply by closing your web browser. Your participation is voluntary. Refusal to participate or stopping your participation in this research will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. No risks are anticipated from participation in this survey. If you experience any problems, or have any questions about this survey, you can contact the researcher, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for further information. Whom to contact about your rights in this research, for questions, concerns, suggestions, or complaints that are not being addressed by the researcher, or research-related harm: Director of IRB Operations at the [REDACTED] Committee on the Use of Human Subjects in Research, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. Email: [REDACTED]. Please print or save a copy of this page for your records.

- I have read the above information and agree to take part in the survey. (1)

born What year were you born?

- 1994 (1)
- 1993 (2)
- 1992 (3)
- 1991 (4)
- 1990 (5)
- 1989 (6)
- 1988 (7)
- 1987 (8)
- 1986 (9)
- 1985 (10)
- 1984 (11)
- 1983 (12)
- 1982 (13)
- 1981 (14)
- 1980 (15)
- 1979 (16)
- 1978 (17)
- 1977 (18)
- 1976 (19)
- 1975 (20)
- 1974 (21)
- 1973 (22)
- 1972 (23)
- 1971 (24)
- 1970 (25)
- 1969 (26)
- 1968 (27)
- 1967 (28)
- 1966 (29)
- 1965 (30)
- 1964 (31)
- 1963 (32)
- 1962 (33)
- 1961 (34)
- 1960 (35)
- 1959 (36)
- 1958 (37)
- 1957 (38)
- 1956 (39)
- 1955 (40)
- 1954 (41)
- 1953 (42)
- 1952 (43)

- 1951 (44)
- 1950 (45)
- 1949 (46)
- 1948 (47)
- 1947 (48)
- 1946 (49)
- 1945 (50)
- 1944 (51)
- 1943 (52)
- 1942 (53)
- 1941 (54)
- 1940 (55)
- 1939 (56)
- 1938 (57)
- 1937 (58)
- 1936 (59)
- 1935 (60)
- 1934 (61)
- 1933 (62)
- 1932 (63)
- 1931 (64)
- 1930 (65)
- 1929 (66)
- 1928 (67)
- 1927 (68)
- 1926 (69)
- 1925 (70)
- 1924 (71)
- 1923 (72)
- 1922 (73)
- 1921 (74)
- 1920 (75)
- 1919 (76)
- 1918 (77)
- 1917 (78)
- 1916 (79)
- 1915 (80)
- 1914 (81)
- 1913 (82)
- 1912 (83)
- 1911 (84)
- 1910 (85)
- 1909 (86)
- 1908 (87)

- 1907 (88)
- 1906 (89)
- 1905 (90)
- 1904 (91)
- 1903 (92)
- 1902 (93)
- 1901 (94)

gender What is your gender?

- Female (1)
- Male (2)

educ What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than High School (1)
- High School / GED (2)
- Some College (3)
- 2-year College Degree (4)
- 4-year College Degree (5)
- Masters Degree (6)
- Doctoral Degree (7)
- Professional Degree (JD, MD) (8)

state In what state do you currently reside?

- Alabama (1)
- Arizona (2)
- Arkansas (3)
- California (4)
- Colorado (5)
- Connecticut (6)
- Delaware (7)
- District of Columbia (8)
- Florida (9)
- Georgia (10)
- Idaho (11)
- Illinois (12)
- Indiana (13)
- Iowa (14)
- Kansas (15)
- Kentucky (16)
- Louisiana (17)
- Maine (18)
- Maryland (19)
- Massachusetts (20)
- Michigan (21)
- Minnesota (22)
- Mississippi (23)
- Missouri (24)
- Montana (25)
- Nebraska (26)
- Nevada (27)
- New Hampshire (28)
- New Jersey (29)
- New Mexico (30)
- New York (31)
- North Carolina (32)
- North Dakota (33)
- Ohio (34)
- Oklahoma (35)
- Oregon (36)
- Pennsylvania (37)
- Rhode Island (38)
- South Carolina (39)
- South Dakota (40)
- Tennessee (41)
- Texas (42)
- Utah (43)

- Vermont (44)
- Virginia (45)
- Washington (46)
- West Virginia (47)
- Wisconsin (48)
- Wyoming (49)
- Puerto Rico (50)
- Alaska (51)
- Hawaii (52)
- I do not reside in the United States (53)

hhsiz How many people are there in your household?

- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 or more (6)

att1 In order for this survey to give us accurate results, we need to know some basic things about you. In particular, we need to know whether or not you read the instructions. In order to show that you have read the instructions, please ignore the question below and simply answer that you do not have an MTurk account. Thank you. How long have you been an MTurk user?

