Online Appendix - Why are relatively poor people not more supportive of redistribution? Evidence from a randomized survey experiment across 10 countries

Christopher Hoy and Franziska Mager

Contents

0.1 Robustness checks

0.1.1 Weighting responses to match the general population

The results we show throughout the body of the paper are based on the sample average treatment effect, which means we do not weight responses to match the general population in each country. As a robustness check we add weights based on age and gender to our analysis. We find our main results are qualitatively similar (in some cases it strengthens the treatment effect) in all countries except for Morocco whereby the treatment is no longer significant (see Table OA6 in the Online Appendix).

0.1.2 Alternative regression specifications

The results we present throughout the body of the paper are based on an OLS regression with a binary dependent variable (a linear probability model). As a robustness check we re-run our analysis using an ordered logit model and our main results remain statistically significant (see Table OA7 in the Online Appendix). In addition, we observe the treatment lowered support for redistribution in the United States and increased people's concern about inequality in Australia.

0.1.3 Correcting existing misperceptions

We show the main results are not due to simply telling people they are relatively poor by examining the effect of the treatment on respondents who accurately estimated their position in the national income distribution. There was no statistically significant effects from the treatment on their concern about the gap between the rich and poor and whether they thought the government was responsible for closing this gap (see Table OA8 in the Online Appendix). This would suggest the main results are primarily due to respondents having their existing misperceptions corrected as opposed to just being informed they are poor.

0.1.4 Size of misperception

We show that the main results are driven by respondents who overestimated their position in the distribution by both one quintile and more than one quintile in most countries where there is an effect (see Table OA9 in the Online Appendix). This implies that having a misperception corrected appears to be causing the effect more than the size of the underlying misperception.

0.1.5 Attention paid by respondents

We show the results are not skewed by respondents who rushed through (or took long periods of time to complete) the survey and may not have paid attention to the questions. To test this we winsorized our data by excluding the fastest 10 per cent and slowest 10 per cent of respondents who participated in the survey[1]. The main results hold in all

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[1] By doing the sample was restricted to respondents who took less than 12 minutes but more than one and a half minutes to complete the survey.

countries except Morocco when we only analyze this subset of respondents (see Table OA10 in the Online Appendix).

0.1.6   Number of household members

We show the results are not skewed by respondents who live by themselves or with a large family in any country (see Table OA11 in the Online Appendix). As the treatment is based on people's reported household income and number of household members, we conduct this additional robustness check whereby we exclude the extreme situations where respondents only have one household member or more than five household members. The main results hold in all countries when we only analyze this subset of respondents.

0.1.7   Differential Attrition

The results we present in the body of the paper are not due to differential attrition between the treatment and control groups. Similar to the case in other survey experiments on this topic, such as Kuziemko et al. (2015), across all the countries there was an attrition rate of around 25 to 30 per cent (Table OA12 in the Online Appendix)[2]. There was a slightly higher attrition rate in the treatment group than the control group and this varied between 1.2 to 5.5 percentage points across countries. This is a similar rate of differential attrition as in Kuziemko et al. (2015). Importantly, differential attrition was not correlated with the income of the respondents. To illustrate this issue is extremely unlikely to be impacting our results we conduct bounds analyzing using Lee Bounds (2009) and in most countries the lower bound estimates are still statistically significant (see Table OA13 in the Online Appendix).

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[2]We follow standard practise in the randomized survey experiment literature and calculate attrition from the moment that respondents are exposed to the treatment.

0.2 Additional experiment examining heterogeneous treatment effects by respondents' satisfaction with current income

To illustrate the relationship between an individual's perceived position in the national income distribution and their satisfaction with their standard of living we conducted an additional survey in Australia. This survey consisted of a nationally representative sample of 1712 respondents using the firm IPSOS and it was in the field for two weeks in late July and early August 2018 (more information about this survey is contained in Hoy and Toth (2019)). We ask the exact same questions to measure respondents' actual position and perceived position in the national income distribution as was asked in the 10 countries in our main survey experiment. In addition, we asked respondents about their level of satisfaction with their current income using the exact same question as was asked in a seminal randomized survey experiment on perceptions of inequality by Kuziemko et al. (2015).

In our sample, 44 per cent of respondents were either "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with their current income, however this varied dramatically depending on where respondents perceived themselves to be in the national income distribution. This is shown in Figure OA6 that illustrates among respondents who were actually in the poorest two quintiles of the national income distribution, 61 to 83 per cent of those who perceived themselves in be in the richest two quintiles were satisfied with their current income. In contrast, among respondents who were actually in the poorest two quintiles of the national income distribution, 7 to 21 per cent of those who perceived themselves to be in the poorest two quintiles were satisfied with their current income. This strong relationship between people's perceived position in the national income distribution and their level of satisfaction with their current income, even among people with similar income levels, has been shown across a large number of studies (e.g. Schneider 2019; Perez-Truglia 2020).

The findings of this additional experiment replicated the results of the previous survey in Australia whereby the treatment did not have a statistically significant overall effect on people's concern about inequality and preferences for redistribution, however this masks considerable heterogeneous treatment effects. We show in Table OA14 that relatively poor people who overestimated their position and stated prior to the treatment they are satisfied with their current income became less likely to support redistribution from rich to poor in response to the treatment and the opposite is the case among people who were not satisfied with their income.

0.3 Full list of questions in the survey

What is your age and gender?

You are invited to take part in this survey about your perception of inequality and support for redistribution. More information about the survey is available at https://inequalitystudy.wordpress.com/
Your participation in this survey is voluntary and you may decline to take part or withdraw at any time.
Access to the data you provide will be restricted to the research team and your identity will remain confidential.
If you would like to proceed, please click below.

Male	Female
Under 18	Under 18
18 - 34	18 - 34
35 - 54	35 - 54
55 +	55 +

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Primary	Secondary
Post-secondary vocational training	Bachelor's degree
Master's degree or higher	

Where do you live?

