

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
— For Online Publication —

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A Cross-national Survey Data

In this section, we examine the distribution of preferences, as reported for the standard-survey item, about government responsibility for reducing income disparities, which is used by many scholars to measure preferences for redistribution. Specifically, we utilize two of the major cross-national survey datasets that deal with public opinion on inequality-related issues: the European Social Survey (ESS) and the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). We then compare the results to those we obtained in our survey.

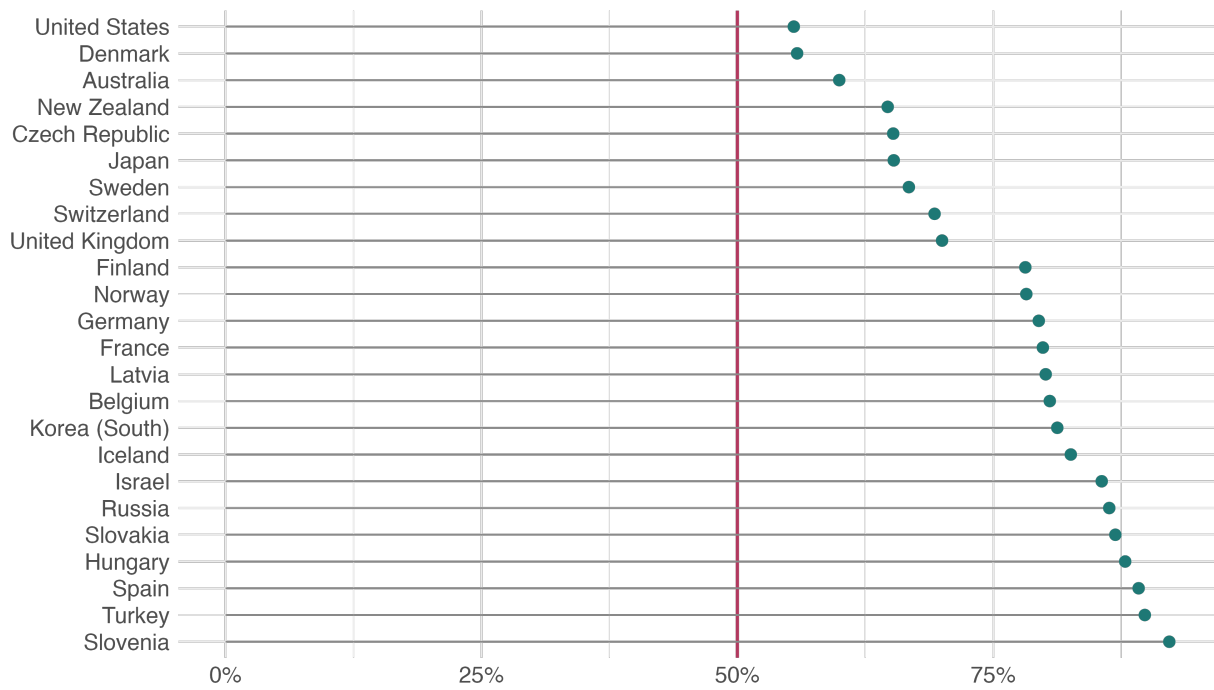
A.1 ISSP 2016 Survey

We examine the distribution of preferences across countries, relying on the 2016 wave of the ISSP survey, the most recent wave that included the item about the government’s responsibility to reduce income differences.

The exact wording of the question is: “On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government’s responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor?” The response options are: “Definitely should be;” “Probably should be;” “Probably should not be;” “Definitely should not be.” We recoded this scale to a binary indicator that takes the value of “1” if respondents answered in the affirmative (either “Definitely should be,” or “Probably should be”), and “0,” if otherwise.

Figure [SI-1](#) shows the proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely” or “Probably should be”. The sample is weighted to account for differences in population size across countries.

