

Understanding Economic Policies: What do People Know and Learn

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Do People Understand Economic Policies?

What do people **know** about economic policies?

How do they **reason** about them?

Can **economics** lessons change their views?

Can we improve the policy debate with better understanding of economic policies?

Five major policies: i) income tax; ii) estate tax; iii) health insurance; iv) trade; v) monetary policy.

Method: Online Surveys and Experiments

Large-scale surveys & experiments: $\approx$ 2,000 respondents per survey.

Done through commercial survey companies in Jan -September 2019.

Representative samples.

Surveys are a key tool:

- Customizable, controllable, interactive;

- Some things can not be seen in other data, no matter how good it is: Perceptions, attitudes, knowledge, views.

- Unlike older generation surveys measuring variables now better captured in admin data.

Representativeness of the Survey Sample

	US Population	Income Tax Survey	Estate Tax Survey	Health Insurance	Trade
Male	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.50
18-29 years old	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.23
30-39 years old	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
40-49 years old	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
50-59 years old	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.18
60-69 years old	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.18
\$0-\$19,999	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.15
\$20,000-\$39,999	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.18
\$40,000-\$69,999	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23
\$70,000-\$109,999	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19
\$110,000+	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.25
Four-year college degree	0.22	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.28
High-school Graduate or Less	0.39	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Employed	0.58	0.57	0.61	0.66	0.68
Unemployed	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05
Married	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.56
White	0.61	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.78
Black/ African-American	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06
Hispanic/Latino	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06
Asian/Asian American	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06
Sample size		2784	2360	1826	1771

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent

Standard: income, education, family situation...

Political Views

Media exposure

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy

Survey Outline

- 1. Background of respondent**
- 2. Own exposure to policy**

Do people feel personally affected?

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions

Survey Outline

- 1. Background of respondent**
- 2. Own exposure to policy**
- 3. Open-ended questions**

Main considerations?

Goals of 'good' system

Shortcomings of the system.

Goal: identify topics without priming.

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy and underlying economic phenomena

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy and underlying economic phenomena

Factual, quantitative questions (top tax rate, concentration of wealth...)

Goal: get an idea of how much the respondent knows about the economic policies.

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms.

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms.

Efficiency: Ask how people react to the economic policies?

How do they impact the economy?

Fairness: Who benefits and who loses? Fairness considerations?

Randomize: How would **YOU** react? How does a tax cut on families with income levels similar to **yours**...?

Randomize: How would high-income **women** react? How does a tax cut on high-income **women**.. ?

Goal: Assess whether views about mechanisms affect policy support and whether people think differently about themselves and women vs. men.

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms
6. Mini Video courses

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
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6. Mini Video courses

Redistribution: Distributional impacts of policy.

Efficiency: Efficiency costs of policy.

Economist: Trade-off between redistribution and efficiency.

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms
6. Mini Video courses
7. Questions on Policy Outcomes

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms
6. Mini Video courses
7. Questions on Policy Outcomes

Some specific, some general.

Perceptions of fairness of the economic policy

Satisfaction with current policies

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms
6. Mini Video courses
7. Questions on Outcomes
8. Government Questions

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
5. Mechanisms
6. Mini Video courses
7. Questions on Outcomes
8. Government Questions

Specific & general. Do you trust government to do what is good ...?

Does the government have the tools to...?

Do you support increased intervention along dimension...?

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
6. Mechanisms
7. Mini Video courses
8. Questions on Outcomes
9. Government Questions
10. Feedback

Survey Outline

1. Background of respondent
2. Own exposure to policy
3. Open-ended questions
4. Knowledge about policy
6. Mechanisms
7. Mini Video courses
8. Questions on Outcomes
9. Government Questions
10. Feedback

Willingness to pay for correct information

Feedback on survey, self-reported attention.

Randomization Paths

	Incentives	Video Treatment	Mechanisms Framing
Group 1	Yes	Redistribution	Neutral
Group 2	Yes	Efficiency	Neutral
Group 3	Yes	Economist	Neutral
Group 4	Yes	No Treatment	Neutral
Group 5	Yes	No Treatment	You
Group 6	Yes	No Treatment	Gender
Group 7	No	Economist	Neutral

Ensuring Comprehension and Attention

Appeal to people's social responsibility. [▶ Detail](#)

Warn that “careless answers” will be flagged.

Incentivize correct answers with randomized amounts (includes no incentives).

Use of multiple choices, then text entry; sliders; images.

Time spent on separate questions & overall survey. [▶ Time Distributions](#)

Ask for feedback post survey, whether felt survey was biased.

Check careless response patterns (clicking same “middle” answer).

Screening questions, interspersed throughout survey.

Income and Estate Tax: Main Findings

Misperceptions vary by aspect of the policy.

Very large for some (e.g: % of people in top tax bracket; % of people paying estate tax, wealth concentration).

Small for others (top tax rate, estate tax rate,..)

Misperceptions are “partisan.” (Accuracy is not, as direction of bias differs).

Text analysis identifies key topics: income/wealth concentration, loopholes/double taxation, & fairness (which is in the eye of the beholder).

Heterogeneities by political affiliation, as well as age and income.

Perceived behavioral responses **very** heterogeneous by political views.

Respondents view themselves as responding quite differently from anyone else; also view women as largely responding differently.

“Economist” Video course ↑ support for policies & govt. intervention.

Part 1: Income and Estate Tax

Misperceptions about Income and Estate Tax

Respondents Who Say They “Do Not Know” about Policy

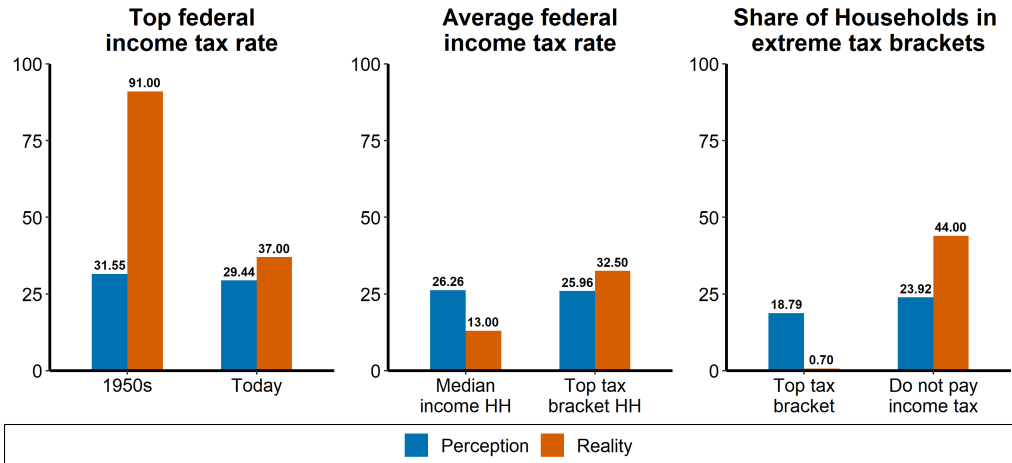
	Considerations	Effects economy	Goals	Shortcomings	Who gains	Who loses
Estate	0.02*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.08*** (0.01)	0.02*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Women	0.01** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.02*** (0.01)
Black	0.01 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.02* (0.01)
College Degree	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01* (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)
Economics related major	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Knowledgeable	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)
Clinton Moderates	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)
Trump Moderates	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Trump Conservatives	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Control Group Mean	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Observations	5147	5147	5147	5147	5147	5147

Many more respondents say they do not know enough about the estate tax than about the income tax.

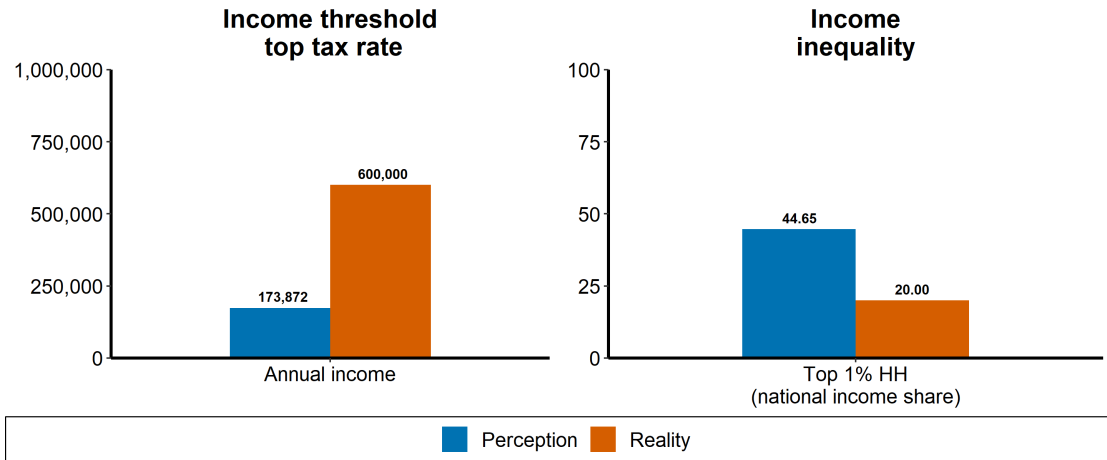
Women, black respondents, and those without college more likely to say they don't now.

No relation to political views.

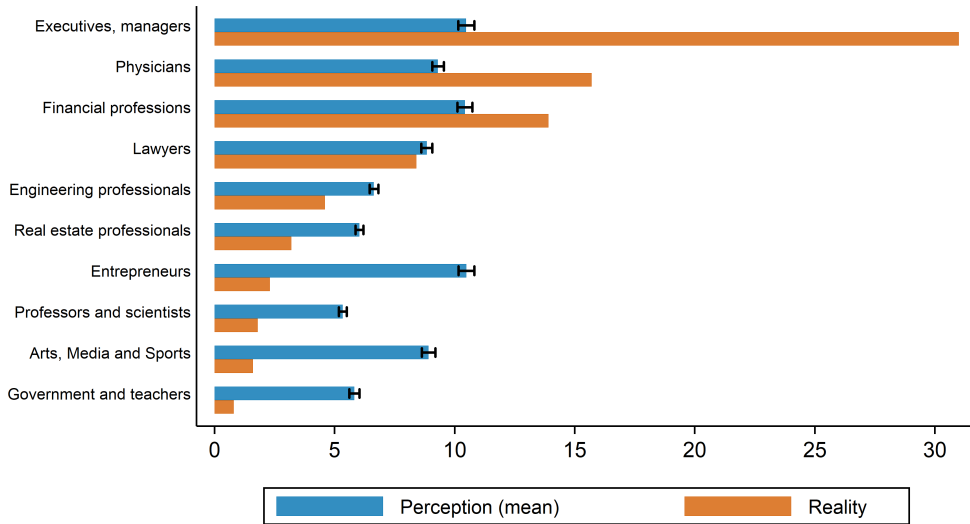
Misperceptions about the Income Tax



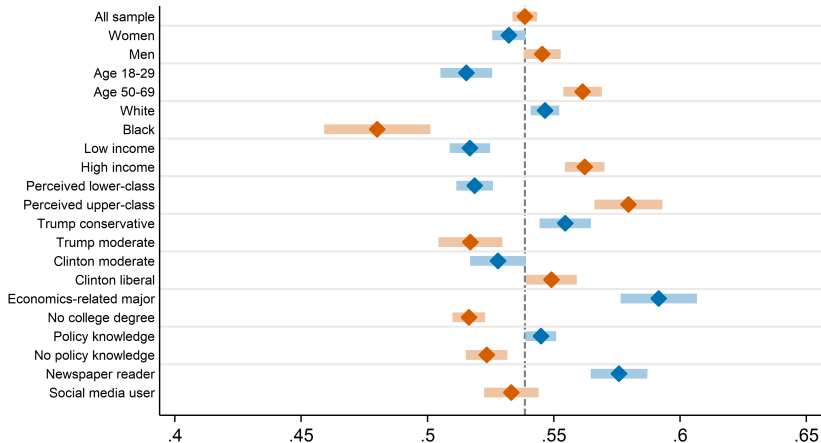
Misperceptions about the Income Tax



Misperception about Composition of Top 1%



Accuracy Index by Group in Income Tax Survey

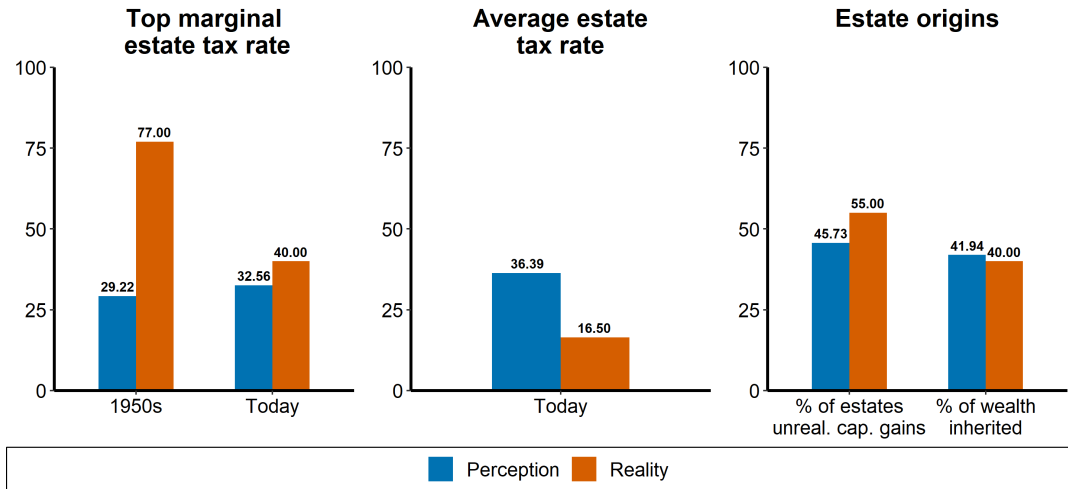


Dummy-based accuracy index: for each question, each respondent gets a score of 0 if his or her answer is larger than the median misperception (in absolute value), and a score of 1 if smaller. Dummies are then summed up across all misperception questions and averaged. Higher values indicate higher accuracy overall.

Summary of Key Results - Income Taxation

- People consistently underestimate the federal top tax rate, and overestimate the top state tax rate.
- People very much underestimate how high the top tax rate was in the 1950s – they are unaware how high it was and think it was like today.
- People wrongly think the top tax bracket starts much lower (much much lower) than it actually does (they think it kicks in around 170K annual income). Hence they think that the top tax rate applies to many more households than is, in fact, the case.
- People actually overestimate the share of income going to the top 1% and quite strongly so.
- People underestimate the share of households paying no income tax at all.
- People tend to overestimate the average tax paid by the median household.
- People think that among the top 1% richest people, there are way more entrepreneurs, and arts, median and Sports people, or teachers than there are. They starkly underestimate the share of executives and managers.

Misperceptions about the Estate Tax



Misperceptions about the Estate Tax



Just for Fun: The Step-Up of Basis

- 8.73% of respondents say they know what the step-up cost basis at death is.
- 38.7% of respondents get the correct answer at the first technical question on how the stepped-up cost basis at death works. 51% get second question about plain capital gains right. 18.5% of respondents are correct for both.

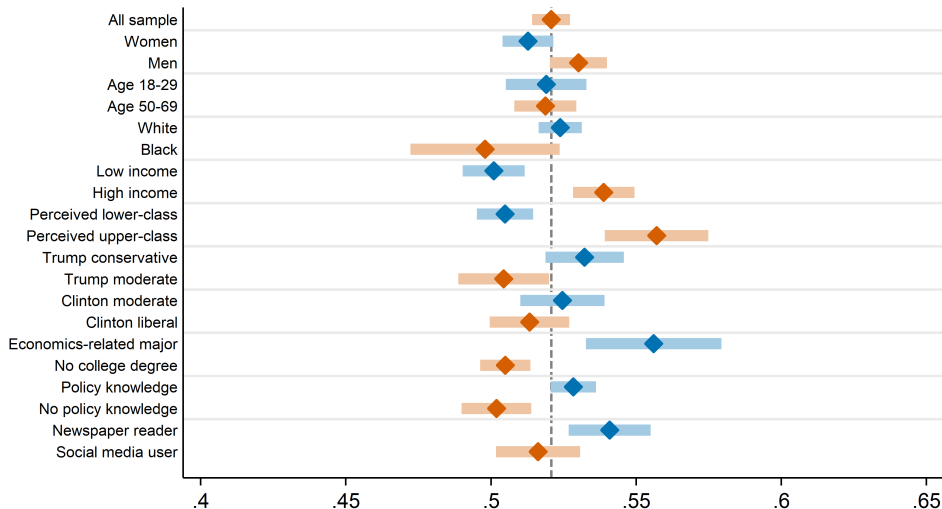
Let's work through a concrete example about the federal estate tax now. Jack inherits a house from his father. His father paid **\$50,000** for the house **30 years ago**. This house is now **worth \$350,000** at the time of the father's death. But Jack manages to sell the house for **\$400,000**.

What is the amount that the IRS will consider as capital gains that Jack made and that will be **taxed at the capital gains tax rate**?

Imagine now that the father had sold the house for **\$350,000** before his death.

What is the amount that the IRS will consider as capital gains that Jack's father made and that will be **taxed at the capital gains tax rate**?

Accuracy Index for the Estate Tax by Groups



Dummy-based accuracy index: for each question, each respondent gets a score of 0 if his or her answer is larger than the median misperception (in absolute value), and a score of 1 if smaller. Dummies are then summed up across all misperception questions and averaged. Higher values indicate higher accuracy overall.

Summary of Key Results - Estate Tax

- People dramatically underestimate the federal top estate tax rate in the 1950s and they think it was even lower than today. They also slightly underestimate the current top marginal tax rate.
- People starkly overestimate the share of wealth going to bottom 50%. They also overestimate the share of wealth going to top 1% (so people tend to over-estimate wealth at the extremes of the wealth distribution).
- People significantly underestimate the estate tax exemption threshold and, consequently, they hugely overestimate the number of households subject to the estate tax.
- Very few people self-report to know what the Step-Up of Basis is and just one respondent out of five gets both the technical questions correctly.
- People are quite accurate in estimating the share of wealth inherited by their parents and the share of unrealized capital gains among large estates.

All Misperceptions by Groups

Income Taxation

- Republicans vs. Democrats
- Liberals vs. Conservatives
- High Incomes vs. Low Incomes
- Young vs. Old
- College Educated vs. Non College Educated

Estate Tax

- Republicans vs. Democrats
- Liberals vs. Conservatives
- High Incomes vs. Low Incomes
- Young vs. Old
- College Educated vs. Non College Educated

Textual Analysis of Open-Ended Questions of Income and Estate Tax

Text Analysis Roadmap

Questions asked: Main Considerations? Goal of a good system? Shortcomings? Who wins/who loses? What are the effects?

Topic Analysis: Wordclouds, Keyness graphs, Probability distribution of “topics.”

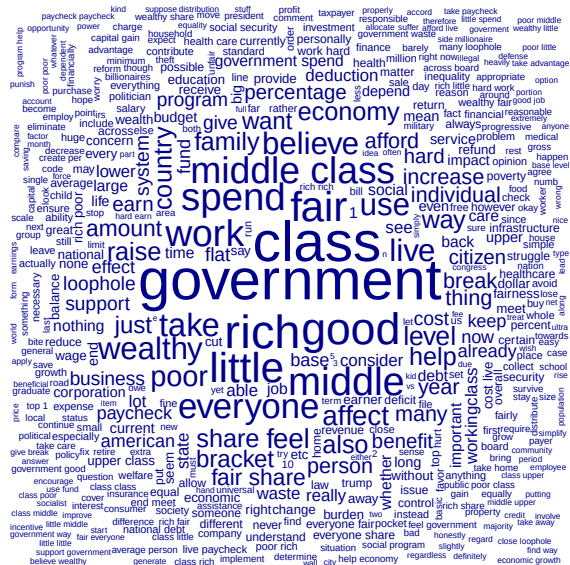
Keyness: Which words are typical of a group of respondents? Score for a n-gram is χ^2 -test statistic testing null that use is equal across groups.

Topic Modeling: Keywords-count based model. Identify a set of topics and associated keywords. Extract Document-Term Matrix (DTM) and define topic dummies based on the presence of keywords.

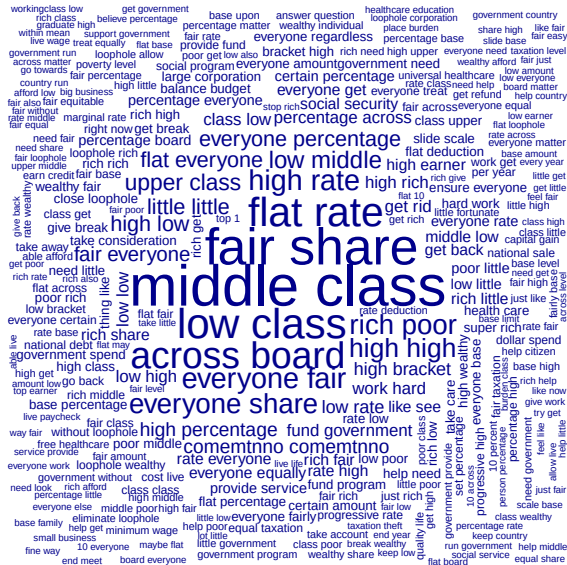
Sentiment Analysis: Positive or Negative Tone? [► Details](#) [► Figures](#)

Stanford Sentiment Treebank (Socher et al. 2013), deep learning model, uses whole sentence structure (not just words, also order, less easily fooled as previous models). E.g.: identifies “This movie was actually neither that funny, nor super witty” as overall negative.

What are you Main Considerations about the Income Tax System?

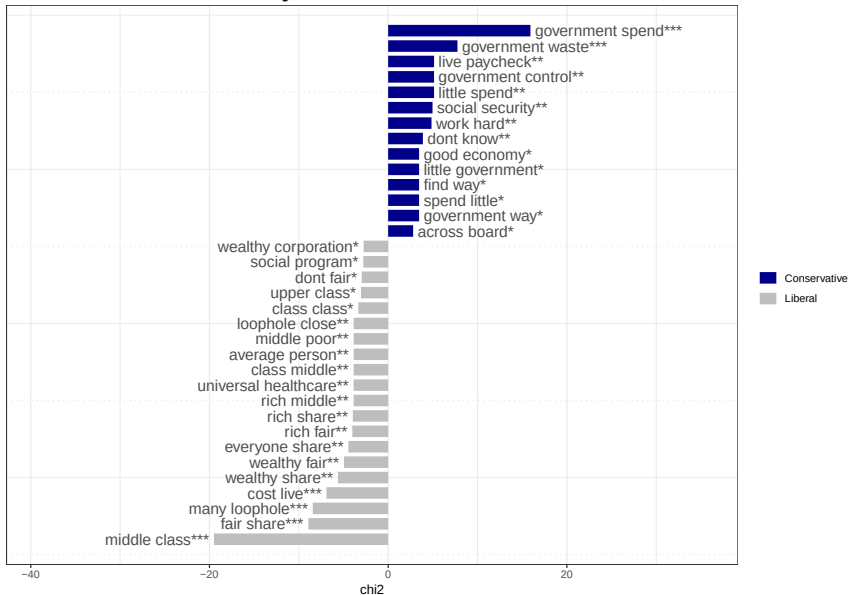


What would be the Goal of a Good Income Tax System?



- Shortcomings of the US Income Tax System ► Who Gains if Taxes on High Earners were Increased?

By Political Views: What are your Main Considerations about the Income Tax?



Main Topics Identified: Keywords

1. **Equity:** 'fairness', 'inequality', 'redistribution', 'progressive', 'equitable'
2. **Efficiency:** 'flat', 'cost', 'negative effect', 'negative'
3. **Debt:** 'government', 'debt'
4. **Wealth concentration:** 'wealthy', 'rich', 'billionaire', 'millionaire'
5. **Loopholes:** 'loopholes', 'lawyers', 'accountants', 'tax evasion', 'tax avoidance'
6. **Double Taxation** [Only in Estate Tax Survey]: 'already paid', 'already tax', 'double', 'double taxation', 'money already' 'wealth already'
7. **Grieve** [Only in Estate Tax Survey]: 'grieve', 'family member', 'love', 'pass away', 'parents', 'lose', 'hardship'

Main Considerations about the Income Tax? Example Answers by Topic - 1

1. Equity:

"Fairness is the first thing that comes to mind. I do not want people to be under nor over taxed. Everyone should have fair prices in my personal opinion."

"Everyone, including the rich and corporations should pay their fair share."

"Taxes should be fair: people who make more should pay more."

2. Efficiency:

"I have trouble with the concept of tax brackets that punish an individual for being successful";

"People who make more money generally work harder than those of lower income brackets; Everybody should pay a flat rate."

3. Debt:

"Current tax rates being raised are a result of government mismanagement of funds and over spending without appropriate oversight. Taxes really can't effectively be lowered until government spending is properly controlled";

" Why tax us more when we are so far in debt. It is obvious that the federal government cannot budget properly so why give them more money? Higher taxes will not solve the spending problem in Washington."

Main Considerations about the Income Tax? Example Answers by Topic - 2

4. Wealth Concentration:

"I would prefer taxes that do not increase the separation of the poor, middle and upper classes";

"That the middle class and the working class are being taxed higher than the millionaires";

"We should tax the wealthy more and the poor less"

5. Loopholes:

"That the tax loopholes for the wealthy need to be closed immediately";

"My current concern is that the very wealthy be obliged to pay their fair share of taxes, and not be allowed loopholes to get out of this responsibility everyone has";

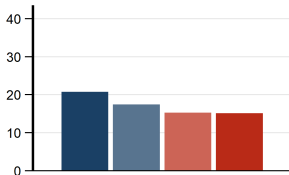
"There shouldn't be loopholes that the rich can use to not pay their fair share."

What would be the Goal of a Good Income Tax System? Example Answers by Topic

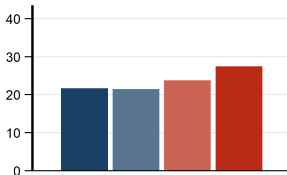
- 1. Equity:** *"I think a "good" federal tax system would include fair taxation for each income level with the goal of people relying less on government assistance."*
- 2. Efficiency:** *"A good federal tax system is one that every person regardless of income would pay the same percentage of their gross."*
- 3. Debt:** *"Appropriate government spending with unbiased non-political/lobbied oversight."*
- 4. Wealth concern:** *"Taxing the wealthy more due to their ability to pay."*
- 5. Loopholes:** *"Close all of the loopholes and get rid of all of the abuse that takes place."*

Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Considerations)

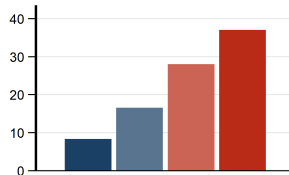
Equity



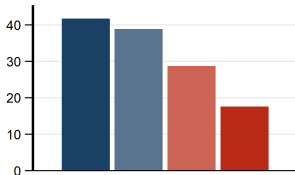
Efficiency



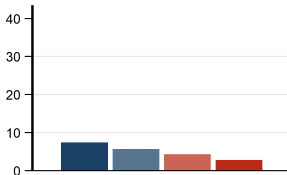
Debt



Wealth Concentration

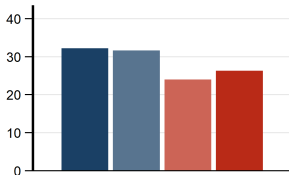


Loopholes

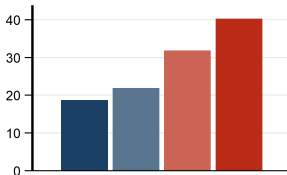


Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Goals)

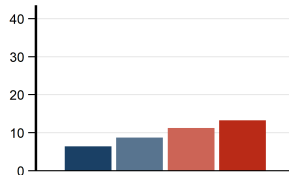
Equity



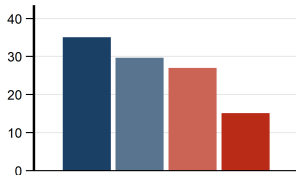
Efficiency



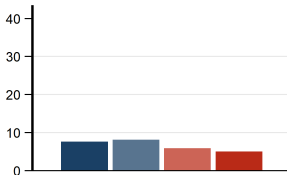
Debt



Wealth Concentration



Loopholes



Clinton Liberal



Clinton Moderate



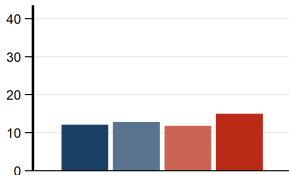
Trump Moderate



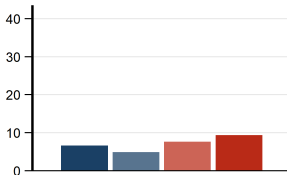
Trump Conservative

Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Shortcomings)

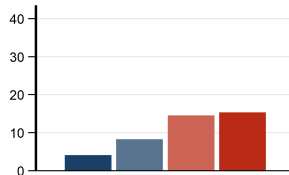
Equity



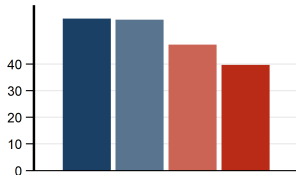
Efficiency



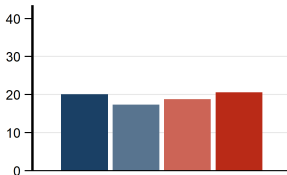
Debt



Wealth Concentration



Loopholes



Clinton Liberal



Clinton Moderate



Trump Moderate



Trump Conservative

Topic Analysis: All Figures

What are your Main Considerations on Federal Personal Income Taxation?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

What are the Goals of a Good Income Tax System?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

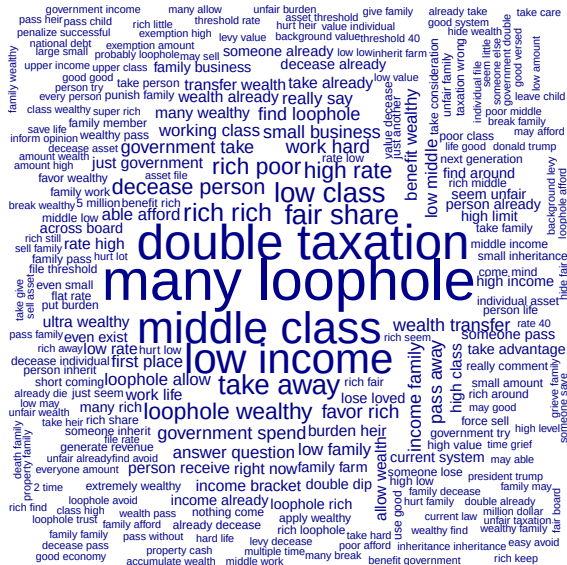
What are the shortcomings of the U.S. federal income tax system?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

What are your Main Considerations about the U.S. Federal Estate Tax?

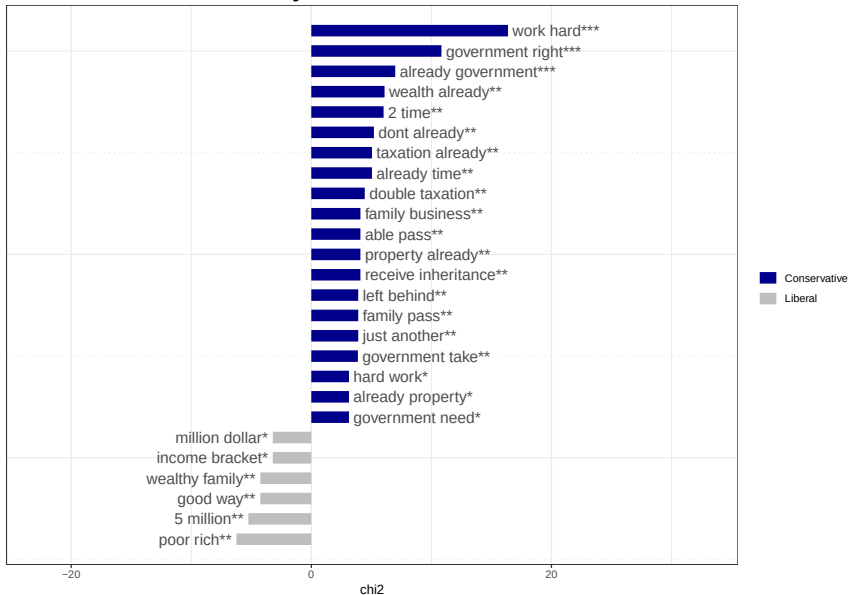


What are the Shortcomings of the U.S. Federal Estate Tax?

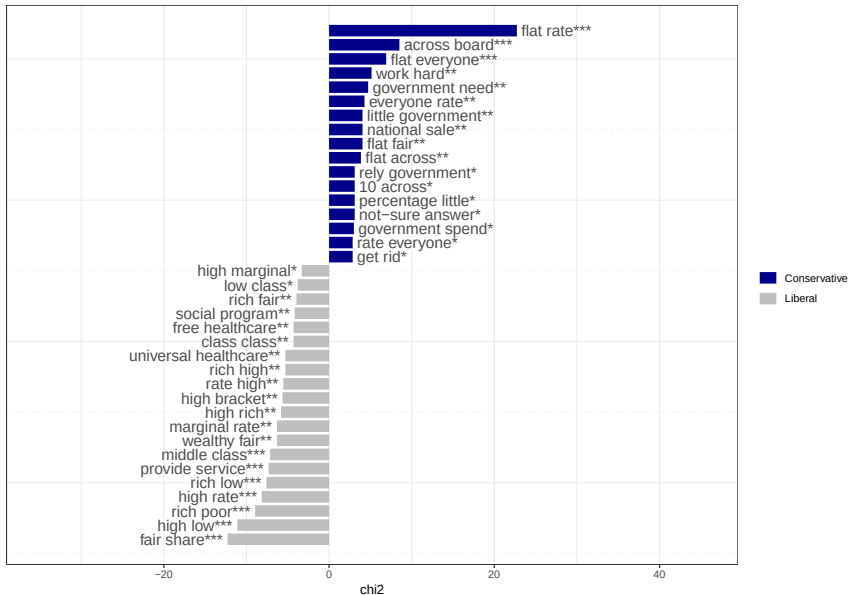


- Goals of a Good Estate Tax ► Who Gains if the Estate Tax were Increased?

By Political Views: What are your Main Considerations about the Estate Tax?



By Political View: What would be the Goal of a Good Income Tax System?



What are your Main Considerations about the Estate Tax? - 1

1. Equity:

"It should be totally eliminated because of fairness. The government did not create that wealth and should keep their hands off."

"Passing wealth from one generation to the next contributes to wealth inequality. Federal estate tax should be much higher."

2. Efficiency:

"I think that federal estate tax should be lowered because it negatively affects the working class. I have to pay so much to the government in taxes that I struggle to make from paycheck to paycheck."

3. Debt:

"How it benefits the wealthy vs. non-wealthy. The overall debt situation that the US finds itself in. We have to start to pay down debt somehow."

4. Wealth Concentration:

"How a vast amount of wealth is accumulating in a small group of super wealthy because they are not taxed fairly. An increase in estate taxes would help correct that issue"

"For the upper class the tax should be higher, For the lower income the tax should be lower if not eliminated. I would like to leave something for my kids and not have it be taxed."

What are your Main Considerations about the Estate Tax? - 2

5. Loopholes:

"Many people will try to avoid this tax. I am unsure that raising this tax will accomplish much, as people will find loopholes to avoid it."

6. Double Taxation:

"Is it fair to tax money that has been saved and likely already taxed?"

"This money was already taxed. It isn't fair to tax it again"

"Why should my children have to pay taxes on things I've already paid taxes on during my lifetime?"

7. Grieve:

"A person who has lost a love one should not have to pay taxes on there inheritance"

"Well I personally don't feel that people should be taxed for receiving money from the death of a loved one."

What would be the Goal of a Good Estate Tax System?

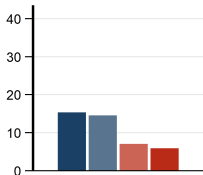
- 1. Equity:** *"I think a progressive estate tax would be the best system as well as one that closes some of the common loopholes that allow the uber wealthy to avoid paying their fair share of taxes."*
- 2. Efficiency:** *"a rate low enough so that those who inherit can afford the tax and not have to sell the goods or property"*
- 3. Debt:** *"3% for relatives and 10% for non relatives. Should be used to help pay off our national debt."*
- 4. Wealth concern** *"A "good" federal estate tax would be applicable to more wealthy families than it currently covers. Concentrated wealth in this country is causing most of the societal problems we are encountering in the present day."*
- 5. Loopholes:** *"A good estate tax system would recoup some of the taxes that have typically been lost through loopholes exploited by the wealthy"*
- 6. Double Taxation:** *"A good federal estate tax would be none at all. Taxes were already paid on that money."*
- 7. Grieve:** *"No federal estate tax would be a good estate tax. It is hard enough to lose a loved one and then to be taxed on their estate."*

What are the Shortcomings of the U.S. Federal Estate Tax?

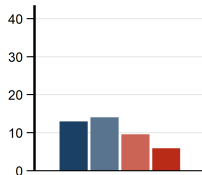
- 1. Equity:** *"It's not taxing enough and some people find sneaky ways to hide the money which isn't fair."*
- 2. Efficiency:** *"I think it really double taxes money. I think it is a dis-incentive to pass money through family and just causes people to come up with tax loop-holes to avoid it. I think it actually has a negative effect on the tax codes."*
- 3. Debt:** *"Government gets too much tax money "*
- 4. Wealth concern:** *"it allows wealth to remain in the hands of the ultra wealthy"*
- 5. Loopholes:** *"That there are loopholes that are not available for those of us who cannot afford to hire tax attorneys to handle their money."*
- 6. Double Taxation:** *"It taxes money that has already been taxed, and probably discourages wealth building"*
- 7. Grieve:** *"I think it's a way to get money out of grieving families."*

Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Considerations)

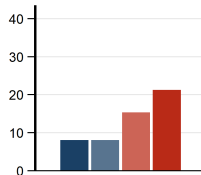
Equity



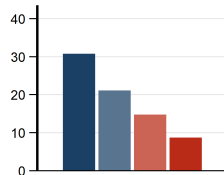
Efficiency



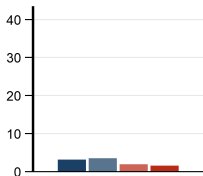
Debt



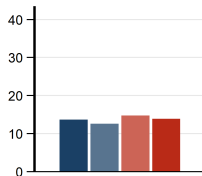
Wealth Concentration



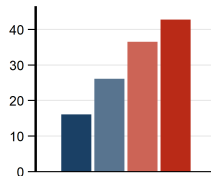
Loopholes



Grieve

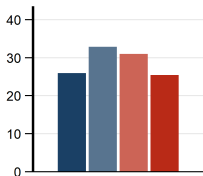


Double taxation

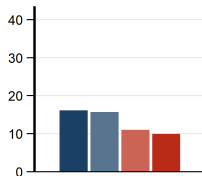


Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Goal)

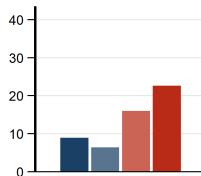
Equity



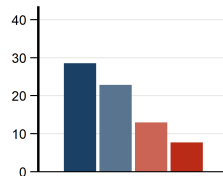
Efficiency



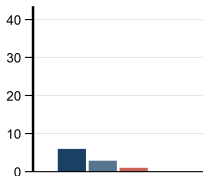
Debt



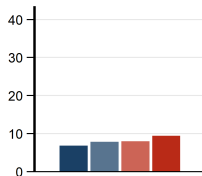
Wealth Concentration



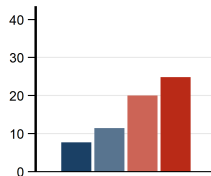
Loopholes



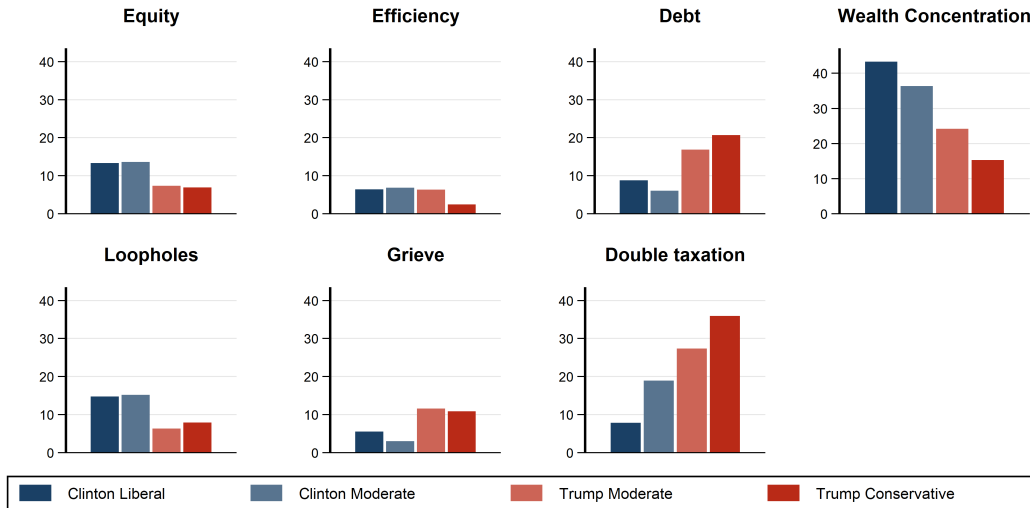
Grieve



Double taxation



Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Shortcomings)



Topics By Age and Income

Older groups:

- Write longer answers; need to normalize.

- More likely to mention efficiency as a goal.

- Less likely to mention wealth concentration.

- More likely to mention loopholes as shortcoming

- Much more likely to think about double taxation.

Higher income groups more likely to think about “fairness” and debt; but not wealth concentration. (Fairness is in the eye of the beholder).

Topic Analysis: All Figures

What are your Main Considerations on the Federal Estate Taxation?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

What are the Goals of a Good Estate Tax System?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

What do you think are the shortcomings of the U.S. federal estate tax?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

Perceived Mechanisms of Income and Estate Tax

Perceived Behavioral Responses: Tax Increases on High-Income

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial
You	-0.51*** (0.03)	-0.15*** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.19*** (0.04)	-0.23*** (0.03)	-0.12*** (0.04)
Gender	-0.19*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.06* (0.04)
Women	-0.05*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)
College Degree	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.06*** (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.06** (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)
Trump Moderates	-0.03 (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	-0.05** (0.02)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.02)	0.23*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.80	0.48	0.33	0.43	0.78	0.50
Observations	2782	2783	2781	2783	2783	2782

Answer options: “A great deal; A lot; A moderate amount; A little; None at all.”; Dep. variables are = 1 if response $\geq$ “A moderate amount.” Political gradient; Relative to high-incomes, respondents think they respond less (to **own** taxes), regardless of their income! Women perceived to respond less; their spouse too.