- Large city
- Suburb
- Rural area / farm
- Small town / village

If a national election was held today, which political party would you vote for?

- Republican Party
- Democratic Party
- Would not vote
- Don't know

The options provided in this question are for respondents in the United States. This question was adjusted depending on the country where the survey was conducted. In high-income countries, the two or three largest political parties were provided as options along with "Would not vote" and "Don't know". In middle-income countries, respondents were simply asked whether they would vote for or against the current national government along with the options "Would not vote" and "Don't know".

Including yourself, how many people live in your home?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ |

What was your total household income last year?

| Less than $75,000 | $75,000 - $125,000 |

| $125,001 - $185,000 | $185,001 - $275,000 |

| More than $275,000 |

The options provided in this question are based on a respondent in the United States that has five household members. This question was adjusted depending on the country where the survey was taken and the answers provided to the preceding question about the number of people in a respondent's household. The five options provided to respondents were roughly equal to the five quintiles of the national income distribution.

Assume the total American population is broken into 5 income groups, each with the same number of people. Click on the graph that you think shows:

how income is **CURRENTLY** distributed between these groups.

Richest	2nd Richest	Middle	2nd Poorest	Poorest

Extremely Unequal   Very Unequal   Somewhat Unequal   Less Unequal   Somewhat Equal   Completely Equal
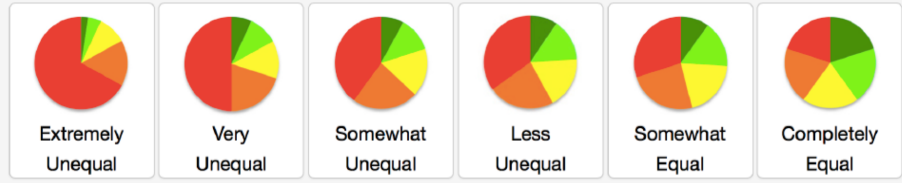
In which of these income groups do you place **your household?**

Richest	2nd Richest	Middle	2nd Poorest	Poorest

Regardless of how you previously answered, which best shows

how income **SHOULD** be distributed?

Richest	2nd Richest	Middle	2nd Poorest	Poorest

Extremely Unequal   Very Unequal   Somewhat Unequal   Less Unequal   Somewhat Equal   Completely Equal
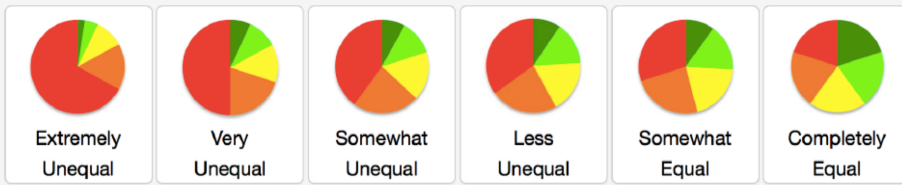
Do you agree or disagree that **"The gap between the rich and the poor in the USA is too large"?**

| Strongly agree | Agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

To what extent do you agree or disagree that:

"It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor"?

| Strongly agree | Agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree |

Don't know

0.4 Additional tables and charts

TABLE OA1: AGE AND GENDER OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE AND ADULT POPULATION IN EACH COUNTRY

	Survey Sample		Adult Population	
	Male (%)	18-34 years old (%)	Male (%)	18-34 years old (%)
Australia	49.3	29.7	49.8	34.2
India	74.2	75.5	51.8	48.7
Mexico	58.7	61.5	49.8	47.0
Morocco	70.4	66.1	49.5	46.2
Netherlands	61.6	46.9	49.7	29.4
Nigeria	70.6	79.4	50.7	58.8
South Africa	61.6	70.3	49.1	51.0
Spain	59.8	41.5	49.0	24.4
United Kingdom	47.1	25.3	49.3	31.0
United States	55.2	47.9	49.5	33.9

Note: We only focused on the share of the population aged 18 years and older.

Source: World Bank 2017A.

Table OA2 - Difference in the means of the background characteristics of respondents in treatment and control groups

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Under 35 years old	0.010	-0.001	0.011	-0.002	0.003	-0.002	0.024*	0.003	0.027	0.008
Male	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.003	-0.024**	-0.010	0.000	-0.018	-0.001	-0.010
Urban dweller	0.004	-0.015	-0.005	-0.004	0.009	-0.032	0.019	-0.042*	-0.011	-0.012
University educated	0.001	-0.008	0.018	-0.018	0.030	-0.003	0.021	-0.004	0.005	0.052**
Actually in Q1/Q2	-0.011	-0.019	-0.011	-0.001	0.001	-0.008	0.000	0.024	-0.024	-0.045*
Perceived to be in Q1/Q2	0.001	-0.010	0.002	-0.016	0.003	0.004	-0.021	0.019	-0.010	0.028
Perceive High Inequality	0.031**	-0.001	-0.026*	-0.010	0.030**	-0.025*	-0.005	0.007	0.005	N/A
Prefer Low Inequality	-0.011	-0.000	0.022	0.001	-0.014	-0.009	0.007	-0.003	0.004	N/A
F-statistic	0.583	0.966	1.009	1.489	0.897	0.869	0.445	1.106	0.609	2.247

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *C* - Control, *T* - Treatment, *Q1* - Quintile 1, *Q2* - Quintile 2, *N/A* - Not available as respondents in Australia were not asked prior to the treatment about their preferred and perceived level of inequality. *Under 35* - Binary variable for respondents aged between 18 and 34 years old, *Male* - Binary variable for male respondents, *Urban* - Binary variable for respondents in urban areas, *University educated* - Binary variable for respondents who completed university education. *Perceive High inequality* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated prior to the treatment they prefer high levels of inequality (defined as selecting the 1st or 2nd options in Figure 2a). *Prefer Low inequality* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated prior to the treatment they prefer low inequality (defined as selecting the 3rd, 4th, 5th or 6th options in Figure 2b).