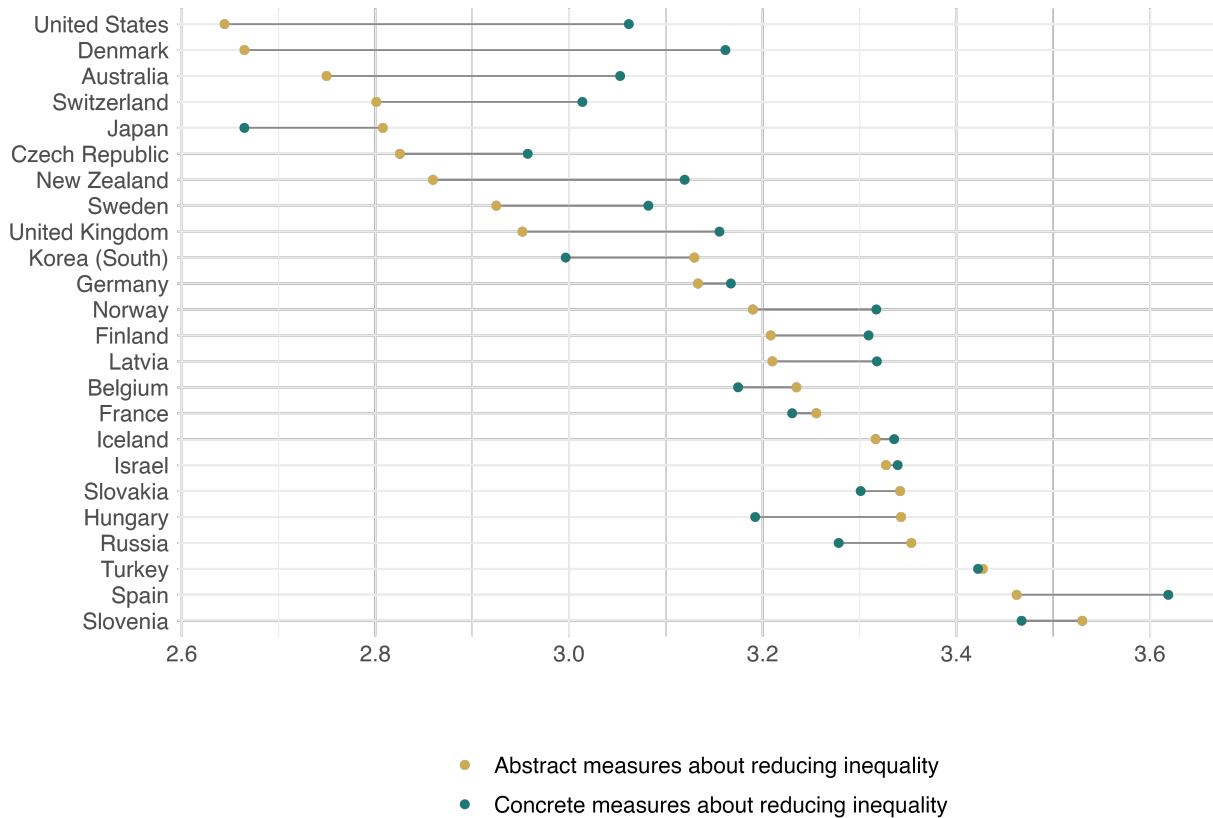
Figure (SI-1) Government Responsibility to Reduce Income Differences, by Country



Notes: The figure presents the proportion of respondents who indicate that it is definitely or probably the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between rich and poor. Data are weighted to account for differences in population size across countries.

Figure SI-2 compares the average response score to a survey question asking whether it is the government’s responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor and the average score obtained from a set of items asking about more concrete social policies that provide: (1) health care for the sick; (2) a decent standard of living for the unemployed; (3) financial help to university students from low-income families; and (4) decent housing for those who can’t afford it. All question responses are rescaled so that higher values correspond to support government action.