Perceived Behavioral Responses: Tax Increases on Middle Class

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial
You	-0.31*** (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)
Gender	-0.16*** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)
Women	-0.09*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
College Degree	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.05** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.06** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.14*** (0.03)	0.19*** (0.03)	0.18*** (0.03)	0.15*** (0.03)	0.19*** (0.03)	0.22*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.10*** (0.03)	0.19*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	0.19*** (0.03)	0.22*** (0.03)	0.26*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.60	0.39	0.28	0.32	0.64	0.45
Observations	2782	2781	2781	2781	2782	2782

Responses of middle-class perceived smaller than those of high-incomes; but stronger political gradient. Relative to middle-class-incomes, respondents think they respond less along some margins only. Women perceived to respond less on evasion, more on participation.

Perceived Behavioral Responses of Wealthy: Estate Tax increase

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial	Save Less
You	-0.50*** (0.03)	-0.18*** (0.04)	-0.16*** (0.04)	-0.32*** (0.04)	-0.34*** (0.03)	-0.15*** (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.04)
Gender	-0.18*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.04)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.03)
Women	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
College Degree	0.00 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Economics related major	0.04 (0.03)	0.09** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	-0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.01 (0.02)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.01 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.88	0.50	0.39	0.57	0.83	0.50	0.59
Observations	2357	2356	2357	2355	2356	2356	2356

Very strong perceived evasion, migration, and savings responses. Relative to high-incomes, respondents think they respond less (to **own** taxes), regardless of their income! Women perceived to respond less. More right-wing respondents perceive more behavioral responses.

Perceived Behavioral Responses of Young: Estate Tax increase

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial	Save Less
You	-0.23*** (0.03)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)
Gender	-0.18*** (0.03)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)
Women	-0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
College Degree	0.01 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Economics related major	0.04 (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.03 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.01 (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.05 (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.03 (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	0.15*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.78	0.53	0.37	0.46	0.73	0.52	0.61
Observations	2356	2356	2354	2356	2357	2356	2356

Still strong anticipatory perceived responses. Relative to currently young, respondents think they respond less (to **own** taxes), but less so than relative to wealthy. Women perceived to respond less. More right-wing respondents perceive (even) more behavioral responses.

Perceived Distortion Effects of Income Taxes

	Trickle down	Taxes high-inc. hurt economy	Laffer effect high-incomes	Laffer effect middle-class	Oppose taxes support low-inc.	Oppose taxes fund investment	Belief distortion index
You	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.21*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.26*** (0.04)
Gender	0.06* (0.03)	0.11** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)
Women	0.01 (0.02)	-0.06** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
College Degree	0.04** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.01 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.07*** (0.02)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.11*** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.15*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.37*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.04)	0.16*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.33*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.39*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.54*** (0.02)	0.20*** (0.04)	0.30*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.53*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	0.49*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	1.32	0.45	1.48	1.65	0.43	0.45	-0.05
Observations	2781	1833	2780	2781	2782	2782	2773

“Trickle down” = 1 if respondent thinks ↓ taxes better for ↓ inequality. “Laffer effect” high-incomes/middle-class = 1 if respondent thinks tax cuts ↓ deficit. Belief distortion index: when thinking about “your” responses, conservatives think like liberals about everyone else. Stark political gradient. ↓ taxes on HHs like “yours” has stronger Laffer effect (regardless of your income)!

Perceived Distortion Effects of Estate Tax

	Tax wealthy HH hurt economy	Laffer effect	Higher tax not good tool	Belief distortion index
You	0.16*** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.17*** (0.04)	-0.33*** (0.04)
Gender	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.04)
Women	-0.02 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)
College Degree	0.03 (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.06* (0.03)	0.08** (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.07*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.15*** (0.03)	0.08** (0.04)
Trump Moderates	0.15*** (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.21*** (0.03)	0.23*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	0.25*** (0.03)	0.23*** (0.03)	0.42*** (0.03)	0.28*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.28	0.46	0.47	0.02
Observations	2358	2356	2357	2351

Differently from income taxation, when thinking about “your” responses, respondent believe much more in “Laffer effect”, recessionary effects on the economy and distortionary impact on individual’s behavior. Strong political gradient: conservatives, and especially Trump voters, believe more in negative effects of increased taxation.

Who Would Win if Income Taxes on Richest HH were Cut?

	Lower Class	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-middle Class	Upper Class
You	0.12*** (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.10*** (0.04)	-0.27*** (0.04)	-0.39*** (0.03)
You × 70k+	0.06 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	0.10* (0.06)	0.09* (0.05)
Gender	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Women	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
College Degree	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Economics related major	0.05* (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.04** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.07*** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.05** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)
Trump Moderates	0.19*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.33*** (0.03)	0.34*** (0.03)	0.33*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)
Control Group Mean	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.69	0.82
Observations	2762	2756	2746	2743	2765

Respondents think more likely to win except relative to upper classes (mitigated if own income is higher). Conservatives believe much more in trickle down/Laffer effects. [► Who Loses?](#)

Who Would Win if the Estate Tax were Cut?

	Lower Class	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-middle Class	Upper Class
You	0.22*** (0.04)	0.18*** (0.04)	0.11** (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.10** (0.04)
You × 70k+	0.09 (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)	0.09 (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)
Gender	0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)
Women	0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
College Degree	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.08** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.13*** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.42	0.47	0.53	0.70	0.75
Observations	2329	2314	2306	2312	2304

Respondents think more likely to win relative to lower, working and middle classes; conversely they think more likely to lose with respect to upper classes. Analogously to income taxes, conservatives believe more in trickle down/Laffer effects.

Perceptions of Fairness of Inheritance (Estate Tax)

	Worked harder	Inherited a lot	Access better amenities	Inherit more	Support Wealth Transmission	Fairness Index
You	0.17*** (0.04)	0.22*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)	0.22*** (0.05)
You × 70k+	-0.09* (0.06)	-0.13** (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.07)
Gender	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.13*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.08* (0.05)
Women	0.04** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)
College Degree	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.07** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.04)	0.07** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.14*** (0.05)
Policy knowledge	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	0.12*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.27*** (0.04)
Trump Moderates	0.25*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.18*** (0.03)	0.31*** (0.03)	0.55*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	0.36*** (0.03)	0.35*** (0.03)	0.27*** (0.03)	0.38*** (0.03)	0.41*** (0.03)	0.93*** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.61	0.47	0.32	0.53	0.58	-0.01
Observations	2358	2358	2357	2357	2356	2356

When thinking about themselves, respondents support more the transmission of inheritance, whatever its origin. On the contrary, they do not deem more fair the access to better amenities when children.

Conservatives believe more in fairness of inheritance.

Likelihood of choosing the extreme answers

	Income Taxation		Estate Tax	
	Mechanisms	Outcomes	Mechanisms	Outcomes
You	0.17*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.12*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Women	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)
Black	0.04* (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
High-Income	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Policy knowledge	0.04*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)
Clinton Moderates	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.01)
Trump Moderates	-0.03** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.01)
Trump Conservatives	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.01)
Control Group Mean	0.45	0.39	0.39	0.42
Observations	2773	2768	2347	2339

Likelihood of extreme answers index: For all questions with three or more answer options in each of the two blocks, divide the distance to the mean by the standard deviation and average over the total number of questions. The index increases with number of “extreme” answers, i.e. the answers farthest from the mean.

Effects of Video Courses of Income and Estate Tax

Three different video courses

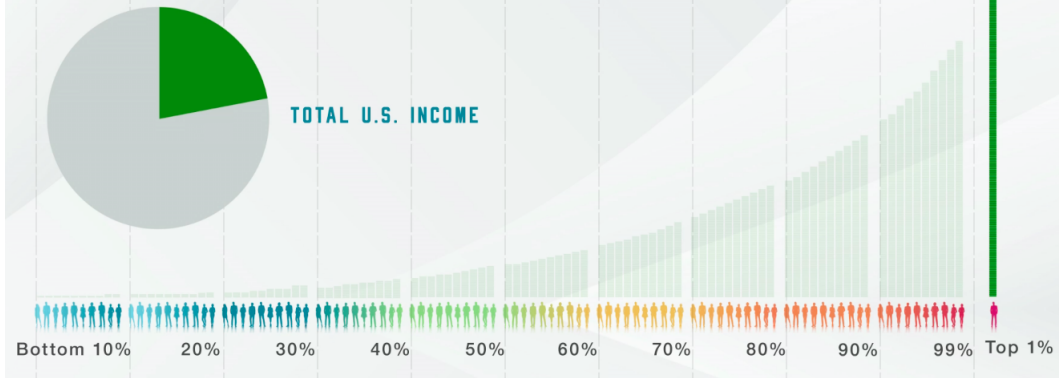
Redistribution: Distributional impacts of policy.

Efficiency: Efficiency costs of policy.

Economist: Trade-off between redistribution and efficiency.

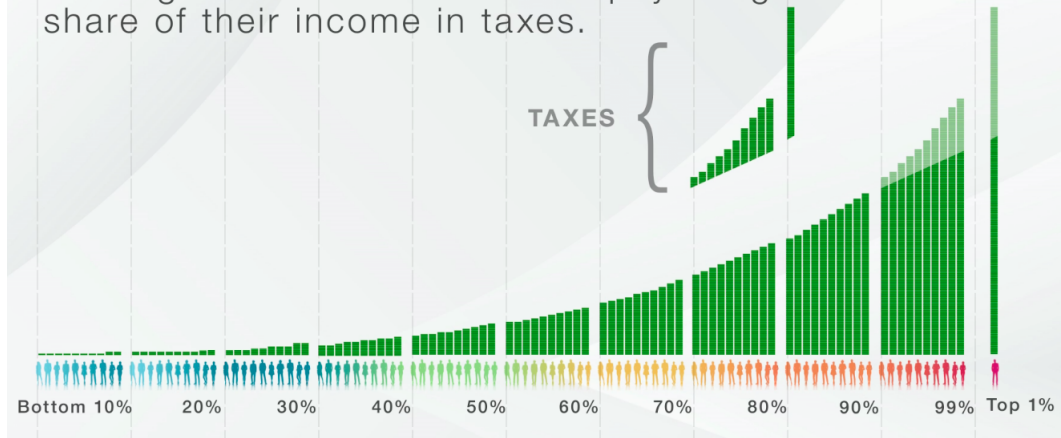
Income Tax: Redistribution Treatment (I)

The top 1% richest agents, just one person in 100, earn around 22% or almost one quarter of all income in the U.S.



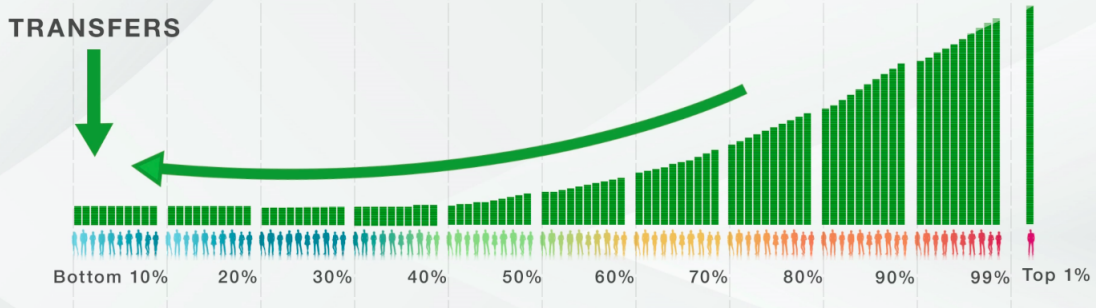
Income Tax: Redistribution Treatment (II)

A progressive income tax system means that higher income households pay a higher share of their income in taxes.



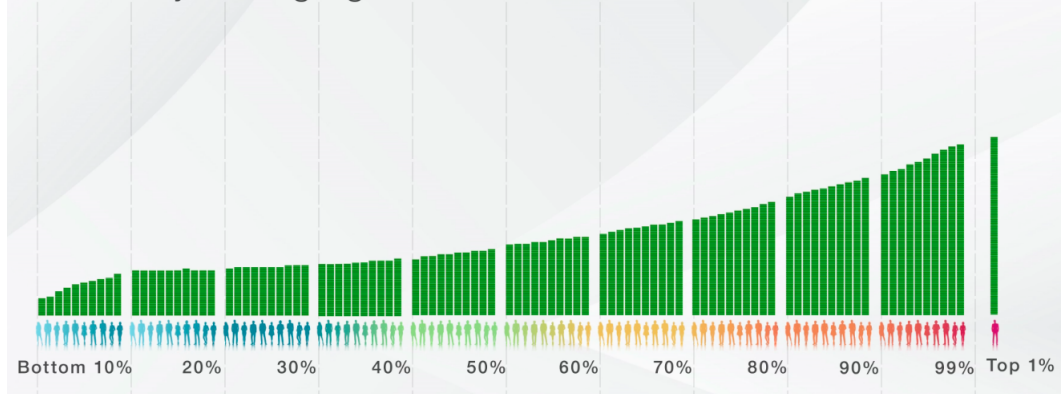
Income Tax: Redistribution Treatment (III)

Revenues from the income tax go to fund tax cuts or transfers for lower income families.



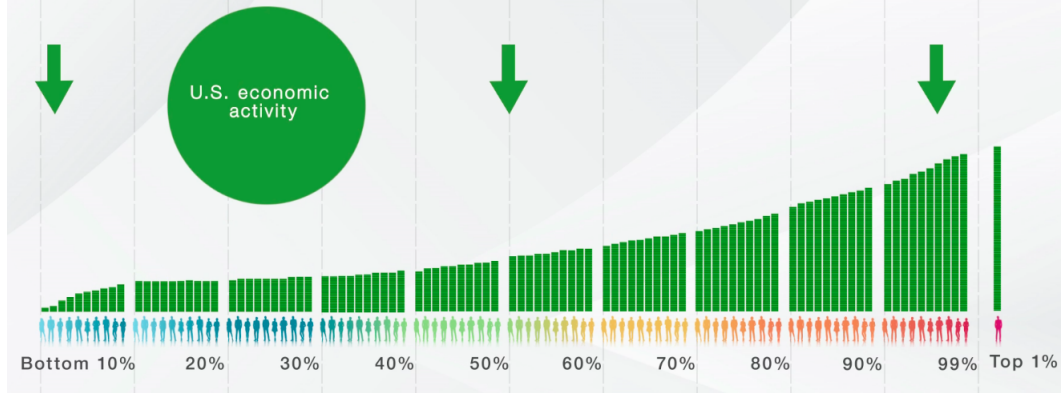
Income Tax: Efficiency Treatment (I)

However, raising taxes has some economic costs. These costs arise from people reacting to higher taxes by changing their behaviors.



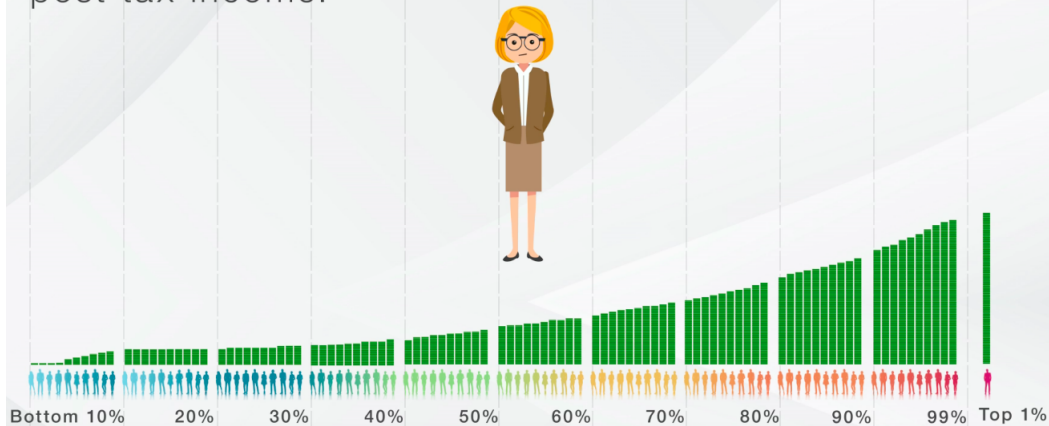
Income Tax: Efficiency Treatment (II)

Higher taxes could thus reduce overall economic activity and incomes.



Income Tax: Efficiency Treatment (III)

When the tax rate rises, Martha may decide to **not look for a job anymore**, since the cost of searching and working may no longer be worth the lower post-tax income.



Income Tax: Economist Treatment (I)

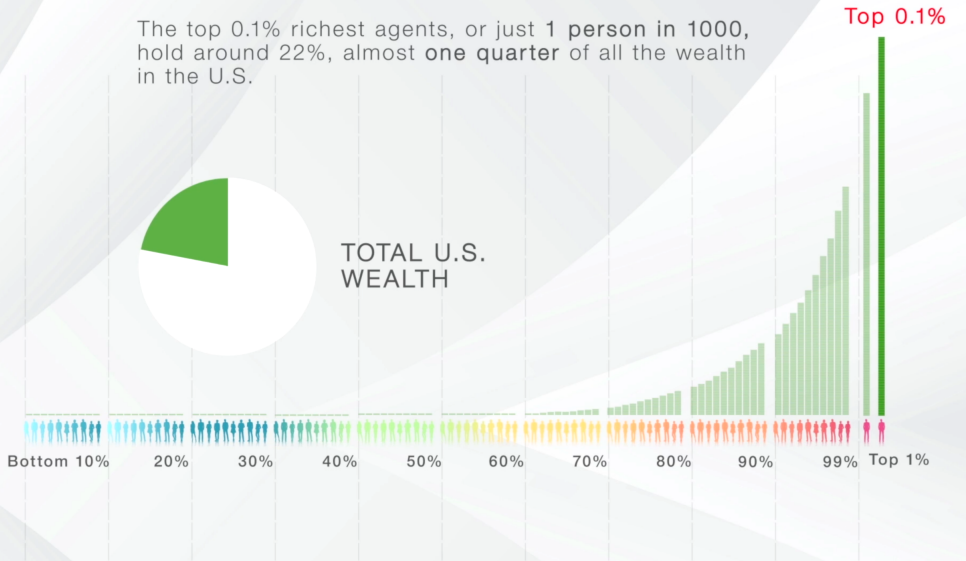
All taxes have an **economic cost** and too high taxes can discourage economic activity.

But there are also **benefits**. Progressive taxes make the income distribution **more equal and fair** by redistributing some income from richer to poorer people. The ideal income tax system will be the one that balances these costs and benefits.



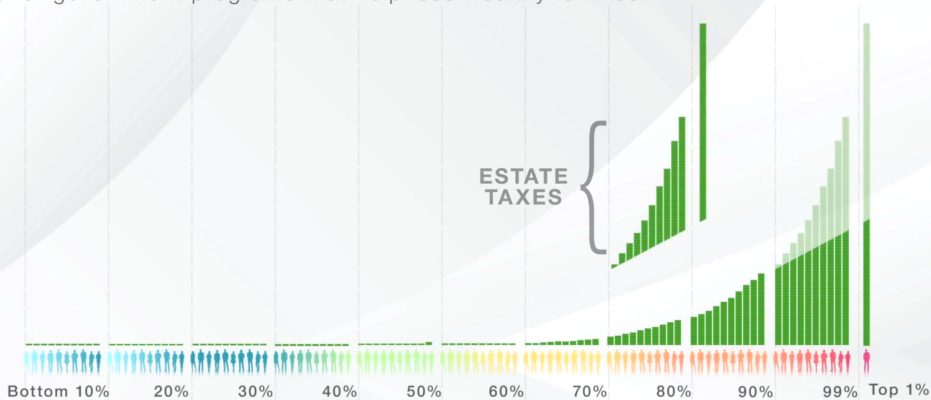
Estate Tax: Redistribution Treatment (I)

The top 0.1% richest agents, or just 1 person in 1000, hold around 22%, almost **one quarter** of all the wealth in the U.S.



Estate Tax: Redistribution Treatment (II)

Revenues from the estate tax go to fund other tax cuts, transfers, or government programs that help less wealthy families.



Estate Tax: Redistribution Treatment (III)

Leveling the playing field through the estate tax is even more important since children from wealthy families already start with many more advantages in life, such as:



better schools



better health



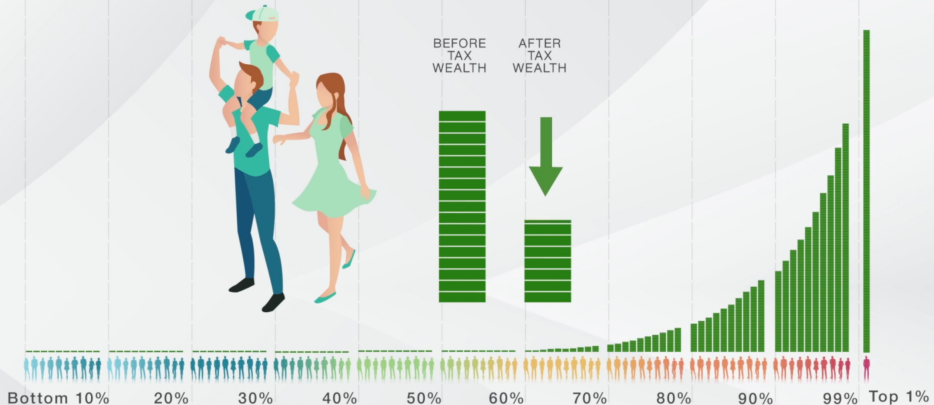
better
neighborhoods



better social and
professional networks

Estate Tax: Efficiency Treatment (I)

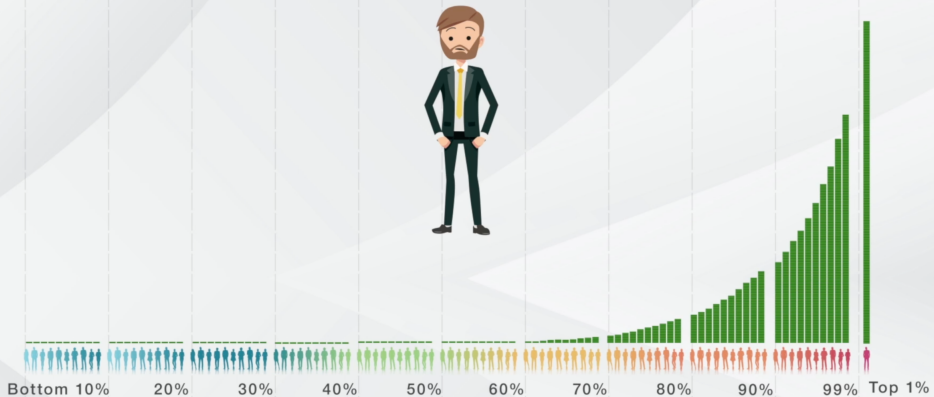
When the estate tax is higher, wealthy parents may decide to **work less or start fewer businesses** since the wealth they create to transmit to their kids will be lower after tax.



Estate Tax: Efficiency Treatment (II)

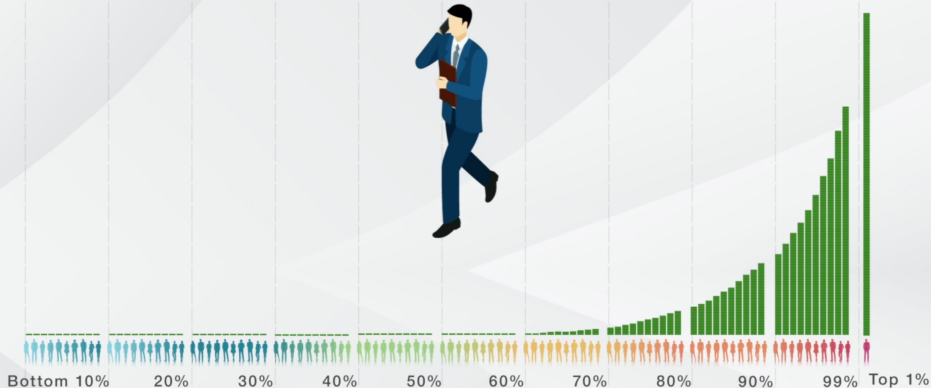
When the estate tax is higher, wealthy parents may also want to hide more of their wealth from the tax authorities.

There are many sophisticated tax evasion and avoidance channels and loopholes.



Estate Tax: Efficiency Treatment (III)

But there are also economic benefits from a higher estate tax:
When wealthy children receive less after-tax wealth handed down from their parents, they will work more on their own.



Estate Tax: Economist Treatment (I)

To sum up, like all taxes, the estate tax has **economic costs and benefits**.

An estate tax makes the wealth distribution **more equal and fair** and levels the playing field between children from poor and wealthy families.

The **right level of the estate tax** will be the one that balances its costs and benefits.



Courses Increase Perc. Behavioral Responses to Income Tax

Tax increases for the highest income households:

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial
Redistribution T	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)
Efficiency T	0.09*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.14*** (0.04)
Economist T	0.08*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.15*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.80	0.48	0.33	0.43	0.78	0.50
Observations	2782	2783	2781	2783	2783	2782

Tax increases for the middle-class:

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial
Redistribution T	0.05 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)
Efficiency T	0.08** (0.04)	0.31*** (0.04)	0.21*** (0.03)	0.22*** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.21*** (0.04)
Economist T	0.06** (0.03)	0.31*** (0.03)	0.21*** (0.03)	0.24*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.60	0.39	0.28	0.32	0.64	0.45
Observations	2782	2781	2781	2781	2782	2782

Courses Increase Perceived Behavioral Responses to Estate Tax

Responses of the wealthiest individuals

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial	Save Less
Redistribution T	0.05* (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Efficiency T	0.04 (0.03)	0.27*** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	-0.06* (0.03)	0.24*** (0.04)	0.22*** (0.03)
Economist T	0.03 (0.02)	0.26*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.22*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.88	0.50	0.39	0.57	0.83	0.50	0.59
Observations	2357	2356	2357	2355	2356	2356	2356

Responses of individuals who are young and not yet rich

	Evade Taxes	Work Less	Stop Working	Have Spouse Stop Working	Move State	Be Less Entrepreneurial	Save Less
Redistribution T	-0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)
Efficiency T	-0.00 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Economist T	-0.03 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.78	0.53	0.37	0.46	0.73	0.52	0.61
Observations	2356	2356	2354	2356	2357	2356	2356

Courses Increase Perceived Distortion Effects of Taxes

Income Taxes

	Trickle down	Taxes high-inc. hurt economy	Laffer effect high-incomes	Laffer effect middle-class	Oppose taxes support low-inc.	Oppose taxes fund investment	Belief distortion index
Redistribution T	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Efficiency T	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.05)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.30*** (0.04)
Economist T	-0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.24*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	1.32	0.45	1.48	1.65	0.43	0.45	-0.05
Observations	2781	1833	2780	2781	2782	2782	2773

Estate Tax

	Tax wealthy HH hurt economy	Laffer effect	Higher tax not good tool	Belief distortion index
Redistribution T	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)
Efficiency T	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)
Economist T	0.06** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.13*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.28	0.46	0.47	0.02
Observations	2358	2356	2357	2351

Who Benefits from Changes in Income Taxes

Who Wins from Income Tax Cuts for the richest households

	Lower Class	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-middle Class	Upper Class
Redistribution T	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Efficiency T	0.07** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)
Economist T	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04* (0.02)
Control Group Mean	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.69	0.82
Observations	2762	2756	2746	2743	2765

Who Loses from Raises in overall taxes

	Lower Class	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-middle Class	Upper Class
Redistribution T	0.02 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Efficiency T	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)
Economist T	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.35	0.51	0.60	0.61	0.59
Observations	2774	2757	2759	2757	2762

In the case of the cuts for the richest households, the dummy is equal to 1 if respondent believes that the given group “Mostly Wins” from these cuts. In the case of the raises to overall taxes, dummy is equal to 1 if respondent believes the given group “Mostly Loses” from the raise.

Economist Course Increases Focus on Inequality and Support for Income Tax

	Support Red. Index	Income ineq. serious issue	High-inc. should pay high tax	Prog. Tax is a good tool
Redistribution T	0.05 (0.04)	0.09*** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)
Efficiency T	-0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Economist T	0.03 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	-0.00	0.48	1.70	1.67
Observations	2772	2781	2780	2781

Courses Reduce Perceived Fairness of Inheritances and Increase Support for Estate Tax

	Worked harder	Inherited a lot	Access better amenities	Inherit more	Support Wealth Transmission	Fairness Index
Redistribution T	0.00 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.08* (0.05)
Efficiency T	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)
Economist T	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.61	0.47	0.32	0.53	0.58	-0.01
Observations	2358	2358	2357	2357	2356	2356

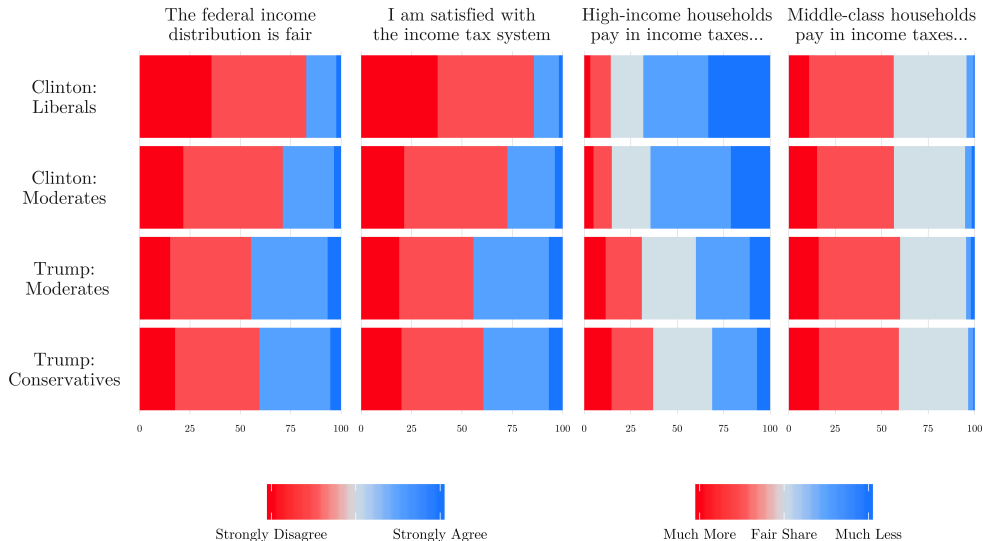
“Higher tax not..” = 1 if respondents believes estate tax not good too to ↓ wealth ineq.

Courses Increase Support for Government Intervention

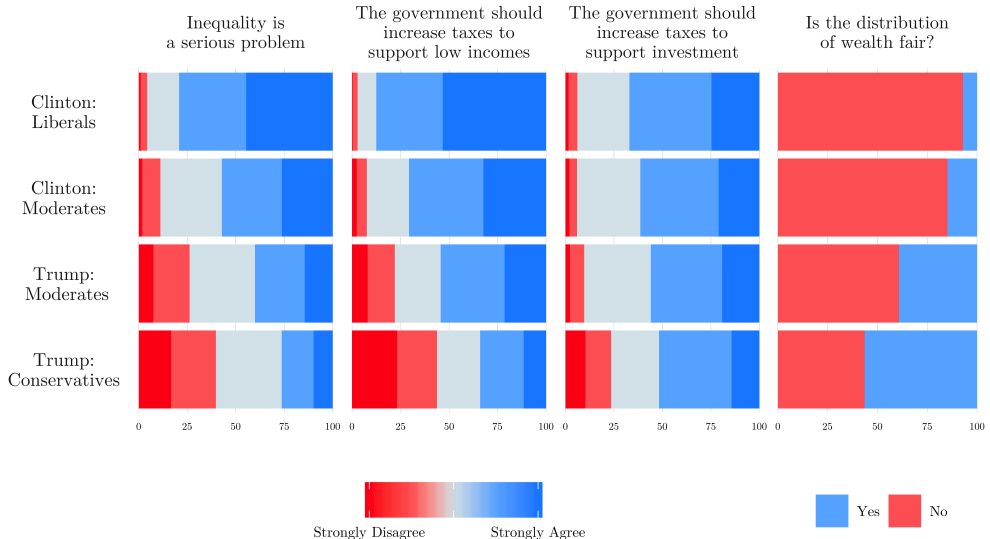
	Attitudes toward the Government					Government should be responsible for			
	(1) Trust	(2) Purposes	(3) Involvement	(4) Cents wasted	(5) Satisfaction	(6) Reducing income inequality	(7) Reducing wealth transmission	(8) Health care	(9) Reducing opportunity diff.
Estate	0.05 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	5.23*** (1.57)	-0.06** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Income × Redistribution T	0.07** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-1.34 (1.56)	0.00 (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Income × Efficiency T	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	2.15 (1.56)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)
Income × Economist T	0.01 (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.03)	1.19 (1.28)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)
Estate × Redistribution T	-0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	-1.17 (1.84)	0.06 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Estate × Efficiency T	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	-1.47 (1.82)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.09** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
Estate × Economist T	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.25 (1.59)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.27	0.40	0.44	56.68	0.63	0.42	0.55	0.39	0.48
Observations	8732	8730	8726	8721	8732	8726	8723	8724	8722

Political Polarization

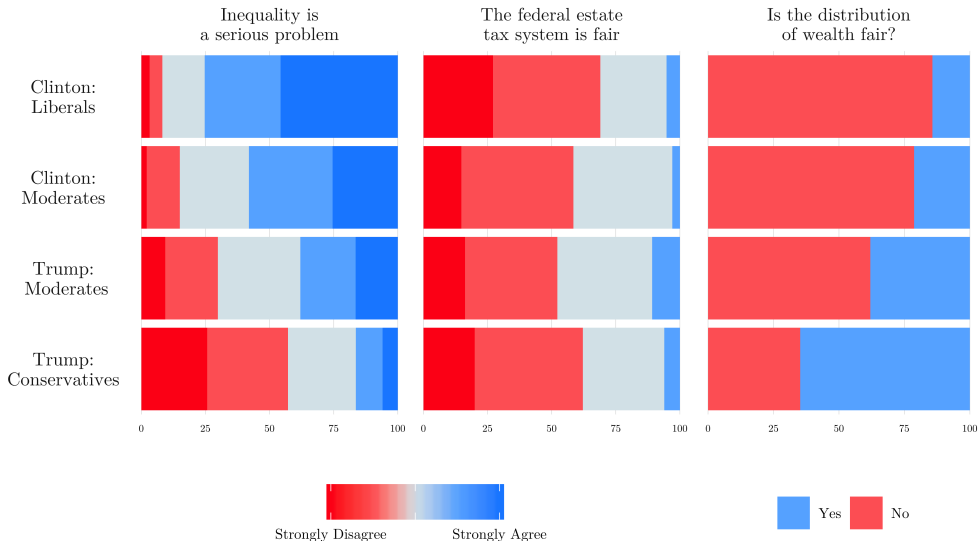
Outcome Questions - Income Taxation



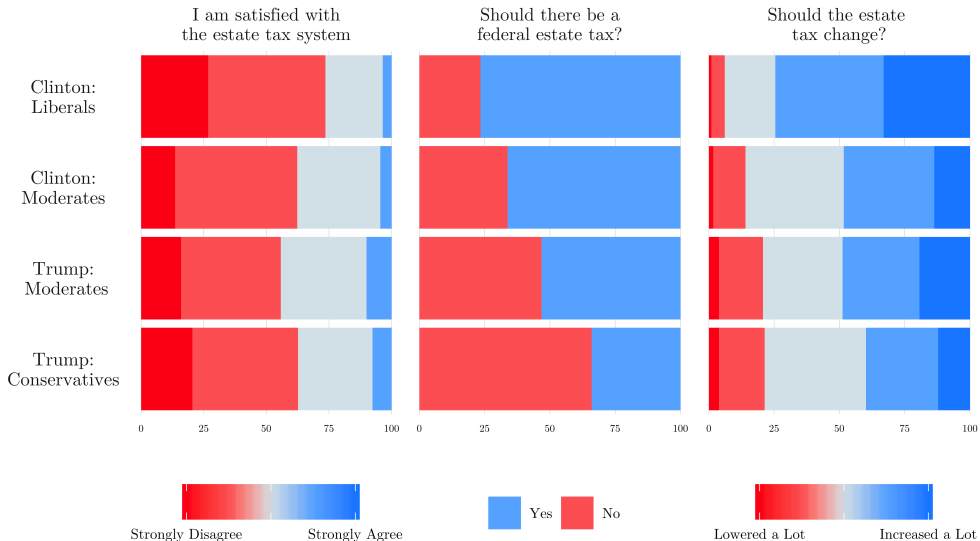
Outcome Questions - Income Taxation



Outcome Questions - Estate Tax



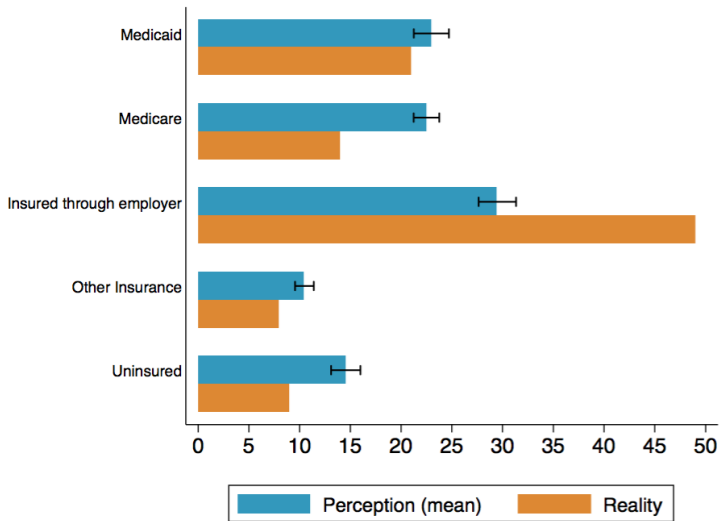
Outcome Questions - Estate Tax



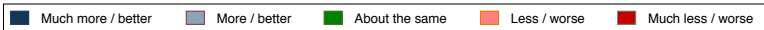
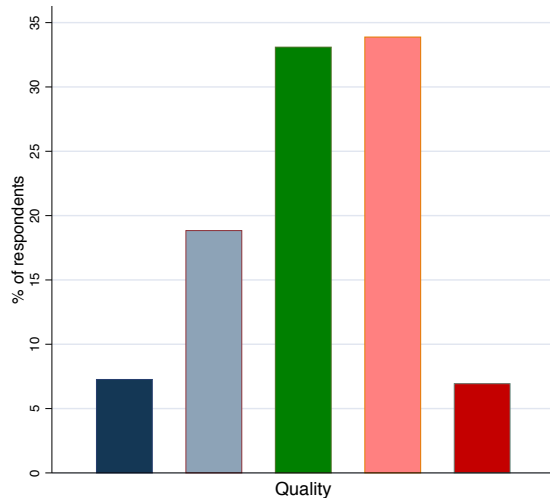
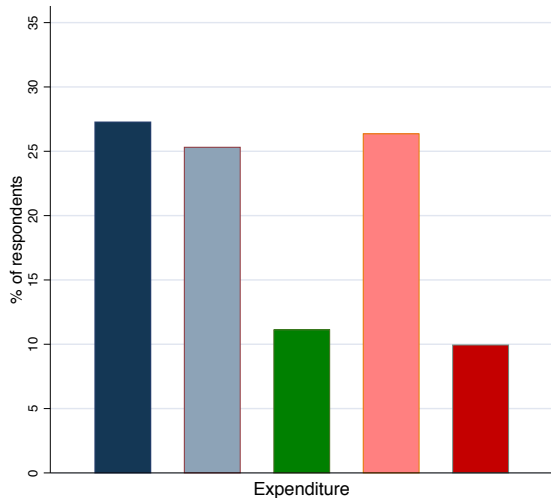
Part 2: Health Insurance

Misperceptions about Health Insurance

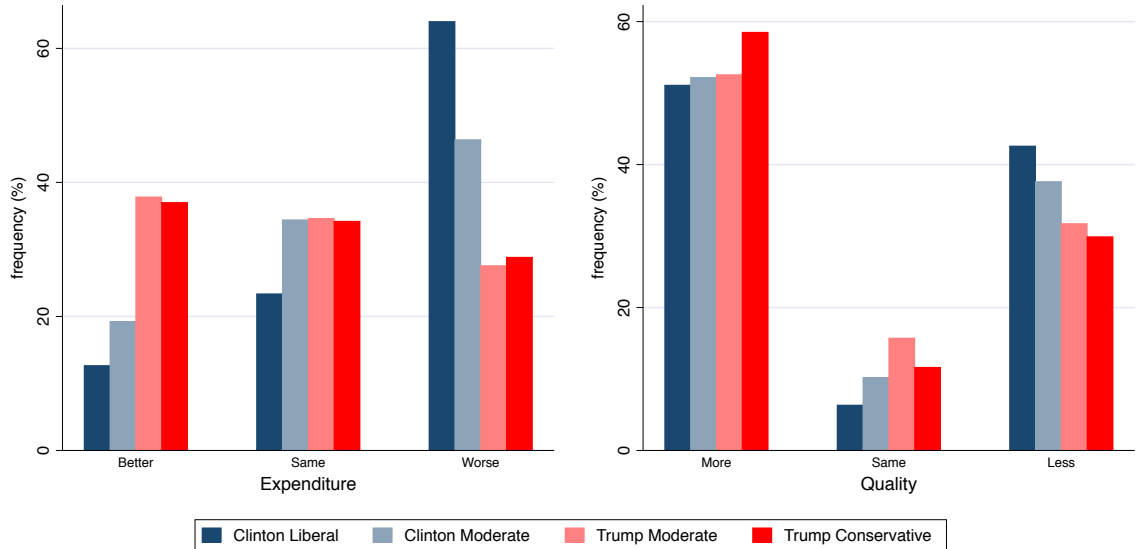
Misperception about Share of People Relying on Modes of Insurances



U.S. Health Care compared to other Rich Countries



U.S. Health Care compared to other Rich Countries by Political View



Knowledge of Healthcare Policies

Was there an individual mandate in 2018?

Correct answer: Yes



What happend without insurance until 2018?

Correct answer: a penalty had to be paid



Was the individual mandate changed in 2019?

Correct answer: Yes



How was the individual mandate changed?

Correct answer: the penalty was reduced to zero



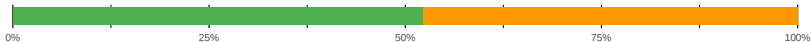
Is there currently an employer mandate?

Correct answer: Yes, but small employers are exempted

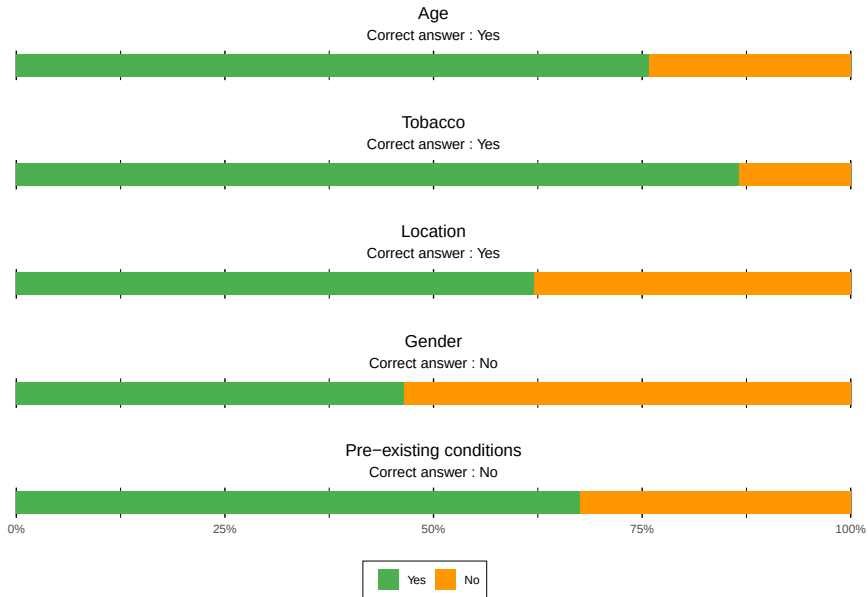


Did the ACA make any change to Medicaid eligibility?