- Less than 6 months (1)
- 6 months to 1 year (2)
- 1 to 2 years (3)
- 2 years or more (4)
- I do not have an MTurk account (5)

attforce We noticed that you may not have read the instructions for this question. Please try again, making sure to read the instructions carefully. Thank you.

att2 In order for this survey to give us accurate results, we need to know some basic things about you. Among other things, we need to know whether or not you read the instructions. In order to show that you have read the instructions, please ignore the question below and simply answer that you do not have an MTurk account. Thank you. How long have you been an MTurk user?

- Less than 6 months (1)
- 6 months to 1 year (2)
- 1 to 2 years (3)
- 2 years or more (4)
- I do not have an MTurk account (5)

ginilow Below is a graph of income inequality in the United States over time. The line shows the Gini coefficient, which measures income inequality in America. Higher numbers mean that the very rich have a higher share of total income. Please have a good look at the graph below; on the next page we will ask you some questions about this graph. When you are done reading, please press the continue button below.

ginilow.t Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

gini.q These questions refer to the graph on the previous page. Please answer whether the statements below are correct (given the information you saw in the graph).

	Correct (1)	Incorrect (2)	Don't know (3)
Income inequality in the United States has increased over time (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The color of the line in the graph was blue. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ginihigh Below is a graph of income inequality in the United States over time. The line shows the Gini coefficient, which measures income inequality in America. Higher numbers mean that the very rich have a higher share of total income. Please have a good look at the graph below; on the next page we will ask you some questions about this graph. When you are done reading, please press the continue button below.

ginihigh.t Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

gss.conf Below is a list of institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?

	How much confidence in the people running these institutions?		
	A great deal (1)	Only some (2)	Hardly any (3)
Military (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Major companies (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Banks and financial institutions (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Executive branch of federal government (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
United States Supreme Court (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Congress (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ind.inc1 The next questions will be about your income. We realize this is personal information; we will only ask for the bracket of your income and NOT the exact amount. How much did you, yourself, earn last year, before taxes?

- Less than \$35,000 (1)
- \$35,000 or more (2)

Answer If The next questions will be about your income. We realize ... Less than \$35,000 Is Selected

ind.inc2 We would like to get a more accurate estimate of your income. As before, the question is only about the bracket of your income and not the exact amount. How much did you, yourself, earn last year, before taxes?

- Less than \$5,000 (1)
- \$5,000 to \$7,499 (2)
- \$7,500 to \$9,999 (3)
- \$10,000 to \$12,499 (4)
- \$12,500 to \$14,999 (5)
- \$15,000 to \$17,499 (6)
- \$17,500 to \$19,999 (7)
- \$20,000 to \$22,499 (8)
- \$22,500 to \$24,999 (9)
- \$25,000 to \$27,499 (10)
- \$27,500 to \$29,999 (11)
- \$30,000 to \$32,499 (12)
- \$32,500 or more (13)

Answer If The next questions will be about your income. We realize ... \$35,000 or more Is Selected

ind.inc3 We would like to get a more accurate estimate of your income. As before, the question is only about the bracket of your income and not the exact amount. How much did you, yourself, earn last year, before taxes?

- \$35,000 to \$39,999 (1)
- \$40,000 to \$44,999 (2)
- \$45,000 to \$49,999 (3)
- \$50,000 to \$59,999 (4)
- \$60,000 to \$74,999 (5)
- \$75,000 to \$89,999 (6)
- \$90,000 to 109,999 (7)
- \$110,000 to \$129,999 (8)
- \$130,000 to \$149,999 (9)
- \$150,000 to \$199,999 (10)
- \$200,000 or more (11)

race What is your race?

- White/Caucasian (1)
- African American (2)
- Hispanic (3)
- Asian (4)
- Native American (5)
- Pacific Islander (6)
- Other (7)

party Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent or what?

- Strong Democrat (1)
- Not very strong Democrat (2)
- Independent (3)
- Not very strong Republican (4)
- Strong Republican (5)

Answer If Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republi... Independent Is Selected

party.ind As an independent, do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?

- Closer to Democratic Party (1)
- Neither (2)
- Closer to Republican Party (3)

trust.ppl Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

- Most people can be trusted (1)
- You can't be too careful in dealing with people (2)

inc.diff What is your opinion on the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Agree nor Disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
Differences in income in America are too large. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Large differences in income are necessary for America's prosperity. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and people with low incomes. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The rich pay too much in taxes. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The government has a responsibility to help the poor. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>