Figure (SI-2) Average Support for Abstract versus Concrete Social Policy

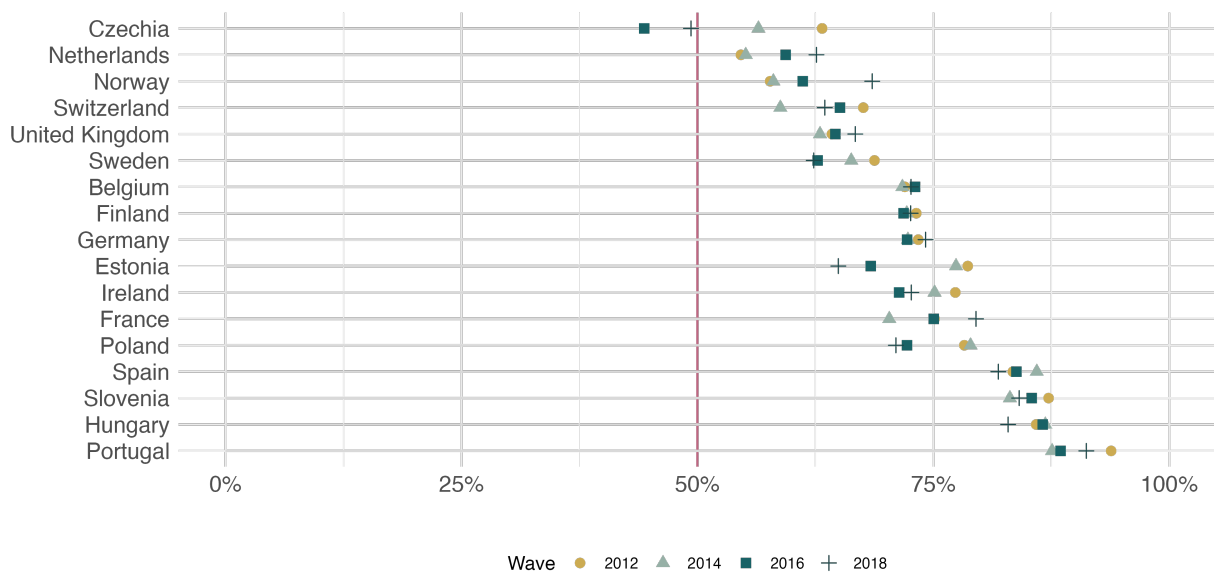


Notes: The yellow dots denote the average score received by each country for the abstract question asks whether it is the government responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor. Dots in blue denote the average score of a set of items ask about more concrete social policies. Weighted data of the 2016 ISSP.

A.2 ESS 2012-2018 Survey

We employ data from the four most recent waves of the ESS, which cover the years 2012 to 2018, which included an item that asked respondents if they strongly agreed, agreed, neither agreed nor disagreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the following statement: “The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.” Using responses to this question, we constructed an indicator variable that takes the value “1” if the respondent strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and ‘0’ otherwise. Similar to the ISSP analysis, figure SI-3 shows the share of respondents in selected European countries who expressed support.

Figure (SI-3) Government Responsibility to Reduce Income Differences, by Country and Year



Notes: The figure presents the proportion of respondents who agree or agree strongly with the idea that the government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels. Data are weighted to account for differences in population size across countries.)

B Survey No. 1

The analysis in the first part of the paper draws upon original data from a survey that we fielded online to a sample of 1,000 U.S. adults in March 2020. The sample was recruited by the polling company Lucid, which selected participants to resemble the gender, age, geographic, and racial distribution of the U.S. adult population.

While Lucid does not provide probability samples of the U.S. adult population, its quota samples approximate the marginal distributions of key demographics. Indeed, evidence shows that Lucid samples approximate nationally representative samples in terms of demographic characteristics and survey experiment effects (Coppock & McClellan, 2019). To ensure the representativeness of the sample, we imposed a quota on gender, age, education, and race/ethnicity to match U.S. census demographics. Summary statistics of the sample are reported in Table SI-1.

In the survey, we first ask an attention check question. Respondents who either did not pass the screener question or completed the survey in less than a reasonable time (defined as the bottom 10% of the distribution in the survey) were removed from the survey.

B.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table SI-1 presents descriptive statistics key demographic variables. The sample includes only respondents who pass the attention check or who complete the survey in less than a reasonable time.

Table (SI-1) Summary Statistics: Survey 1

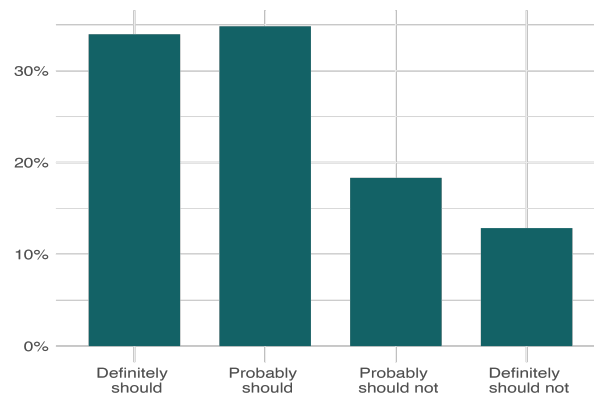
Variable	Population	Sample	N
Male	48%	50%	467
Female	52%	50%	465
Low education	59%	50%	465
High education	41%	51%	467
18-24	13%	11%	106
25-34	19%	22%	204
35-44	22%	24%	226
45-54	18%	17%	155
55+	28%	26%	241
Non White	39%	37%	341
White	61%	63%	591

B.2 Question Wording

- **Main Outcome Question.** On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor?
 - Definitely should be, Probably should be, Probably should not be, Definitely should not be
- **Close-ended Question.** In the previous question, you indicated that you think [it should be/ should not be] the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between rich and poor. In answering this question, which government action comes closest to what you had in mind?
 - Invest more in public education so that people can find better-paying jobs.
 - Raise taxes on higher earners and provide social services for those with lower incomes.
 - No specific action, but a general principle to which governments should aspire.
 - Raise the minimum wage.
 - Invest in infrastructure to increase economic growth.
- **Open-ended Question.** In the previous question, you indicated that you think [should be/ should not be] the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between rich and poor. People have different ideas on what this implies in practical terms. Please explain what government actions you had in mind when answering this question.

B.3 Distribution of Responses for the Main Outcome Question

Figure (SI-4) Distribution of responses for the main outcome question



Notes: The figure shows the distribution of responses in each category across the full sample

B.4 Open-ended Responses - Classification,

This table reports the proportion of open-ended responses in each category and provides examples of typical answers. The answers were coded manually based on the main themes that emerged from the text.