TABLE OA3 - HETEROGENEOUS TREATMENT EFFECTS FOR RESPONDENTS WHO OVERESTIMATED THEIR POSITION BASED UPON THEIR PRIOR PREFERENCES FOR THE LEVEL OF INEQUALITY IN THEIR COUNTRY

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)
Panel A - Gap too large									
Prefer Low inequality	-0.081***	-0.069***	-0.015	-0.085***	-0.067***	-0.063**	0.008	-0.059***	0.016
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
p-value	0.000	0.004	0.529	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.765	0.005	0.610
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefer High inequality	-0.033	0.022	-0.117***	-0.045	-0.058**	-0.026	-0.023	-0.025	-0.243
	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.16)
p-value	0.603	0.508	0.008	0.395	0.024	0.672	0.654	0.449	0.143
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Panel B - Government responsible									
Prefer Low inequality	0.006	0.022	0.057*	0.001	0.025	0.048	-0.052	0.001	0.049
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
p-value	0.819	0.460	0.095	0.982	0.353	0.193	0.164	0.973	0.230
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prefer High inequality	-0.049	0.039	-0.041	0.024	-0.001	-0.109	-0.009	-0.069	-0.371**
	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.14)
p-value	0.643	0.441	0.496	0.726	0.971	0.192	0.902	0.156	0.013
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom. *Panel A - Gap too large* - Presents the effects of the treatment on whether respondents agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Panel B - Government responsible* - Presents the effects of the treatment on whether respondents agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country. *Prefer High inequality* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated prior to the treatment they prefer high levels of inequality (defined as selecting the 1st or 2nd options in Figure 2). *Prefer Low inequality* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated prior to the treatment they prefer low levels of inequality (defined as selecting the 3rd, 4th, 5th or 6th options in Figure 2). Australia is excluded because respondents were not asked prior to the treatment about their preferred level of inequality.

TABLE OA4 - HETEROGENEOUS TREATMENT EFFECTS FOR RESPONDENTS WHO OVERESTIMATED THEIR POSITION BASED UPON THEIR PRIOR PERCEPTION OF THE LEVEL OF INEQUALITY IN THEIR COUNTRY

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)
Panel A - Gap too large									
Perceive Low inequality	-0.064	-0.067*	-0.044	-0.066	-0.079**	-0.120***	-0.006	-0.109***	0.063
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.08)
p-value	0.128	0.052	0.287	0.128	0.025	0.003	0.890	0.002	0.419
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Perceive High inequality	-0.092***	-0.026	-0.034	-0.078***	-0.058***	0.012	0.006	-0.021	-0.019
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
p-value	0.000	0.266	0.150	0.000	0.000	0.712	0.822	0.288	0.577
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Panel B - Government responsible									
Perceive Low inequality	0.032	0.001	0.020	-0.062	-0.016	-0.006	-0.123**	-0.044	0.011
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.08)
p-value	0.537	0.986	0.710	0.285	0.740	0.913	0.038	0.409	0.891
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Perceive High inequality	-0.017	0.055	0.042	0.035	0.025	0.042	-0.024	-0.010	0.005
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
p-value	0.564	0.100	0.244	0.363	0.298	0.325	0.536	0.763	0.904
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom. *Panel A - Gap too large* - Presents the effects of the treatment on whether respondents agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Panel B - Government responsible* - Presents the effects of the treatment on whether respondents agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country. *Perceive High inequality* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated prior to the treatment they perceive high levels of inequality exist (defined as selecting the 1st or 2nd options in Figure 2). *Perceive Low inequality* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated prior to the treatment they perceive low levels of inequality exist (defined as selecting the 3rd, 4th, 5th or 6th options in Figure 2). Australia is excluded because respondents were not asked prior to the treatment about their perceived level of inequality.

TABLE OA5 - HETEROGENEOUS TREATMENT EFFECTS FOR RESPONDENTS WHO OVERESTIMATED THEIR POSITION BY QUINTILE

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Panel A - Gap too large										
Poorest Quintile	-0.059**	-0.020	-0.022	-0.072***	-0.059***	-0.056*	0.019	-0.050***	-0.050	0.034
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
p-value	0.017	0.360	0.317	0.001	0.000	0.066	0.478	0.010	0.218	0.304
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Second Poorest Quintile	-0.144***	-0.134***	-0.105*	-0.077	-0.068*	-0.042	-0.029	-0.043	0.116**	0.034
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
p-value	0.003	0.002	0.057	0.121	0.064	0.374	0.491	0.353	0.039	0.578
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Panel B - Government responsible										
Poorest Quintile	0.005	0.022	0.041	-0.021	0.055**	0.026	-0.070*	-0.012	0.015	0.034
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
p-value	0.878	0.460	0.216	0.543	0.024	0.534	0.073	0.703	0.749	0.304
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Second Poorest Quintile	0.006	0.046	0.008	0.137*	-0.143***	0.009	-0.008	-0.052	0.078	-0.006
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
p-value	0.905	0.395	0.911	0.093	0.001	0.876	0.900	0.449	0.244	0.935
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *Panel A - Gap too large* - Presents the effects of the treatment on whether respondents agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Panel B - Government responsible* - Presents the effects of the treatment on whether respondents agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country. *Poorest Quintile* - Respondents' reported household income in per capita terms positions them in the poorest quintile. *Second Poorest Quintile* - Respondents' reported household income in per capita terms positions them in the second poorest quintile.

TABLE OA6 - EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON PEOPLE WHO OVERESTIMATED THEIR PLACE AND ARE IN THE POOREST TWO QUINTILES (WEIGHTED BY AGE AND GENDER)

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Gap too large	-0.056**	-0.078***	-0.023	-0.069***	-0.061***	-0.052*	0.026	-0.063***	-0.000	0.034
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Mean dep. variable	0.785	0.866	0.769	0.872	0.927	0.708	0.772	0.869	0.785	0.778
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Government responsible	0.008	0.017	0.036	0.000	-0.009	-0.007	-0.033	0.017	0.032	0.033
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Mean dep. variable	0.792	0.834	0.635	0.731	0.842	0.686	0.648	0.730	0.634	0.617
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	877	908	979	793	1160	732	825	950	457	749

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country.