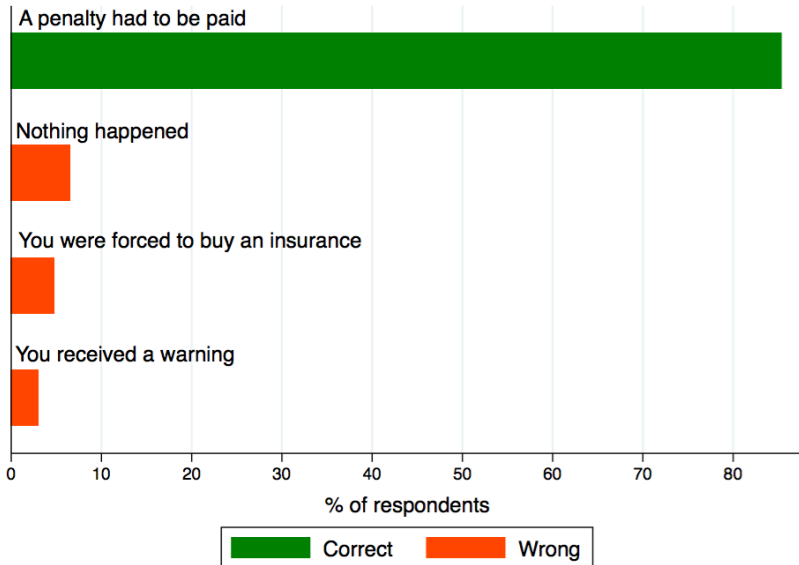
Correct answer: depends on respondent's state



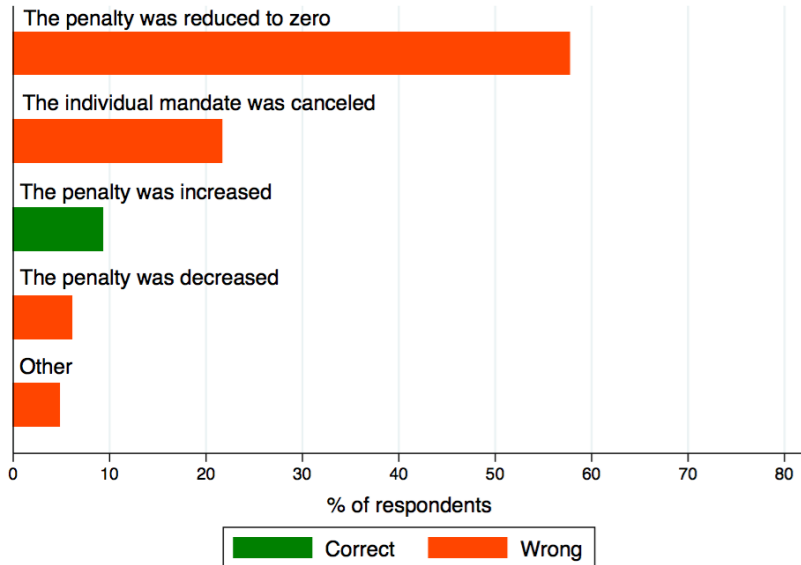
Are Premia allowed to Depend on these Factors?



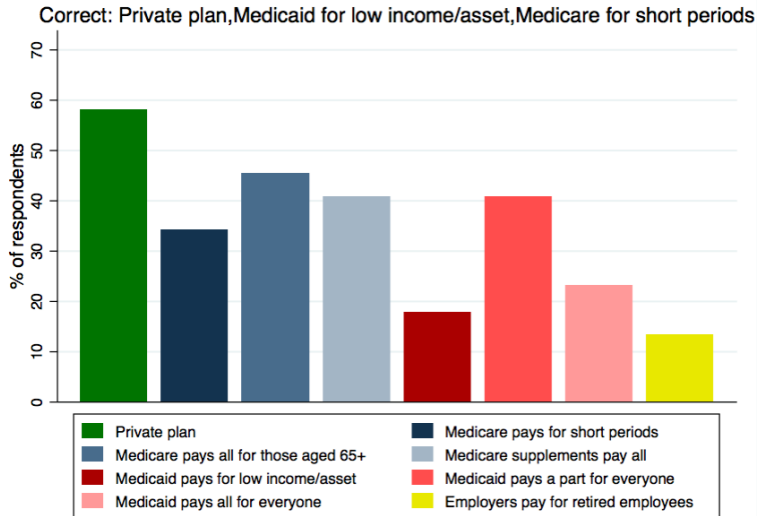
Was there an Individual Mandate in 2018?



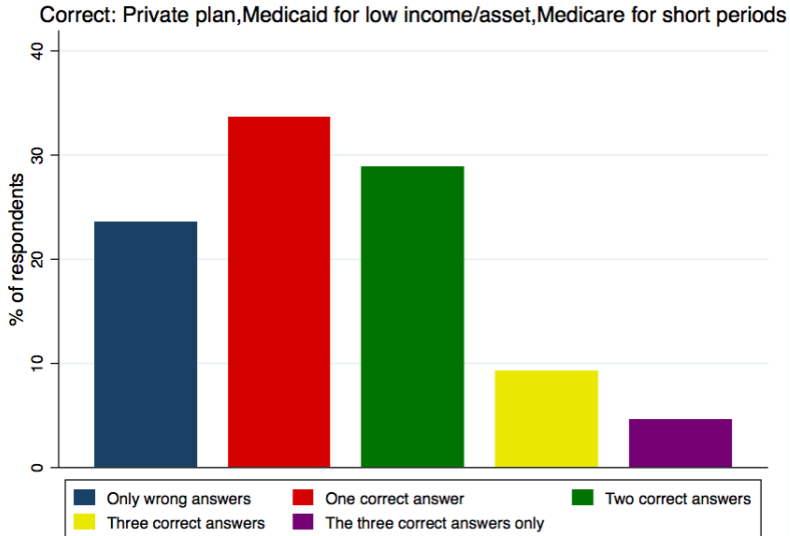
How was the Individual Mandate Changed in 2019?



Who pays for the long-term care of an elderly person?

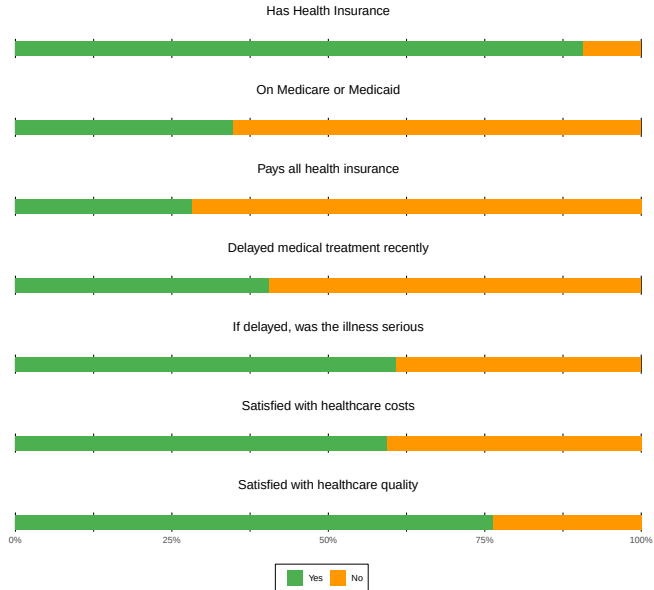


Who pays for the long-term care of an elderly person?



Personal Exposure to Health Insurance

Personal Exposure to Health Policy

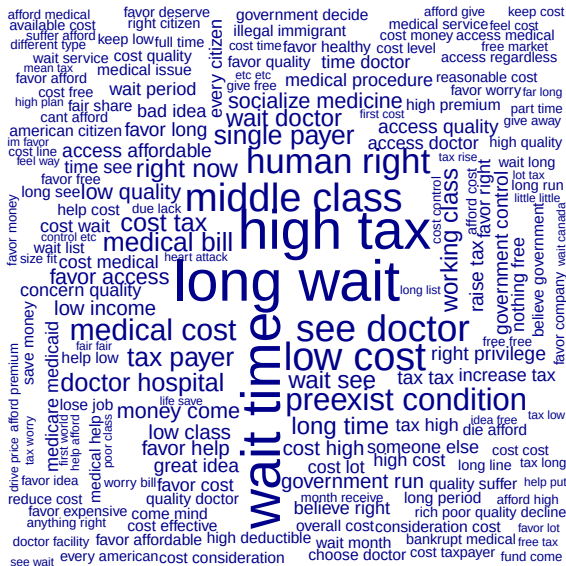


Textual Analysis of Open-Ended Questions of Health Insurance

What would be the Goal of a Good Health Insurance System?

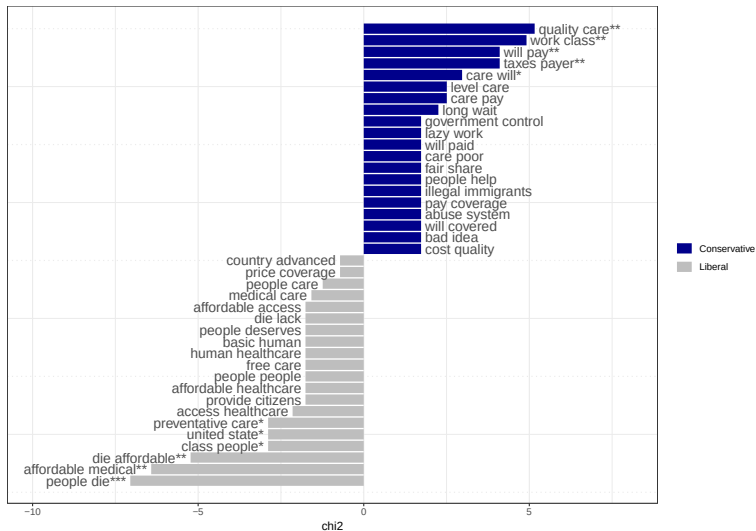


What are your Main Considerations about Universal Health Insurance?

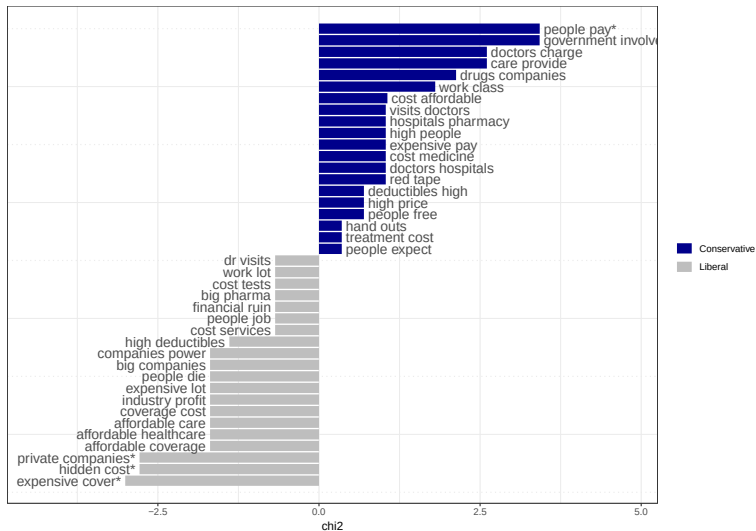


- Shortcomings of US Insurance System ► Effects on the Economy if a Single Payer were introduced ► Who gains if a Single Payer were introduced?

By Political Views: What are your Main Considerations about Universal Health Insurance?



By Political Views: What is the Biggest Problem with Health Insurance in the U.S.?



Main Topics Identified: Keywords

1. **Affordability:** 'Reasonable price', 'Affordable price', 'Pocket expenses', 'Deductibles', 'Everyone regardless'
2. **Extensive Coverage:** 'Full coverage ', 'Preventive care ',
3. **Efficiency:** 'Competition', 'Free market', 'Emergency room', 'Waiting list', 'Abuse'
4. **Taxation:** 'Taxpayers', 'Taxation', 'Who pays'
5. **Pharma:** 'Big Pharma', 'Pharmaceutical Industry', 'Greed', 'Drug Companies', 'Big Business'
6. **Quality:** 'Quality'
7. **Costs:** 'Costs', 'Expensive'
8. **Right:** 'Human Right', 'Everyone deserves', 'Not a privilege'

What should be the Goal of a “Good” Insurance System?

1. Affordability:

“Affordable premiums, affordable prescriptions costs to patients, cap on how much patient has to pay out of pocket, discounts for maintenance medications like insulin.”

“A system where high quality care was provided at a reasonable cost. Decisions on health were based on the best available care. Care would not be based on ability to pay.”

2. Coverage:

“It would be to provide some type of affordable coverage to all including coverage for pre-existing conditions, regular checkups and life long conditions. It should include dental, vision, hearing and all other health related issues as well as mental health and drug or alcohol dependency treatment. It should also cover reasonably priced options for necessary medications.”

3. Efficiency:

“Letting the marketplace dictate rather than government regulations. Competition, especially across state lines, will bring about more competitive rates and higher quality of service for policy holders.”;

“Putting healthcare decisions back in the hands of the patients - a free market solution that allows for competition and choice and that everyone pays for their own insurance.”

What should be the Goal of a "Good" Insurance System? - Cont.

4. Taxation:

"One that is paid for by our taxes and covers everyone.";

"Government sponsored healthcare paid by taxing the wealthy "

5. Pharma:

"A system that pharmaceutical companies and business managers are not responsible for the price and forms of care available to the average citizen. "

"One that actually benefits the one paying for the insurance and not the lion's share of the money going to the CEO's of the insurance companies, hospitals and big pharma. We now pay 'extortion' fees to get insurance which many, many cannot even afford to use after all the deductables and copays and insurance premiums. Completely useless to have, only benefits the insurance companies."

6. Quality:

"To me it is very important that health insurance systems provide high quality service to every individual regardless of their financial capacity. "

What are your Main Considerations about Universal Insurance System?

1. Costs:

"The major benefit should be an overall improvement in health for our country and a reduction in future medical costs over time. The main obstacle of course is cost. There would need to be major agreements made on costs with drug companies, health care workers (including doctors) and facilities. (Hospitals, clinics, etc.)"

2. Right:

"We should have universal healthcare involving all citizens. Healthcare should be a right and not a privilege.";

3. Efficiency:

"Universal health funded only by the government would be bloated and inefficient. One only need to look at VA Health to the what a nightmare a non-competitive healthcare system would become.";

"Government needs to keep hands off. Government control leads to inefficiency, rationing of services, inflation and less health care for all."

4. Taxation:

"I think that it would help a lot of people, but we would have to pay more taxes.";

"I am against it since MY taxes pay for it. There is no such thing as free!"

What is the Biggest Problem with Health Insurance in the U.S.?

1. Costs:

"The personal cost to the average citizen. The cost of paying into insurance plans is unbelievable, and even with proper coverage, medical assistance can still cost thousands of dollars out of pocket. The cost has skyrocketed, and compared to countries with similar methods and medications and standards, it is unreasonable. "

"It costs too much, and that makes it difficult for lower-income families to afford it. "

2. Pharma:

" The insurance companies running and dictating care for profit and not wellness."

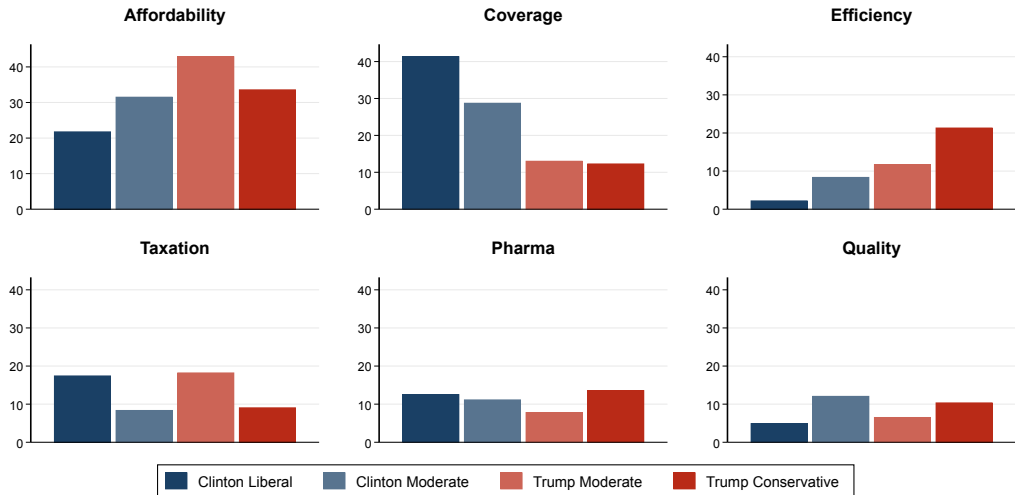
" The insurance companies, the drug companies and politicians and lobbyist wanting to get their cut. They do not care about the public just their greed for more money."

3. Efficiency:

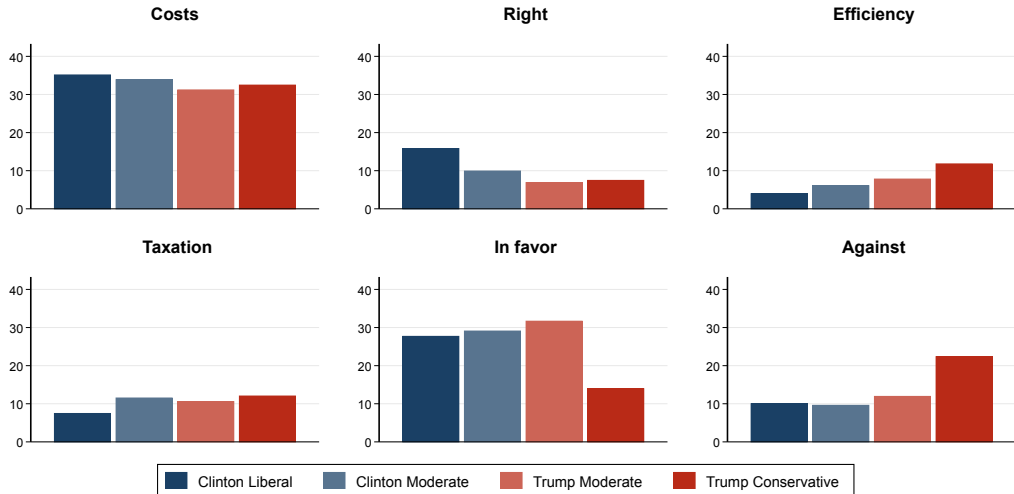
"It's not health insurance that's the problem. It's the abuse of the government assistance within health care coverage. "

"There is so much pointless administration. All those people need to be paid and that comes from consumers' premiums. Very inefficient. "

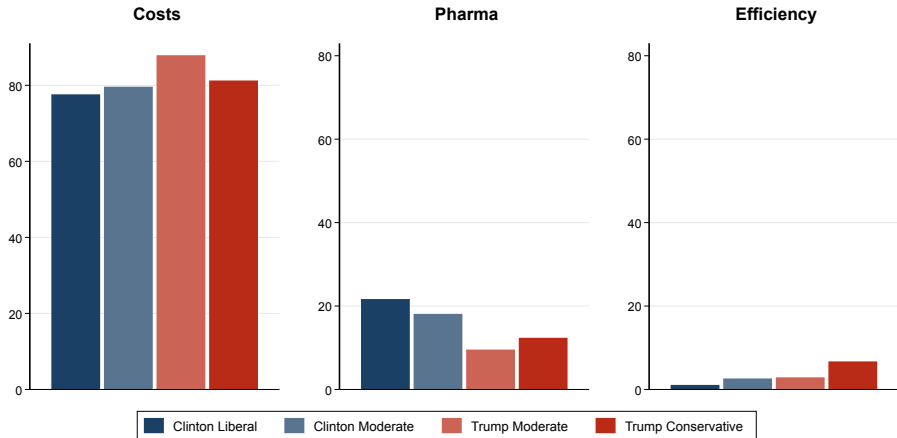
Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Goal of a Good Insurance System)



Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Considerations about Universal Insurance System)

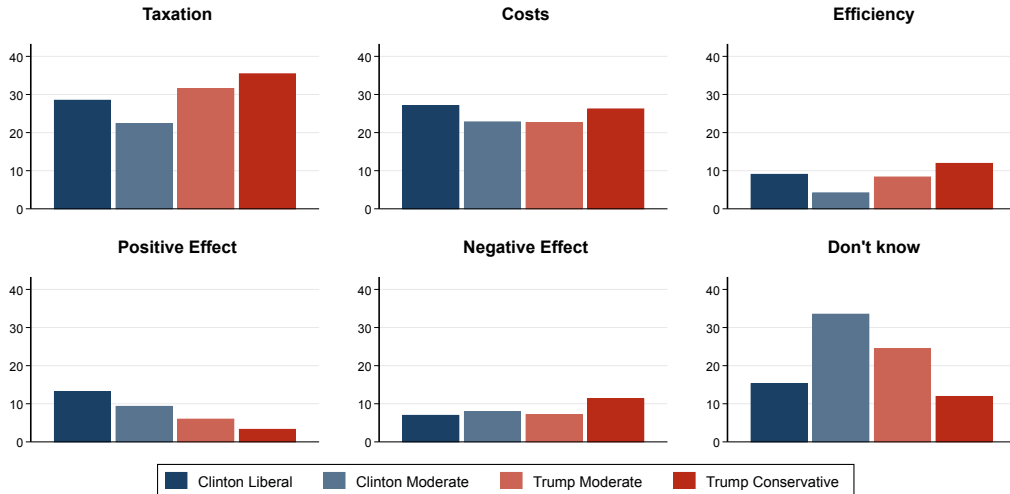


Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Biggest Problem with US Insurance System)



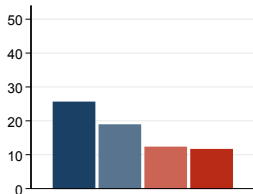
Within-political Views Frequency of Topics

(Effects on the U.S. Economy if a Single-Payer System were introduced)

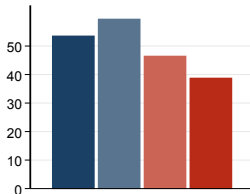


Within-political Views Frequency of Topics (Who gains if a Single-Payer System were introduced?)

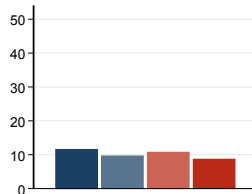
Everybody



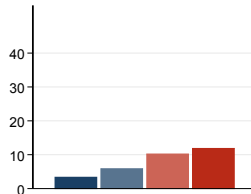
Low Income



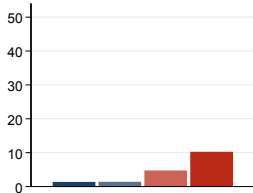
Weak



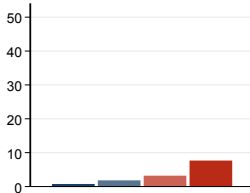
Lazy



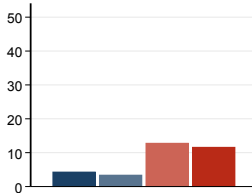
Immigrants



Nobody



Government and Pharma



■ Clinton Liberal
 ■ Clinton Moderate
 ■ Trump Moderate
 ■ Trump Conservative

Topic Analysis: All Figures

What are your Main Considerations about Universal Health Insurance for All?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

What would be the Goals of a Good Insurance System?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

What is the Biggest Problem with Health Insurance in the U.S. today?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

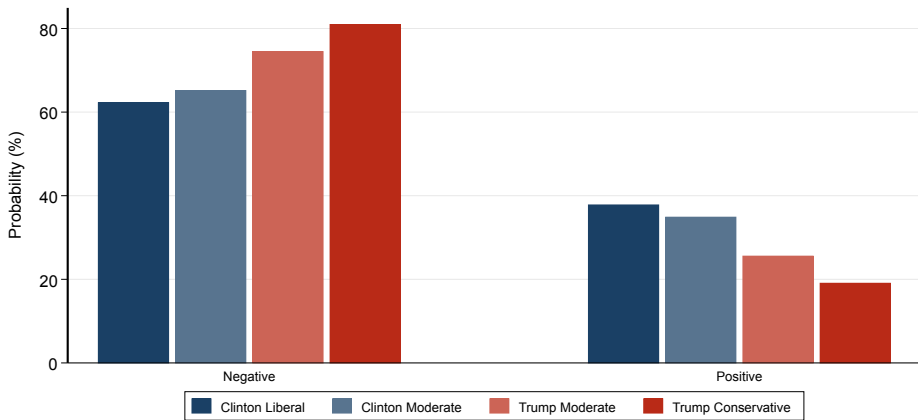
What would be the Effects on the Economy if a Single-Payer System were Introduced?

- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

Who gains if a Single-Payer System were Introduced?

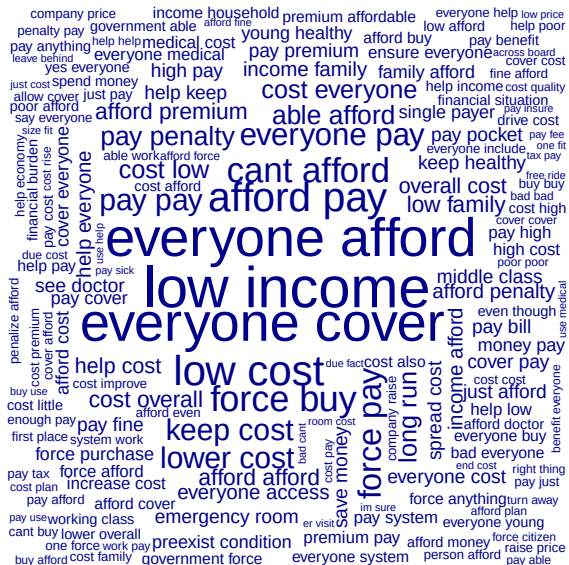
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Age
- ▶ Within-group Frequency of Topics: By Income
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Political View
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Age
- ▶ Prob. of Mentioning Topics: By Income

Sentiment towards Universal Health Insurance by Political View

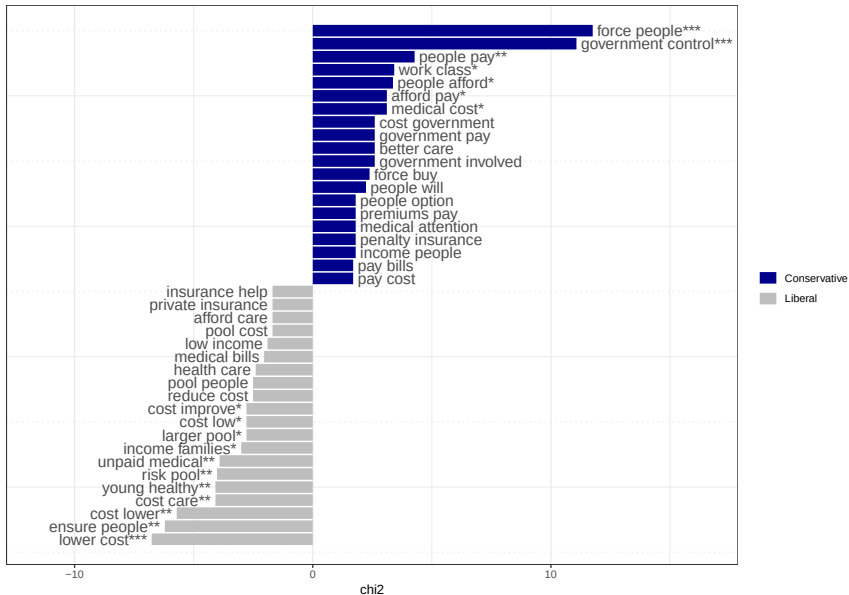


Sentiment analysis performed on the sub-sample of respondents (18% of the full sample) who mentioned the word “universal” in the question about the main considerations on Universal Health Insurance.

Reasons and Effects of Individual Mandate



By Political Views: Reasons and Effects of Individual Mandate



Perceived Mechanisms of Health Insurance

Perceived Behavioral Responses to More Generous Health Insurance

	Make less use of Emergency room	Make more use of Medical Services	Use more preventive Medical care	Employer Ins. discourage quit job	Index Behavioral
You	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.10** (0.04)	0.26*** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.16*** (0.05)
Gender	0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.37*** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.18*** (0.05)
Women	0.01 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)
College Degree	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
Economics related major	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.10* (0.05)
Policy knowledge	0.05* (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	-0.08** (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.05)
Trump Moderates	-0.16*** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.16*** (0.03)	-0.09* (0.05)
Trump Conservatives	-0.22*** (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.16*** (0.03)	-0.16*** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.48	0.36	0.36	0.79	-0.06
Observations	1824	1822	1823	1825	1822

Employer Ins. discourage quit job: Does employer-based insurance discourage from quitting job?

Efficiency vs. Equity Arguments for Health Insurance

	Cost Efficiency Argument	Important because Contagion	Efficiency Index	US worse with Less insurance	Reduce Financial Stress	Help Low- Income families	Equity Index
You	0.00 (0.04)	0.13*** (0.04)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.19*** (0.05)
Gender	0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.16*** (0.05)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)
Women	0.05* (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.14*** (0.03)
College Degree	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)
Economics related major	-0.02 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)
Policy knowledge	0.01 (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.06** (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	-0.16*** (0.04)	-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.18*** (0.04)	-0.20*** (0.04)	-0.18*** (0.04)	-0.21*** (0.03)	-0.23*** (0.04)
Trump Moderates	-0.29*** (0.04)	-0.26*** (0.04)	-0.31*** (0.04)	-0.26*** (0.04)	-0.30*** (0.04)	-0.31*** (0.03)	-0.51*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.42*** (0.03)	-0.37*** (0.03)	-0.46*** (0.04)	-0.33*** (0.03)	-0.44*** (0.03)	-0.38*** (0.03)	-0.74*** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.45	0.41	-0.10	0.37	0.45	0.31	0.02
Observations	1825	1824	1815	1824	1825	1823	1813

Cost Efficiency Argument: “More generous health insurance coverage for preventive care can lead to a reduction in total medical costs, since medical issues would be caught early on before they turn into more serious and expensive health conditions and because many medical problems could be avoided altogether.”

US worse with Less insurance: “With less generous health insurance, health in the U.S. would be worse since many people could not afford sufficient and appropriate medical care.”

Unfairness of Impact of Medical Condition on Insurance Prices

	Pre-ex. conditions Pay more	Worse health Pay more	Health issues Out own control
You	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.10* (0.06)
Gender	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.07)	0.12* (0.06)
Women	0.09** (0.04)	0.10** (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)
College Degree	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)
Economics related major	0.02 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.08)	0.14* (0.07)
Policy knowledge	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)
Clinton Moderates	-0.14** (0.05)	-0.17*** (0.06)	-0.14*** (0.05)
Trump Moderates	-0.29*** (0.06)	-0.35*** (0.06)	-0.07 (0.05)
Trump Conservatives	-0.34*** (0.05)	-0.34*** (0.05)	-0.24*** (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.38	0.44	0.66
Observations	750	750	749

Pre-ex. conditions Pay more/Worse health Pay more: Unfair that people with pre-existing conditions/born with worse health have to pay more for health insurance. **Health issues Out own control:** Health issues mostly the result of one's own actions (0) or of circumstances outside of one's control (1).

Support for full insurance coverage for specific services

	Preventive care	Primary care visits	Maternity	Specialists non-essential care	Catastrophic situations	Emergency room	Pediatric care
Women	0.04* (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
College Degree	0.06** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Economics related major	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.07** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.13*** (0.04)
Trump Moderates	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.04)	-0.19*** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.21*** (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.04)	-0.18*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.19*** (0.03)	-0.20*** (0.03)	-0.26*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.22*** (0.03)	-0.23*** (0.03)	-0.33*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.61	0.32	0.48	0.20	0.57	0.41	0.54
Observations	1824	1824	1822	1824	1823	1822	1819

Note: The dummy is equal to 1 if the respondent support “Full coverage” of the specific type of care as opposed to “No coverage”, “Low coverage” or “Generous coverage”.

Support for Health Insurance policies

	Medicare-for-all	Don't know enough	Add. transfers for insurance	Individual mandate	Employer mandate
Women	-0.13*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)
College Degree	0.05** (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.13*** (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.10** (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.10*** (0.02)	-0.17*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	-0.26*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	-0.18*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Trump Moderates	-0.38*** (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.29*** (0.04)	-0.24*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	-0.52*** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.42*** (0.03)	-0.37*** (0.03)	-0.26*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.43	0.17	0.60	0.29	0.71
Observations	1824	1824	1825	1824	1824

Don't know enough: Dummy equal to 1 if respondent answered they "Don't know enough" to answer the Medicare-for-all question. **Add. transfers for insurance:** Support providing additional transfers or subsidies to low-income families to help them with the costs of their health care.

Satisfaction with Health Insurance system

	Should improve Access health care	Health ins. system Unfair	Dissatisfied Health insurance
Women	0.08*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)
College Degree	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.04 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)
Policy knowledge	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.13*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.04)
Trump Moderates	-0.23*** (0.03)	-0.27*** (0.04)	-0.24*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.36*** (0.03)	-0.35*** (0.03)	-0.24*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.73	0.64	0.61
Observations	1824	1825	1825

Women are less satisfied with the healthcare system and believe it is unfair. Consistently, they also think that its access should be improved. Stark political gradient: conservatives less likely to think that US health system is unfair and that its access should be improved.

Gender specific: Opposition to measures and Support for abortion covered by insurance

	Employers with Religious object.	Women pay birth control	Increased copays birth control	Opt-out from abortion	Insurance cover abortion
Women	0.10* (0.06)	0.27*** (0.06)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.06)
College Degree	-0.10 (0.06)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.07)	0.14** (0.07)
Economics related major	0.12 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.10)	0.14 (0.09)	0.16 (0.10)	-0.07 (0.10)
Policy knowledge	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)
Clinton Moderates	-0.04 (0.09)	0.04 (0.09)	0.09 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.04 (0.09)
Trump Moderates	-0.28*** (0.08)	-0.31*** (0.09)	-0.27*** (0.08)	-0.37*** (0.09)	-0.34*** (0.09)
Trump Conservatives	-0.41*** (0.08)	-0.42*** (0.09)	-0.28*** (0.07)	-0.58*** (0.08)	-0.43*** (0.09)
Group Mean	0.72	0.52	0.78	0.59	0.61
Observations	265	265	265	265	265

Employers with Religious object.: Employers who have religious objections to the use of birth control should be... (0) ... able to refuse to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees. (1) ... required to provide it in health insurance plans for their employees just as other employers are required to do. **Women pay birth control:** Unfair that women who use birth control methods pay for the cost on their own. **Increased copays birth control:** Should women who are planning on using birth control methods have increased insurance copays because they might cost more for their insurers? Yes (0), No(1). **Opt-out from abortion:** Oppose law allowing pharmacists and health providers to opt out of providing medicine or surgical procedures that result in abortion. **Insurance cover abortion:** Should insurance providers have to cover medicine or surgical procedures that result in abortion? (1) Yes.

Effects of Video Courses of Health Insurance

Health Insurance: Redistribution Treatment (I)



With health insurance, people **can afford medical care** when needed.



Health Insurance: Redistribution Treatment (II)



Health insurance ensures that when these bad things happen, people don't need to **worry about their financial security** in addition to everything else.



Health Insurance: Redistribution Treatment (III)



It can also **help poor families afford health care** by providing them with more generous insurance with **less out-of-pocket costs.**



Health Insurance: Efficiency Treatment (I)



Making sure that everyone has health insurance can, perhaps surprisingly, **lower total health costs in the U.S.**

A large, teal-colored arrow pointing downwards, serving as a background for the text 'HEALTH COSTS'.

**HEALTH
COSTS**

Health Insurance: Efficiency Treatment (II)



With more insured, fewer people get untreated contagious diseases, which can be transmitted to others.



This also **lowers total health care costs.**

Health Insurance: Efficiency Treatment (III)



As a single payer, **the government can economize on all the overhead costs** of many private insurers.



Impact of Courses on Perceptions of Health Insurance

Support for full coverage

	Preventive care	Primary care visits	Maternity	Specialists non-essential care	Catastrophic situations	Emergency room	Pediatric care
Redistribution T	-0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Efficiency T	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)
Economist T	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.61	0.32	0.48	0.20	0.57	0.41	0.54
Observations	1824	1824	1822	1824	1823	1822	1819

Support policies

	Medicare-for-all	Don't know enough	Add. transfers for insurance	Individual mandate	Employer mandate
Redistribution T	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)
Efficiency T	0.06* (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Economist T	0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.43	0.17	0.60	0.29	0.71
Observations	1824	1824	1825	1824	1824

Impact of Courses on Perceptions of Health Insurance

Importance of Medical condition

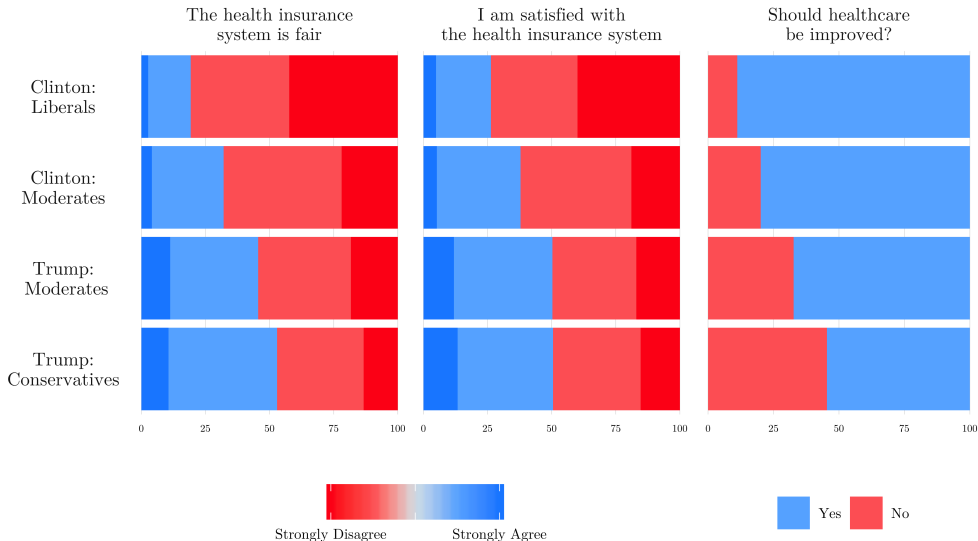
	Pre-ex. conditions Pay more	Worse health Pay more	Health issues Out own control
Redistribution T	0.00 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.06)
Efficiency T	0.00 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.02 (0.06)
Economist T	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.38	0.44	0.66
Observations	750	750	749

Satisfaction with Health Insurance system

	Should improve Access health care	Health ins. system Unfair	Dissatisfied Health insurance
Redistribution T	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Efficiency T	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Economist T	-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.73	0.64	0.61
Observations	1824	1825	1825

Political Polarization - Health Insurance

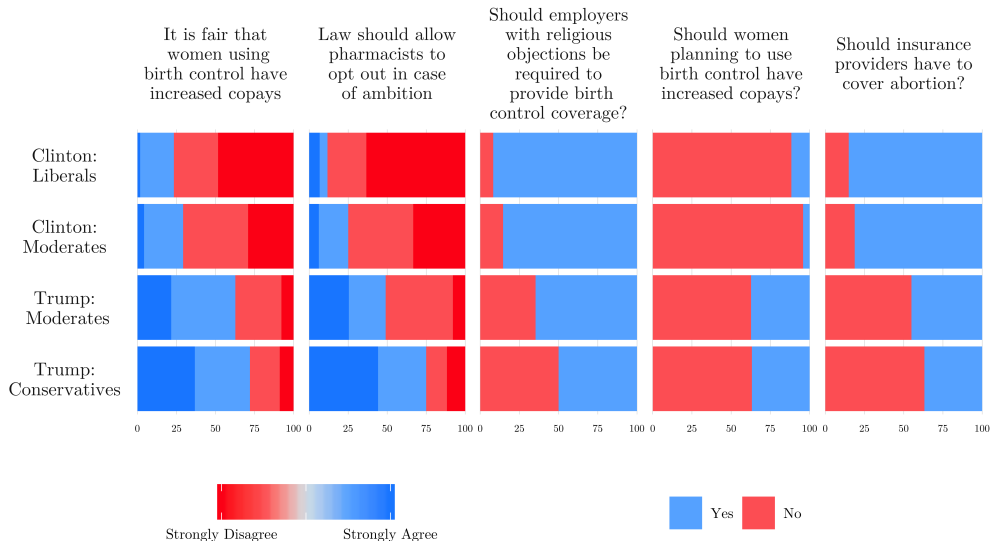
Outcome Questions - Health Insurance



Outcome Questions - Health Insurance



Outcome Questions - Health Insurance



Likelihood of choosing the extreme answers (Health Insurance)

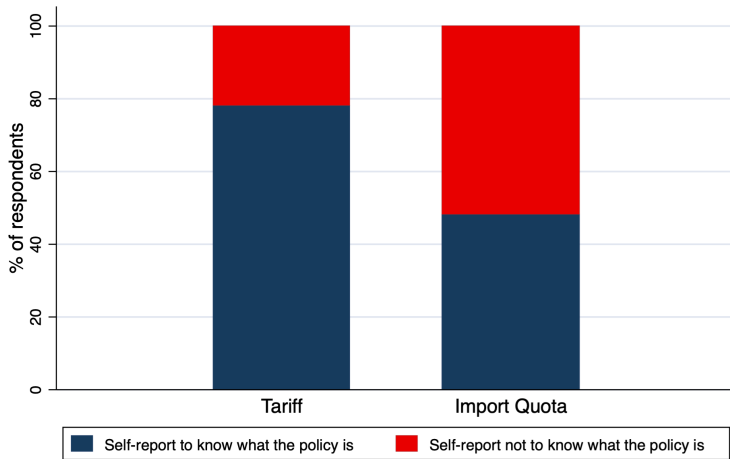
	Mechanisms	Outcomes
You	0.14*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Women	0.02 (0.02)	-0.03** (0.01)
Black	0.04 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)
High-Income	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)
Policy knowledge	0.04** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.02)
Trump Moderates	-0.19*** (0.02)	-0.20*** (0.02)
Trump Conservatives	-0.22*** (0.02)	-0.23*** (0.02)
Control Group Mean	0.43	0.60
Observations	1816	1803

Likelihood of extreme answers index: For all questions with three or more answer options in each of the two blocks, divide the distance to the mean by the standard deviation and average over the total number of questions.