Table (SI-2) Open-ended Responses

Category	N	%	Examples
A general principle to which governments should aspire	235	41%	“I didn’t have anything in mind. It just seems they should help fix the problem they caused” “Redistributing wealth” “They should help those that need it” “Government should create an opportunity for everyone” “Promote equality to poor and rich” “Did not have anything specific in mind” “Just taking responsibility”
Invest more in public education	15	2.6%	“The govt should find ways to make educational opportunities available to all income levels.” “The poor should be given free education and training so that they are able to earn more income, thereby decreasing the economic divide.” “The poor need opportunities for education to bring them equal to the richer”
Provides social services for those with lower incomes	29	5.1%	“Allow lower-income people to have great access to health care and food” “There should be more programs to help low-income families, and help with making wages livable” “Help programs such as medical housing food” “Making sure people have food and shelter”

Raise taxes on higher earners	100	51.2%	<p>“Less taxes for poorer more taxes for rich”</p> <p>“I feel that with taxes, the rich should pay more”</p> <p>“Should not tax more because they have more income”</p> <p>“Tax less for lower incomes and more for higher”</p> <p>“More taxation on the rich”</p> <p>“Mainly taxing different rates”</p> <p>“Taxing those that make more”</p>
Raise taxes on higher earners and provides social services for those with lower incomes	20	3.5%	<p>“Higher taxes for the wealthier. Government assistance programs for the poor.”</p> <p>“Fair taxes, safety net programs, healthcare“</p> <p>“Taxing the rich. more government programs“</p> <p>“Tax the rich very high and give the poor services like healthcare.“</p>
Raise the minimum wage	27	4.7%	<p>“help working poor by raising the minimum wage“</p> <p>“Government should increase the minimum wage“</p> <p>“Higher wages for working man“</p> <p>“Raising the minimum wage for job“</p>
Unsure	30	5.3%	<p>“I don’t know, not that knowledgeable in this field”</p> <p>“I had no answer in mind”</p> <p>“I can’t really explain this”</p> <p>“I really did not have anything in mind”</p>
Other	110	19.4%	<p>“Putting money into labor unions and reducing the overpaying of politicians</p> <p>“Regulating Wall Street and industries and banking. Consumer protection”</p> <p>“Helping people who are out of work due to the Coronavirus”</p>

C Survey No. 2

The second survey was fielded by the same survey company, Lucid between, between April 9 and April 14, 2020. We used quota sampling to ensure that the distributions of socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, race, and education in the sample were matched to those in the U.S. population as measured by the census. Summary statistics of the sample are reported in Table [SI-3](#).

C.1 Questionnaire

C.1.1 Treatment questions

We randomly assigned each participant to one of four conditions: (1) Government responsibility; (2) Market intervention; (3) Income differences; (4) Income differences. Below, we provide the text for each condition, followed by questions all respondents received regardless of their experimental condition. For brevity, we include only the items referenced in the paper.

- **Government’s responsibility** - On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government’s responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor?
 - Definitely should be (1)
 - Probably should be (2)
 - Probably should not be (3)
 - Definitely should not be (4)
- **Market intervention** - On the whole, do you think the government should or should not intervene in the market to reduce income differences between the rich and poor?
 - Definitely should (1)
 - Probably should (2)
 - Probably should not (3)
 - Definitely should not (4)
- **Income differences** - On the whole, do you think income differences should or should not be reduced between the rich and the poor?
 - Definitely should be (1)
 - Probably should be (2)
 - Probably should not be (3)
 - Definitely should not be (4)

- **Redistributive measures** - On the whole, do you think it should or should not be the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and poor by raising the taxes on higher earners and providing income assistance to people with lower incomes?
 - Definitely should be (1)
 - Probably should be (2)
 - Probably should not be (3)
 - Definitely should not be (4)

C.1.2 Background questions

- **Income** - What was your household annual income, from all sources, before taxes in 2019?
 - Less than \$15,000 (1)
 - \$15,000 to \$24,999 (2)
 - \$25,000 to \$34,999 (3)
 - \$35,000 to \$49,999 (4)
 - \$50,000 to \$74,999 (5)
 - \$75,000 to \$99,999 (6)
 - \$100,000-\$124,999 (7)
 - \$125,000-\$149,999 (8)
 - \$150,000 and above (9)
- **Ideology** - In politics, a distinction is often made between Liberal and Conservative. Where would you place yourself on the scale below, where 1 means a strong Liberal and 10 means a strong Conservative? Place yourself on the scale: Liberal (1) - Conservative (10)
- **Party Identification** - Which of the following best describes you:
 - Strong Republican (1)
 - Lean Republican (2)
 - Independent (3)
 - Lean Democrat (4)
 - Strong Democrat (5)
- **Education** - What is the highest level of education you have obtained?