TABLE OA7 - EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON PEOPLE WHO OVERESTIMATED THEIR PLACE AND ARE IN THE POOREST TWO QUINTILES (ORDERED LOGIT)

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Gap too large	0.306***	0.226***	0.161*	0.285***	0.381***	0.183*	0.000	0.175**	-0.084	-0.262**
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.16)	(0.13)
Government responsible	-0.028	-0.139	-0.073	0.009	0.009	0.011	0.237**	-0.007	-0.148	-0.207
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.13)

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *Gap too large* - Variable that takes on the value of 1 (strongly agrees), 2 (agrees), 3 (neither agree or disagree), 4 (disagrees), 5 (strongly disagrees) the gap between the rich and poor is too large depending on the respondent's answer to the question in the first column of Table 2. *Government responsible* - Variable that takes on the value of 1 (strongly agrees), 2 (agrees), 3 (neither agree or disagree), 4 (disagrees), 5 (strongly disagrees) the government is responsible for closing gap between the rich and poor depending on the respondent's answer to the question in the second column of Table 2.

TABLE OA8 - EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON PEOPLE IN THE POOREST TWO QUINTILES WHO ACCURATELY ESTIMATED THEIR PLACE

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Gap too large	-0.075	-0.082	-0.032	-0.060	-0.034	0.008	0.009	-0.029	-0.010	-0.009
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Mean dep. variable	0.799	0.775	0.789	0.833	0.938	0.671	0.806	0.904	0.901	0.928
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Government responsible	-0.022	0.017	-0.101*	-0.030	0.164*	0.096	-0.053	0.042	0.052	0.008
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Mean dep. variable	0.841	0.805	0.734	0.765	0.691	0.716	0.722	0.804	0.765	0.723
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	164	104	244	106	74	124	238	258	212	198

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country.

TABLE OA9 - EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON PEOPLE BY SIZE OF MISPERCEPTION OF POSITION IN THE DISTRIBUTION

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Panel A - Gap too large										
1Q	-0.079***	-0.078**	-0.028	-0.075**	-0.051**	-0.055	0.005	-0.009	0.043	0.023
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)
>1Q	-0.068**	-0.025	-0.052	-0.066**	-0.070***	-0.058	0.010	-0.078***	-0.103	0.051
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Panel B - Government responsible										
1Q	0.024	0.031	0.023	0.072	-0.047	-0.027	-0.022	-0.011	0.051	0.013
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
>1Q	-0.020	0.024	0.046	-0.054	0.043	0.073	-0.053	-0.026	-0.002	0.065
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country. *1Q* refers to respondents who overestimated their position by one quintile, *>1Q* refers to respondents who overestimated their position by more than one quintile.

TABLE OA10 - WINSORIZED TREATMENT EFFECT

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)
Gap too large	-0.071***	-0.043*	-0.027	-0.086***	-0.069***	-0.069**	0.015	-0.042**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Mean dep. variable	0.791	0.861	0.785	0.872	0.923	0.705	0.765	0.886
Government Responsible	0.001	0.010	0.025	-0.013	0.023	0.028	0.020	0.005
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Mean dep. variable	0.786	0.816	0.660	0.712	0.835	0.653	0.635	0.752
Observations	713	710	683	644	690	562	674	690

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. To winsorize the sample we excluded the top 10 per cent and bottom 10 per cent of respondents based on the time it took them to complete the survey. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country. The United Kingdom and Australia are excluded from this robustness check because the time to complete the survey was not tracked.

TABLE OA11 - EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON RESPONDENTS EXCLUDING THOSE WHO HAVE 1 OR MORE THAN 5 MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)	(UK)	(AU)
Gap too large	-0.084***	-0.064**	-0.066**	-0.078***	-0.054**	-0.058*	-0.000	-0.065***	0.022	0.034
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Mean dep. variable	0.787	0.857	0.779	0.878	0.921	0.688	0.774	0.882	0.824	0.781
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Government responsible	0.012	0.028	0.071*	0.013	0.028	0.030	-0.035	-0.049	0.058	0.060
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Mean dep. variable	0.773	0.798	0.625	0.709	0.835	0.644	0.667	0.758	0.674	0.608
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	777	610	548	606	523	512	637	544	415	602

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. We restricted our analysis to a sample of respondents with two to five household members. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa. UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country.

TABLE OA12 - OVERALL AND DIFFERENTIAL COMPLETION RATES IN EACH COUNTRY

	Overall Completion Rate	Control - Treatment	Bottom 40% Completion Rate	Control - Treatment
India	0.692	0.0427	0.676	0.0526
Mexico	0.683	0.0265	0.682	0.0193
Morocco	0.784	0.012	0.799	0.0198
Netherlands	0.693	0.0453	0.690	0.0448
Nigeria	0.718	0.0218	0.732	0.0197
South Africa	0.717	0.0465	0.711	0.0471
Spain	0.765	0.0478	0.763	0.0434
United States	0.685	0.0545	0.692	0.0575

Note: The difference between the control group had a higher rate of completion than the treatment group. We are unable to examine this issue in the case of Australia and the United Kingdom as the survey firms do not provide this information.

TABLE OA13: THE LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENTIAL ATTRITION

	(ES)	(IN)	(MA)	(MX)	(NG)	(NL)	(US)	(ZA)
Panel A - Gap too large								
lower bound	-0.148***	-0.117***	-0.094***	-0.109***	-0.108***	-0.137***	-0.061**	-0.127***
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
upper bound	-0.065***	-0.032*	-0.023	-0.031*	-0.063***	-0.024	0.003	-0.034**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Panel B - Government responsible								
lower bound	-0.061	-0.054	0.013	-0.025	-0.011	-0.049	-0.083**	-0.085**
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)
upper bound	0.010	0.031	0.023	0.024	0.032*	0.056	-0.023	-0.014
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)

Note: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa. We are unable to examine this issue in the case of Australia and the United Kingdom as the survey firms do not provide this information. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country.