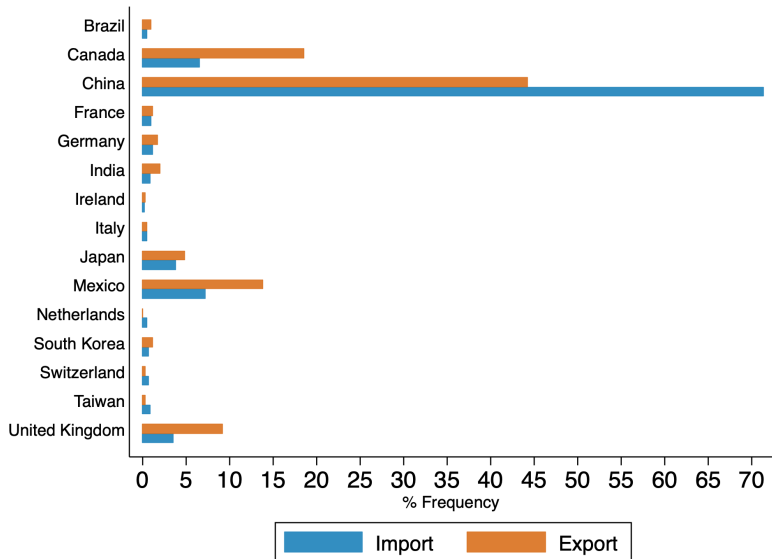
Part 3: Trade

Misperception about Trade

Do you know what a Tariff and an Import Quota are?



To (From) which Country does the U.S. export (import) the most?

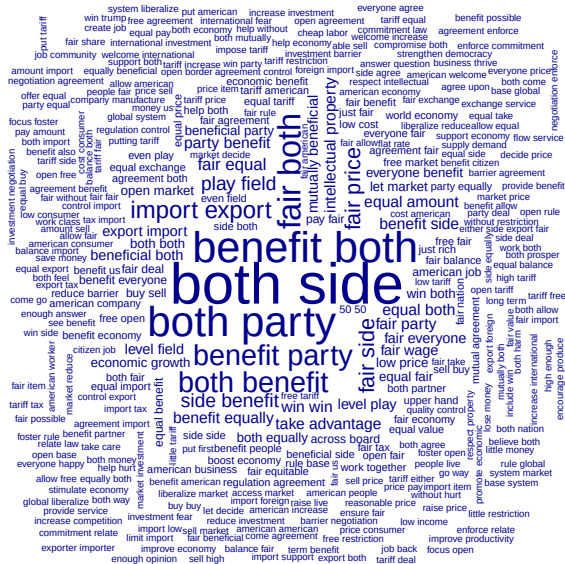


Textual Analysis of Open-Ended Questions of Trade

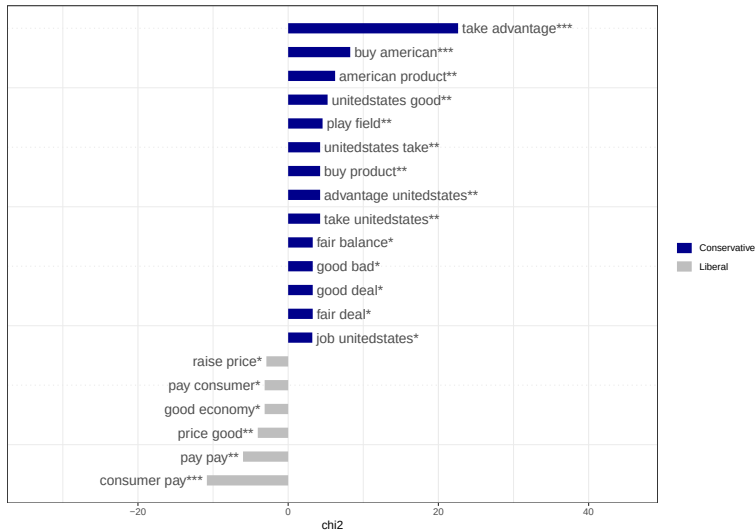
What are the Main Considerations about Trade Policy and Restrictions?



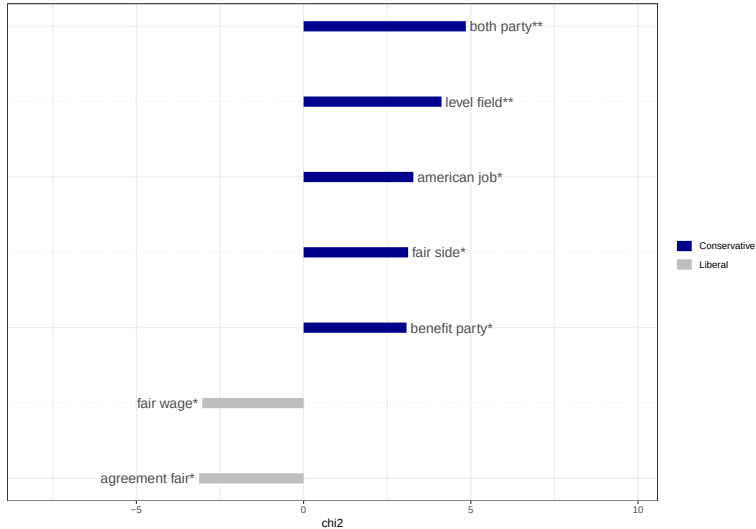
What would be the Goal of a Good Trade policy?



By Political Views: Main Considerations about Trade Policy



By Political Views: Goals of a Good Trade Policy



Main Topics Identified: Keywords

- 1. International Relations:** 'Diplomatic', 'Peace', 'War', 'Negotiate', 'Deal', 'China'
- 2. Efficiency :** 'Price ', 'Competition ', 'Innovation', 'IP', 'Technology'
- 3. Fairness:** 'Fair', 'Justice', 'Mutually beneficial', 'Equitable'
- 4. Effects on the Economy:** 'Recession', 'Depress', 'Currency', 'Economic' growth
- 5. Labor :** 'Workers', 'Wage', 'Unemployment', 'Job', 'Displace', 'Unions'
- 6. Politics:** 'Trump', 'Washington', 'White House', 'Politicians', 'Government'
- 7. Population:** 'Farmers', 'Manufacturers', 'Business owners', ' Consumers', 'Middle class'

What are your Main Considerations about Trade Policy and Restrictions on Trade?

1. International relations:

"This needed to be handled diplomatically. Restrictions on China will eventually backfire. China has a long term plan and will not be bullied by the United States."

2. Efficiency:

"Free trade is good due to specialization of labor and fostering efficient markets. Trade wars are difficult to win due to the economic dead weight loss they create. Tariffs, in my view are generally bad because they often get passed to the consumer."

3. Effects on the Economy:

"Many other countries use state sponsored or state owned industries and subsidize those to the detriment of all competitors. The USA must use whatever tools are available to maintain/sustain economic growth in this country."

4. Labor:

"Yes we should, other countries use slave condition labor and subsidies to compete unfairly with American businesses."

"Tariffs don't really help. They hurt relationships with trade partners. Other countries will respond in kind and that hurts US workers."

What are your Main Considerations about Trade Policy and Restrictions on Trade? - Cont.

5. Politics:

"Trump needs to go because he is using tariffs to tax Americans."

"Global economics is as much a political tool as anything else one might use to attain a nation's position in the world. Tariffs are just another weapon in that armory. They can secure alliances or punish enemies, but the health of the nation itself, and its people should always be foremost in the government's mind. ."

6. Segments of the Population:

"It's ridiculous to impose tariffs to the point where American farmers/producers are harmed."

"The American worker has not benefited from globalization, only corporations."

7. Fairness:

"I feel as though other countries especially China have had a free ride for too long, and we are not getting a fair deal with them, so I think due to the countries taking advantage of us and not buying enough of our goods, we should impose tariffs until we are on an even playing field."

What would be the Goal of a Good Trade Policy?

1. Fairness:

"Trade with countries who pay their people fair wages."

"Fair for both sides, everyone gets something."

2. Free Trade:

"Completely open and unrestricted trade."

3. Purchasing Power:

'One that not involve raising prices on American consumers.'

4. Efficiency:

'Get products we don't produce or produce inefficiently in exchange for products we produce abundantly or efficiently.'

'Freeing trade reduces imported-input costs, thus reducing businesses' production costs and promoting economic growth. Free trade improves efficiency and innovation.'

What would be the Goal of a Good Trade Policy? - Cont.

5. Effects on the Economy:

"A good trade policy helps the people of the country, without hurting or causing a recession."

"A good trade policy is one where the united states is exporting more goods than importing. The goal of this policy is to rise the economic standing of the united states and to ensure that the nation is able to pay off its debts."

6. Labor:

"Equal trade, and keeping jobs here, as well as fair wages across the country."

"One that does not overly exploit cheap labor for the sake of consumerism."

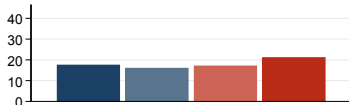
7. United States:

"To get the best deal for America and Americans."

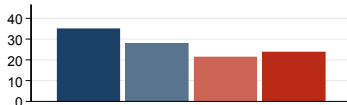
"No other country is benefiting more than the USA."

Within Political Views Frequency of Topics (Main Considerations)

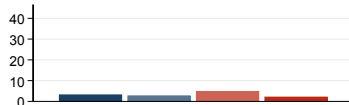
International Rel.



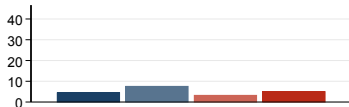
Efficiency



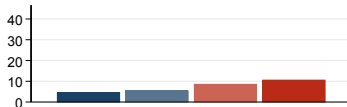
Economy



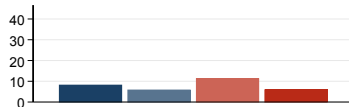
Free Trade



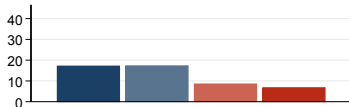
Labor



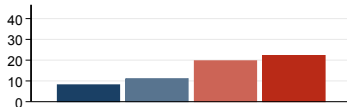
Politics



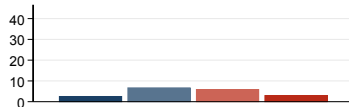
Population



Fairness



Don't know



Clinton Liberal

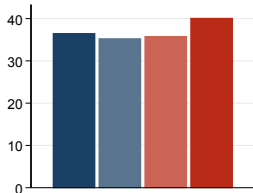
Clinton Moderate

Trump Moderate

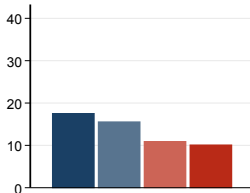
Trump Conservative

Within Political Views Frequency of Topics (Goals)

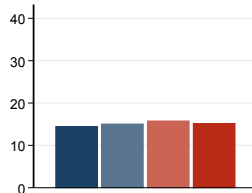
Fairness



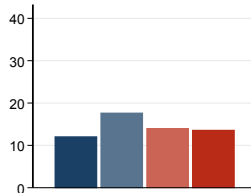
Free Trade



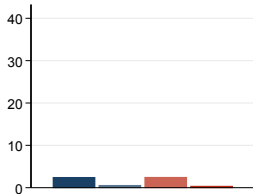
Purchasing Power



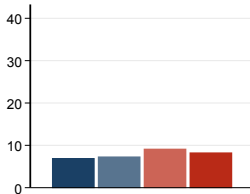
Efficiency



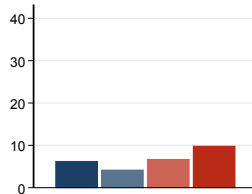
Economy



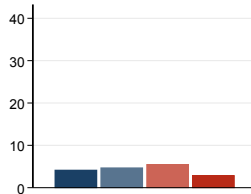
Labor



U.S.



Don't know



Clinton Liberal Clinton Moderate Trump Moderate Trump Conservative

Perceived Mechanisms of Trade

Distributional Mechanisms: Have these Groups Gained or Lost from Trade?

	Large corporations	Small businesses	High-income households	Middle-class households	Low-income households
You	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.11*** (0.03)	0.21*** (0.05)	0.46*** (0.05)
Women	0.00 (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)
College Degree	0.01 (0.02)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.02 (0.02)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.02)	0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	-0.00 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Patriotism Index	-0.02** (0.01)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)	0.06* (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)
Trump Moderates	-0.02 (0.02)	0.09** (0.04)	0.04* (0.02)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.02)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.90	0.43	0.94	0.64	0.47
Observations	1768	1768	1768	1768	1768

Dep. variable = 1 if respondents assigned, on a scale from 1 to 5, a score strictly greater than 2.

Distributional Mechanisms

	Both winners and losers	Most jobs affected	Hurt overall	Low-skilled change sector	High-skilled change sector	Unempl. in some sectors	Rise of inequality
You	0.04 (0.05)	-0.44*** (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.26*** (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.22*** (0.05)	-0.10** (0.05)
Women	0.07*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
College Degree	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.15*** (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.07*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	-0.07** (0.03)	0.04* (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)
Patriotism Index	-0.01 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.08** (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)
Trump Moderates	0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	0.13*** (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.17*** (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.38	0.70	0.50	0.63	0.37	0.45	0.38
Observations	1765	1769	1769	1769	1768	1768	1768

Both winners and losers: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that free trade entails winners and losers and it is impossible to compensate those who lose. **Most jobs affected:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that most American jobs are being affected by U.S. trade policy. **Hurt overall:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that, overall, international trade has hurt U.S. workers. **Low (High)-skilled change sector:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that it is easy for low (high)-skilled workers to find a job in a different sector. **Unempl. in some sectors:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents deem trade a major reason for unemployment and decline in some industries. **Rise of inequality:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents deem trade a major reason for a rise in inequality.

Efficiency Mechanisms

	Decreased prices	Made firms more competitive	Increased innovation	Increased growth of GDP	Decrease value dollar
You	-0.11** (0.05)	-0.21*** (0.05)	-0.14*** (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
Women	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.03)
College Degree	0.12*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)
Economics related major	-0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.11*** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.05** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)
Patriotism Index	0.02 (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)
Trump Moderates	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.07* (0.03)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.57	0.61	0.69	0.62	0.47
Observations	1768	1768	1769	1769	1769

Decreased prices: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that international trade has decreased prices. **Made firms more competitive:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that trade has made firms in the US more competitive. **Increased Innovation:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that the competitive pressure from trade has increased innovation. **Increased GDP growth:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that trade has increased GDP growth. **Decreased value dollar:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that an increase in exports leads to a decrease in the value of dollar.

Case Study - 1

	Just one country gains	Against inferior imports	Car prices increase	HH not better off	Car wages (US) decrease	No decrease lap. prices (abroad)
You	0.06 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.10** (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)
Women	0.09*** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.07** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)
College Degree	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.06 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Patriotism Index	0.03** (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.09** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Trump Moderates	0.07* (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.32	0.29	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.60
Observations	1767	1766	1768	1767	1767	1768

Just one country gains : Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that when two countries trade, one gains at the expense of the other. **Against inferior imports**: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that the U.S. should not import cars from Germany if it's better at producing them. **Car prices increase** : Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that prices of cars in the US would increase or stay the same, should the US import more cars. **HH not better off** : Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that HH who purchase cars in the US would not be better off, should the US import more cars. **Car wages (US) decrease** : Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that wages of low-skilled workers working in the car sector would decrease or stay the same, should the US import more cars. **No decrease lap. prices (abroad)** : Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that the price of U.S. laptops abroad would increase or stay the same, should the US produce and export more laptops.

Case Study - 2

	No increase high-skill wages	No increase displ. low-skill wages	Lap exp tax increase prices abroad	Car imp tariff increase prices	Export increase No wage increase	Import increase Wage decrease
You	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)
Women	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
College Degree	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05** (0.03)	-0.12*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Patriotism Index	0.04*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.13*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.01 (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.07** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)
Trump Moderates	0.01 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.59	0.54	0.65	0.66	0.56	0.38
Observations	1768	1767	1769	1768	1769	1769

No increase high skill wages: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that wages of high-skilled workers working in the laptop sector would decrease or stay the same, should the US produce and export more laptops. **No increase displacement:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that wages of low-skilled workers who displaced in the laptop sector from the car sector would decrease or stay the same, should the US exports more laptops. **Laptop exp. tax increase prices abroad:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that the price of laptops abroad would increase, should the US impose an export tax on laptops. **Car imp. tariff increase prices:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that price of cars would increase, should the US impose an import tariff on cars. **Export increase, No wage increase:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that their wage would decrease or not change, should exports from their sector increase. **Import increase, Wage decrease:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that their wage would decrease should the US import more of the goods produced in their sector.

Specific Outcomes - 1

	US should not aim for trade	Unfairness	Dissatisfaction	Food security	Tariffs from other countries?	Infant industry
You	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)
Women	0.13*** (0.02)	0.14*** (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
College Degree	-0.12*** (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Economics related major	0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Patriotism Index	-0.04*** (0.02)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.18*** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.11*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.10*** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)
Trump Moderates	0.12*** (0.04)	0.13*** (0.03)	-0.23*** (0.04)	0.10*** (0.04)	-0.18*** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	0.22*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)	-0.21*** (0.03)	0.15*** (0.04)	-0.21*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.31	0.29	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.50
Observations	1771	1770	1771	1766	1768	1767

US should not aim for trade: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents do not think that increasing trade with other countries and reducing barriers to trade is something the U.S. should aim for. **Unfairness:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that the current U.S. trade policy is unfair. **Dissatisfaction:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents are dissatisfied with the current U.S. trade policy. **Food security:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that the best tool to ensure national food security would be restrict food imports from abroad. **Tariffs from other countries?:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that, should the US start imposing import tariffs, it is very likely that other countries follow suit and also impose tariffs. **Infant industry:** Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that it makes sense to protect for a while a new industry in which other countries are able to produce goods for cheaper than American firms.

Specific Outcomes - 2

	Restrict imports	Direct assistance, retraining	Subsidize production	Number indus. to protect	Number goods to protect
You	-0.06 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.20 (0.24)	-0.07 (0.42)
Women	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.22)
College Degree	-0.08*** (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.41*** (0.13)	-0.83*** (0.23)
Economics related major	0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.06 (0.20)	-0.13 (0.36)
Policy knowledge	-0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.09 (0.13)	0.14 (0.23)
Patriotism Index	0.07** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.32*** (0.08)	0.73*** (0.14)
Clinton Moderates	0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.28 (0.18)	-0.37 (0.32)
Trump Moderates	0.09** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.54*** (0.19)	0.89*** (0.33)
Trump Conservatives	0.11*** (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.10 (0.18)	0.00 (0.31)
Control Group Mean	0.40	0.49	0.11	2.96	4.74
Observations	1770	1770	1770	1771	1771

Restrict imports : Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that restricting imports is the best policy tool to help workers in a declining and threatened by foreign competition industry. **Directs assistance, retraining**: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that transfers and direct assistance, such as retraining programs, is the best policy tool to help workers in a declining and threatened by foreign competition industry. **Subsidize production**: Dep. variable = 1 if respondents think that subsidize production is the best policy tool to help workers in a declining and threatened by foreign competition industry. **Number of industries to protect**: Number of industries that need to be protected from foreign competition. **Number of goods to protect**: Number of goods that need to be protected from foreign competition.

Effects of Video Courses on Trade

Trade: Redistribution Treatment (I)

There are often both **winners** and **losers** from trade.



Trade: Redistribution Treatment (II)

When there is more trade, all **households who consume** the imported goods can gain from it.

The benefits from increased trade can be perceived by a **large group**, throughout the country.



Trade: Redistribution Treatment (III)

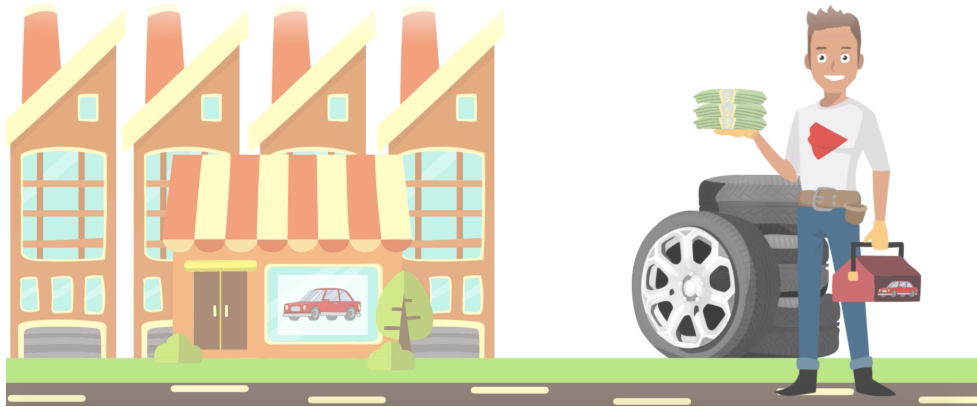
The losers from trade are generally a **smaller group**, often concentrated in one place or industry.

However, their losses can be very large, and therefore more **visible**.



Trade: Efficiency Treatment (I)

When there is more trade between the two countries, companies in the car sector from country A will be able to **export more** of the goods and services they produce and increase their profits.



Trade: Efficiency Treatment (II)

Firms in the clothing sectors will not be able to export much because they cannot produce as cheaply as the firms in country B. In these sectors, companies may **close down** because of the new foreign competition.



Trade: Efficiency Treatment (III)

More trade can also increase **learning** between firms and people in countries A and B as well as the diffusion of **knowledge and technology**.

This can make all firms and people more productive.



Trade: US specific Economist Treatment (I)

Imagine that the U.S. starts trading more with a foreign country, called country X.

U.S.



Trade: US specific Economist Treatment (II)

In a larger market, domestic industries have to be more efficient to remain competitive.

This can raise U.S. firms' **productivity** and spur long-run **economic growth**.



Trade: US specific Economist Treatment (III)

The government can try and reduce the losses by **helping U.S. workers** in the sectors hurt by trade such as the clothing sector.



Impact of Video Courses: Distributional Mechanisms

Have the following Groups Lost or Gained from Trade?

	Large corporations	Small businesses	High-income households	Middle-class households	Low-income households
Redistribution T	0.01 (0.03)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)
Efficiency T	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.09* (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)
Economist T	0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)
Economist T - US	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.11** (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.90	0.43	0.94	0.64	0.47
Observations	1768	1768	1768	1768	1768

	Both winners and losers	Most jobs affected	Hurt overall	Low-skilled change sector	High-skilled change sector	Unempl. in some sectors	Rise of inequality
Redistribution T	-0.10** (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.08* (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)
Efficiency T	-0.11** (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)
Economist T	-0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)
Economist T - US	-0.08* (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.38	0.70	0.50	0.63	0.37	0.45	0.38
Observations	1765	1769	1769	1769	1768	1768	1768

Impact of Video courses: Efficiency Mechanisms

	Decreased prices	Made firms more competitive	Increased innovation	Increased growth of GDP	Decrease value dollar
Redistribution T	0.07 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)
Efficiency T	0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
Economist T	0.10** (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.08* (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)
Economist T - US	0.15*** (0.05)	0.13*** (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.57	0.61	0.69	0.62	0.47
Observations	1768	1768	1769	1769	1769

The economist video course, and particularly the U.S. specific one, increase respondents awareness of the efficiency gains from international trade. Importantly, the videos have a significant effect exclusively on the aspects specifically addressed in the course: decreased prices, more competitive firms and increased innovation.

Case Study

	Just one country gains	Against inferior imports	Car prices increase	HH not better off	Car wages (US) decrease	No decrease lap. prices (abroad)
Redistribution T	0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)
Efficiency T	-0.04 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)
Economist T	0.06 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)
Economist T - US	-0.00 (0.05)	0.12*** (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.32	0.29	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.60
Observations	1767	1766	1768	1767	1767	1768

	No increase high-skill wages	No increase displ. low-skill wages	Lap exp tax increase prices abroad	Car imp tariff increase prices	Export increase No wage increase	Import increase Wage decrease
Redistribution T	-0.05 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)
Efficiency T	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)
Economist T	0.02 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)
Economist T - US	-0.13** (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.13*** (0.05)	0.15*** (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.59	0.54	0.65	0.66	0.56	0.38
Observations	1768	1767	1769	1768	1769	1769

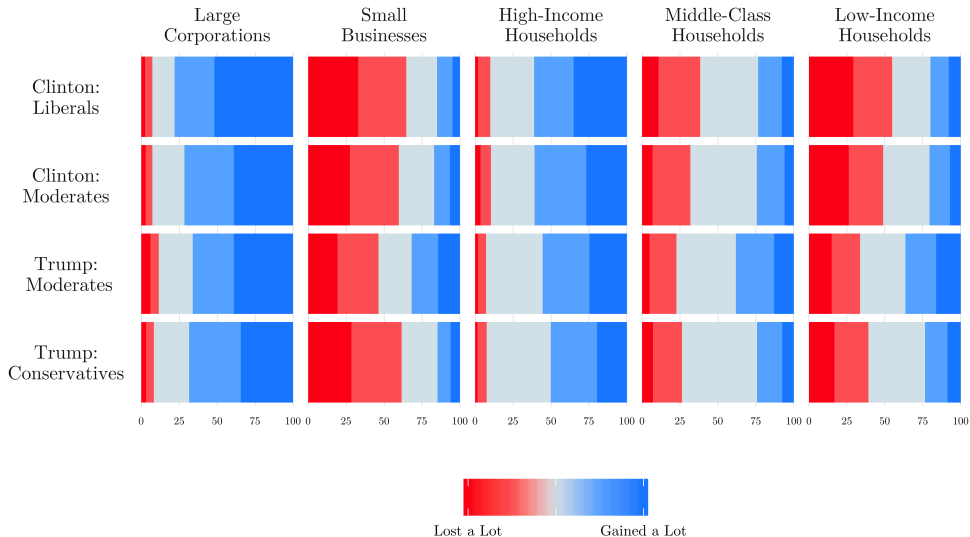
Specific Outcomes

	US should not aim for trade	Unfairness	Dissatisfaction	Food security	Tariffs from other countries?	Infant industry
Redistribution T	-0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
Efficiency T	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.10** (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)
Economist T	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
Economist T - US	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.08* (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.31	0.29	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.50
Observations	1771	1770	1771	1766	1768	1767

	Restrict imports	Direct assistance, retraining	Subsidize production	Number indus. to protect	Number goods to protect
Redistribution T	-0.06 (0.05)	0.08* (0.05)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.23)	0.33 (0.42)
Efficiency T	-0.05 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.14 (0.23)	-0.32 (0.42)
Economist T	-0.05 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.15 (0.24)	0.53 (0.42)
Economist T - US	-0.08* (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.34 (0.23)	0.34 (0.41)
Control Group Mean	0.40	0.49	0.11	2.96	4.74
Observations	1770	1770	1770	1771	1771

Political Polarization - Trade

Have the following Groups Lost or Gained from Trade?



Likelihood of choosing the extreme answers (Trade)

	Mechanisms (Extreme)	Outcomes + Gov (Extreme)
You	-0.05*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)
women	-0.03* (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)
Black	-0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)
70k+	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.04*** (0.01)
Knowledgeable	0.05*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.01)
Clinton Moderates	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)
Trump Moderates	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)
Trump Conservatives	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.01)
Control Group Mean	0.28	0.37
Observations	1768	1751

Likelihood of extreme answers index: For all questions with three or more answer options in each of the two blocks, divide the distance to the mean by the standard deviation and average over the total number of questions. The index increases with number of “extreme” answers, i.e. the answers farthest from the mean.

Part 4: General Questions

Respondents Who Say They “Do Not Know” about Policies

	Income	Estate	Health	Trade
Accuracy Index	-0.23*** (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.31*** (0.07)	-0.02 (0.03)
Women	0.13*** (0.02)	0.14*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)
Black	-0.03 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)
Age 30-49	0.04 (0.02)	0.05* (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.04* (0.02)
Age 50-69	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.06*** (0.02)
High-Income	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)
College Degree	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Policy knowledge	-0.20*** (0.02)	-0.17*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)
Trump Moderates	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)
Trump Conservatives	0.03 (0.02)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)
Observations	2783	2360	1825	1771

Dummy equal one if respondent states that he does not know in at least one of the open-ended questions.

Personal Exposure to Policies

Do you feel that this policy has important direct effects on your own life?

	Income Tax	Estate Tax	Health Insurance	Trade
College Degree	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.16*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	0.13*** (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.01 (0.03)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.13*** (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.06** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.18*** (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.52	0.33	0.91	0.78
Observations	2783	2358	1825	1771

Policy Outcomes - Socio-Demographic Covariates

	Pay less than their fair share in taxes		Support higher taxation for				
	High income HH	Middle class HH	Transfers to people out of work	Better schools	Retraining programs	Healthcare subsidies	Wage subsidies
Women	0.04*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Age 30-49	0.05*** (0.01)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Age 50-69	0.17*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)
Middle-Income	0.03** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)
High-Income	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.01)	-0.09*** (0.01)
College Degree	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Economics related major	0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)
Policy knowledge	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	0.07*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Clinton Moderates	-0.11*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.20*** (0.01)	-0.15*** (0.02)	-0.13*** (0.02)	-0.20*** (0.02)	-0.18*** (0.02)
Trump Moderates	-0.35*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.19*** (0.02)	-0.30*** (0.02)	-0.19*** (0.02)	-0.33*** (0.02)	-0.25*** (0.02)
Trump Conservatives	-0.46*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.29*** (0.01)	-0.41*** (0.02)	-0.26*** (0.01)	-0.46*** (0.01)	-0.37*** (0.01)
Control Group Mean	0.55	0.41	0.26	0.55	0.33	0.38	0.38
Observations	8732	8729	8725	8722	8722	8724	8722

Policy Outcomes - Impact of Video Courses

	Pay less than their fair share in taxes		Support higher taxation for				
	High income HH	Middle class HH	Transfers to people out of work	Better schools	Retraining programs	Healthcare subsidies	Wage subsidies
Estate	-0.04 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)
Health	-0.11*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.13*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)
Trade	-0.08*** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)
Income × Redistribution T	0.02 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Income × Efficiency T	-0.05* (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Income × Economist T	-0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)
Estate × Redistribution T	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Estate × Efficiency T	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)
Estate × Economist T	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Health × Redistribution T	0.01 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)
Health × Efficiency T	0.02 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Health × Economist T	0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.07** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Trade × Redistribution T	0.05 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)
Trade × Efficiency T	0.03 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Trade × Economist T	0.05 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)
Trade × Economist T - US	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.55	0.41	0.26	0.55	0.33	0.38	0.38
Observations	8732	8729	8725	8722	8722	8724	8722

Government - Socio-Demographic Covariates

	Trust	Purposes	Involvement	Cents wasted	Satisfaction
Women	-0.06*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	2.67*** (0.54)	0.00 (0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.01 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	2.99*** (0.75)	-0.10*** (0.01)
Age 50-69	-0.12*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	1.92** (0.81)	-0.20*** (0.02)
Middle-Income	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-1.59** (0.70)	0.00 (0.01)
High-Income	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-2.99*** (0.67)	-0.00 (0.01)
College Degree	0.05*** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-2.36*** (0.60)	0.00 (0.01)
Economics related major	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-3.43*** (0.92)	-0.02 (0.02)
Policy knowledge	0.09*** (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	-0.16 (0.59)	-0.02* (0.01)
Clinton Moderates	0.05*** (0.01)	-0.18*** (0.02)	-0.17*** (0.02)	-0.82 (0.81)	0.18*** (0.02)
Trump Moderates	0.17*** (0.01)	-0.42*** (0.02)	-0.27*** (0.02)	4.00*** (0.84)	0.39*** (0.02)
Trump Conservatives	0.06*** (0.01)	-0.55*** (0.01)	-0.45*** (0.01)	5.72*** (0.76)	0.38*** (0.01)
Control Group Mean	0.27	0.40	0.44	56.68	0.63
Observations	8732	8730	8726	8721	8732

Government - Socio-Demographic Covariates

Should the Government be Responsible for:

	Reducing income inequality	Reducing wealth Transmission	Health care	Reducing opportunity diff.	Regulating trade	Stable financial system	Stable dollar	Min. living standard
Women	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)
Age 50-69	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)	0.04*** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)
Middle-Income	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.03* (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03* (0.01)
High-Income	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)
College Degree	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)
Economics related major	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)
Policy knowledge	0.05*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)
Clinton Moderates	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.21*** (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.02)
Trump Moderates	-0.25*** (0.02)	-0.18*** (0.02)	-0.35*** (0.02)	-0.28*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.28*** (0.02)
Trump Conservatives	-0.42*** (0.01)	-0.41*** (0.01)	-0.50*** (0.01)	-0.46*** (0.01)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.19*** (0.01)	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.49*** (0.01)
Control Group Mean	0.42	0.55	0.39	0.48	0.64	0.71	0.43	0.55
Observations	8726	8723	8724	8722	8721	8725	8720	8722

Government - Impact of Video Courses

	Trust	Purposes	Involvement	Cents wasted	Satisfaction
Estate	0.05 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	5.23*** (1.57)	-0.06** (0.03)
Health	0.07** (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	3.70** (1.74)	0.01 (0.03)
Trade	0.15*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	5.46*** (1.35)	0.06** (0.03)
Income × Redistribution T	0.07** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-1.34 (1.56)	0.00 (0.03)
Income × Efficiency T	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	2.15 (1.56)	-0.02 (0.03)
Income × Economist T	0.01 (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.03)	1.19 (1.28)	-0.03 (0.02)
Estate × Redistribution T	-0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	-1.17 (1.84)	0.06 (0.03)
Estate × Efficiency T	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	-1.47 (1.82)	0.04 (0.03)
Estate × Economist T	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.25 (1.59)	0.08*** (0.03)
Health × Redistribution T	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	2.00 (2.09)	0.04 (0.04)
Health × Efficiency T	0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	1.12 (2.11)	0.01 (0.04)
Health × Economist T	-0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	3.20* (1.82)	-0.01 (0.03)
Trade × Redistribution T	0.00 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	1.84 (1.95)	-0.03 (0.04)
Trade × Efficiency T	0.06* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	1.91 (1.95)	0.00 (0.04)
Trade × Economist T	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	3.15 (1.99)	-0.03 (0.04)
Trade × Economist T - US	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.25 (1.93)	0.04 (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.27	0.40	0.44	56.68	0.63
Observations	8732	8730	8726	8721	8732

Government - Impact of Video Courses

Should the Government be Responsible for:

	Reducing income inequality	Reducing wealth Transmission	Health care	Reducing opportunity diff.	Regulating trade	Stable financial system	Stable dollar	Min. living standard
Estate	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Health	-0.06* (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.09** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)
Trade	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.04* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Income × Redistribution T	0.09*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Income × Efficiency T	-0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Income × Economist T	0.07*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)
Estate × Redistribution T	0.00 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Estate × Efficiency T	-0.09** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)
Estate × Economist T	-0.04 (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Health × Redistribution T	0.05 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Health × Efficiency T	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)
Health × Economist T	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)
Trade × Redistribution T	0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Trade × Efficiency T	0.06 (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Trade × Economist T	-0.01 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Trade × Economist T - US	0.06 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)
Control Group Mean	0.42	0.55	0.39	0.48	0.64	0.71	0.43	0.55
Observations	8726	8723	8724	8722	8721	8725	8720	8722

Willingness to Pay for Information about Policies

	Income	Estate	Health	Trade
Accuracy Index	0.21*** (0.07)	0.09 (0.06)	0.20** (0.09)	0.01 (0.04)
Women	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.03)
College Degree	0.03 (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)
Economics related major	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)
Policy knowledge	0.07*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)
Clinton Moderates	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Trump Moderates	-0.14*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
Trump Conservatives	-0.14*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)
Cost of information: 2 dollars	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Cost of information: 5 dollars	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)
Cost of information: 10 dollars	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)
Control Group Mean	0.37	0.40	0.34	0.40
Observations	2783	2360	1825	1771

< 50% of respondents willing to pay for info. Accuracy & self-declared knowledge positively related to WTP.
 Republicans less willing to pay.

Are you Surprised by these Numbers?

	Estate	Health	Trade
Accuracy Index	-0.34*** (0.10)	-0.37*** (0.14)	-0.26*** (0.06)
Women	0.06* (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)
Black	-0.05 (0.07)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.16** (0.08)
Hispanic	-0.02 (0.06)	0.09 (0.09)	0.02 (0.08)
College Degree	0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Economics related major	-0.10* (0.06)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.06)
Policy knowledge	0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.09** (0.05)
Clinton Moderates	-0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.05)
Trump Moderates	-0.07 (0.05)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.05)
Trump Conservatives	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)
Control Group Mean	0.40	0.34	0.40
Observations	884	682	666

Estimates computed on the sub-sample of respondents willing to pay for information.

To be continued..

Comments very welcome!

THANK YOU!

Appendix

Consent page

Academic Research Survey We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from the Economics Department at Harvard University. Our goal is to learn about people's attitudes on several issues. Please read the information below before consenting to begin the research study.

- This survey is voluntary. You have the right to not answer any question, and to stop the survey at any time or for any reason (to exit the survey, simply close this window). We expect that it will take about 20 minutes. You will likely learn a lot!

- Your name will never be recorded by researchers. Results may include summary data, but you will never be identified. The data will be stored on Harvard servers and will be kept confidential. The collected anonymous data may be made available to other researchers for replication purposes.

- You will be compensated for this interview conditional upon (i) completing the survey and (ii) passing our survey quality checks, which use sophisticated statistical control methods to detect incoherent and rushed responses. **Responding without adequate effort may result in your responses being flagged for low quality and you may not receive your payment.**

Please note that it is very important for the success of our research that you **answer honestly** and **read the questions very carefully** before answering. If at any time you don't know an answer, please give your best guess **without consulting any external sources**. However, please be sure to spend enough time reading and understanding the questions.

You are encouraged to print or take a screenshot of this page for your records. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact us at studysocialsciences2018@gmail.com.

This research has been reviewed and approved by the Harvard University Area Institutional Review Board ("IRB"). You may talk to them at (617) 496-2847 or cuhs@harvard.edu if:

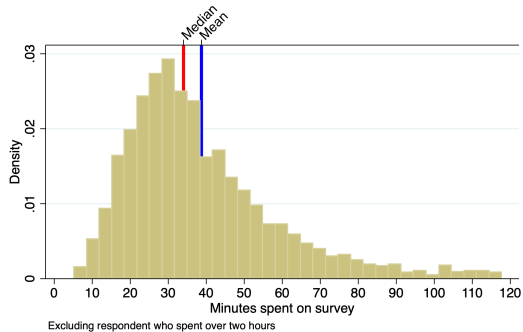
- Your questions, concerns, or complaints are not being answered by the research team.
- You cannot reach the research team.
- You want to talk to someone besides the research team.
- You have questions about your rights as a research subject.
- You want to get information or provide input about this research.