- Less than high school (1)
 - High school diploma (2)
 - Some college (3)
 - Associate’s degree (4)
 - Bachelor’s degree (5)
 - Graduate degree (6)
- **Race/ethnicity** - Which of the following terms best describes your race or ethnicity?
 - Asian (1)
 - Black/African (2)
 - Hispanic/Latino (3)
 - Middle Eastern (4)
 - North African (5)
 - White (6)
 - Other (7)

C.2 Descriptive Statistics and Balance Tests

The analysis in the first part of the paper draws upon an original data from a survey that we fielded online to a sample of 1,600 U.S. adults in April, 2020. The sample was recruited by the polling company Lucid, which selected participants to resemble the gender, age, geographic, and racial distribution of the U.S. adult population. To ensure the representative of the sample, we imposed quota on gender, age, education, and race/ethnicity to match U.S. census demographics. Summary statistics of the sample are reported in Table [SI-3](#).

Table (SI-3) Summary Statistics: Survey 2

Variable	Population	Sample	N
Male	48%	47%	759
Female	52%	53%	848
18-24	13%	14%	220
25-34	19%	19%	307
35-44	22%	22%	356
45-54	18%	17%	277
55+	28%	28%	447
Non White	39%	40%	636
White	61%	60%	971
Low education	59%	61%	982
High education	41%	39%	624

Table [SI-4](#) shows that balance on the following covariates: gender, age, education, race and party affiliation is maintained among the four conditions. Specifically, it presents the mean value for the covariate under each condition as well as the p-value from a chi-squared test.

Table (SI-4) Balance Test

		Income Differences (N=380)		Government Responsibility (N=393)		Market Intervention (N=370)		Redistributive Measures (N=402)		Pearson's Chi-squared p-value
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Gender	Male	164	43.2	186	47.3	180	48.6	208	51.7	0.115
	Female	216	56.8	207	52.7	190	51.4	194	48.3	
Age	18-24	50	13.2	50	12.7	51	13.8	55	13.7	0.713
	25-34	69	18.2	80	20.4	83	22.4	65	16.2	
	35-44	85	22.4	87	22.1	72	19.5	99	24.6	
	45-54	64	16.8	67	17.0	64	17.3	74	18.4	
	55-64	59	15.5	68	17.3	52	14.1	66	16.4	
	65+	53	13.9	41	10.4	48	13.0	43	10.7	
Education	Less than high school	20	5.3	32	8.1	28	7.6	20	5.0	0.670
	High school diploma	132	34.7	121	30.8	138	37.3	141	35.1	
	Some college	79	20.8	75	19.1	67	18.1	82	20.4	
	Associate's degree	37	9.7	44	11.2	35	9.5	45	11.2	
	Bachelor's degree	61	16.1	73	18.6	66	17.8	66	16.4	
	Graduate degree	51	13.4	48	12.2	36	9.7	48	11.9	
Race	Asian	26	6.8	21	5.3	25	6.8	23	5.7	0.341
	Black	47	12.4	52	13.2	58	15.7	56	13.9	
	Hispanic	82	21.6	57	14.5	70	18.9	65	16.2	
	White	217	57.1	258	65.6	212	57.3	252	62.7	
	Other	8	2.1	5	1.3	5	1.4	6	1.5	
Income	Less than \$75,000	263	69.2	265	67.4	243	65.7	279	69.4	0.706
	\$75,000 and more	111	29.2	122	31.0	118	31.9	115	28.6	
Ideology	liberal	109	28.7	96	24.4	91	24.6	110	27.4	0.434
	moderate	137	36.1	155	39.4	127	34.3	135	33.6	
	conservative	128	33.7	137	34.9	144	38.9	150	37.3	
Party ID	Republican	117	30.8	130	33.1	116	31.4	137	34.1	0.433
	Independent	97	25.5	122	31.0	101	27.3	111	27.6	
	Democrat	160	42.1	137	34.9	145	39.2	149	37.1	

C.3 Experiment: Additional Results

Table SI-5 below reports average treatment effects, based on OLS models in which the outcome of predicted support is regressed on the treatment conditions, with and without covariate adjustment. The outcome variable is measured in two different ways. In the three first columns, the dependent variable is a binary measure that takes the value of 1 if respondents answered either “definitely should be” or “probably should be” and 0 otherwise. In the three last columns, the dependent variable takes the value ‘1’ for respondents who indicates “definitely should be” and 0 otherwise.