TABLE OA14: THE EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT ON RESPONDENTS IN THE POOREST TWO QUINTILES OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION THAT OVERESTIMATED THEIR POSITION IN THE ADDITIONAL SURVEY EXPERIMENT IN AUSTRALIA

	(1) Gap too large	(2) Government responsible
Treatment	0.009	0.037
	(0.03)	(0.03)
Mean dep. variable	0.795	0.608
Controls	Y	Y
Observations	777	777
Treatment × Satisfied with income	0.009	-0.096*
	(0.05)	(0.06)
Mean dep. variable	0.741	0.630
Controls	Y	Y
Observations	290	290
Treatment × Not satisfied with income	0.001	0.098**
	(0.03)	(0.04)
p-value	0.982	0.021
Mean dep. variable	0.838	0.604
Controls	Y	Y
Observations	469	469

Note: This table is based on an additional survey completed in Australia, which is described in detail in Hoy and Toth (2019). We excluded respondents who stated they don't know in response to the question about whether they were satisfied with their current income. *Gap too large* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the gap between the rich and poor in their country is too large. *Government responsible* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent agreed or strongly agreed the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor in their country. *Satisfied with income* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated they were very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their current income. *Not satisfied with income* - Binary variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent stated they were not too satisfied or not at all satisfied with their current income.

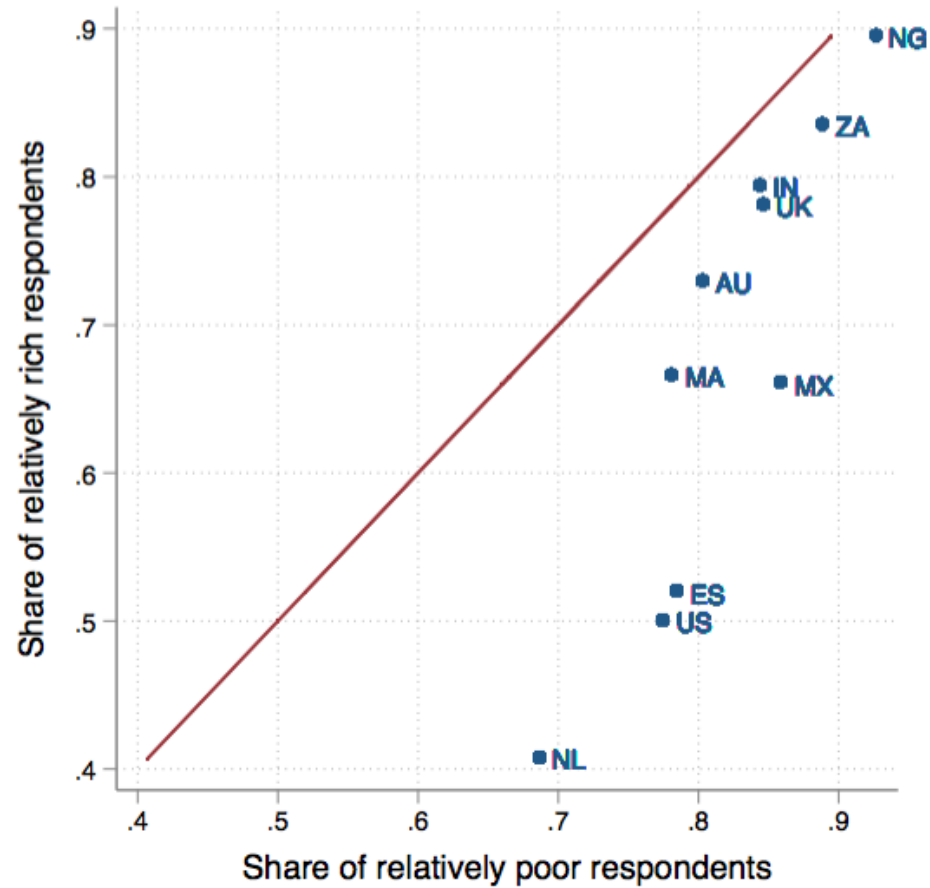Figure OA1 - Poorer and richer respondents desire for lower inequality than what they perceive exists
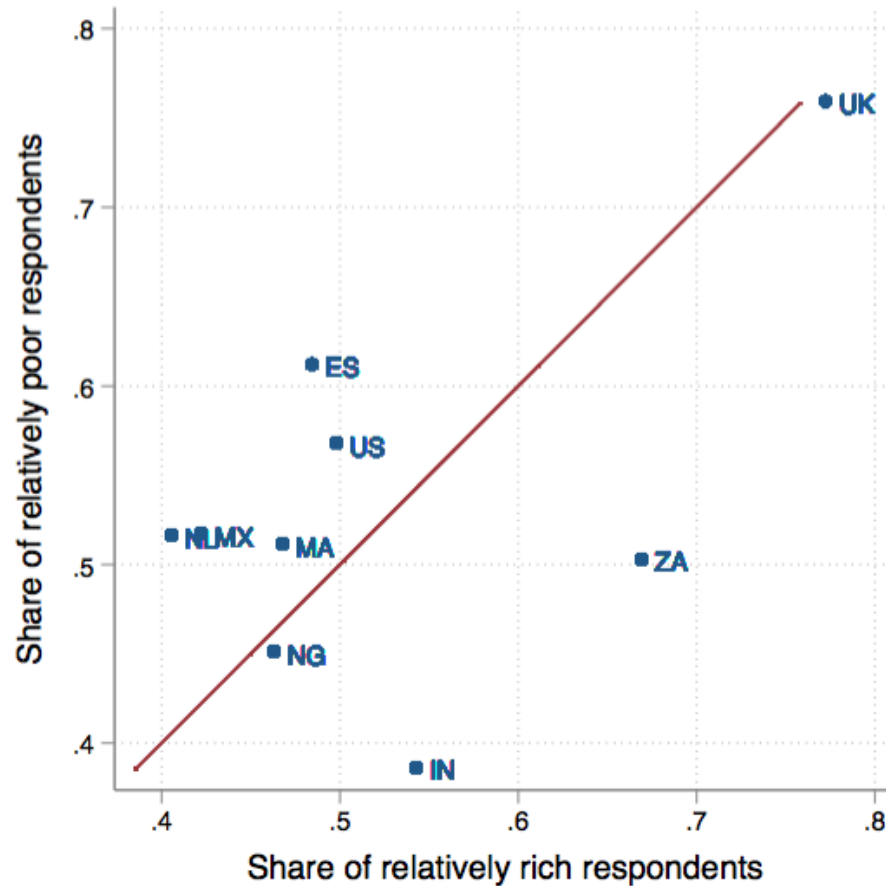
Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom. Australia is excluded because respondents were not asked prior to the treatment about their perceived and preferred level of inequality. Preferring lowering inequality is calculated based on respondents answers to the questions about their perceived and preferred level of inequality (see Figure 2a and 2b). Relatively poor respondents are those in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution and relatively rich respondents are those in the top two quintiles of the income distribution. The red line is at a 45 degree angle as such it corresponds with perfect equality between the share of poor and rich respondents that would prefer lower inequality than what they perceive to exist.