☐ Yes, I would like to take part in this study, and confirm that I LIVE IN THE U.S., and I am 18 or older

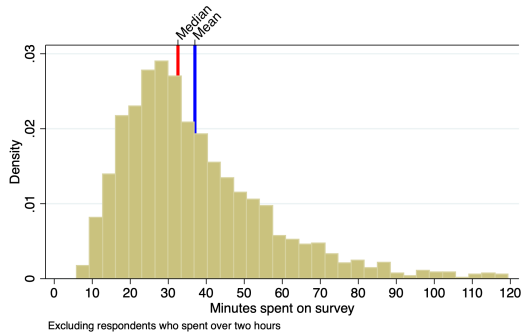
☐ No, I would not like to participate

Distribution of Survey Times - Income and Estate Tax

Income Taxation Survey

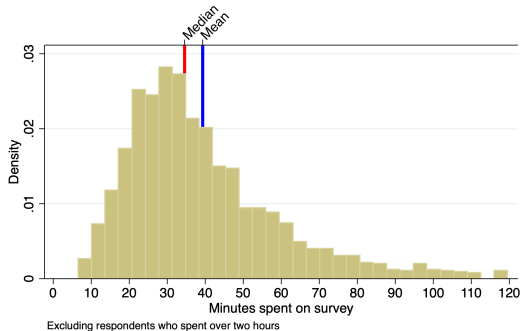


Estate Tax Survey

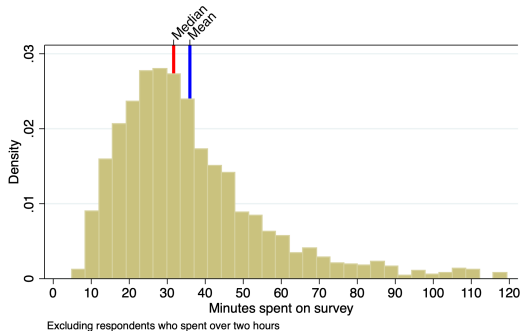


Distribution of Survey Times - Health Insurance and Trade

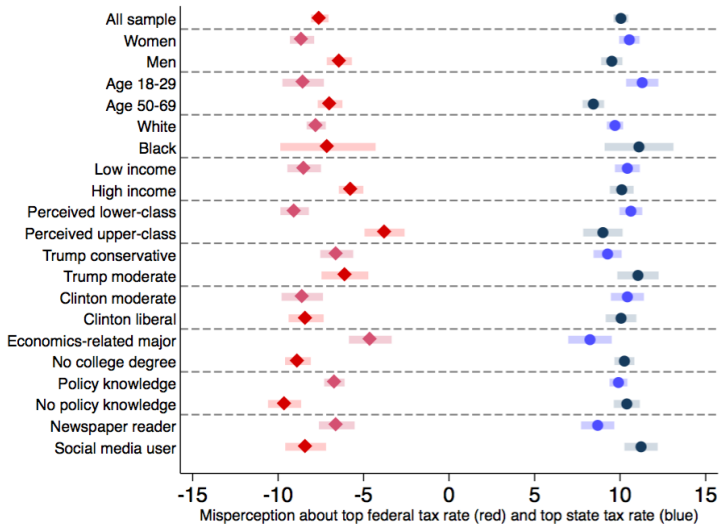
Health Insurance Survey



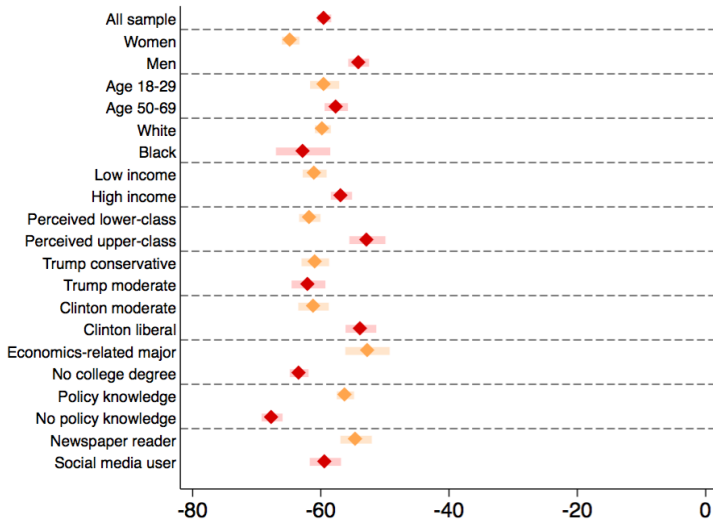
Trade Survey



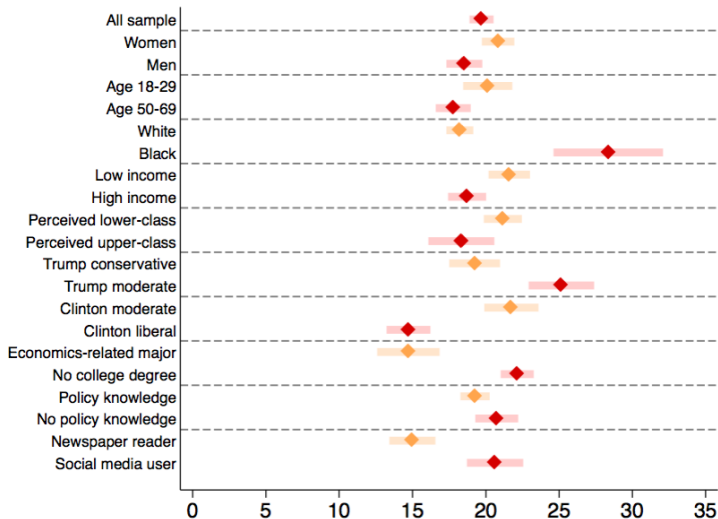
Perceived vs. Actual Top Federal and State Tax Rates



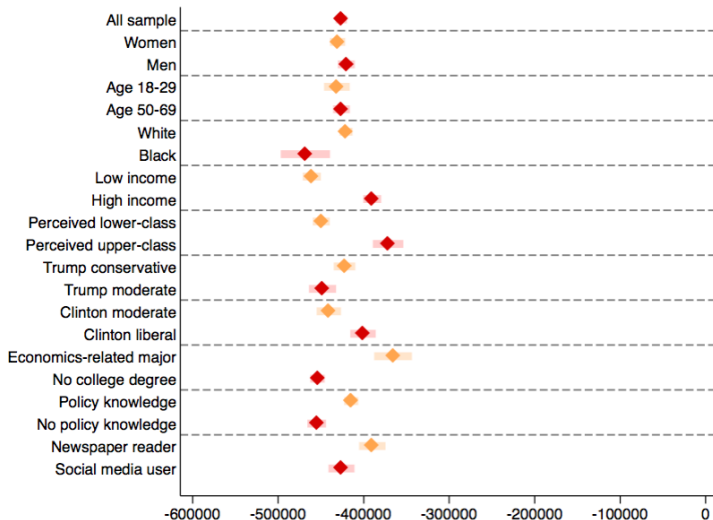
Perceived vs. Actual Top Federal Rate in 1950s



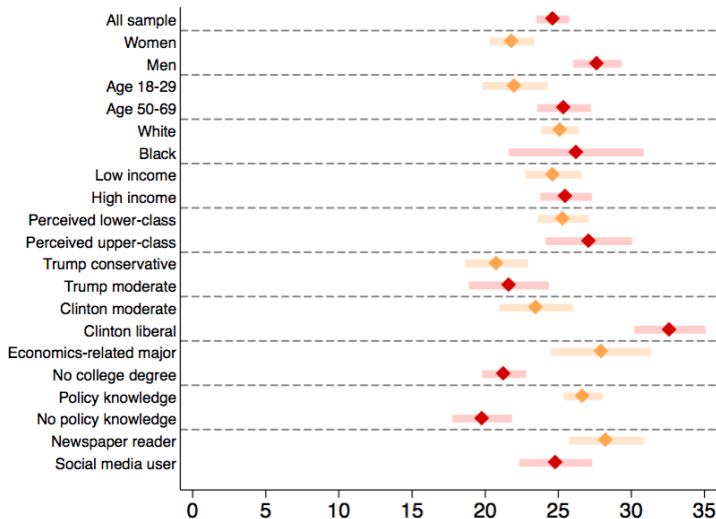
Misperception about Share of Households in Top Tax Bracket



Misperception about Income threshold for top tax rate



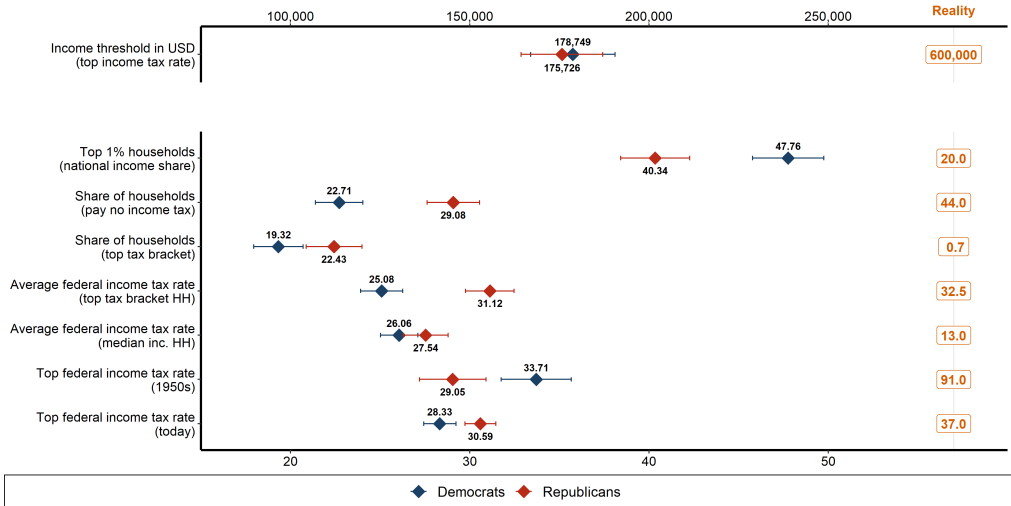
Misperception about Share of Income to the Top 1%



Professions of High Earners

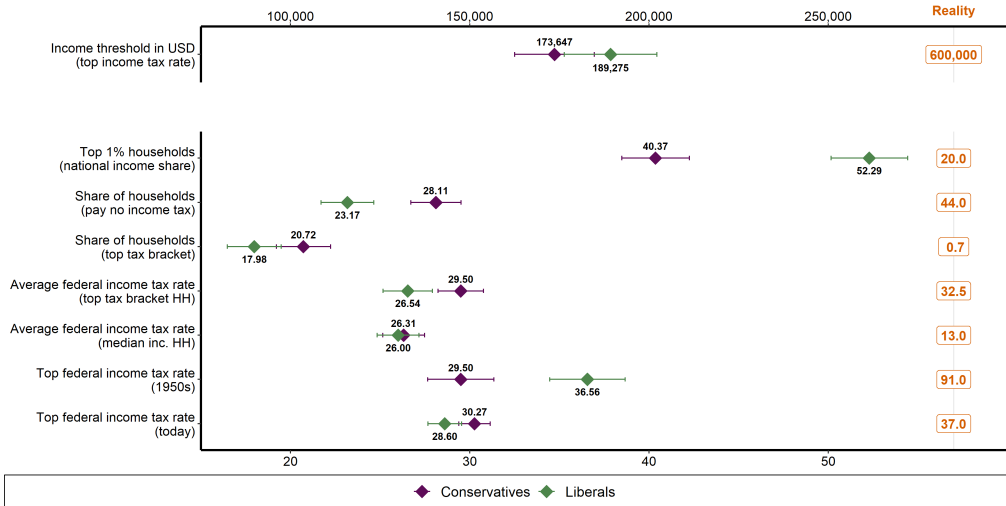


Income Taxation Perceptions: Republicans vs. Democrats



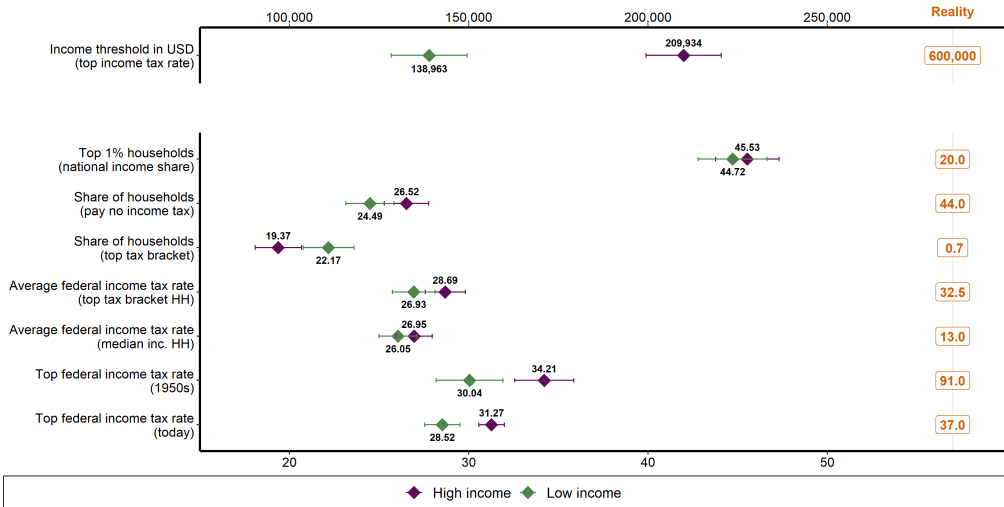
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Income Taxation Perceptions: Liberals vs. Conservatives



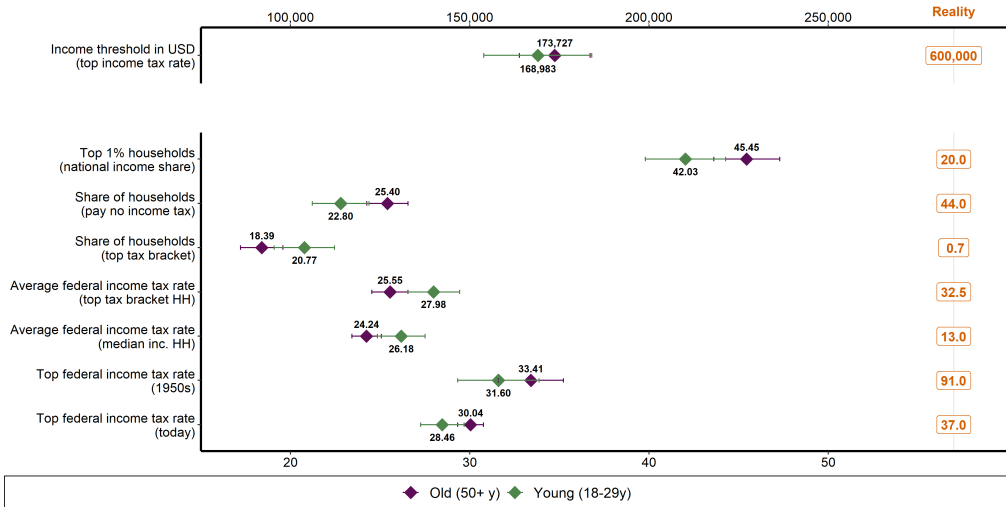
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Income Taxation Perceptions: High Incomes vs. Low Incomes



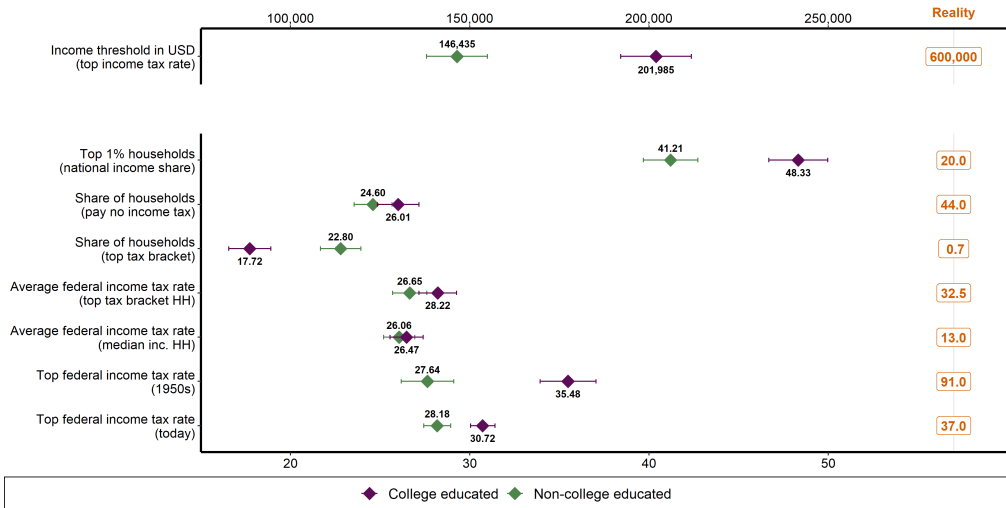
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Income Taxation Perceptions: Young vs. Old



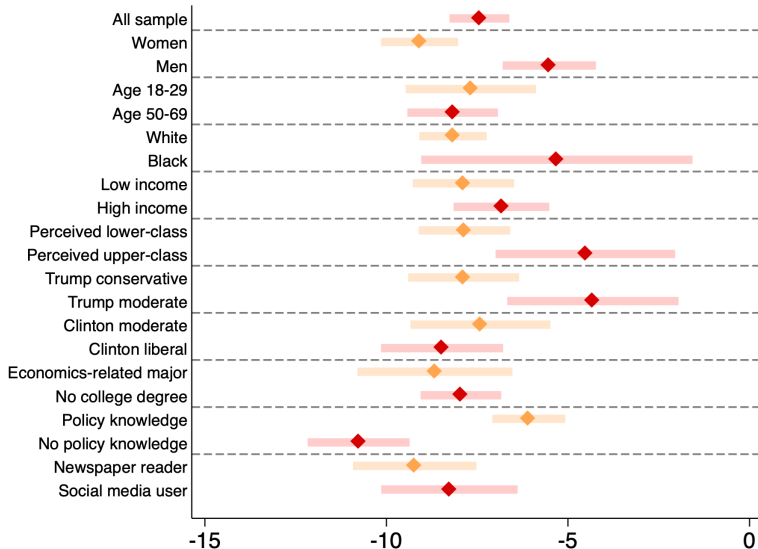
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Income Taxation Perceptions: College Educated vs. Non College Educated

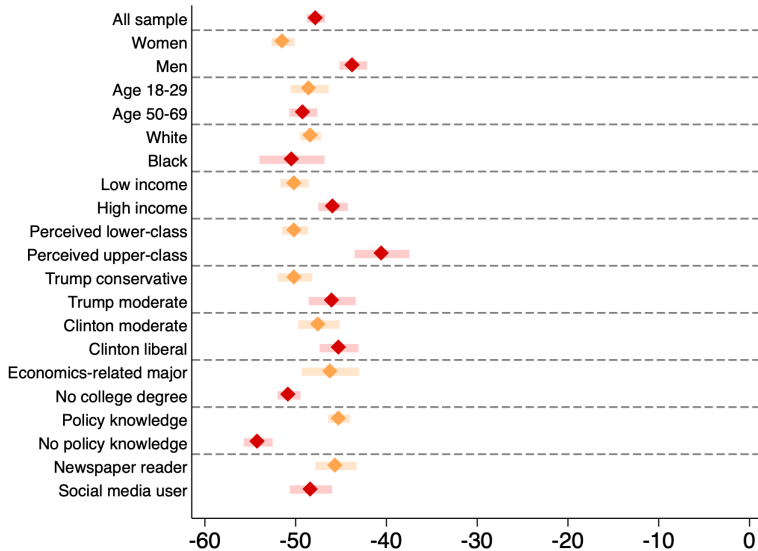


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Misperceptions about the Top Estate Tax Rate Today



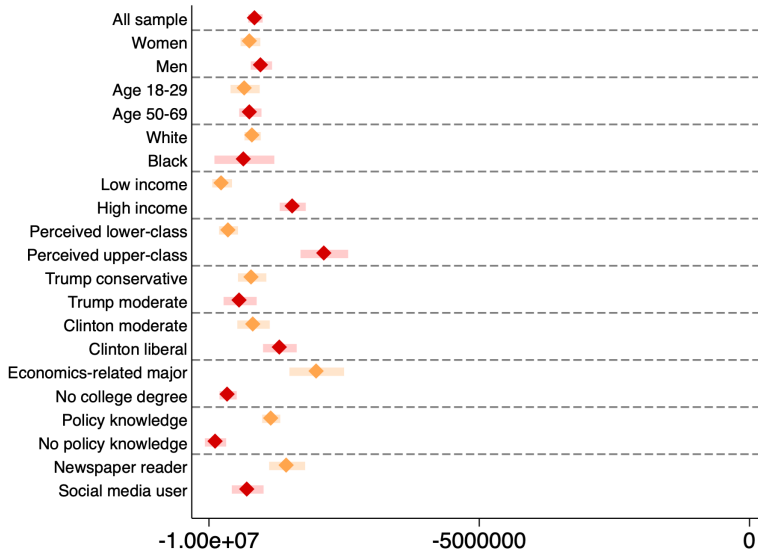
Misperceptions about the Top Estate Tax Rate in 1950s



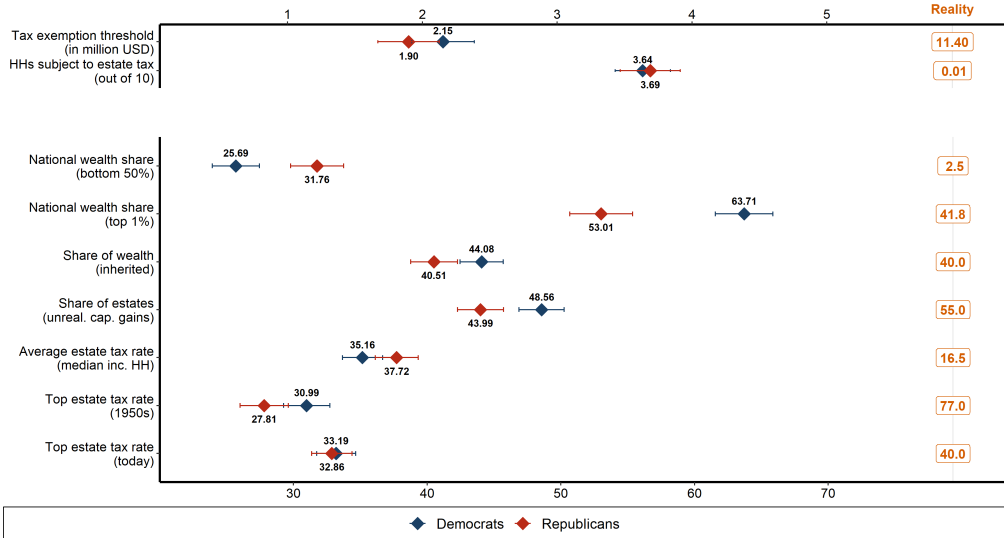
Misperceptions about the Number of Estates Taxed (out of 1,000)



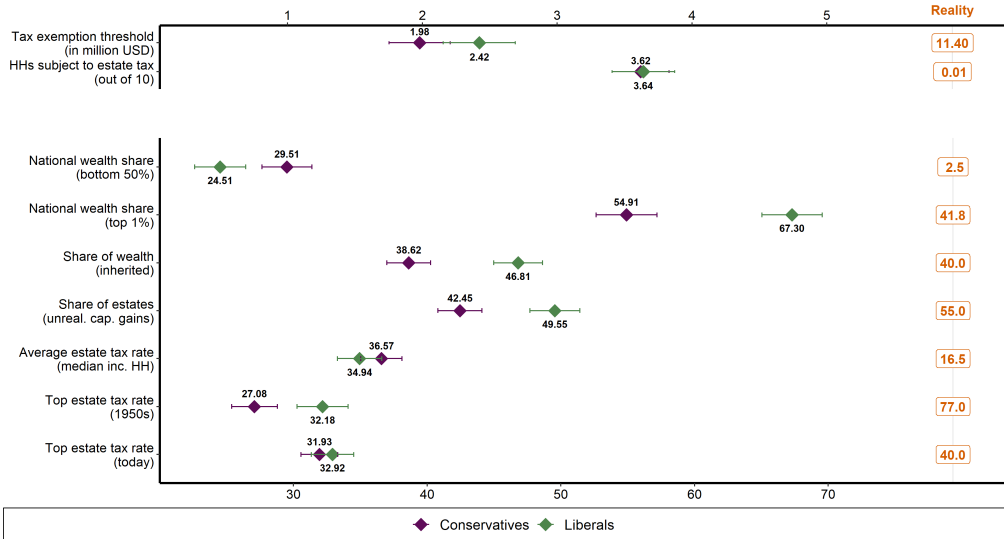
Misperceptions about the Estate Tax Exemption Threshold



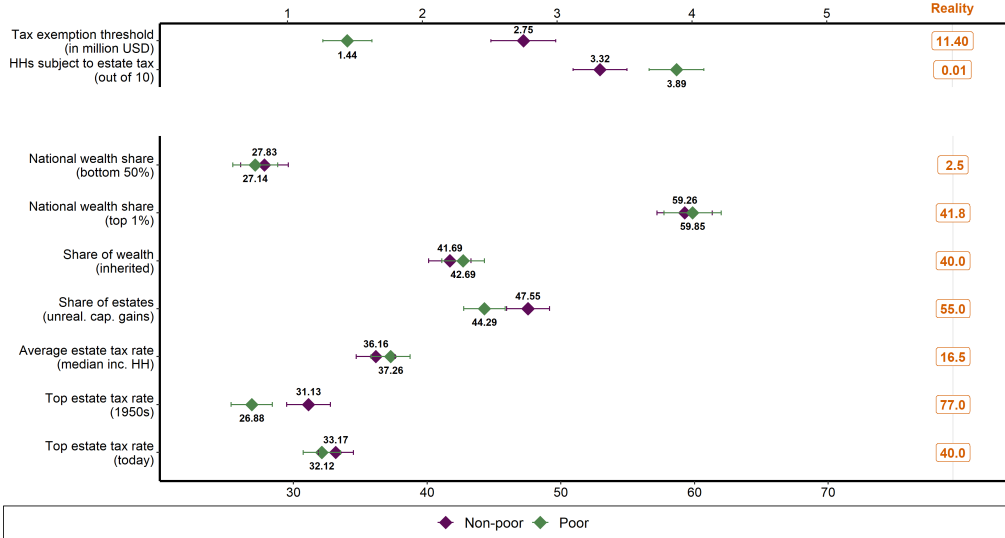
Estate Tax Perceptions: Republicans vs. Democrats



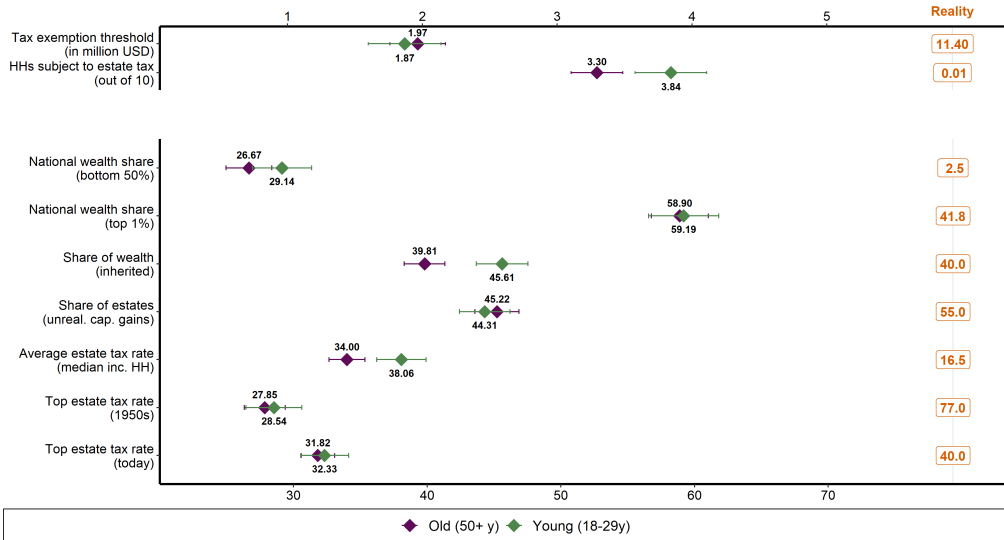
Estate Tax Perceptions: Liberals vs. Conservatives



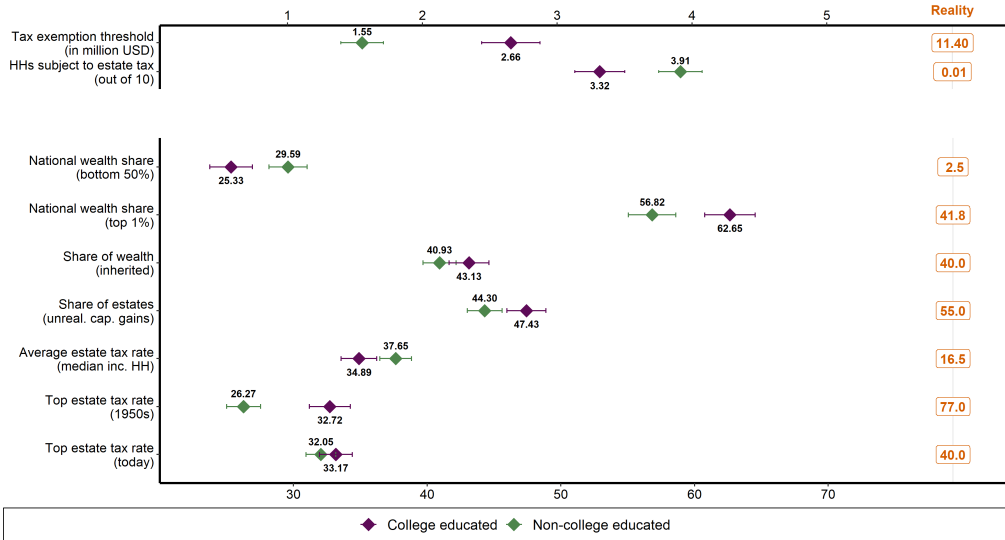
Estate Tax Perceptions: High Incomes vs. Low Incomes



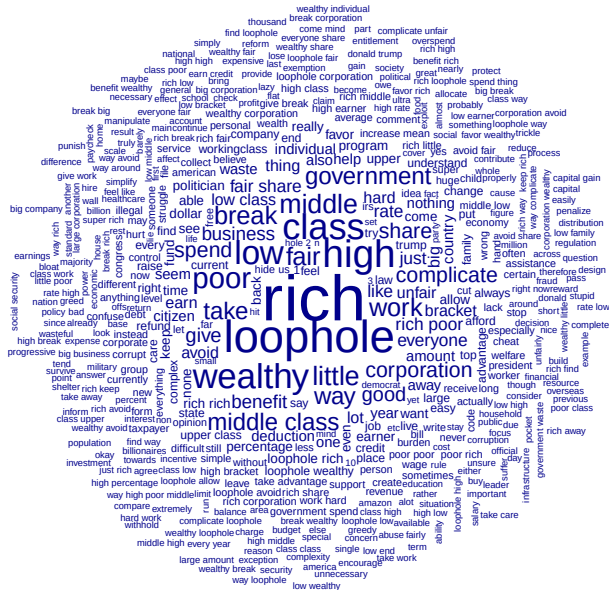
Estate Tax Perceptions: Young vs. Old



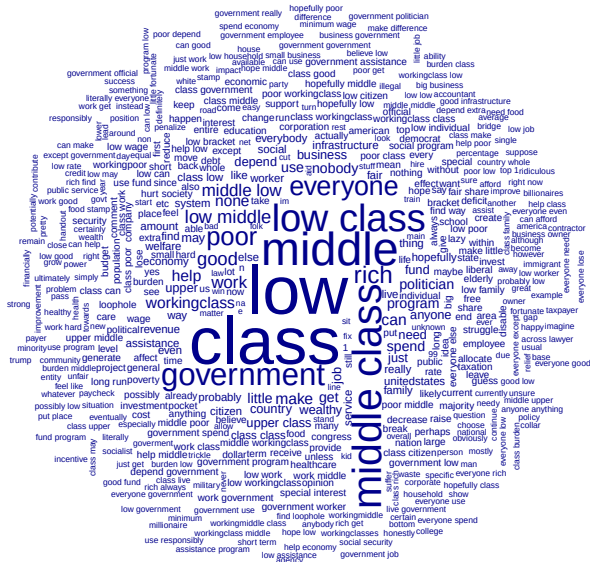
Estate Tax Perceptions: College Educated vs. Non College Educated



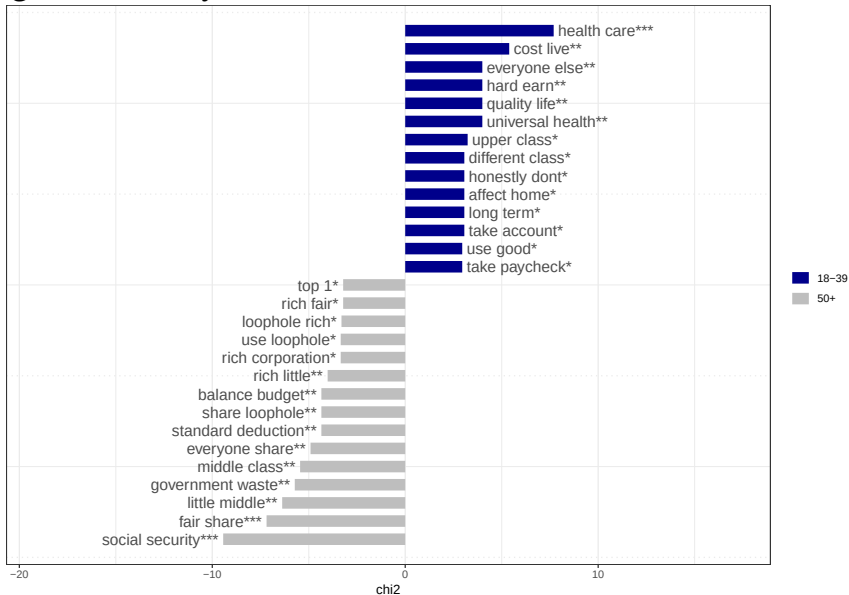
What are the Shortcomings of the US Income Tax System?



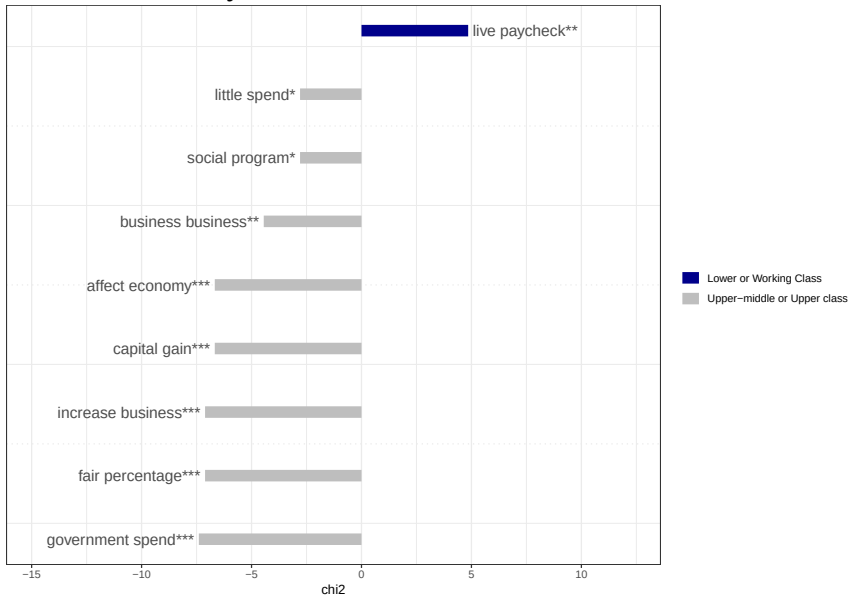
Who Would Gain if Taxes on High Earners were Increased?



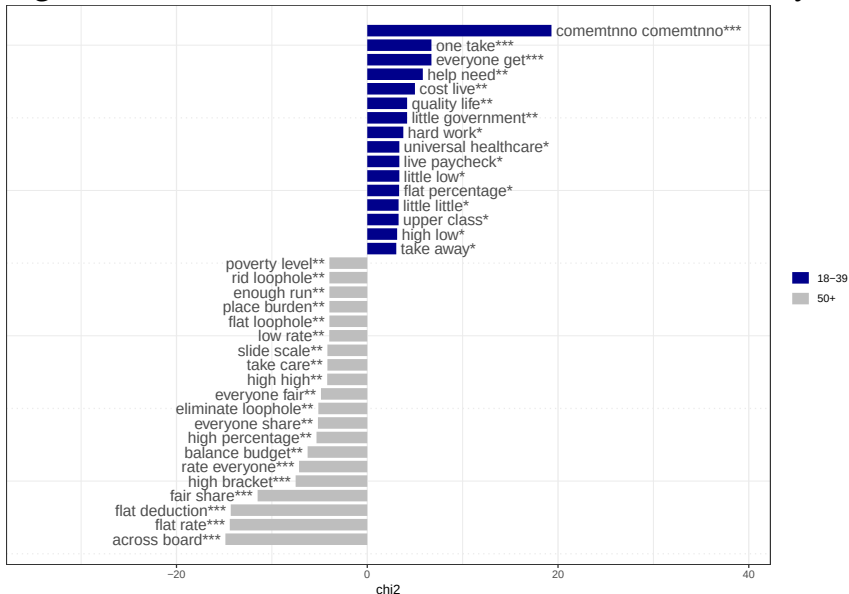
By Age: What are your Main Considerations about the Income Tax?



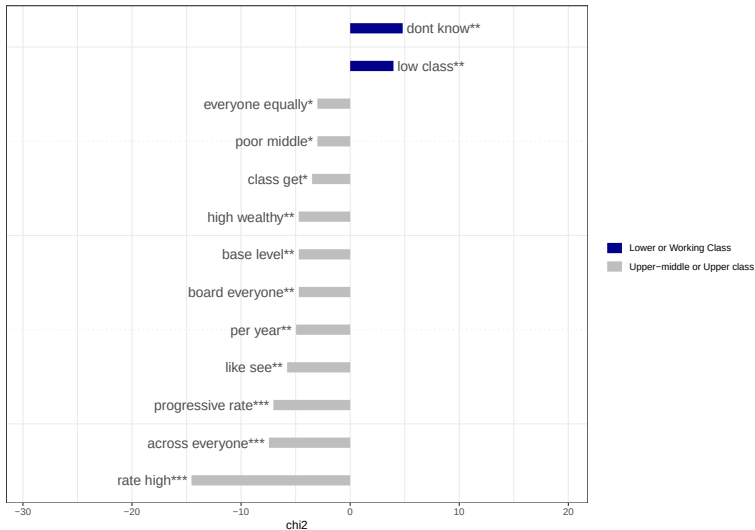
By Income: What are your Main Considerations about the Income Tax?



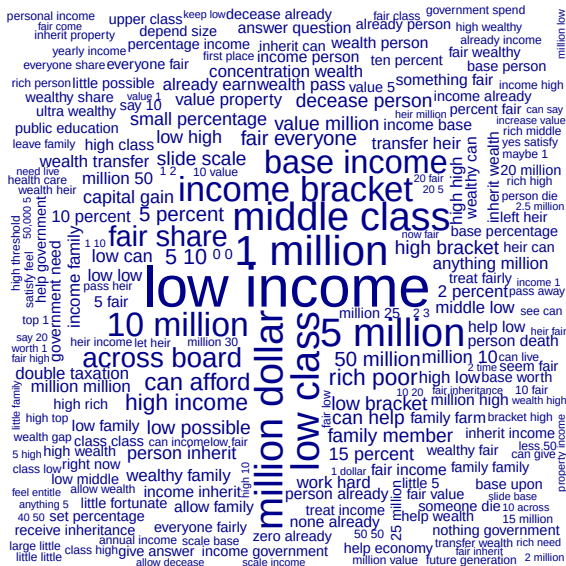
By Age: What would be the Goal of a Good Income Tax System?



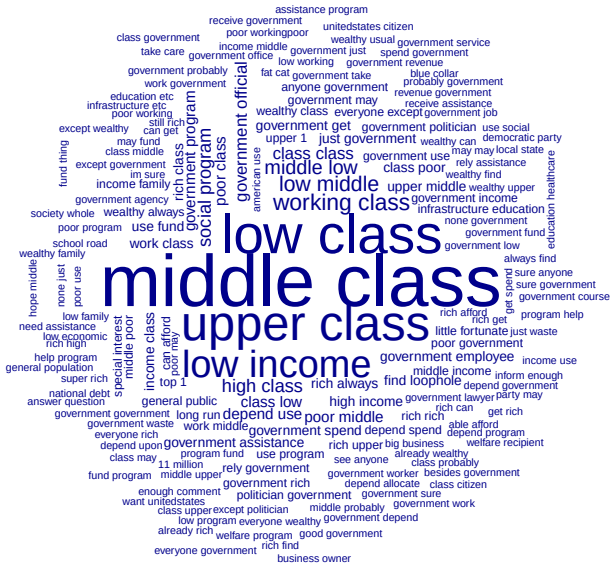
By Income: What would be the Goal of a Good Income Tax System?



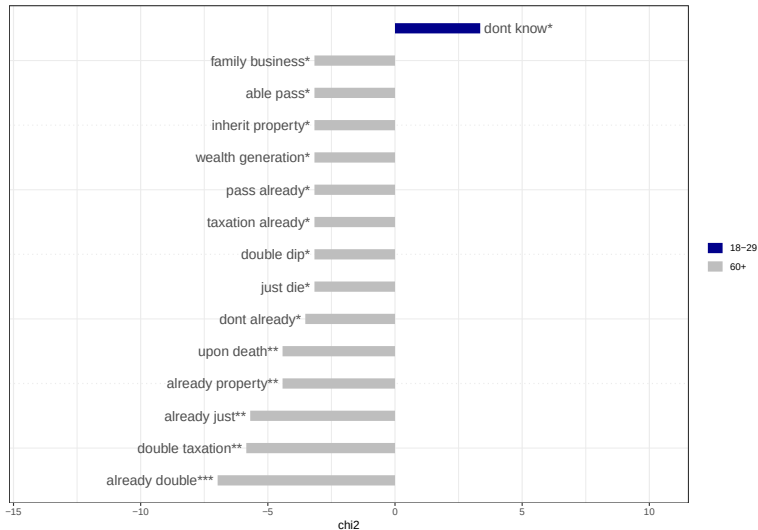
What would be the Goal of a Good Estate Tax?



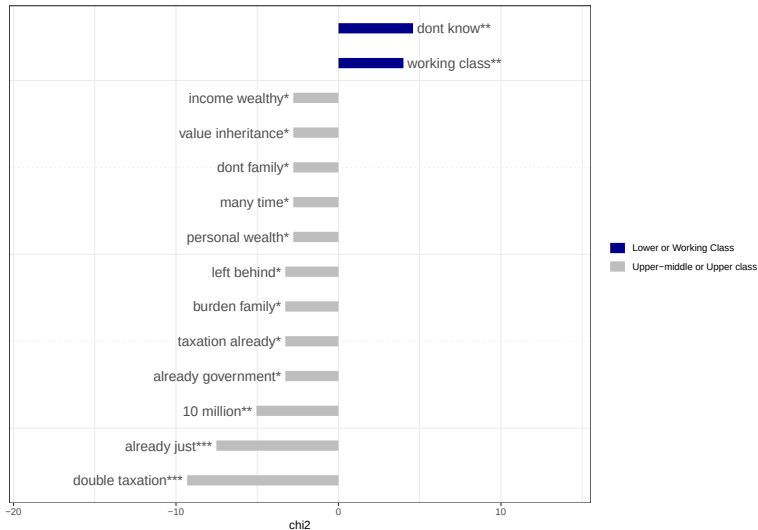
Who would Gain if the Estate Tax were Increased?



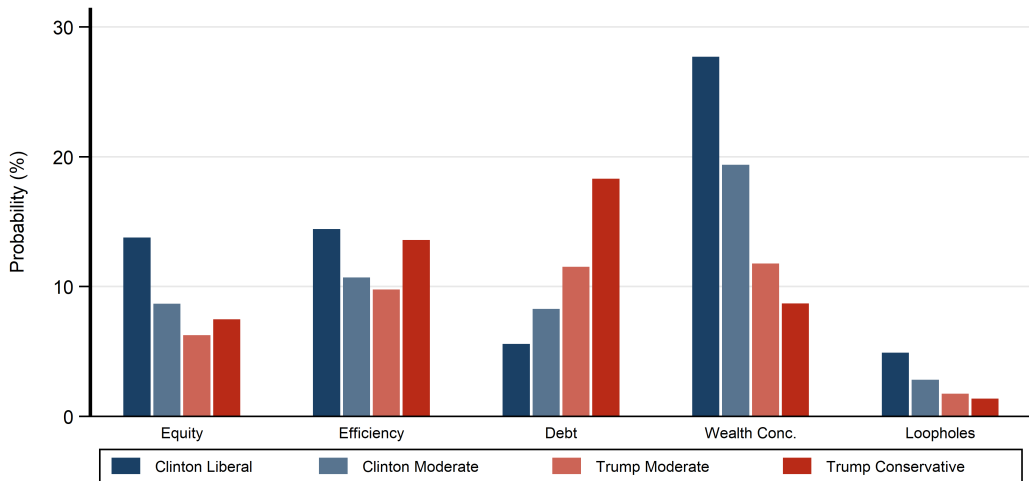
By Age: What are your Main Considerations about the Estate Tax?



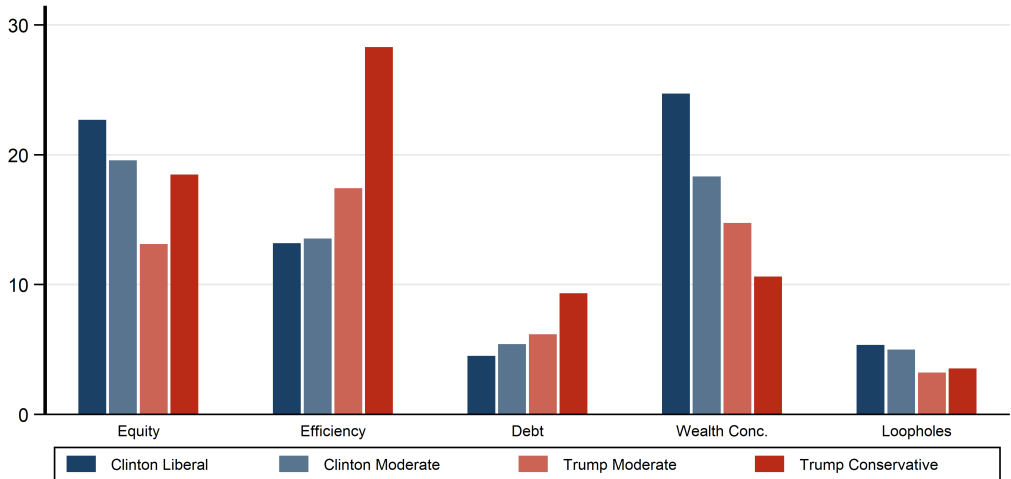
By Income: What are your Main Considerations about the Estate Tax?