Table (SI-5) Reducing Income Differences Between Rich and Poor, Full Sample

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	Support			Strongly support		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
T1: Income Differences	-0.050 (0.034)	-0.047 (0.034)	-0.056 [†] (0.033)	-0.053 (0.033)	-0.056 [†] (0.033)	-0.063 [†] (0.032)
T2: Market intervention	0.077* (0.034)	0.075* (0.034)	0.077* (0.033)	-0.025 (0.033)	-0.028 (0.033)	-0.028 (0.033)
T3: Redistributive Measures	0.085* (0.033)	0.087** (0.033)	0.075* (0.033)	0.070* (0.032)	0.070* (0.032)	0.063* (0.032)
Constant	0.628** (0.024)	0.812** (0.059)	0.969** (0.062)	0.300** (0.023)	0.353** (0.057)	0.526** (0.061)
Demographics	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ideology and income	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	1,545	1,545	1,515	1,545	1,545	1,515
R ²	0.014	0.053	0.099	0.010	0.027	0.071

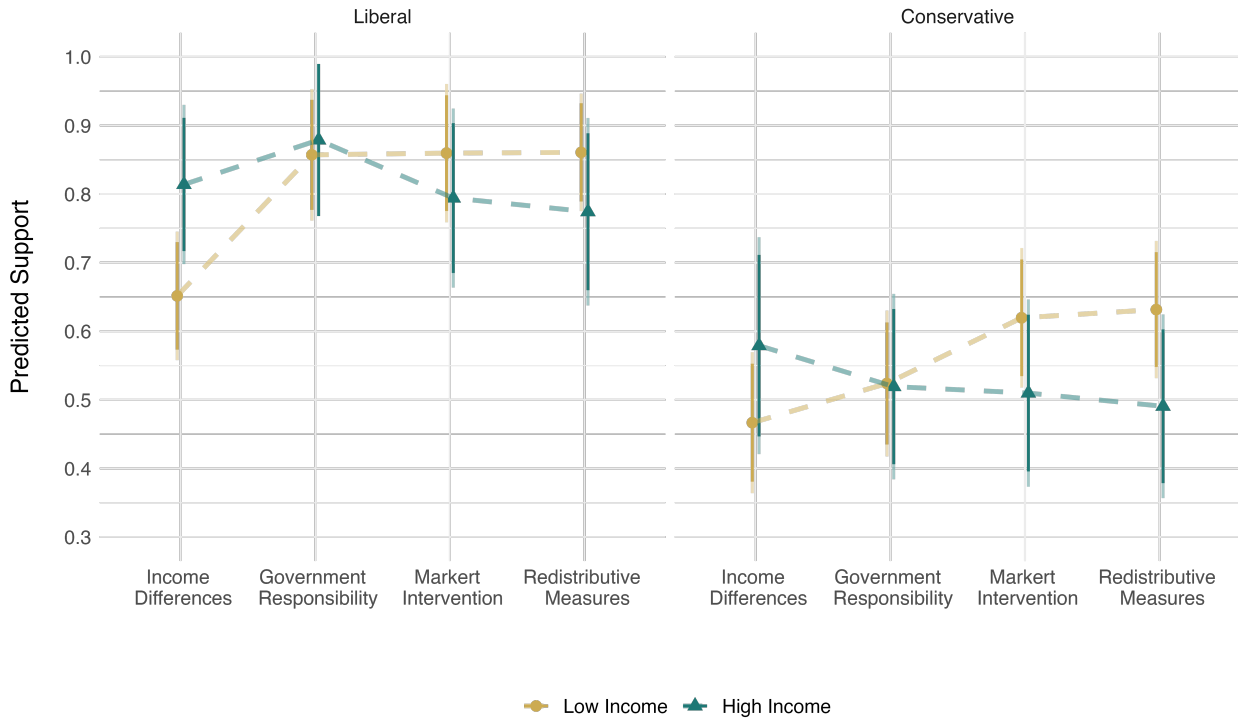
Notes: The original version of the GSS question serves as the reference group. Demographic covariates include age, gender, race and education level. Reference categories for the respective variable sets are: 18-24, non white, male, less than high school. [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Table (SI-6) Interaction with income, full sample

	<i>Dependent variable: Support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government Responsibility	0.098* (0.041)	0.098* (0.040)	0.096* (0.040)	0.097* (0.039)
Market intervention	0.201** (0.042)	0.198** (0.041)	0.198** (0.041)	0.204** (0.040)
Redistributive Measures	0.220** (0.040)	0.219** (0.040)	0.218** (0.040)	0.211** (0.039)
High Income	0.145** (0.053)	0.109* (0.054)	0.109* (0.054)	0.094 [‡] (0.053)
Government Responsibility X High Income	-0.160* (0.074)	-0.165* (0.073)	-0.166* (0.073)	-0.141* (0.071)
Market intervention X High Income	-0.241** (0.075)	-0.241** (0.074)	-0.243** (0.074)	-0.223** (0.072)
Redistributive Measures X High Income	-0.313** (0.074)	-0.310** (0.073)	-0.309** (0.073)	-0.273** (0.072)
Constant	0.540** (0.029)	0.730** (0.062)	0.738** (0.062)	0.858** (0.063)
Demographics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time duration	No	No	Yes	No
Ideology	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	1,516	1,516	1,516	1,515
R ²	0.027	0.070	0.070	0.110