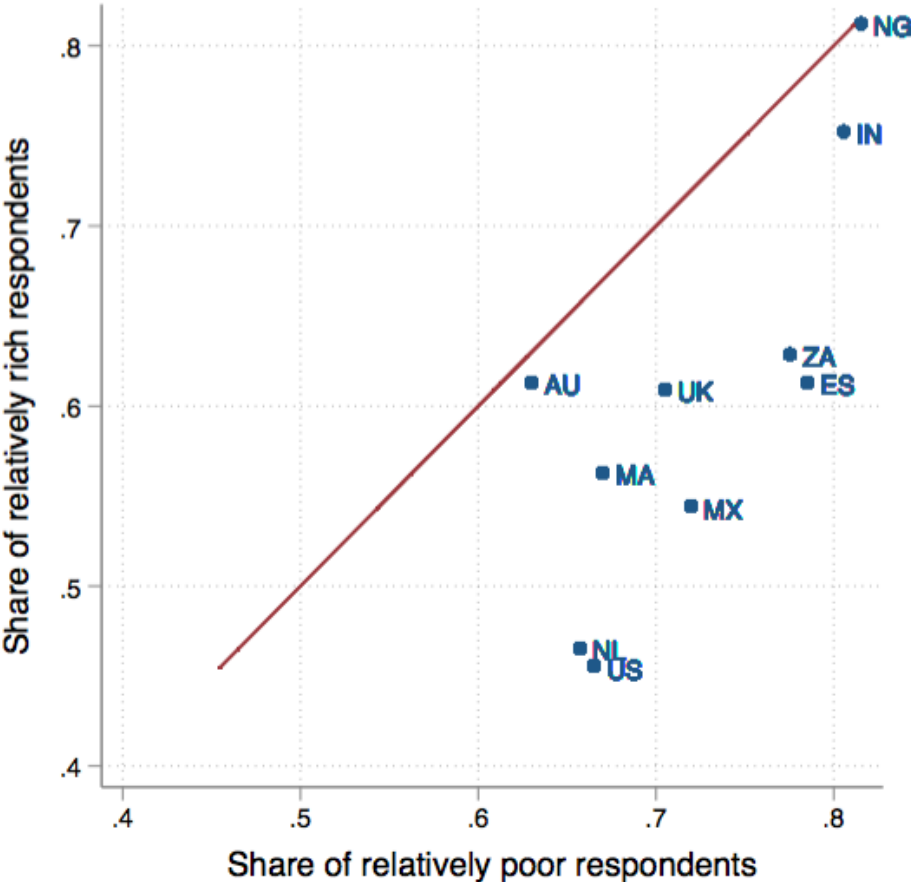FIGURE OA2 - CONCERN ABOUT INEQUALITY IS RELATED TO BEING SUPPORTIVE OF REDISTRIBUTION
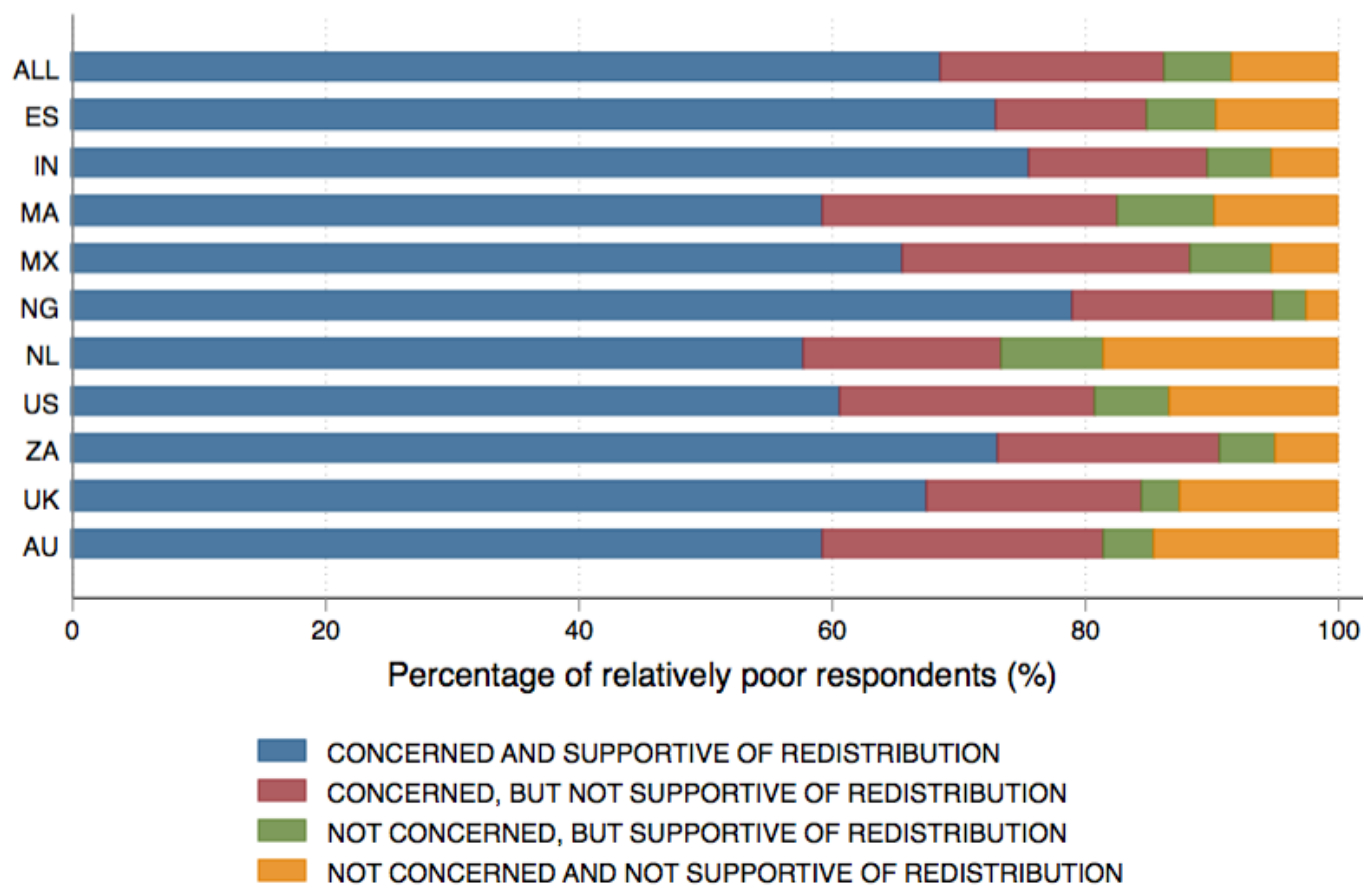
Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. Concern about inequality is defined as agreeing the gap between the rich and poor is too large in their country. Supportive of redistribution is defined as agreeing the government is responsible for closing the gap between the rich and poor.