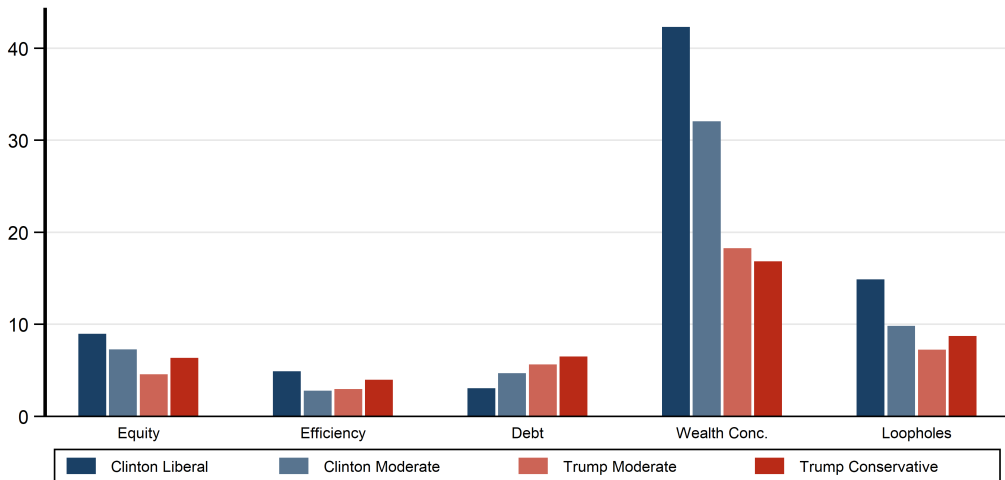
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political



Probability of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Goals)



Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Shortcomings)



Preprocessing Steps – Theory

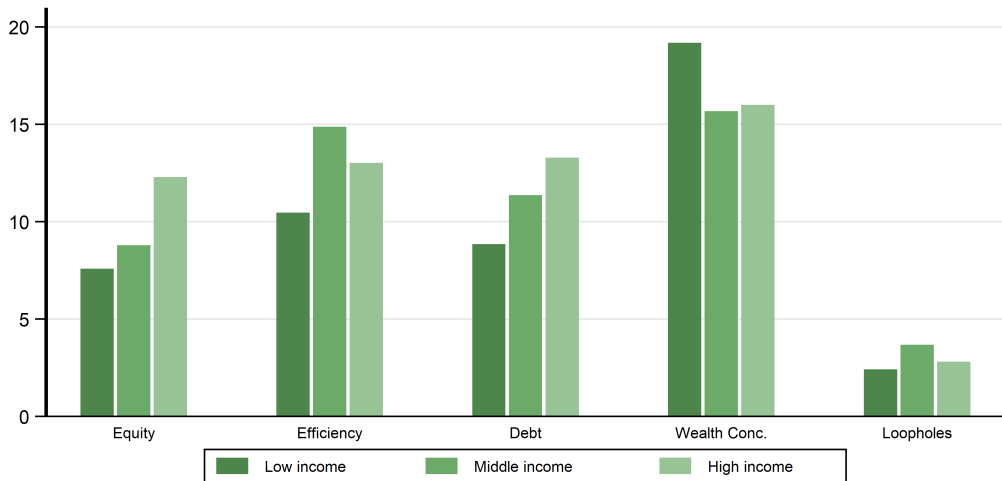
- Given an answer d_i :

- 1 Parse d_i : lower-case every word, remove punctuation, spaces in excess, numbers, misspelled words, very common words that carry no intrinsic meaning (“stopwords”) such as *and*, *the*, *each*, *then*
- 2 Reduce remaining words to common root (stemming)
 - ▶ Use Snowball stemming algorithm, by Porter (2001).
 - ▶ *policies* and *policy* become *polic* → reduces number of distinct textual elements

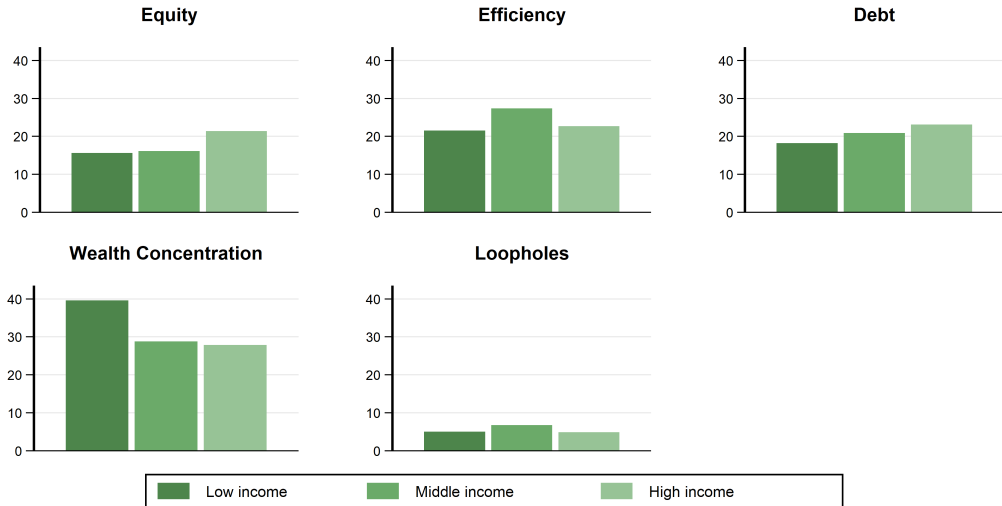
→ Output: ($\hat{d}_i$)

- 3 Transform $\hat{d}_i$ into numerical vector $\mathbf{c}_i$ in which each element is the count of a distinct textual token (either a word or an n -components expression, n -gram)
- F.e. take $d_1 =$ “*We should tax the wealthy more and the poor less.*”
 - ▶ After steps 1-2 becomes: $\hat{d}_1 =$ “*tax wealthi poor less*”
 - ▶ After step 3 becomes: [*‘tax’* = 1, *‘wealthi’* = 1, *‘poor’* = 1, *‘less’* = 1, *‘tax wealthi’* = 1, *‘wealthi poor’* = 1, *‘poor less’* = 1, *‘house’* = 0, ...]

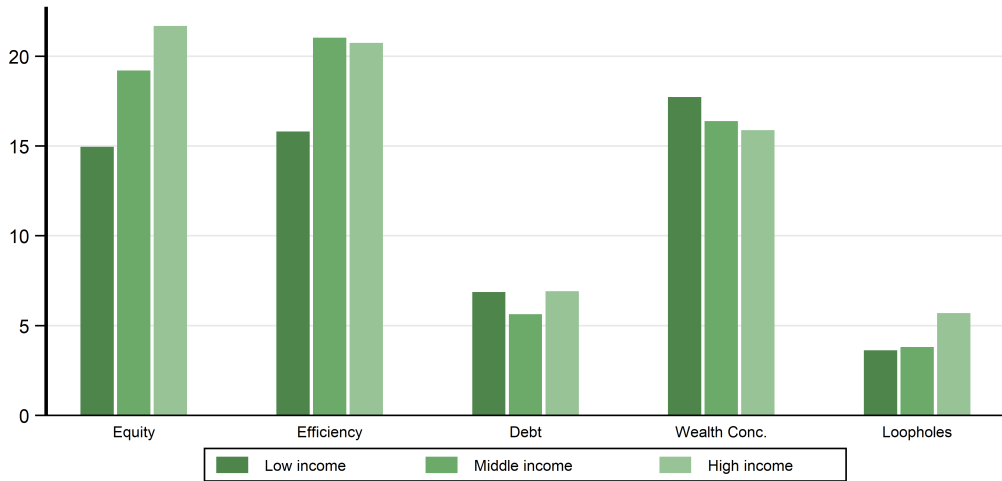
Considerations on the tax system - Probability of mentioning topic



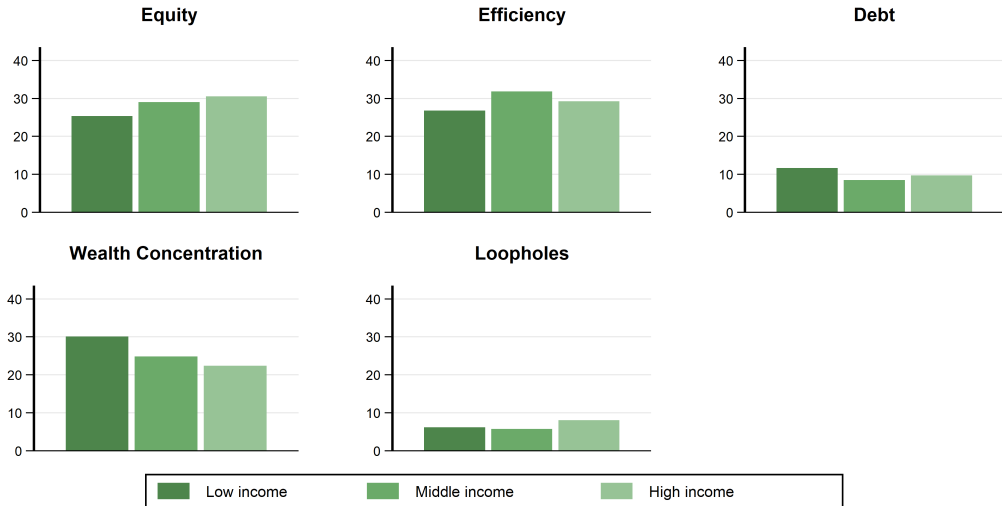
Considerations - Within-group relative freq of topic



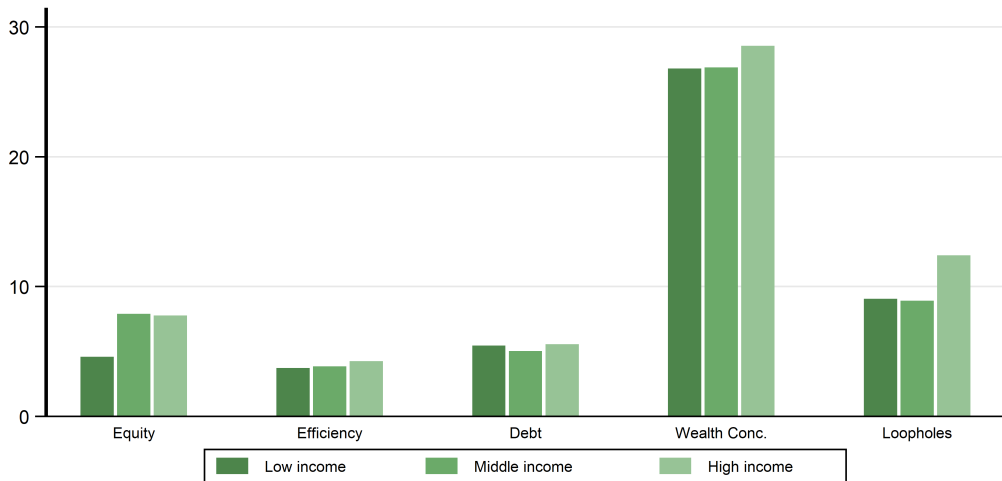
Goals of the tax system - Probability of mentioning topic



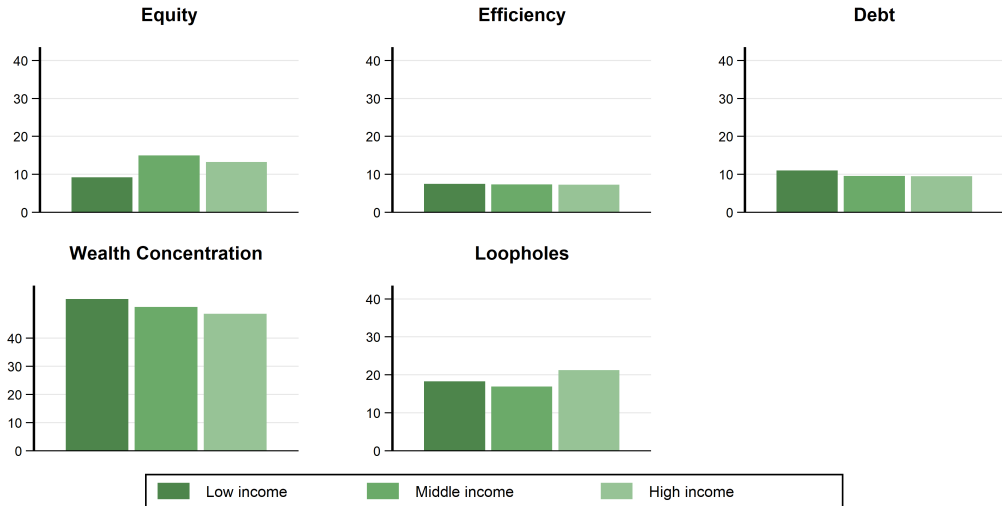
Goals of the tax system - Within-group relative freq. of topic



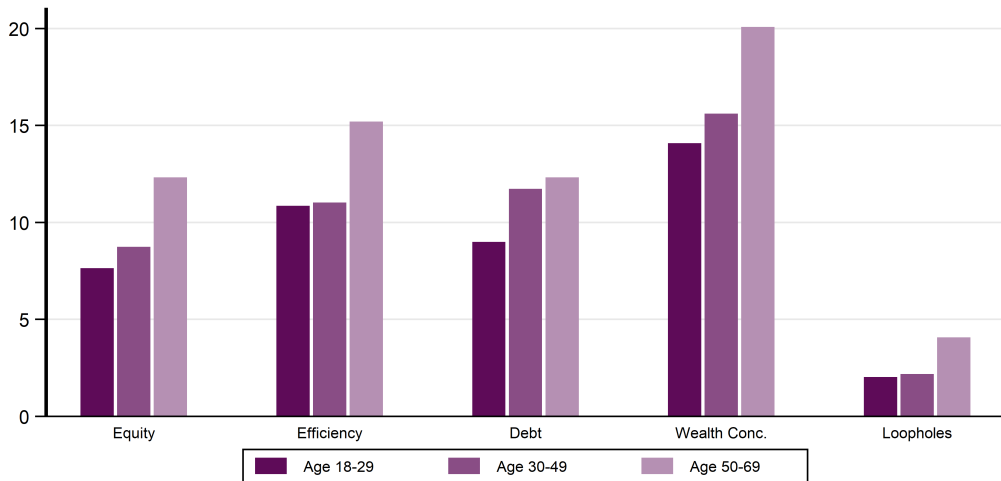
Shortcomings of the tax system - Prob. of mentioning topic



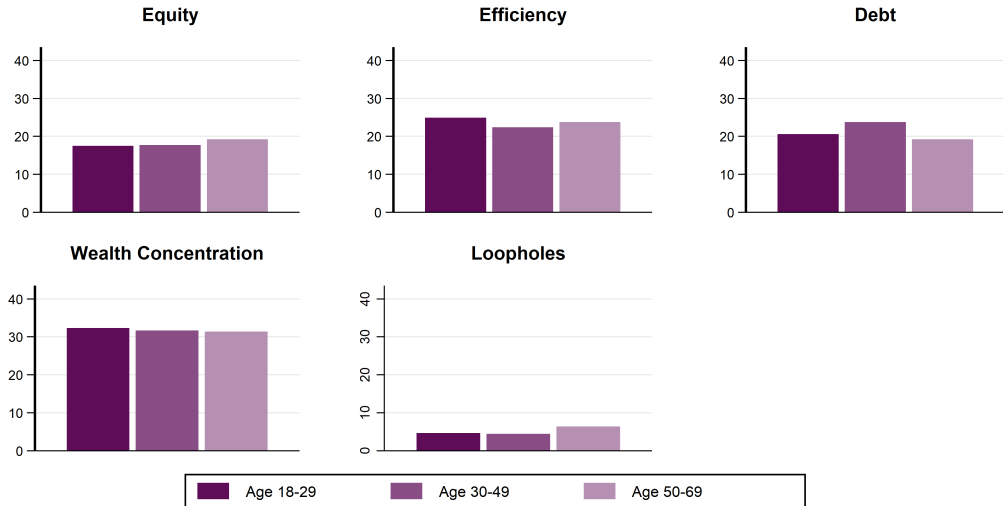
Shortcomings - Within-group relative freq. of topic



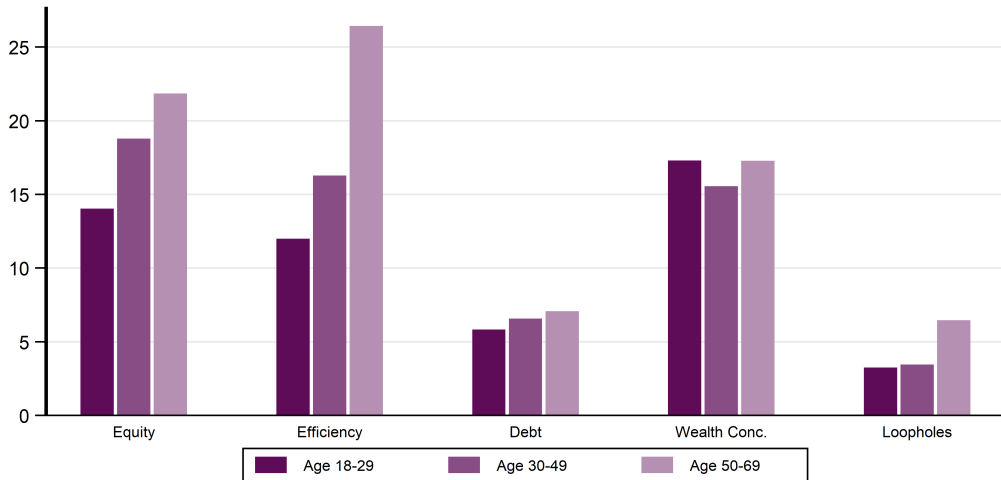
Considerations on tax system - Probability of mentioning topic



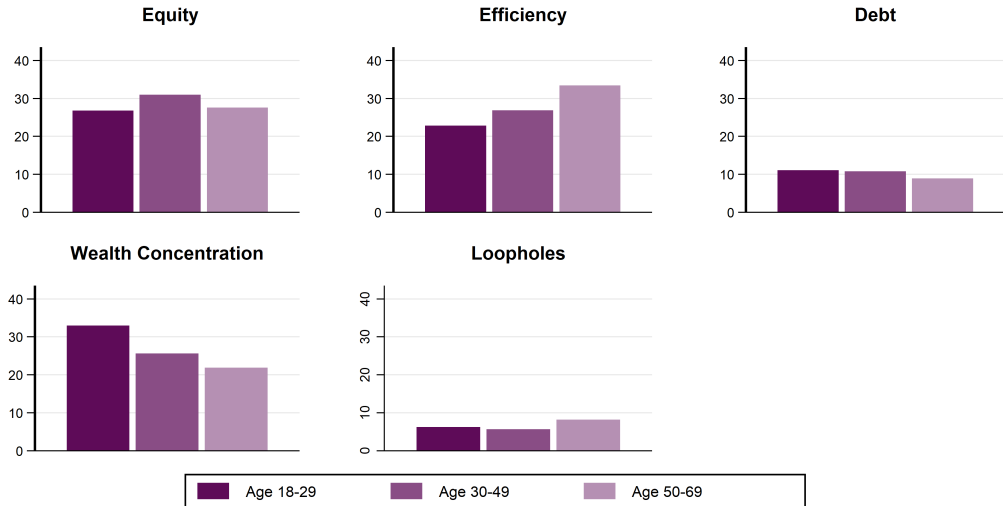
Considerations - Within-group relative freq. of each topic



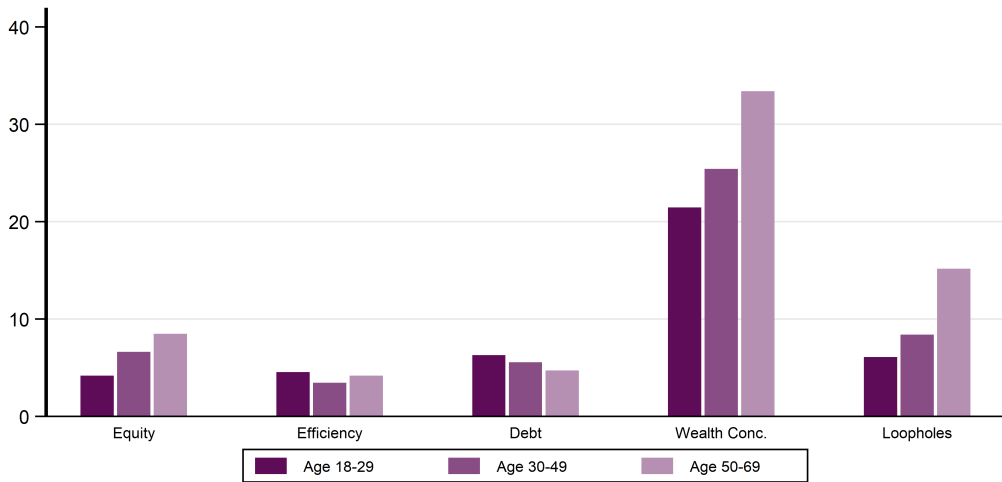
Goals of the tax system - Prob. of mentioning the topic



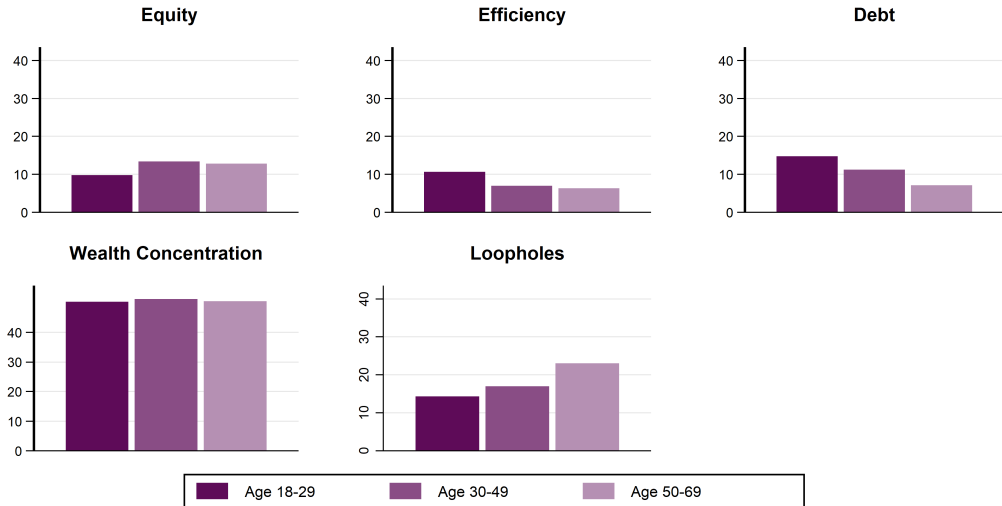
Goals - Within-group relative freq. of each topic



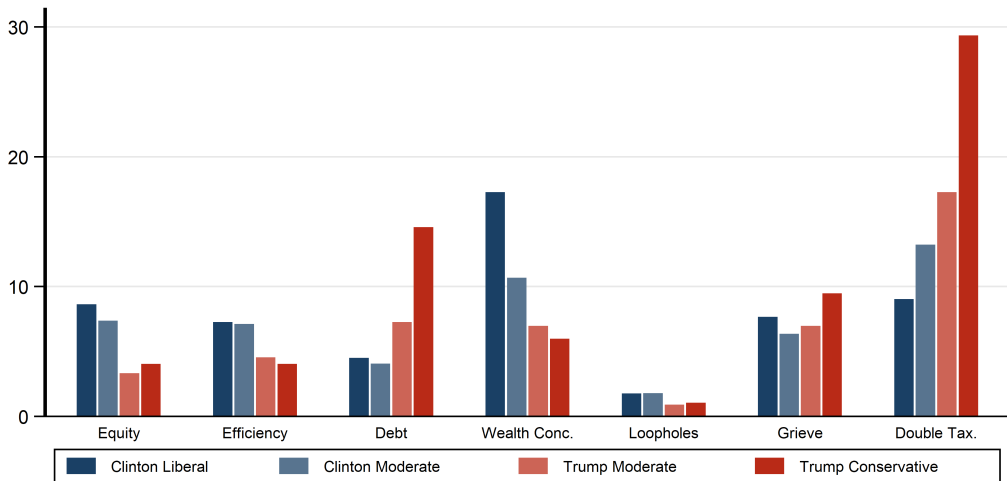
Shortcomings of the tax system - Prob. of mentioning topic



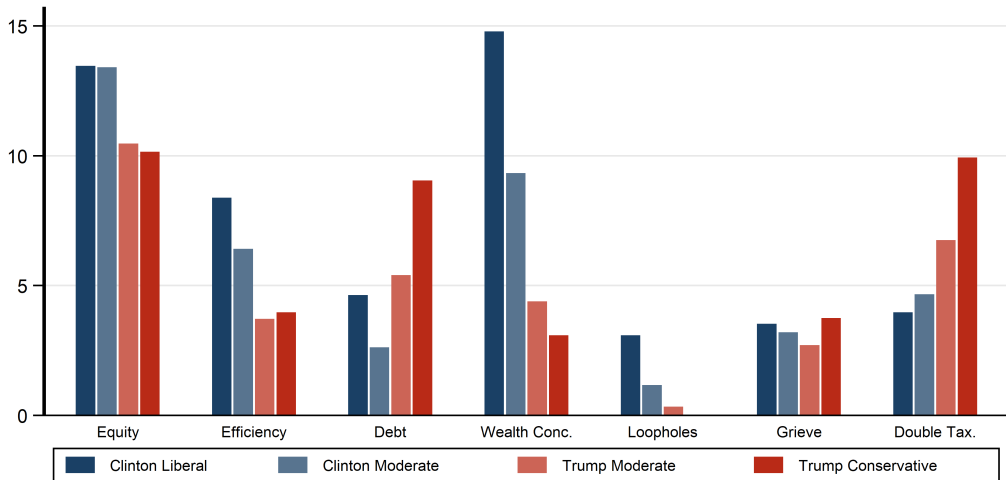
Shortcomings - Within-group relative freq. of each topic



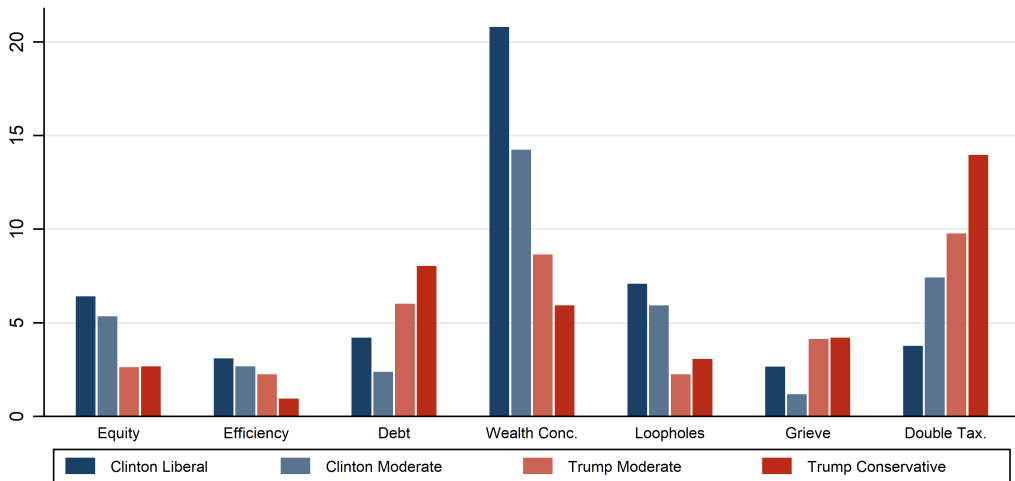
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Considerations)



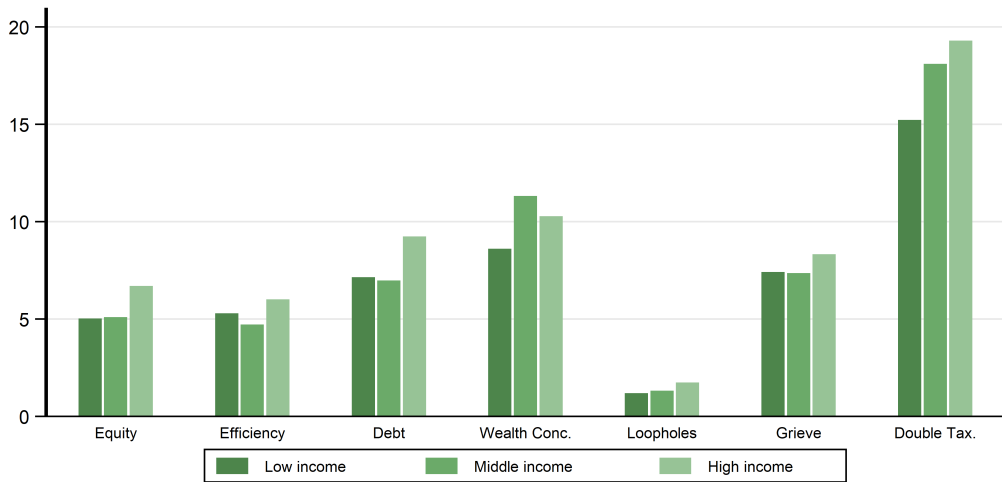
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Goal)



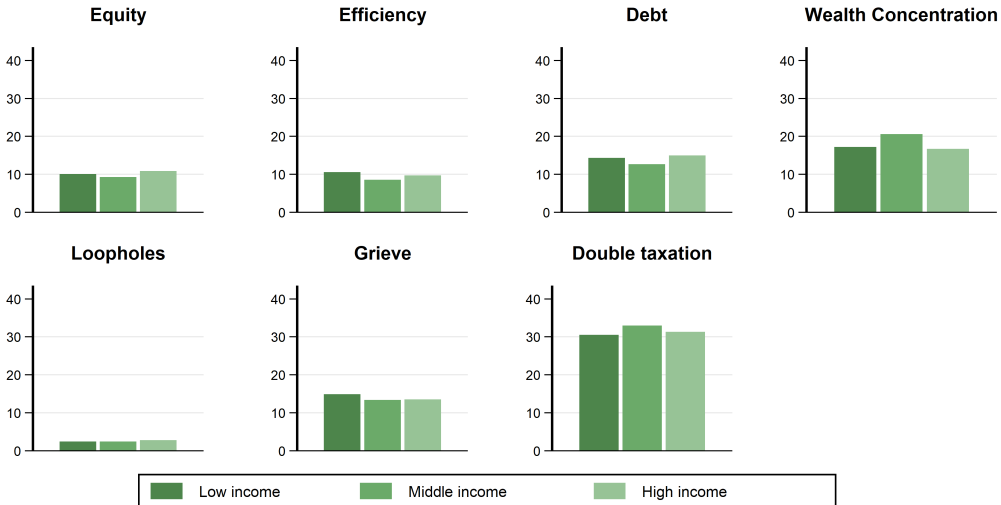
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Shortcomings)



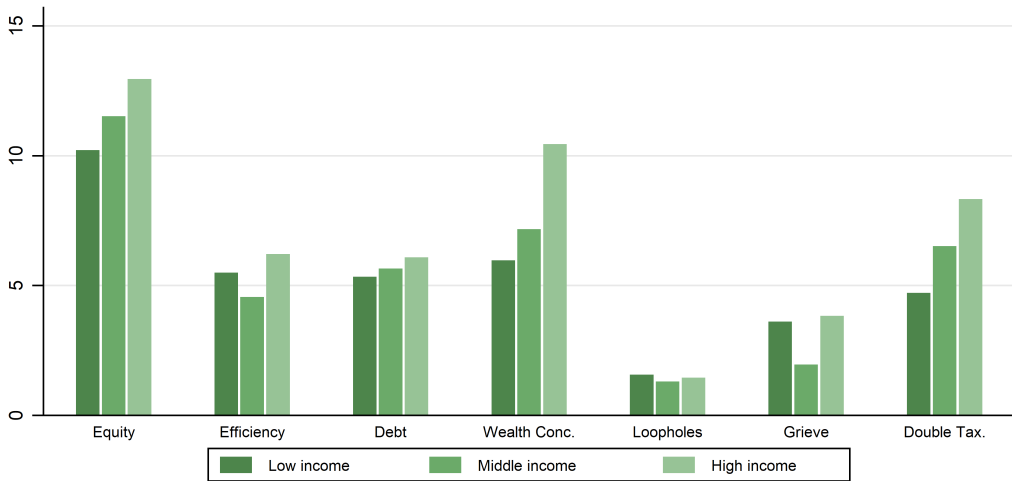
Considerations on the tax system - Prob. of mentioning topic



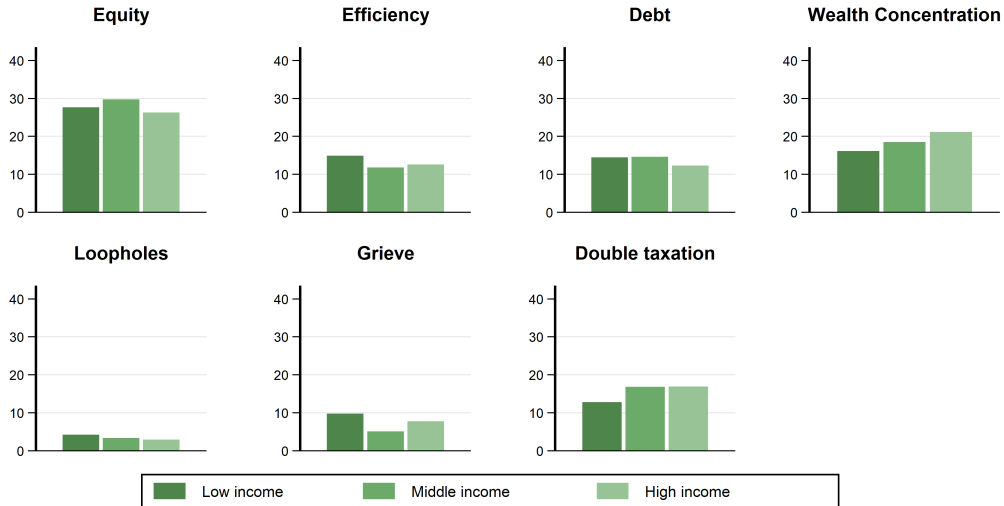
Considerations - Within-group relative frequency of each topic



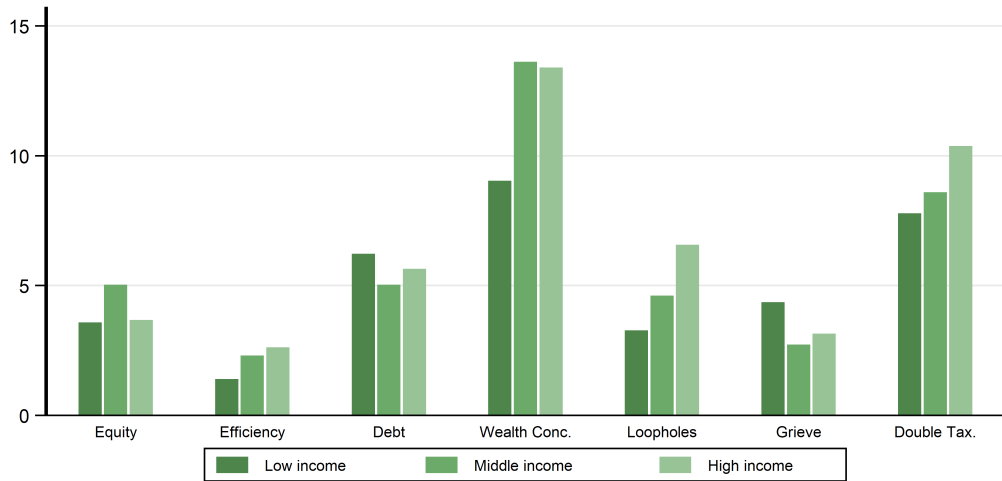
Goals of the tax system - Probability of mentioning topic



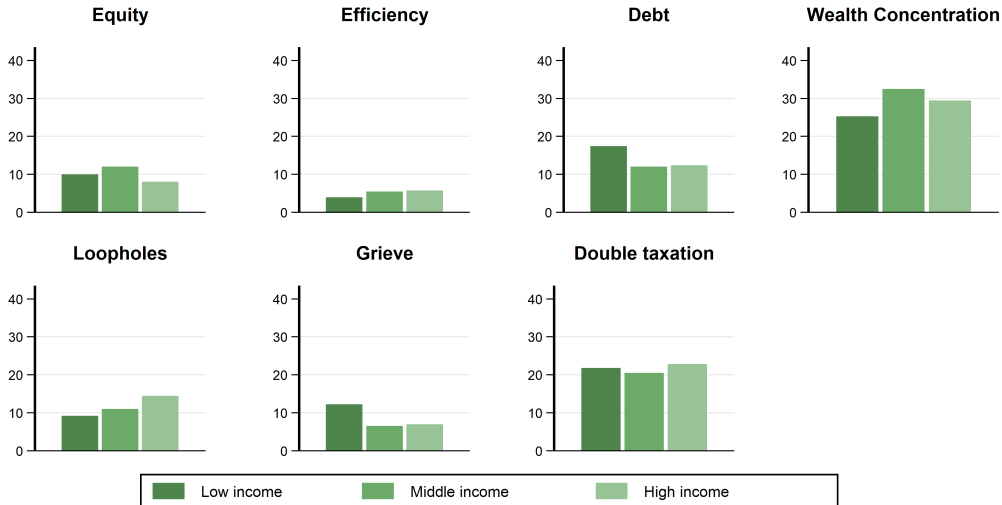
Goals - Within-group relative freq. of each topic



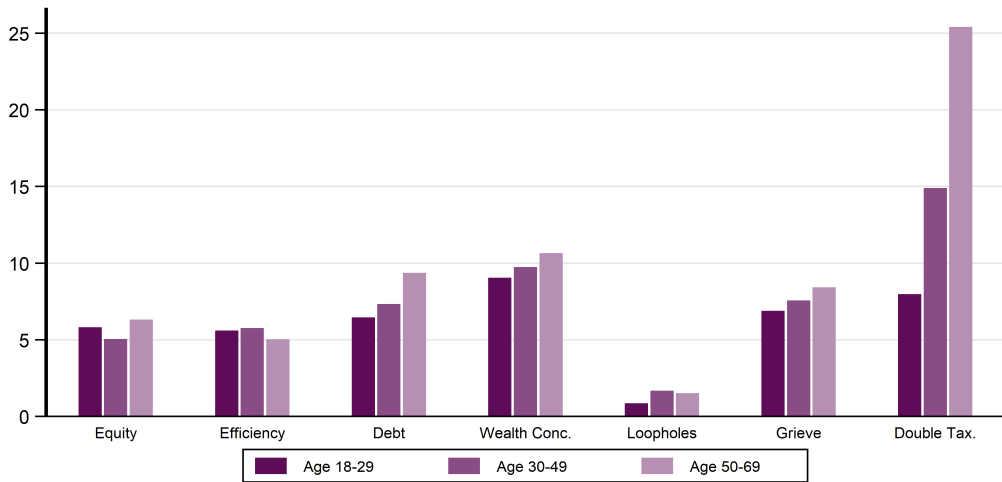
Shortcomings of tax system - Probability of mentioning topic



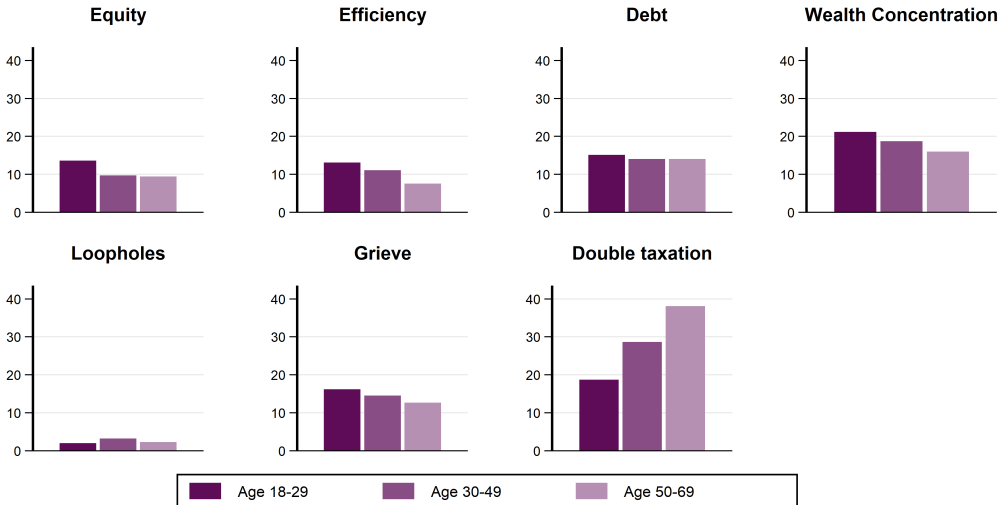
Shortcomings - Within-group relative freq. of each topic



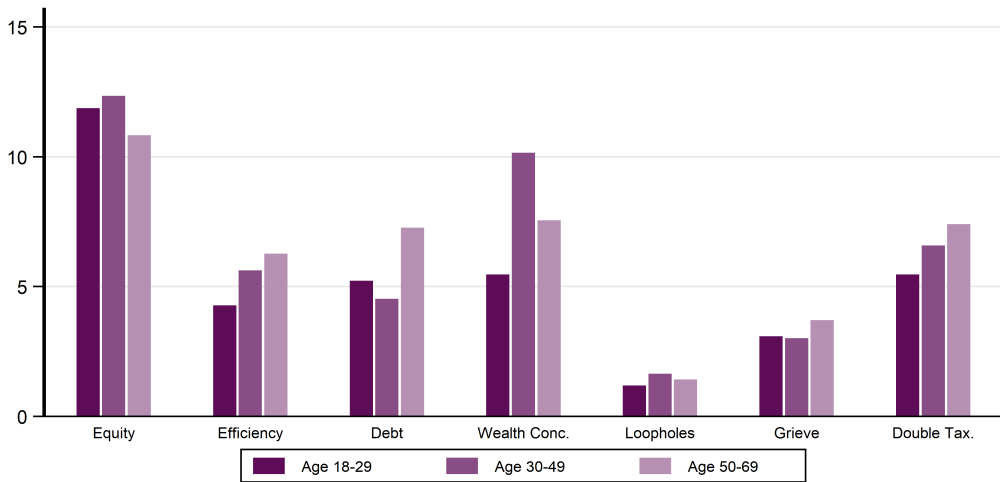
Considerations on the tax system - Prob. of mentioning topic