Notes: Demographic covariates include age, gender, race and education level. Reference categories for the respective variable sets are: 18-24, non white, male, less than high school. Column 3 also controls for inattentive respondents who completed the survey in less than the first quarter time in the sample [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Figure (SI-5) Predicted support for reducing income differences, by income and ideology



Notes This figure shows the predicted average support for reducing income differences, based on the regressions reported in columns 1 and 5 of Table SI-9. The left panel reports results for conservative respondents (N=555) whereas the right panel reports for liberal respondents (N=406). Dots represent point estimates. Thick bars represent 90% CIs; thin bars represent 95% CIs.

C.3.1 The role of ideology

To examine the roles of self-interest and ideology in tandem, we re-estimate the model specification that includes the interaction between the treatment and high income, separately for liberal and conservative respondents.

Specifically, we divide the sample according to responses to a self-reported question that asked voters to place themselves on an ideological scale ranging from 0 (liberal) to 10 (conservative). The median of this variable is 6. We code responses 1-4 as liberal, and 7-10 as conservative. Figure SI-5 presents the results (see columns 1 and 5 of Table SI-9 for the full estimation).

The figure shows a clear ideological divide in support levels across all treatment groups. Respondents who identify as liberals are, on average, 26 percentage points more supportive than self-identified conservatives. This gap remains large also when prompted with the most concrete question, which spells out the specific redistributive policies taken to reduce income differences.

Table (SI-7) Interaction with income, by ideological leaning

	<i>Dependent variable: Support</i>					
	Liberal		Moderate		Conservative	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government Responsibility	0.206** (0.068)	0.199** (0.069)	0.069 (0.062)	0.052 (0.063)	0.057 (0.075)	0.078 (0.072)
Market intervention	0.208** (0.070)	0.199** (0.071)	0.255** (0.066)	0.242** (0.066)	0.153* (0.074)	0.157* (0.071)
Redistributive Measures	0.209** (0.065)	0.212** (0.066)	0.265** (0.064)	0.260** (0.065)	0.165* (0.073)	0.149* (0.070)
High Income	0.162* (0.076)	0.099 (0.081)	0.101 (0.096)	0.127 (0.099)	0.112 (0.096)	0.063 (0.096)
Government Responsibility X High Income	-0.141 (0.113)	-0.108 (0.115)	-0.162 (0.130)	-0.169 (0.131)	-0.117 (0.130)	-0.124 (0.125)
Market intervention X High Income	-0.228* (0.113)	-0.191 [†] (0.115)	-0.191 (0.134)	-0.215 (0.136)	-0.222 [†] (0.130)	-0.228 [†] (0.124)
Redistributive Measures X High Income	-0.249* (0.112)	-0.213 [†] (0.113)	-0.318* (0.135)	-0.315* (0.137)	-0.253* (0.129)	-0.254* (0.123)
Constant	0.652** (0.048)	0.743** (0.112)	0.533** (0.045)	0.751** (0.095)	0.467** (0.052)	0.622** (0.111)
Demographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	406	406	554	554	555	555
R ²	0.038	0.065	0.052	0.077	0.015	0.126

Notes: This table reports the results of regression estimates in which the dependent variable is a binary measure that takes the value of 1 if respondents answered either “definitely should be” or “probably should be” and 0 otherwise. This outcome is regressed on an indicator variable for high income, dummy variables for the experimental groups - namely the question version (the reference category is the most abstract question version that asks about reducing income differences) and their interaction. Demographic covariates include age, gender, education level, and race. Reference categories for the respective variable sets are: 18-24, non white, male, less than high school. [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

C.4 Experiment: sensitivity tests

As part of the robustness checks, we assess whether the results are sensitive to changes in the coding of high-income. In the article we measured high income using an indicator that takes the value ‘1’ if the respondent reported reported an household annual income higher than \$75,000, and 0 if otherwise. In the table below, we have encoded high income to take the value of 1 for respondents who reported over \$100,000.