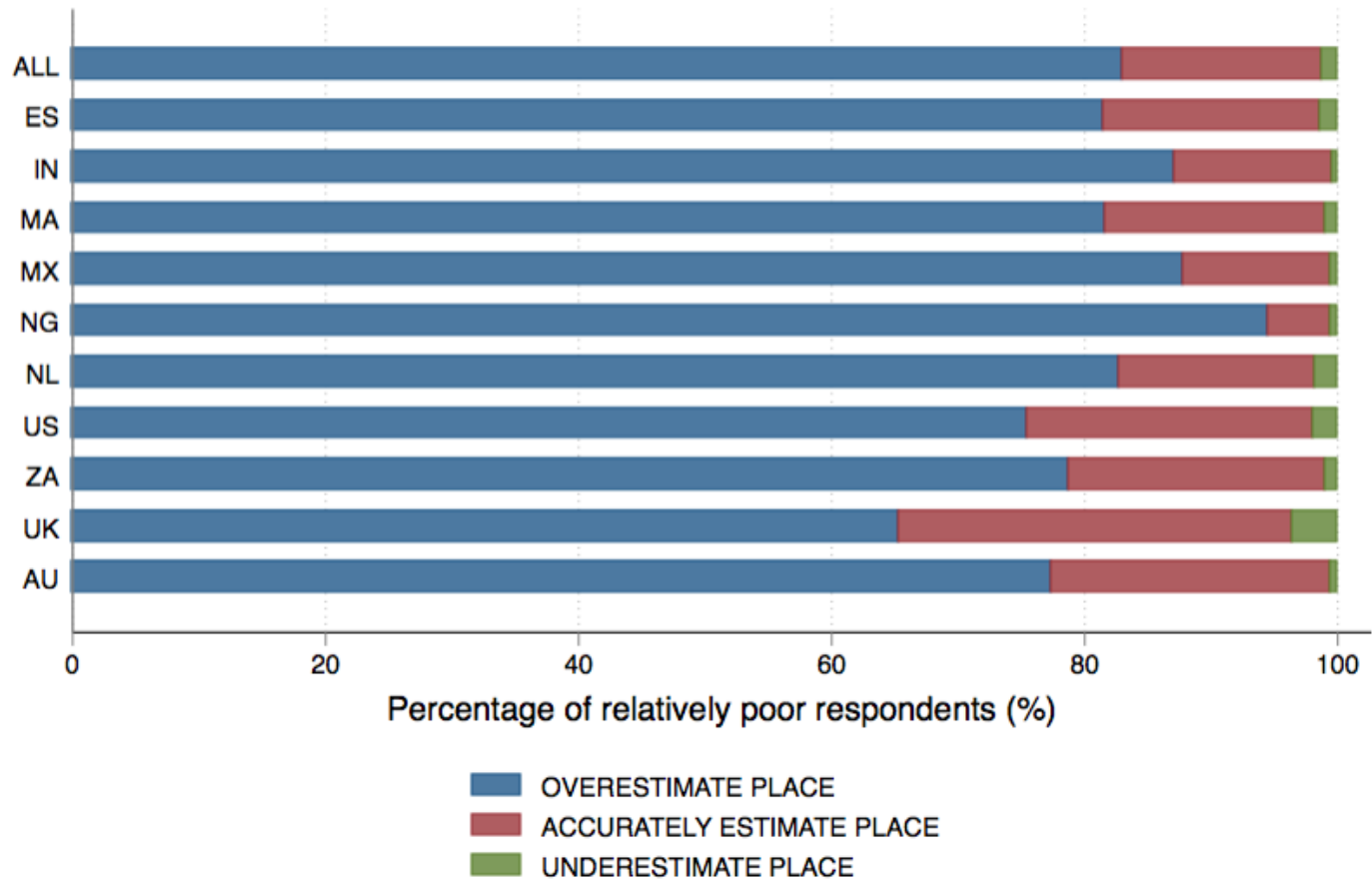FIGURE OA3 - POORER AND RICHER RESPONDENTS CONCERN ABOUT INEQUALITY

Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. Concern about inequality is defined as agreeing the gap between the rich and poor is too large in their country. Relatively poor respondents are those in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution and relatively rich respondents are those in the top two quintiles of the income distribution. The red line is at a 45 degree angle as such it corresponds with perfect equality between the share of poor and rich respondents that are concerned about inequality.