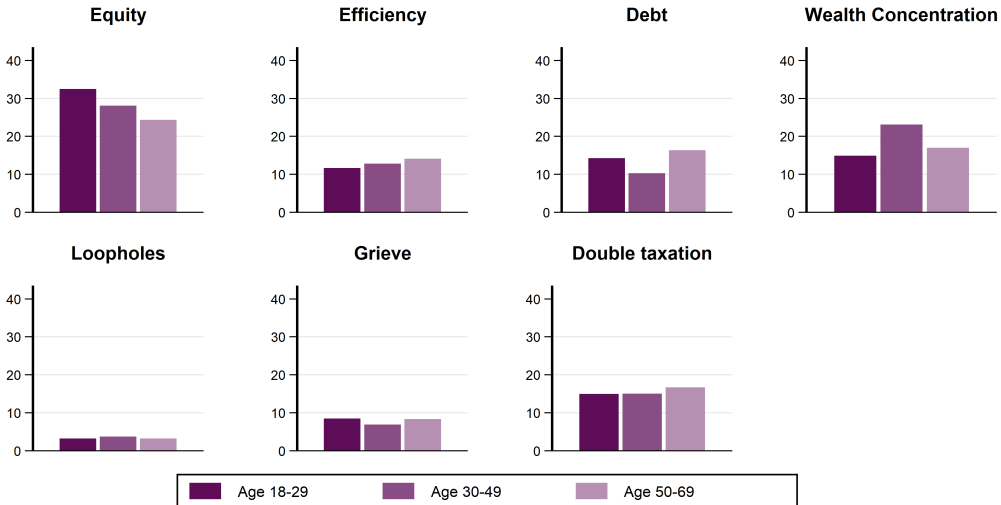
Considerations - Within-group relative frequency of each topic



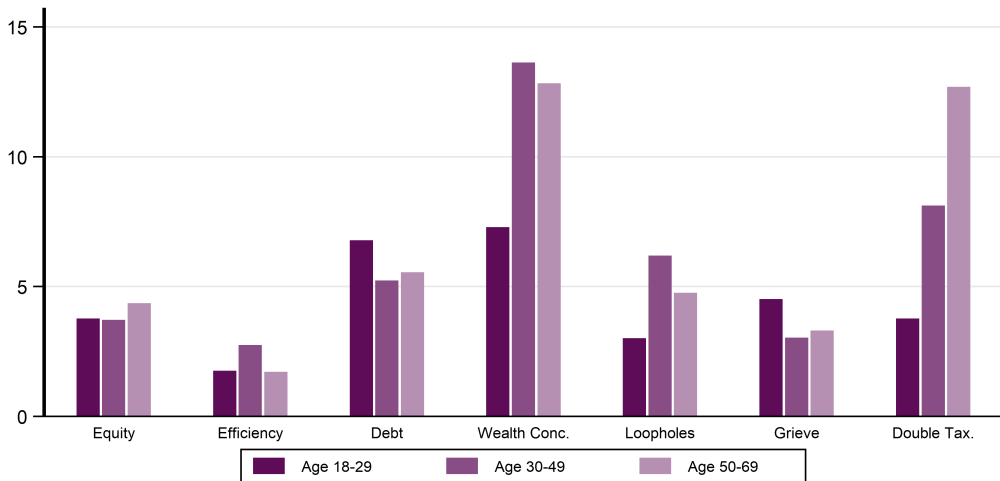
Goals of the tax system - Probability of mentioning topic



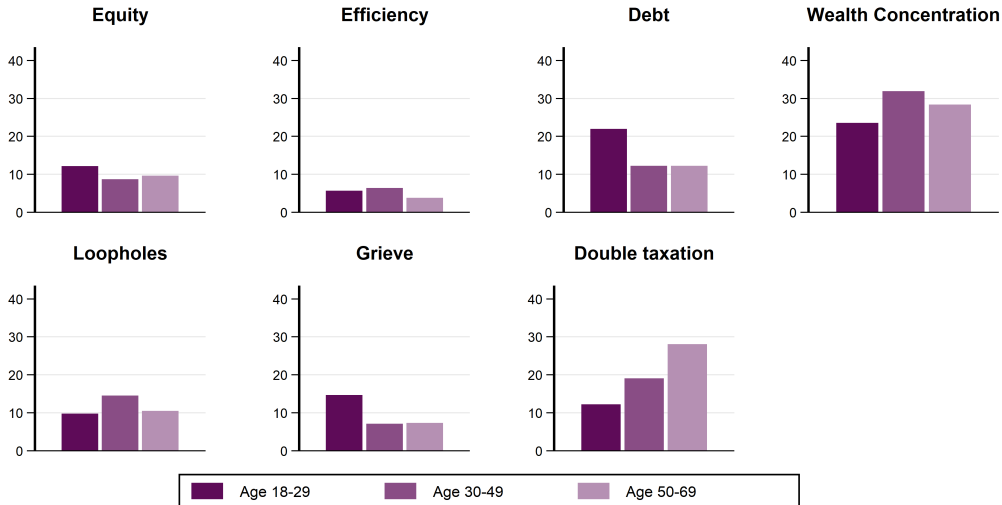
Goals - Within-group relative freq of each topic



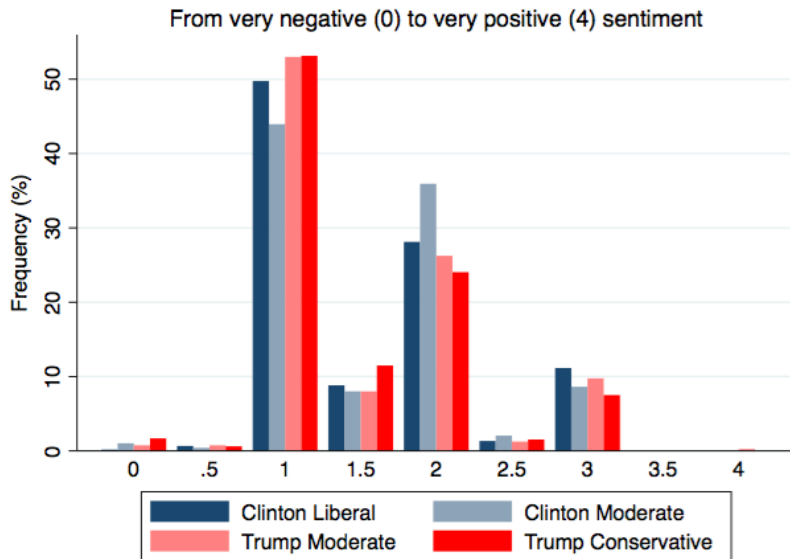
Shortcomings of the tax system - Prob. of mentioning topic



Shortcomings - Within-group relative frequency of each topic

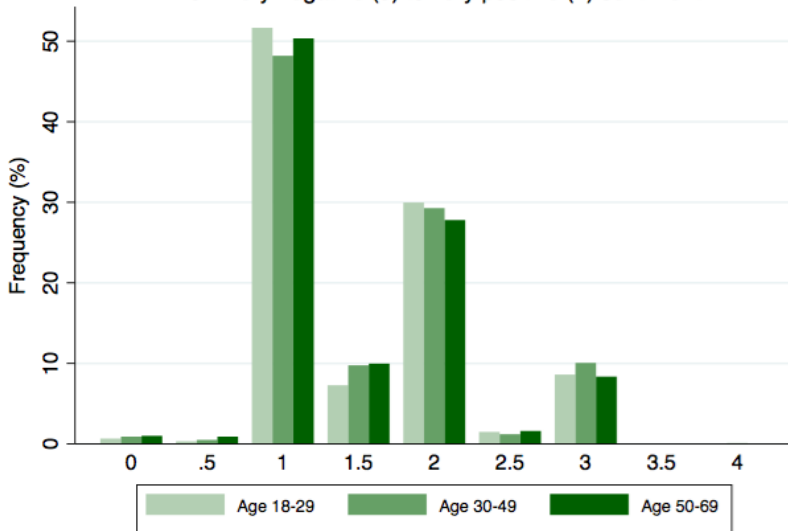


Sentiment about Income Tax System by Political Views



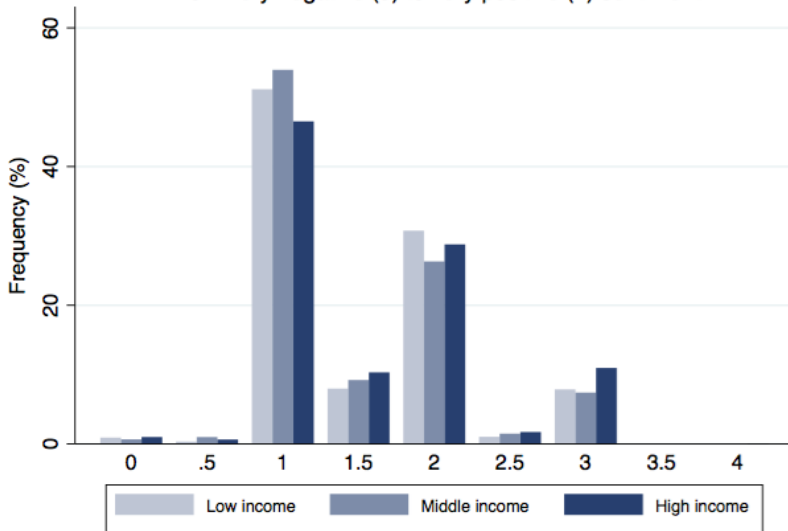
Sentiment about Income Tax System by Age

From very negative (0) to very positive (4) sentiment

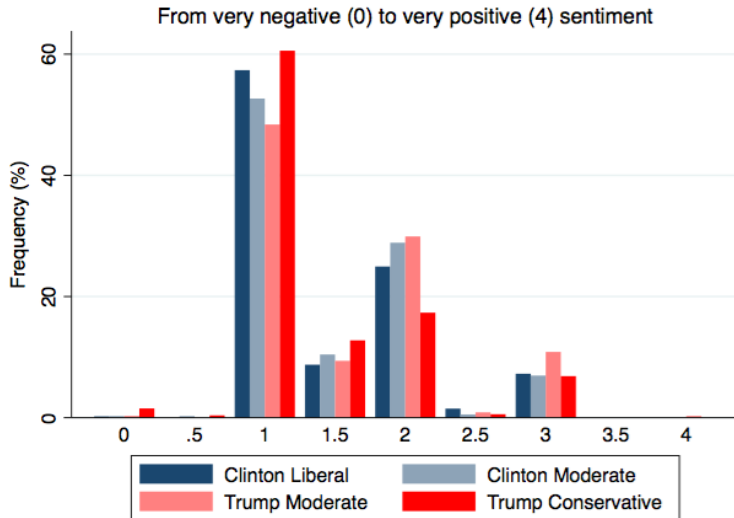


Sentiments about Income Tax System by Income

From very negative (0) to very positive (4) sentiment

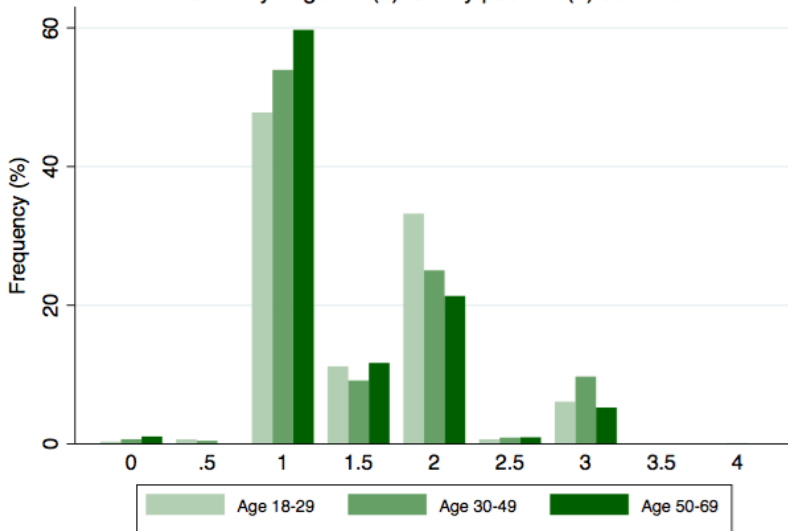


Sentiment about Estate Tax System by Political Views



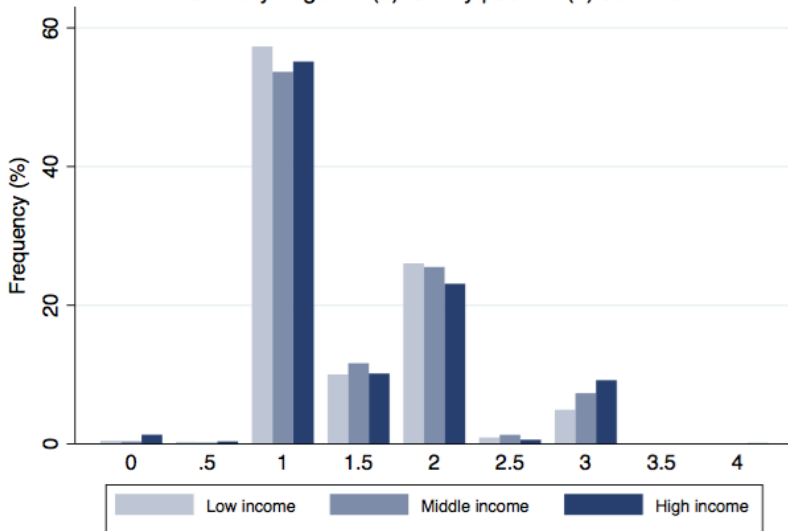
Sentiment about Estate Tax System by Age

From very negative (0) to very positive (4) sentiment



Sentiment about Estate Tax System by Income

From very negative (0) to very positive (4) sentiment



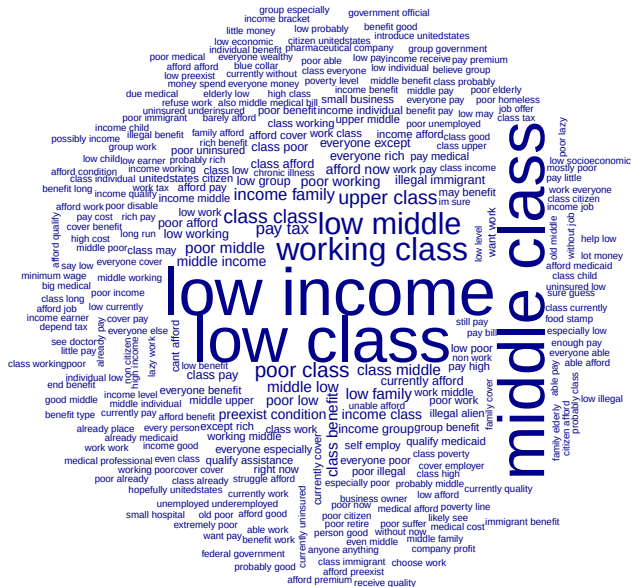
Who loses - Overall taxes are raised

	Lower Class	Working Class	Middle Class	Upper-middle Class	Upper Class
You	0.19*** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)
You × 70k+	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.11* (0.06)	-0.14** (0.06)	-0.14** (0.06)
Gender	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Women	-0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
College Degree	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Economics related major	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)
Policy knowledge	0.01 (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
Clinton Moderates	0.06** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Trump Moderates	0.10*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Trump Conservatives	0.04 (0.03)	0.18*** (0.03)	0.20*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)
Others	0.07** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.18*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
mean_controle					
N	2778	2761	2763	2761	2766

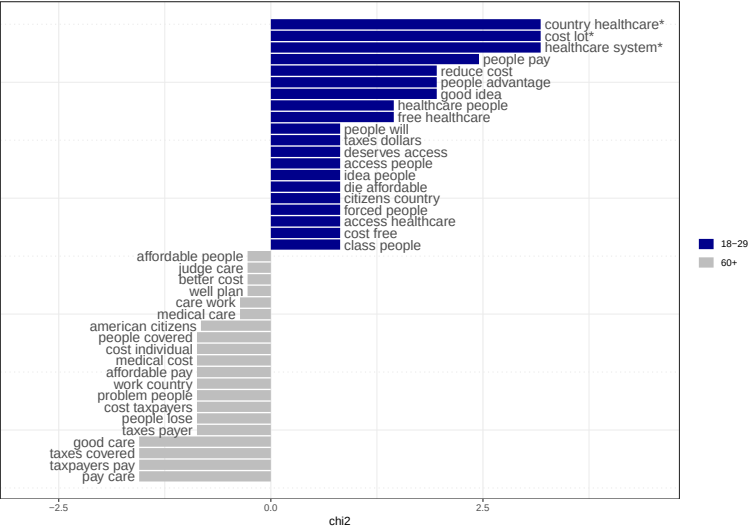
What would be the Effects on the Economy if a Single Payer were Introduced?



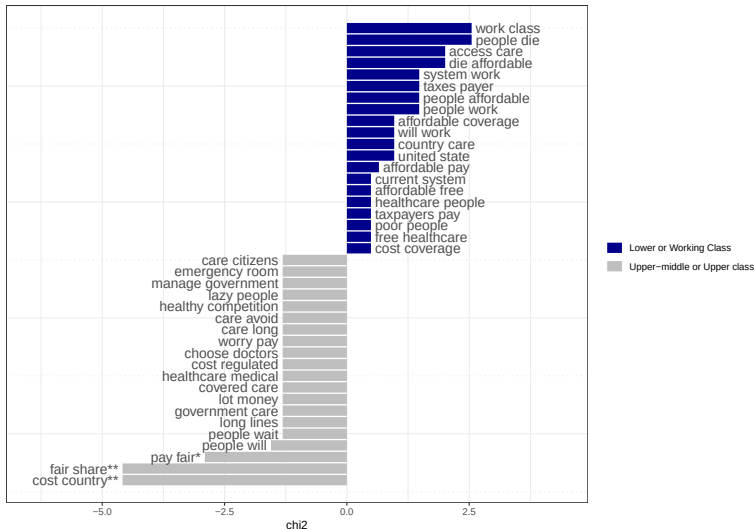
Who Gains if a Single-Payer were Introduced?



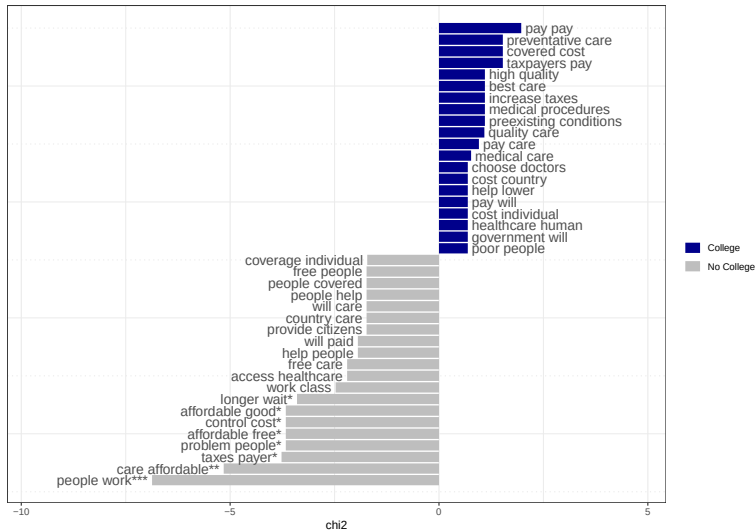
By Age: What are your Main Considerations about Universal Health Insurance?



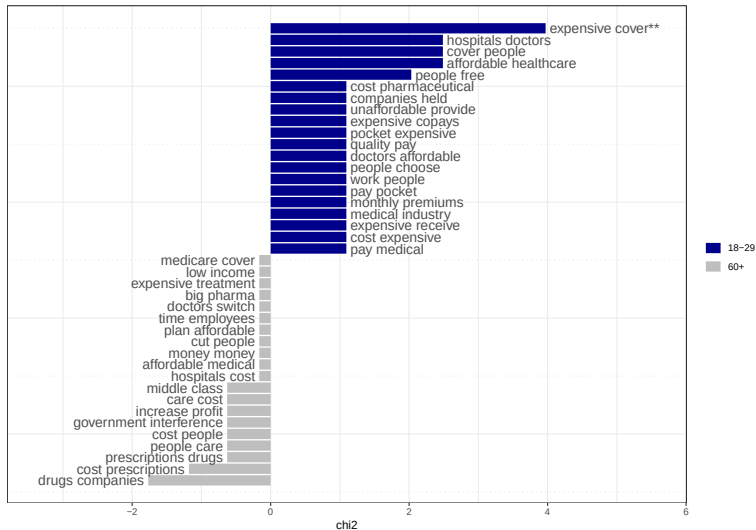
By Income: What are your Main Considerations about Universal Health Insurance?



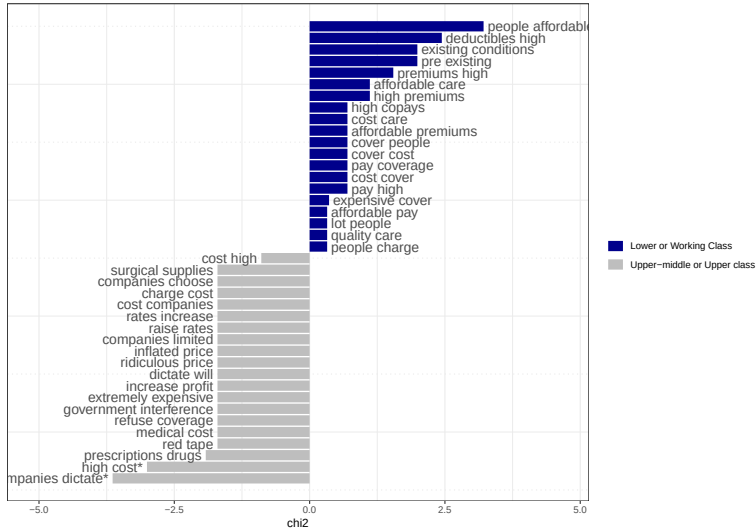
By Education: What are your Main Considerations about Universal Health Insurance?



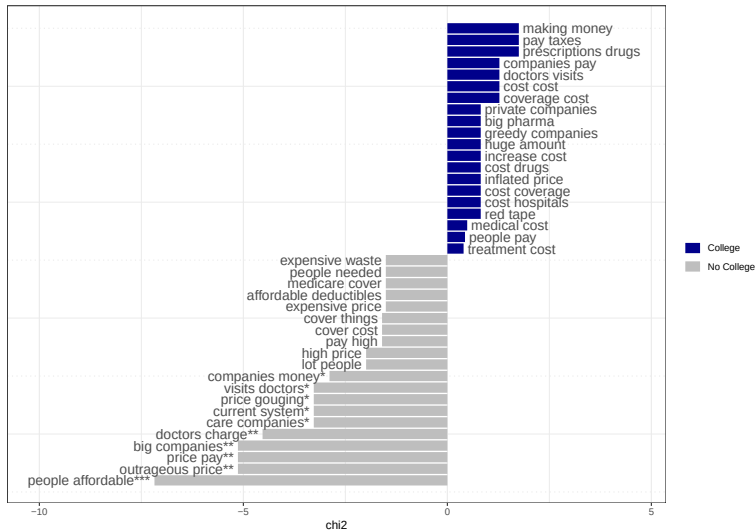
By Age: What is the Biggest Problem with Health Insurance in the U.S.?



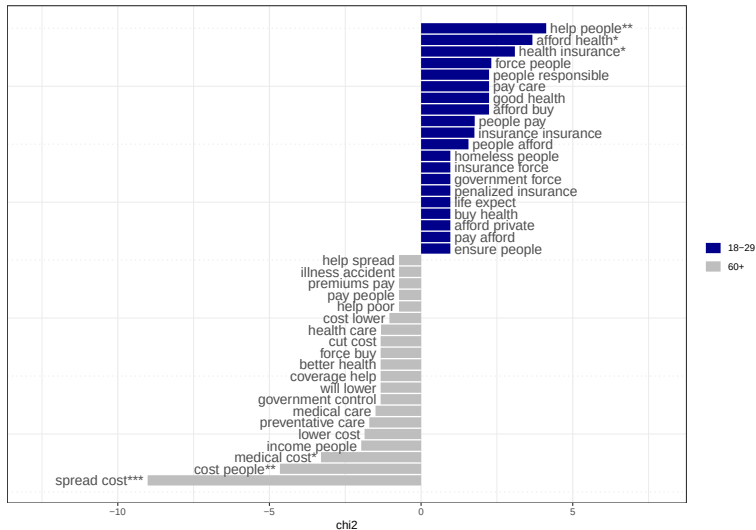
By Income : What is the Biggest Problem with Health Insurance in the U.S.?



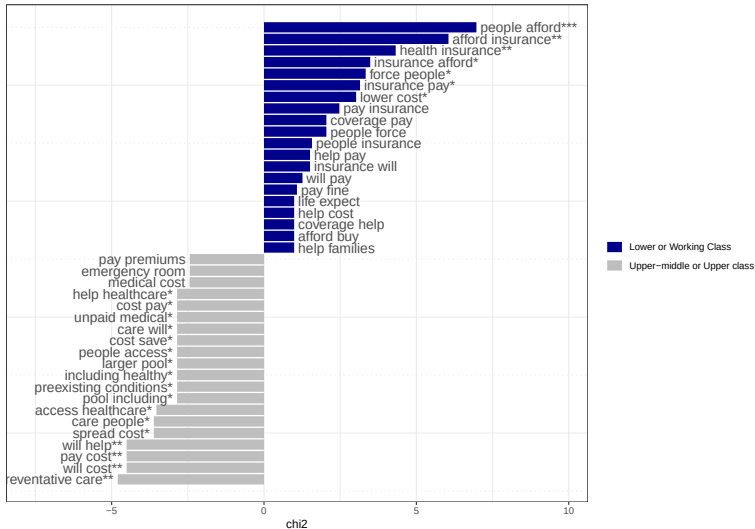
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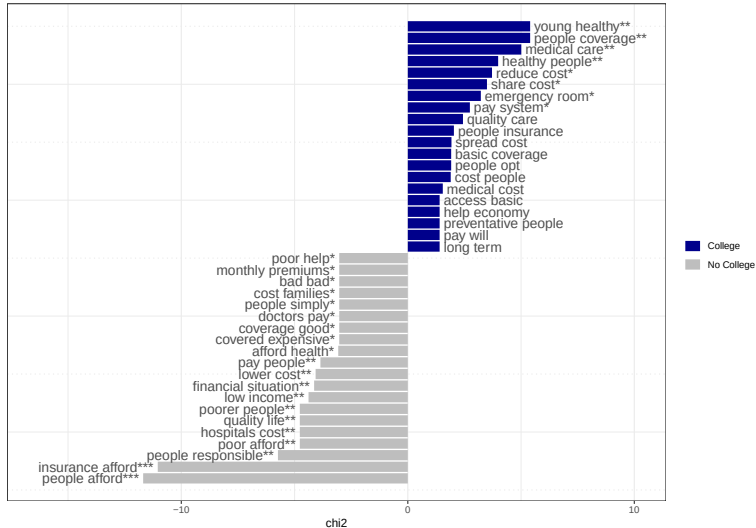
By Age: Reasons and Effects of Individual Mandate



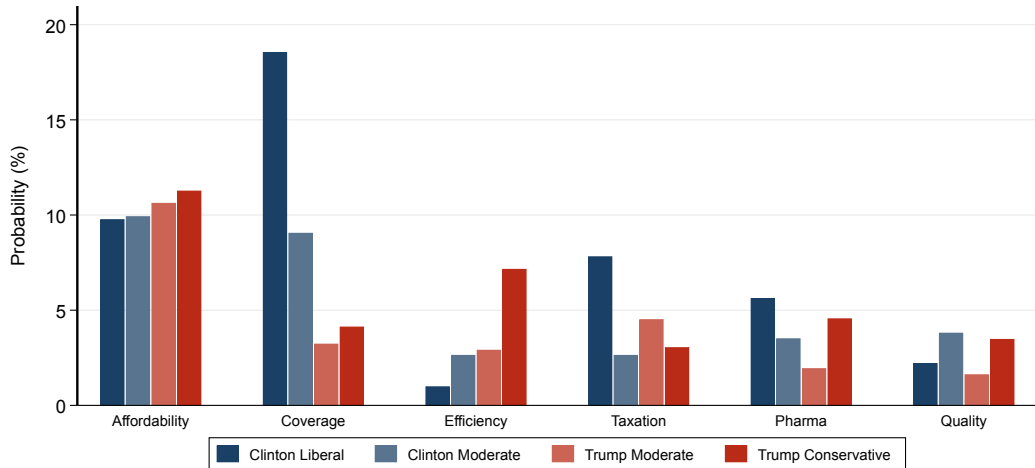
By Income: Reasons and Effects of Individual Mandate



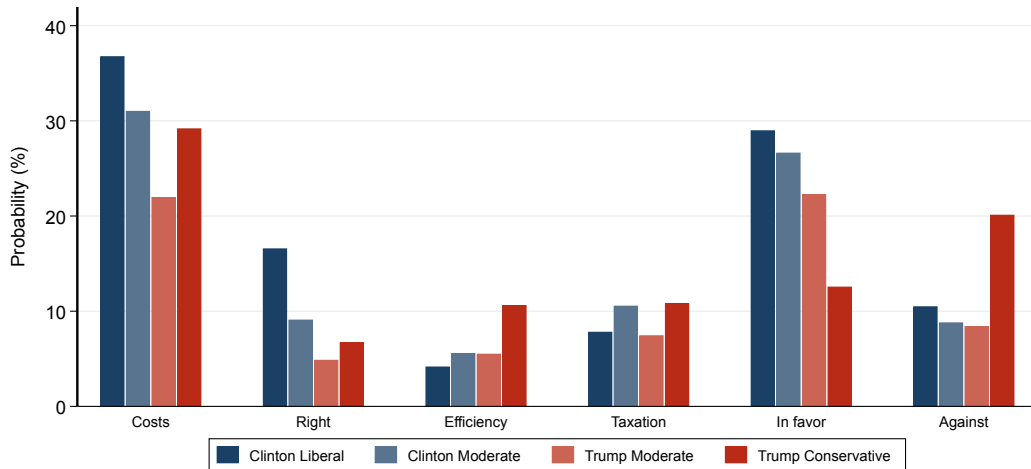
By Education: Reasons and Effects of Individual Mandate



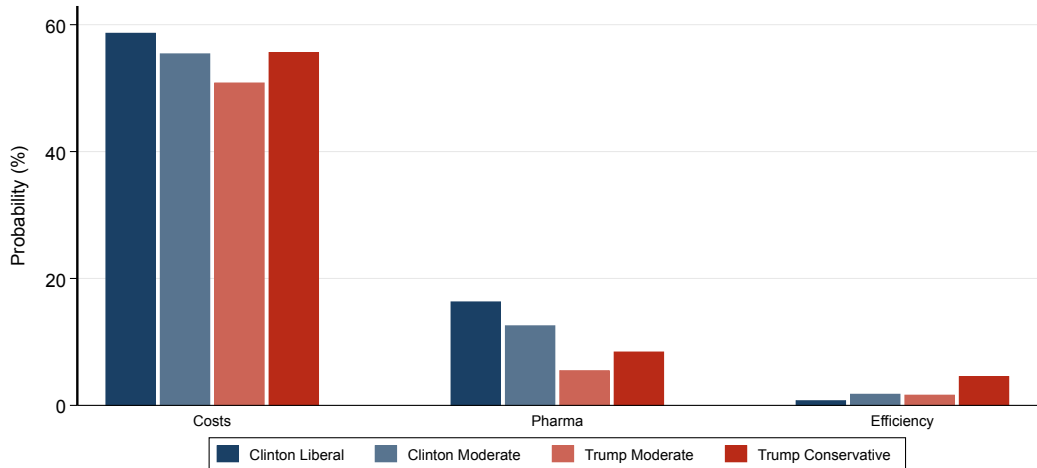
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Goal of a Good Insurance System)



Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Considerations about Universal Insurance System)

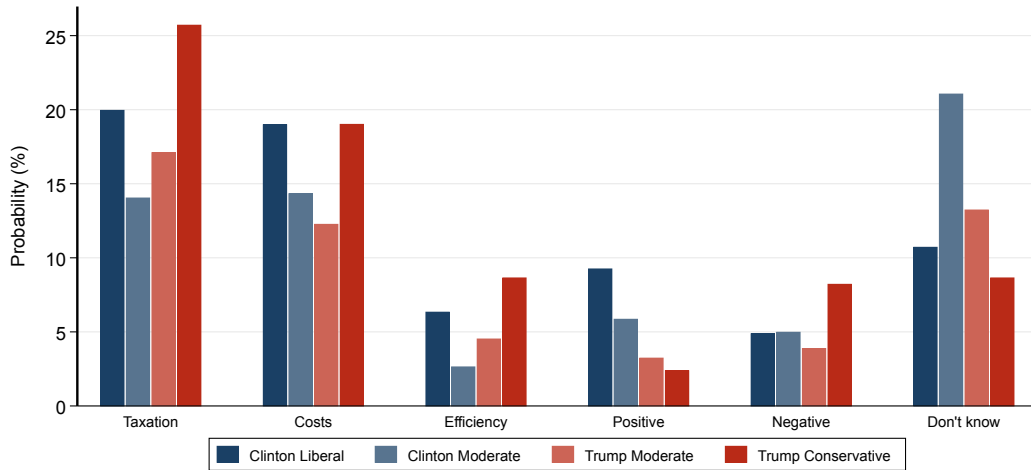


Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Biggest Problem with US Insurance System)

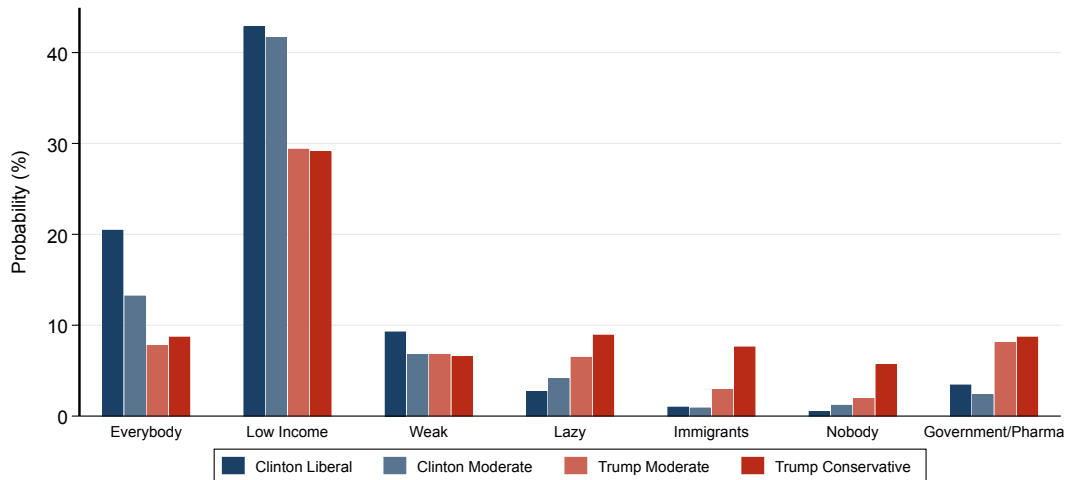


Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views

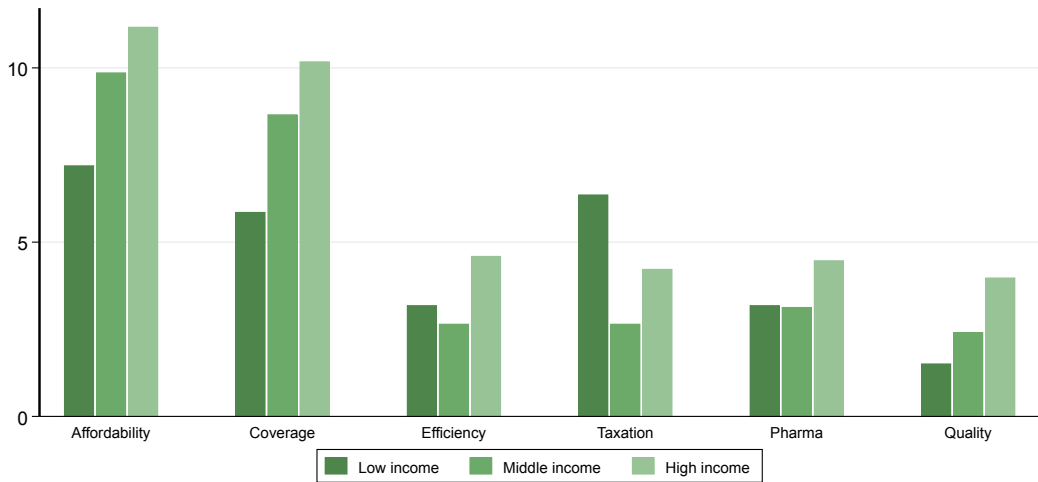
(Effects on the U.S. Economy if a Single-Payer System were introduced)



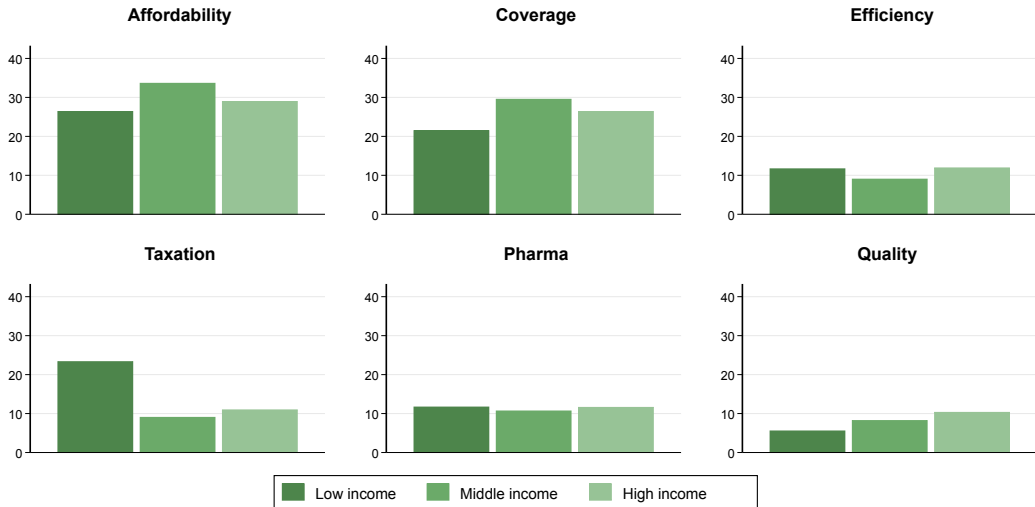
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Political Views (Who gains if a Single-Payer System were introduced?)