Table (SI-8) Interaction with income, full sample

	<i>Dependent variable: Support</i>		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Government Responsibility	0.087* (0.038)	0.084* (0.038)	0.086* (0.037)
Market intervention	0.158** (0.039)	0.153** (0.038)	0.162** (0.037)
Redistributive Measures	0.170** (0.038)	0.171** (0.037)	0.171** (0.037)
High Income	0.144* (0.061)	0.100 (0.062)	0.094 (0.061)
Government Responsibility X High Income	-0.188* (0.086)	-0.183* (0.085)	-0.159 [†] (0.083)
Market intervention X High Income	-0.160 [†] (0.088)	-0.156 [†] (0.087)	-0.149 [†] (0.085)
Redistributive Measures X High Income	-0.215* (0.086)	-0.215* (0.084)	-0.200* (0.083)
Constant	0.555** (0.027)	0.751** (0.061)	0.877** (0.063)
Demographics	No	Yes	No
Observations	1,516	1,516	1,515
R ²	0.018	0.059	0.101

Notes: This table replicates the analysis of table SI-6, with one change in the coding of high income: the indicator takes the value 1 if the respondent reported a household annual income higher than 124,999 dollars. [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Table (SI-9) Interaction with income, by ideological leaning

	<i>Dependent variable: Support</i>					
	Liberal		Moderate		Conservative	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government Responsibility	0.134* (0.062)	0.136* (0.062)	0.069 (0.059)	0.053 (0.060)	0.085 (0.070)	0.099 (0.067)
Market intervention	0.162* (0.063)	0.163* (0.064)	0.223** (0.062)	0.206** (0.062)	0.114 [†] (0.068)	0.117 [†] (0.065)
Redistributive Measures	0.152* (0.060)	0.169** (0.061)	0.227** (0.061)	0.219** (0.062)	0.131 [†] (0.068)	0.112 [†] (0.065)
High Income	0.083 (0.086)	0.024 (0.090)	0.112 (0.113)	0.138 (0.115)	0.193 [†] (0.109)	0.112 (0.109)
Government Responsibility X High Income	0.088 (0.130)	0.109 (0.131)	-0.269 [†] (0.159)	-0.275 [†] (0.161)	-0.279 [†] (0.146)	-0.258 [†] (0.141)
Market intervention X High Income	-0.178 (0.130)	-0.159 (0.131)	-0.095 (0.164)	-0.101 (0.164)	-0.168 (0.150)	-0.187 (0.145)
Redistributive Measures X High Income	-0.130 (0.124)	-0.118 (0.124)	-0.227 (0.160)	-0.204 (0.161)	-0.239 (0.147)	-0.228 (0.142)
Constant	0.695** (0.043)	0.754** (0.110)	0.538** (0.043)	0.772** (0.094)	0.461** (0.049)	0.628** (0.111)
Demographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	406	406	554	554	555	555
R ²	0.035	0.065	0.045	0.072	0.013	0.120

Notes: This table replicates the analysis of table SI-9, with one change in the coding of high income: the indicator takes the value 1 if the respondent reported a household annual income higher than 124,999 dollars. [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

We assess whether the ideological division we observed is also valid for the party division. Therefore we have replicated the analysis reports in table SI-9; but instead of splitting the sample’s ideological affiliation, we divide the sample by party affiliation.

Table (SI-10) Interaction with income, by party

	<i>Dependent variable: Support</i>					
	Democrat		Independent		Republican	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government Responsibility	0.126* (0.057)	0.126* (0.057)	0.069 (0.062)	0.056 (0.077)	0.078 (0.078)	0.075 (0.075)
Market intervention	0.209** (0.056)	0.207** (0.057)	0.255** (0.066)	0.149 [†] (0.080)	0.209** (0.081)	0.213** (0.078)
Redistributive Measures	0.281** (0.056)	0.274** (0.056)	0.265** (0.064)	0.150 [†] (0.077)	0.211** (0.076)	0.179* (0.075)
High Income	0.195** (0.067)	0.147* (0.071)	0.101 (0.096)	-0.031 (0.120)	0.147 (0.102)	0.066 (0.102)
Government Responsibility X High Income	-0.051 (0.105)	-0.043 (0.106)	-0.162 (0.130)	-0.005 (0.153)	-0.174 (0.136)	-0.192 (0.132)
Market intervention X High Income	-0.221* (0.102)	-0.207* (0.103)	-0.191 (0.134)	-0.158 (0.157)	-0.189 (0.138)	-0.191 (0.134)
Redistributive Measures X High Income	-0.386** (0.103)	-0.380** (0.103)	-0.318* (0.135)	-0.080 (0.160)	-0.277* (0.134)	-0.250 [†] (0.130)
Constant	0.612** (0.040)	0.666** (0.085)	0.533** (0.045)	0.814** (0.108)	0.429** (0.054)	0.567** (0.141)
Demographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	591	591	554	426	499	499
R ²	0.052	0.077	0.052	0.061	0.025	0.122

Notes: This table reports the results of regression estimates in the outcome. Support is regressed on an indicator variable for high income, for the question version that the respondent was assigned to (the reference category is the most abstract question version that asks about reducing income differences) and their interaction. Demographic covariates include age, gender, race and education level. Reference categories for the respective variable sets are: 18-24, non white, male, less than high school. [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$