FIGURE OA4 - POORER AND RICHER RESPONDENTS SUPPORT FOR REDISTRIBUTION


Note: ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia. Support for redistribution is defined as agreeing the government is responsible for closing the gap between their rich and poor. Relatively poor respondents are those in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution and relatively rich respondents are those in the top two quintiles of the income distribution. The red line is at a 45 degree angle as such it corresponds with perfect equality between the share of poor and rich respondents that are supportive of redistribution.

FIGURE OA5: SHARE OF RESPONDENTS IN THE POOREST TWO QUINTILES THAT OVER, ACCURATELY AND UNDER ESTIMATE THEIR POSITION IN THE NATIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION

ES - Spain, IN - India, MA - Morocco, MX - Mexico, NG - Nigeria, NL - Netherlands, US - United States, ZA - South Africa, UK - United Kingdom, AU - Australia.

FIGURE OA6: SHARE OF RESPONDENTS IN THE POOREST TWO QUINTILES THAT ARE SATISFIED WITH THEIR INCOME, DISAGGREGATED BY THEIR PERCEIVED POSITION IN THE NATIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION
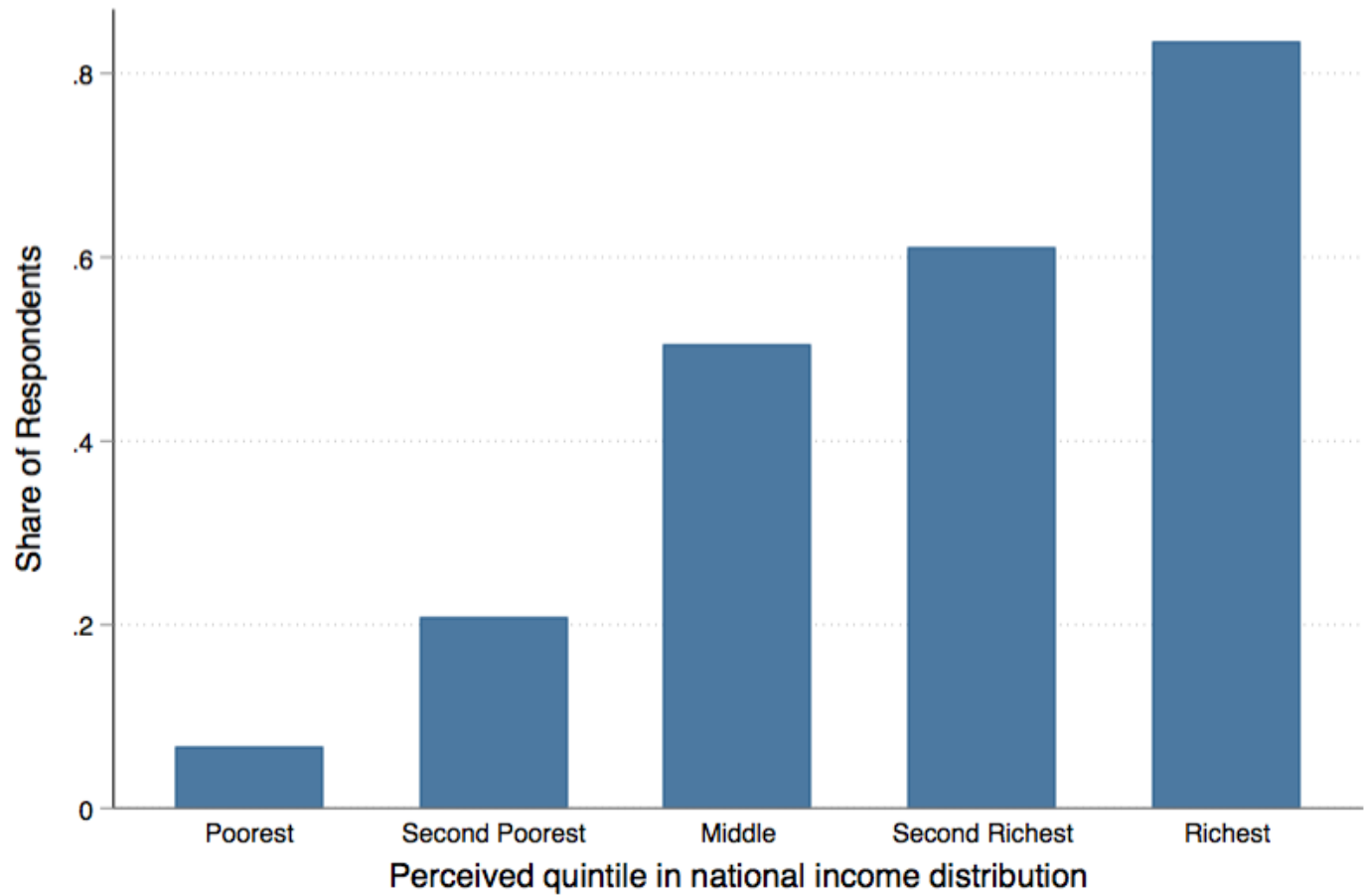
Note: This figure is based on an additional survey completed in Australia, which is described in detail in Hoy and Toth (2019).