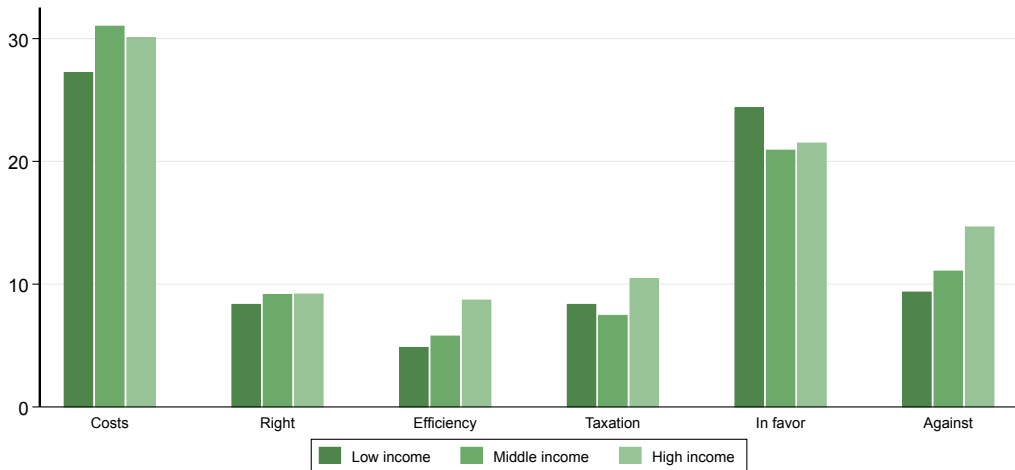
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Income Class (Goal of a Good Insurance System)



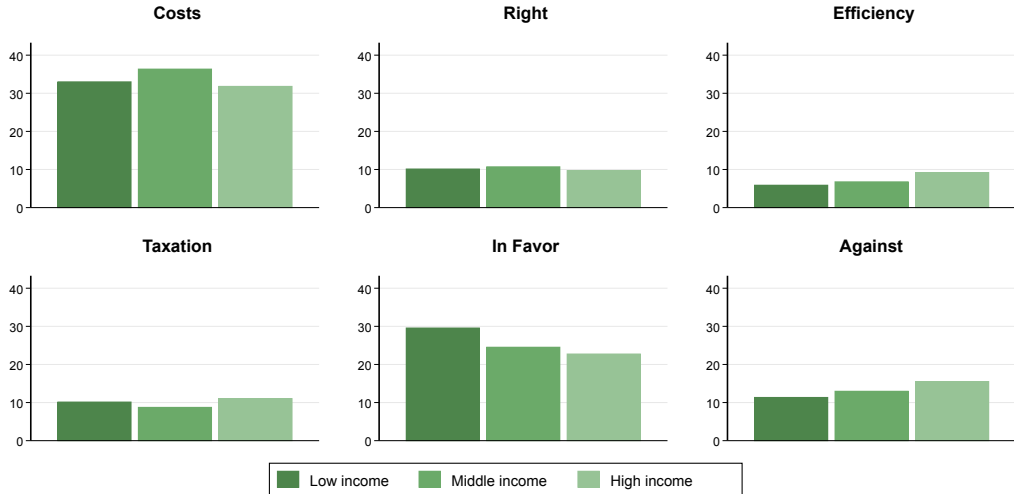
Within-Income Class Frequency of Topics (Goal of a Good Insurance System)



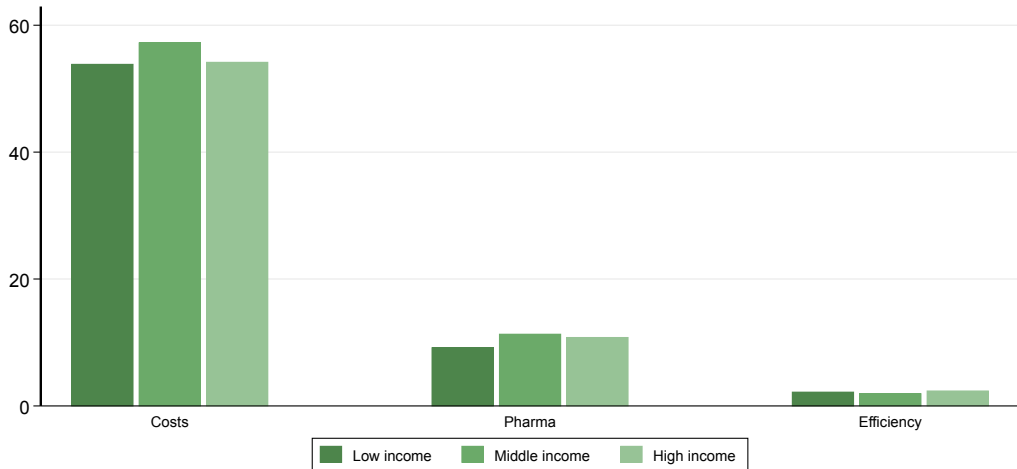
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Income Class (Considerations about Universal Insurance System)



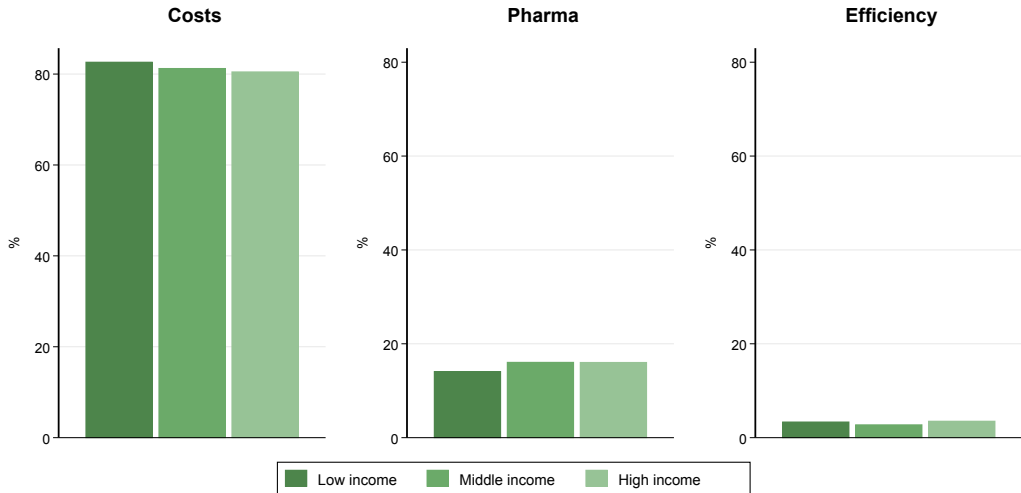
Within-Income Class Frequency of Topics (Considerations about Universal Insurance System)



Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Income Class (Biggest Problem of US Insurance System)

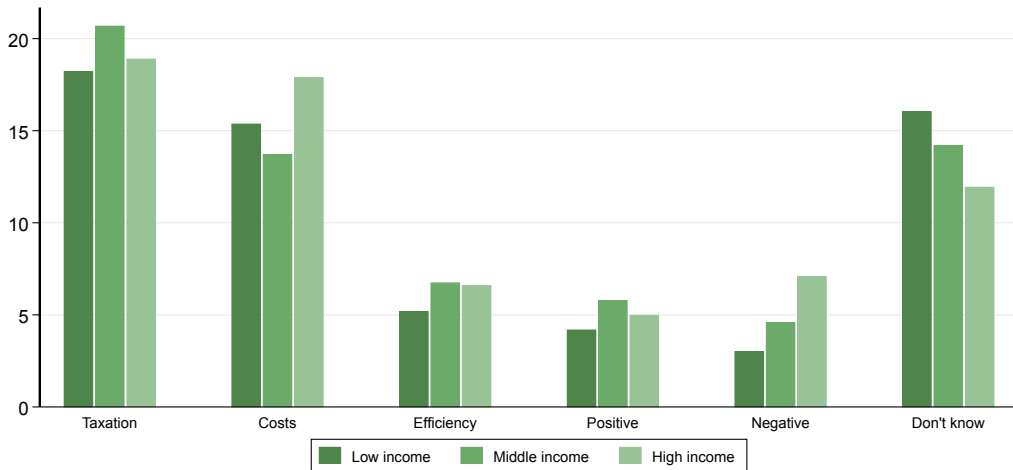


Within-Income Class Frequency of Topics (Biggest Problem of US Insurance System)



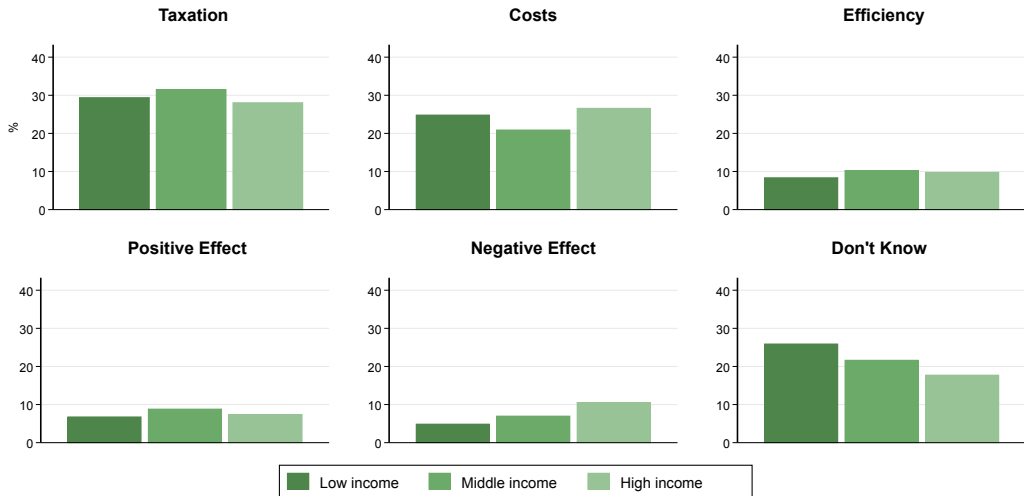
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Income Class

(Effects on the U.S. Economy if a Single-Payer System were introduced)



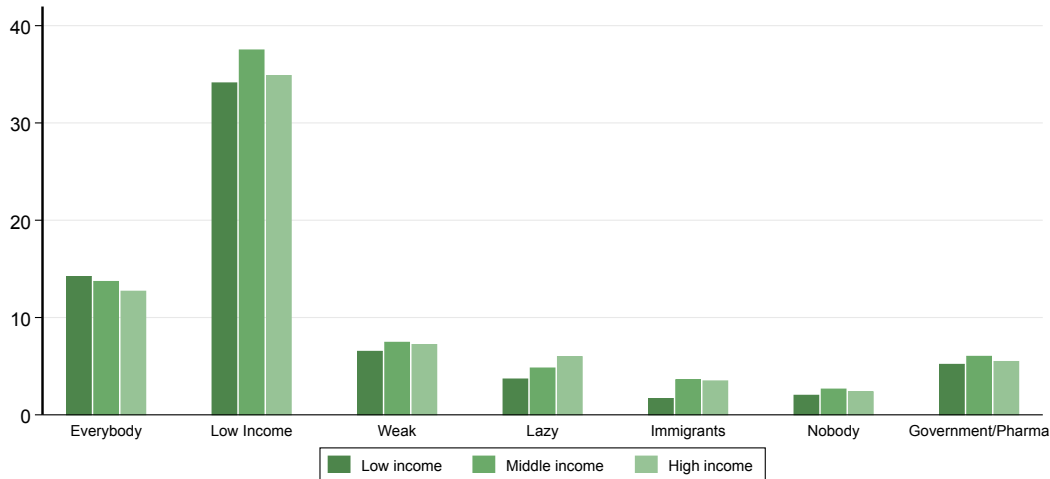
Within-Income Class Frequency of Topics

(Effects on the U.S. Economy if a Single-Payer System were introduced)



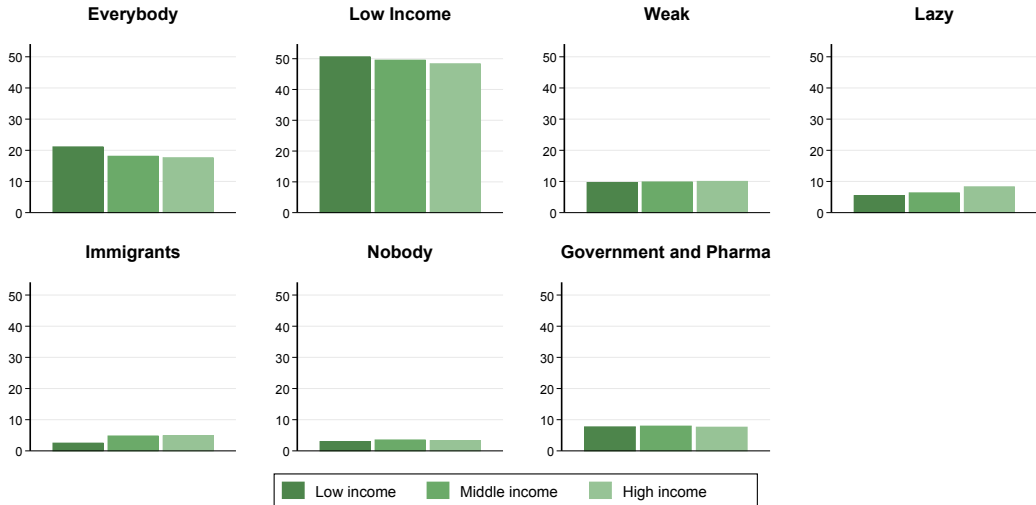
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Income Class

(Who would gain if a Single-Payer System were introduced?)

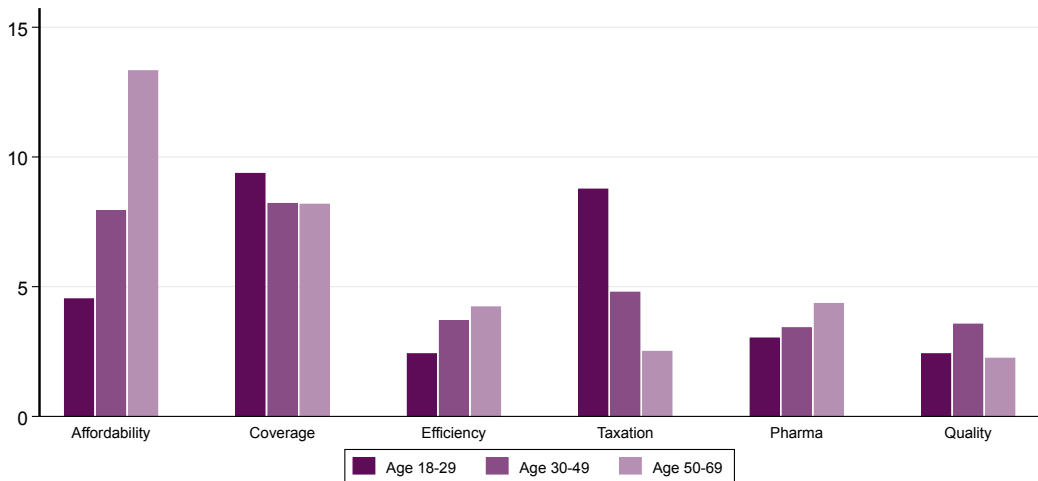


Within-Income Class Frequency of Topics

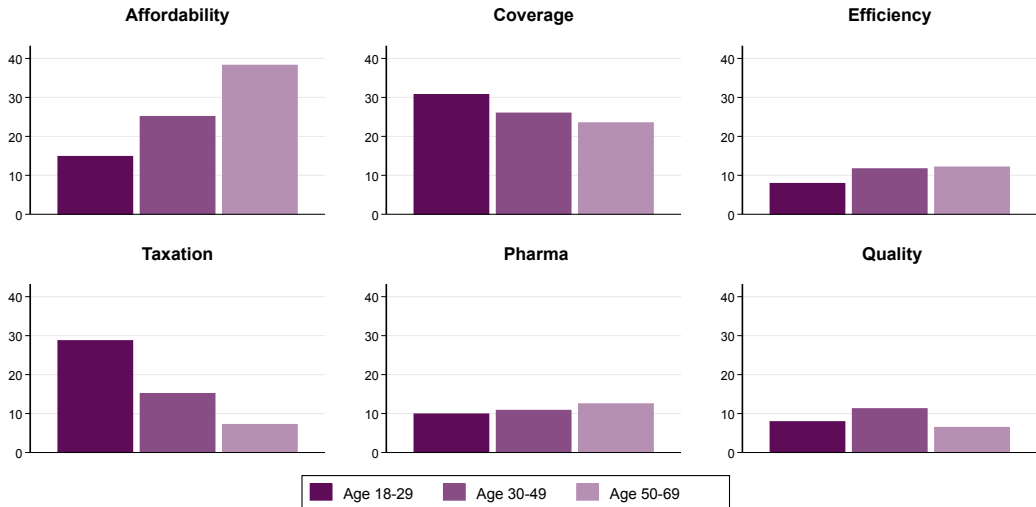
(Who would gain if a Single-Payer System were introduced?)



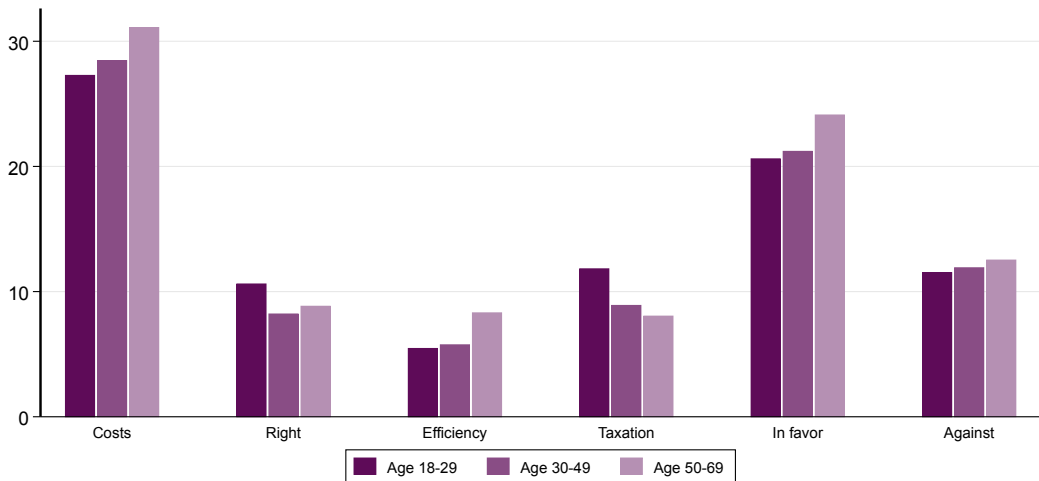
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Age Group (Goals of a Good Insurance System)



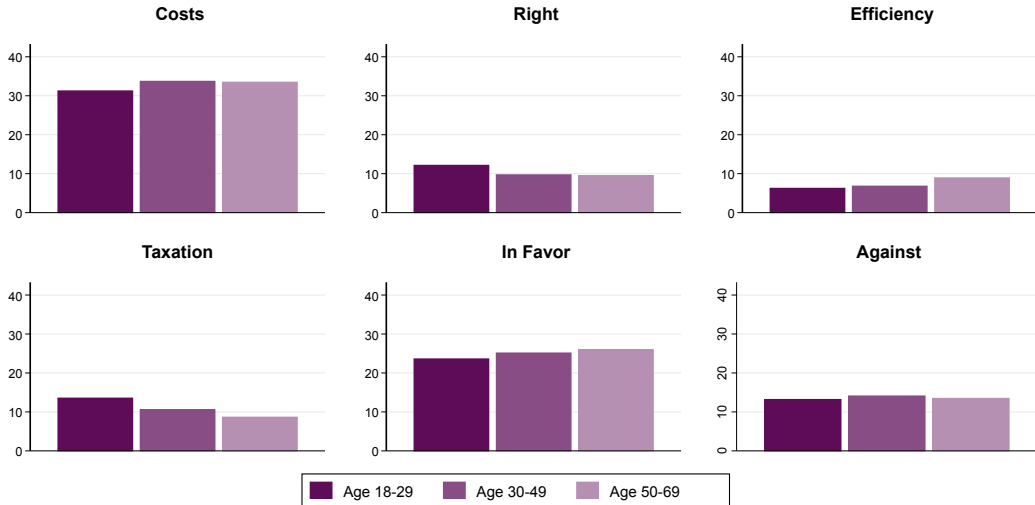
Within-Age Group Frequency of Topics (Goals of a Good Insurance System)



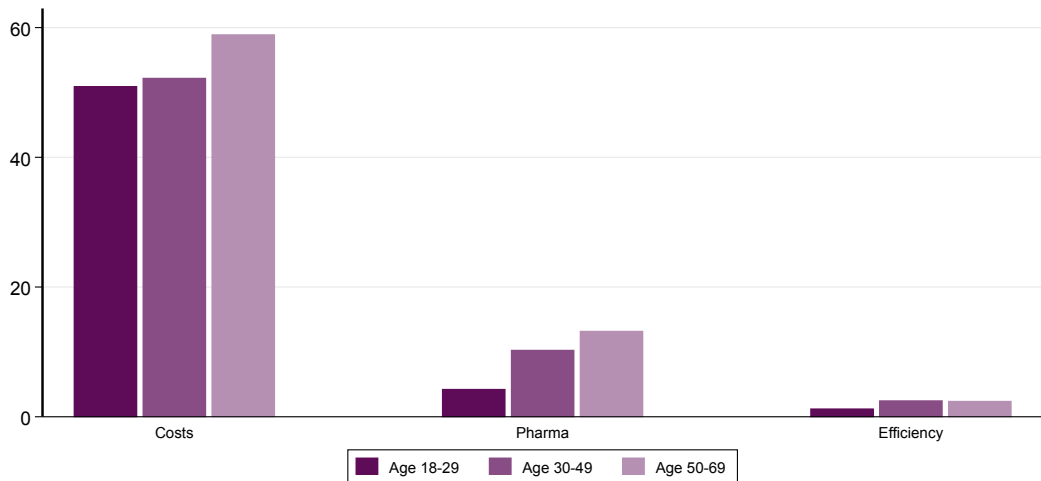
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Age Group (Considerations about Universal Insurance System)



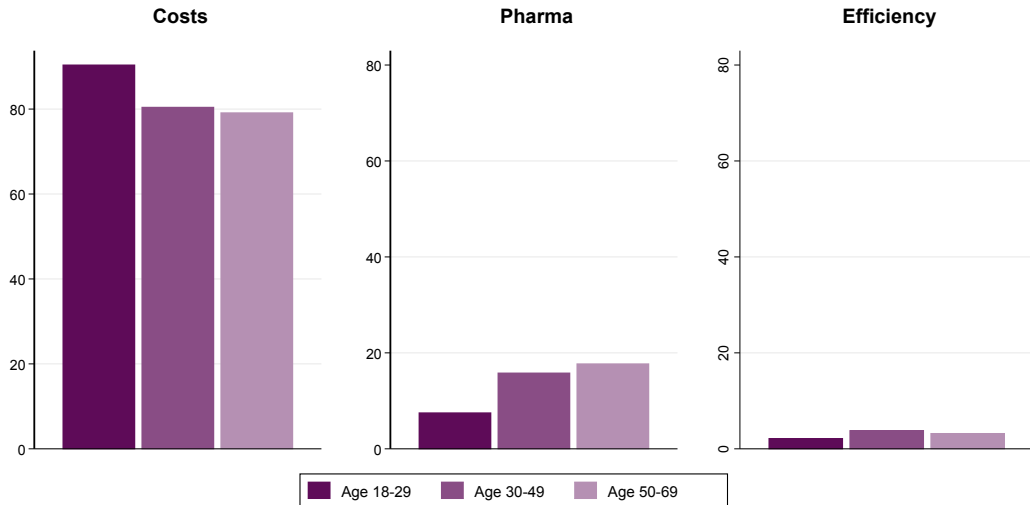
Within-Age Group Frequency of Topics (Considerations about Universal Insurance System)



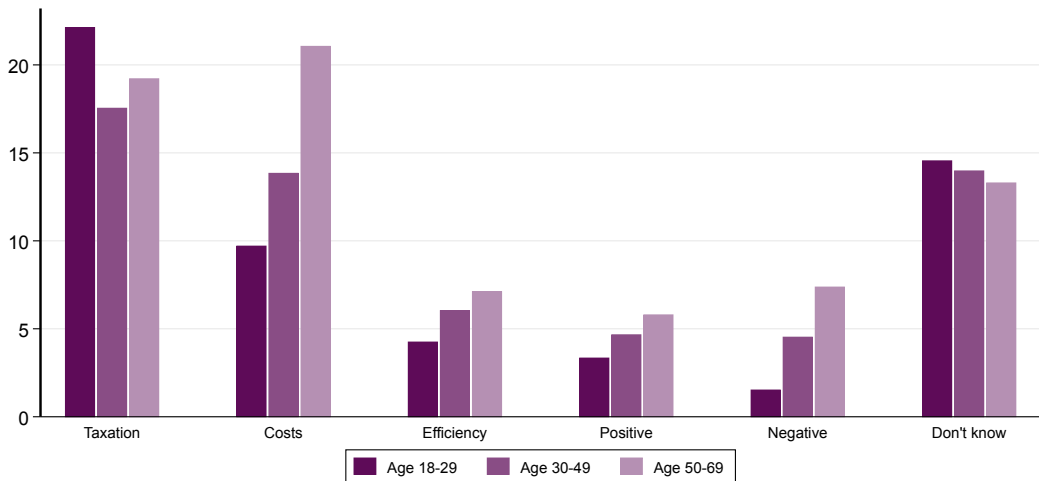
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Age Group (Biggest Problem of US Insurance System)



Within-Age Group Frequency of Topics (Biggest Problem of US Insurance System)

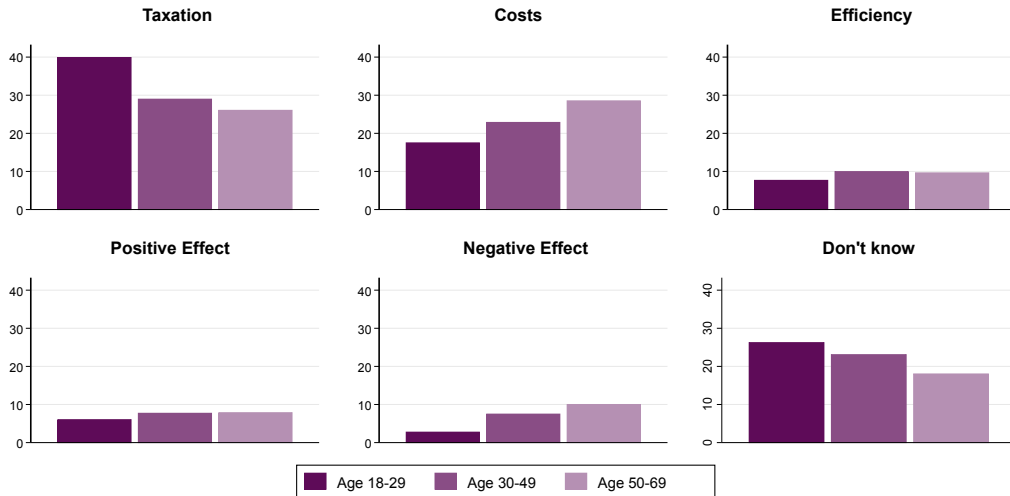


Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Age Group (Effects on the U.S. Economy if a Single-Payer System were introduced)

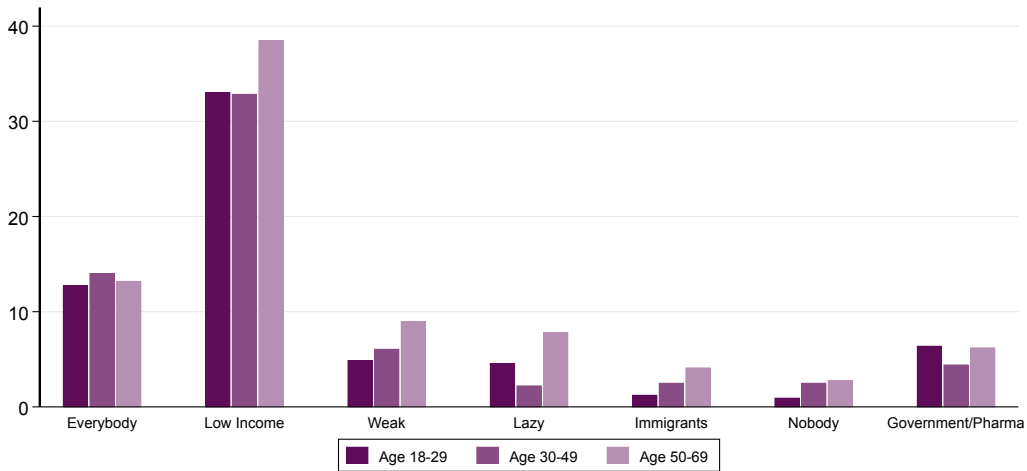


Within-Age Group Frequency of Topics

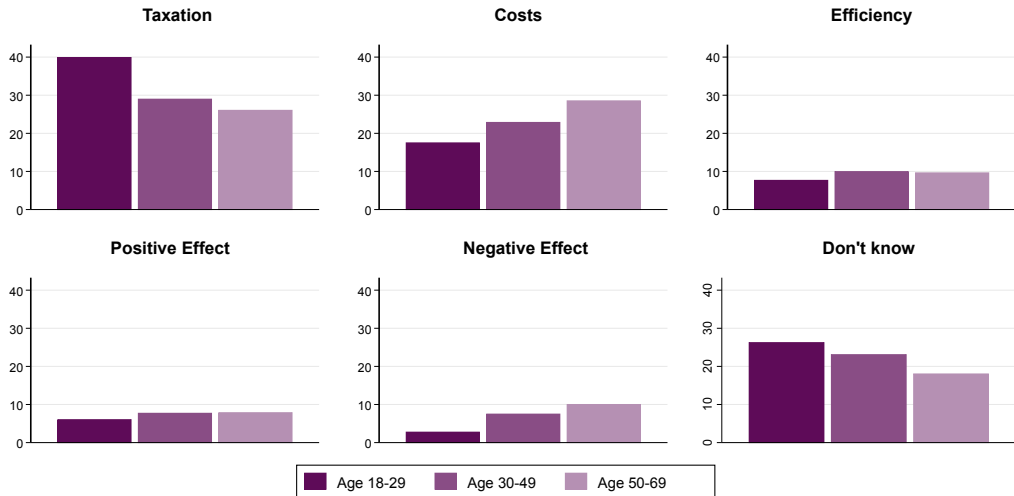
(Effects on the U.S. Economy if a Single-Payer System were introduced)



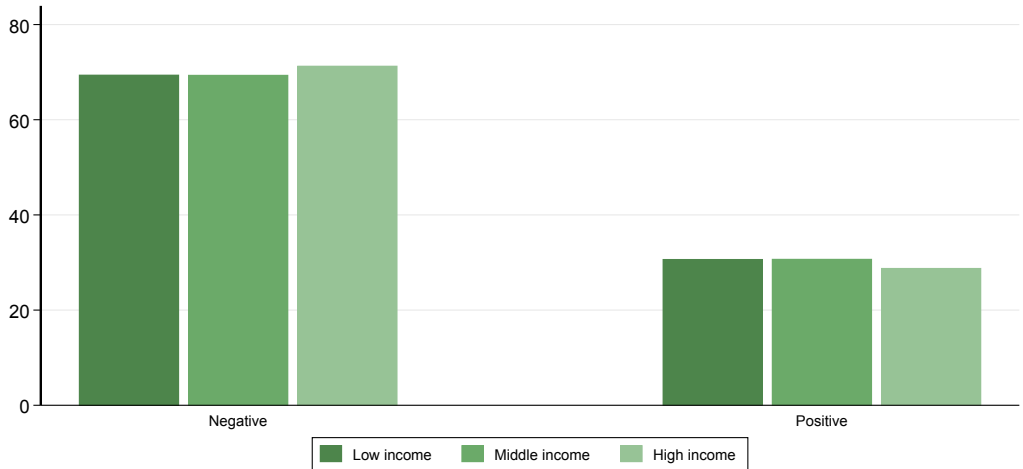
Prob. of Mentioning Topic by Age Group (Who would gain if a Single-Payer System were introduced?)



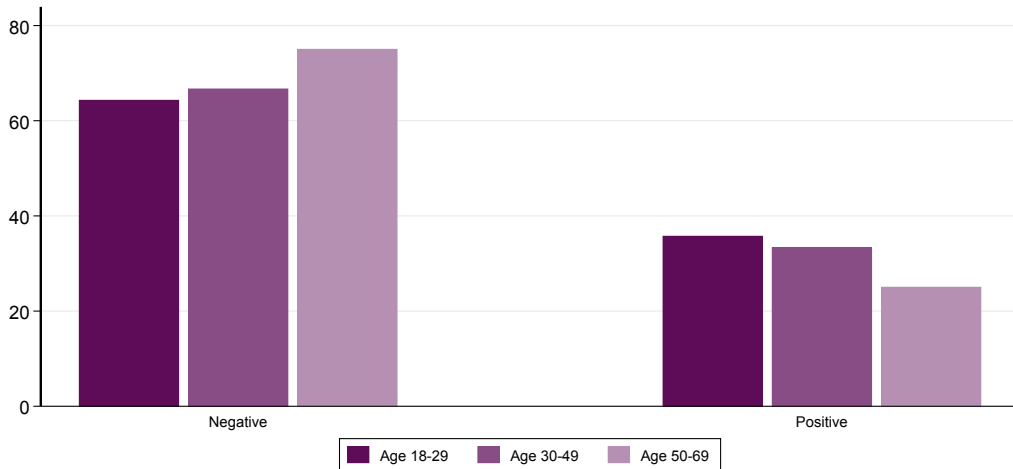
Within-Age Group Frequency of Topics (Who would gain if a Single-Payer System were introduced?)



Sentiment towards Universal Health Insurance by Income Class



Sentiment towards Universal Health Insurance by Age Group



What are the Shortcomings of the Current U.S. Trade Policy?



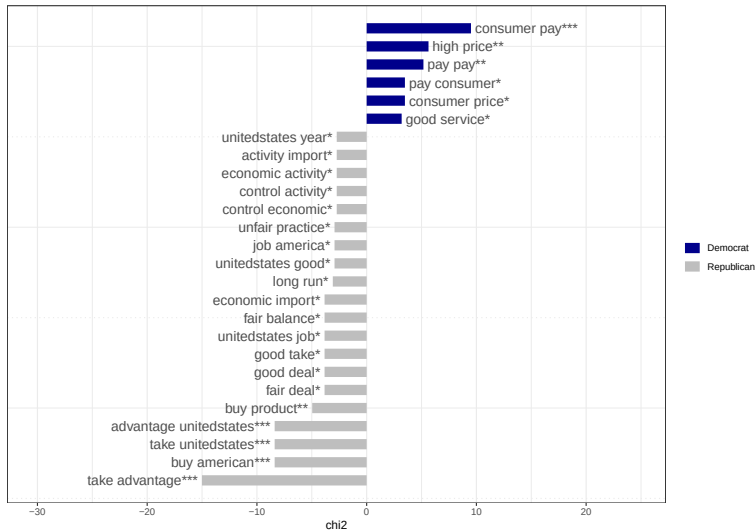
What would be the effects on the US Economy if Trade Barriers were increased?



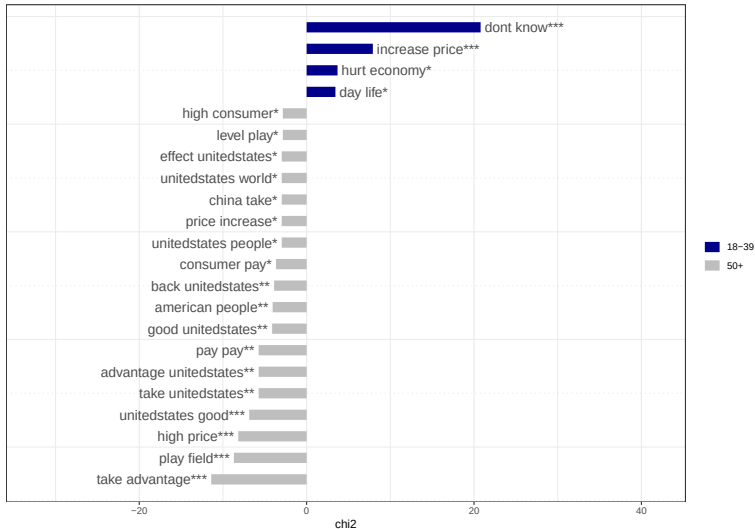
Who Gains if Trade Barriers were Increased?



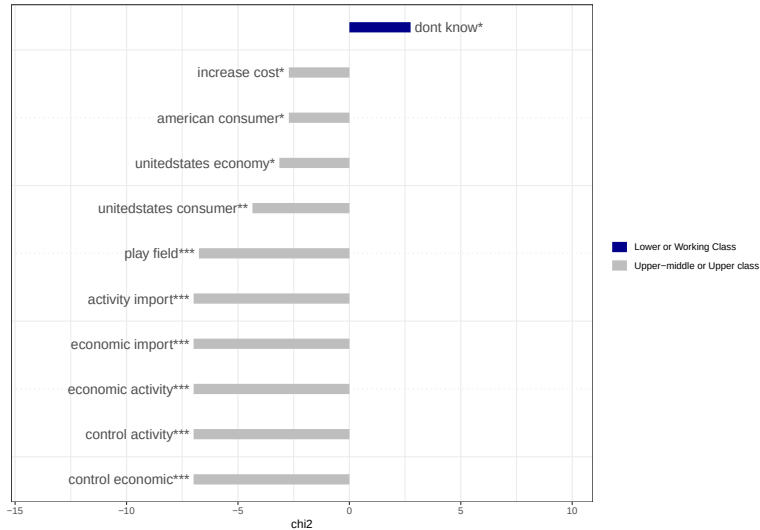
By Political Party: Main Considerations about Trade Policy



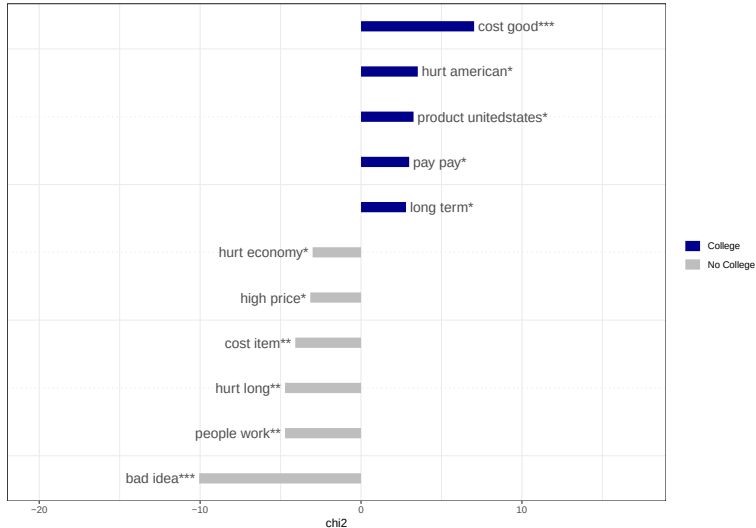
By Age: Main Considerations about Trade Policy



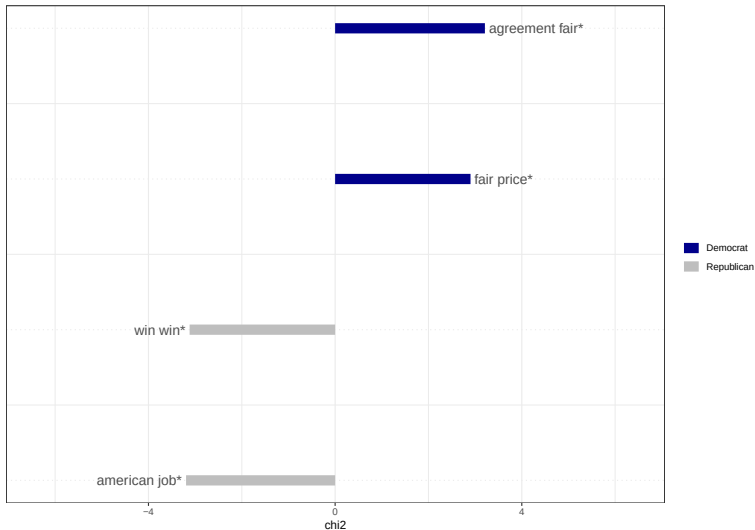
By Income: Main Considerations about Trade Policy



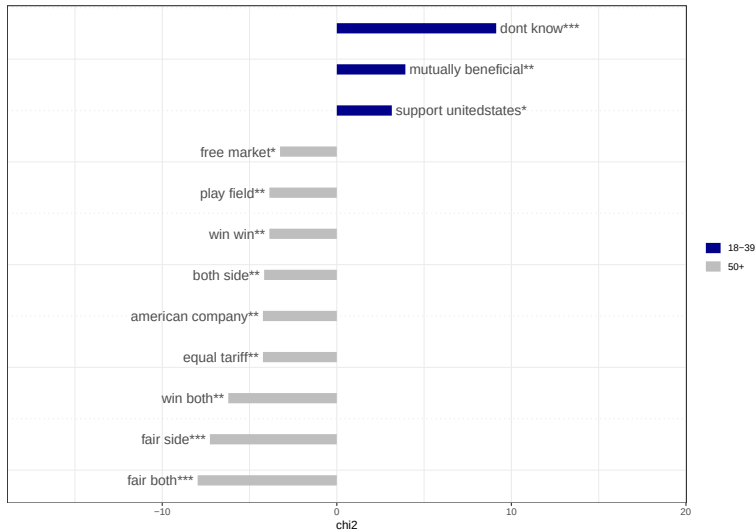
By Education: Main Considerations about Trade Policy



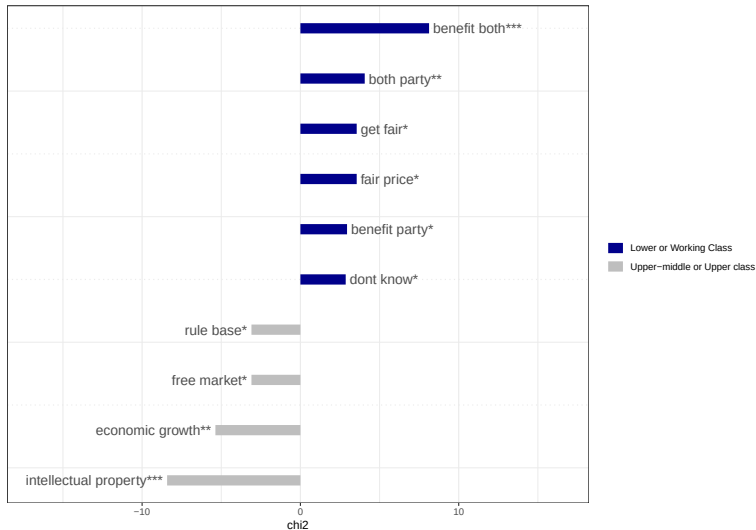
By Political Party: Goals of a Good Trade Policy



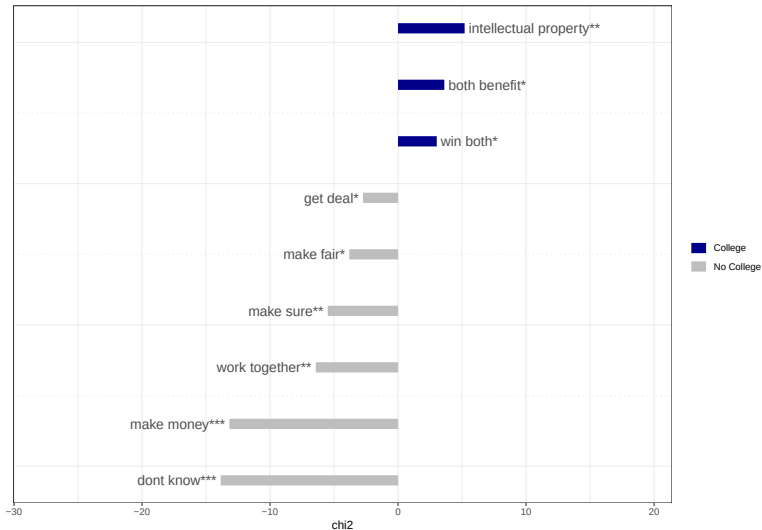
By Age: Goals of a Good Trade Policy



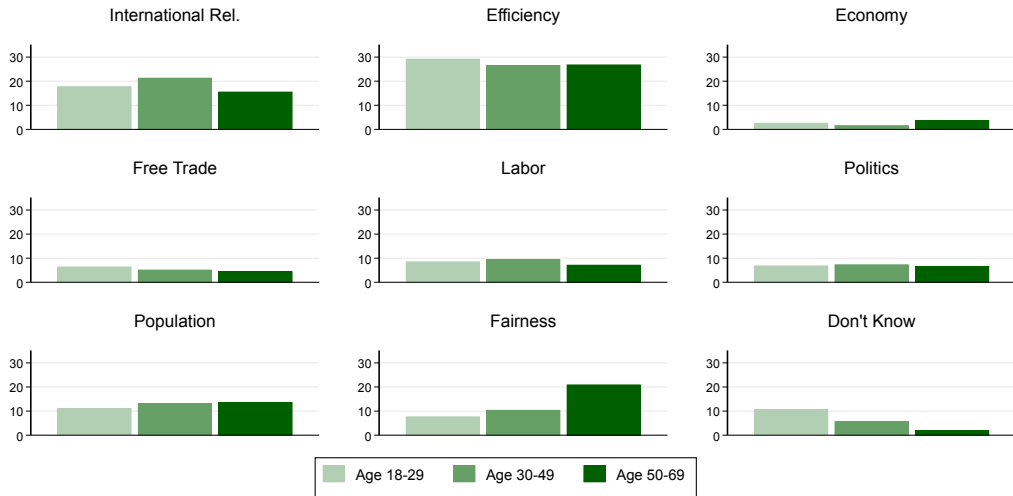
By Income: Goals of a Good Trade Policy



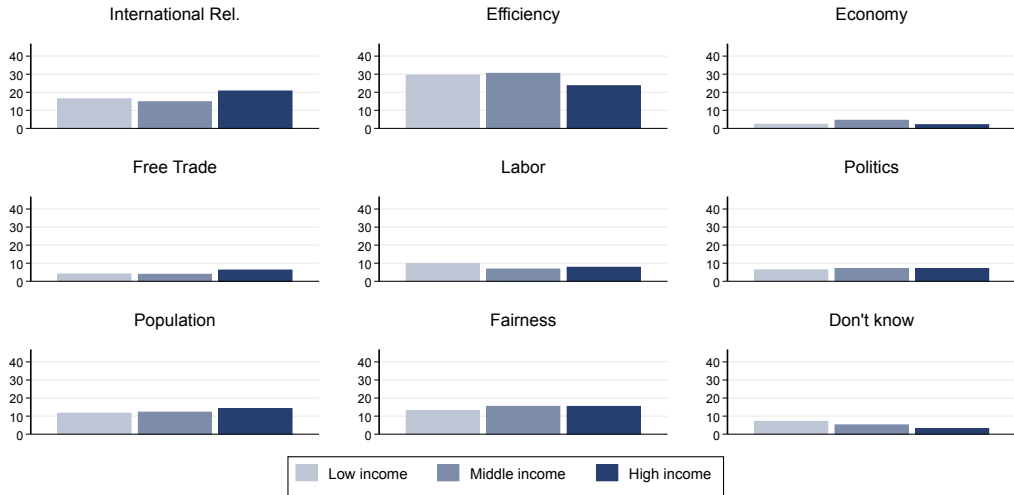
By Education: Goals of a Good Trade Policy



Within Age Group Frequency of Topics (Main Considerations about Trade Policy)



Within Income Class Frequency of Topics (Main Considerations about Trade Policy)



Within Age Group Frequency of Topics (Goals of a Good Trade Policy)



Within Income Class Frequency of Topics (Goals of a Good Trade Policy)

