

A-4.3 Full U.S. Questionnaire in English

FIGURE A-1: FIRST PAGE OF THE SURVEY (ENGLISH VERSION)

We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. Our goal is to understand how information we see and hear in the media influences views on policies. No matter what your political views are, this is an important matter, and by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society. You might not agree with all the information presented, and that is perfectly fine. If you do not feel comfortable with a question you can skip it. Our survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views.

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. Any time you don't know an answer, just give your best guess. However, please be sure to spend enough time reading and understanding the question. To ensure the quality of survey data, your responses will be subject to sophisticated statistical control methods, which can detect incoherent or rushed answers. **Responding without adequate effort or skipping many questions may result in your responses being flagged for low quality and you may not receive your payment.**

It is also very important for the success of our research project that you **complete the entire survey**, once you have started. This survey should take (on average) about 20 minutes to complete. If you complete the entire survey, you will be invited to take another voluntary paid follow up survey a week from now, if you wish.

Notes: Your participation in this study is purely voluntary. 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. Please print or make a screen-shoot of this page for your records. If you have any question about this study, you may contact us at socialsciencestudies@gmail.com. For any question about your rights as a research participant you may contact cuhs@harvard.edu.

Answer options are in *italic*, separated by a semicolon.

1. See Figure A-1

Yes, I would like to take part in this study, and confirm that I WAS BORN IN THE U.S. and I am 18 or older; No, I would not like to participate

2. Were you born in the United States?

Yes; No

3. What is your gender?

Male; Female

4. What is your age?

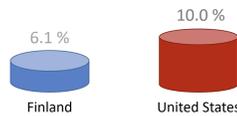
FIGURE A-2: “SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS” TREATMENT

Today, legal immigrants make up 10.0 % of all people in the United States.

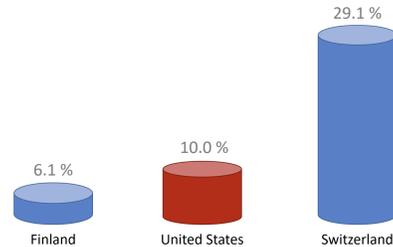
Today, what share of the population of the United States are legal immigrants?



For comparison, among rich countries, the lowest share of legal immigrants is 6.1 %.

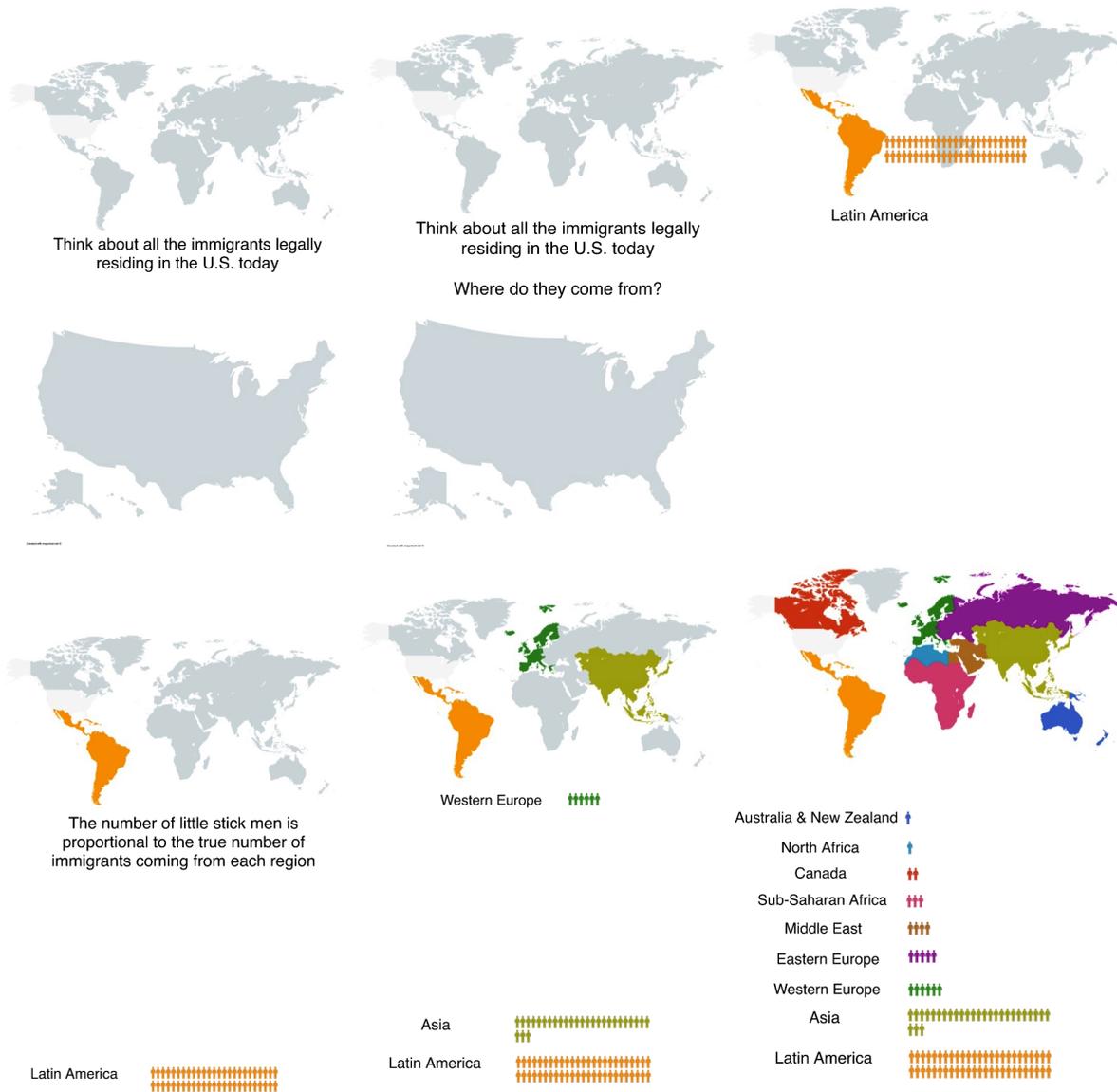


For comparison, among rich countries, the lowest share of legal immigrants is 6.1 %. The largest share of legal immigrants is 29.1 %.



5. What was your TOTAL household income, before taxes, last year? \$0-\$9999; \$10000-\$14999; \$15000-\$19999; \$20000-\$29999; \$30000-\$39999 ; \$40000-\$49999 ; \$50000-\$69999; \$70000-\$89999; \$90000-\$109999; \$110000-\$149999; \$150000-\$199999 : \$200000+
6. Please indicate your marital status.
Single; Married; Legally separated or divorced; Widowed
7. How many children do you have?
I do not have children: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more
8. How would you describe your ethnicity/race?
European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; Other
9. Were both of your parents born in the United States?
Yes; No
10. *[If Yes to Q9]* Where was your father born?
[dropdown menu with list of countries]
11. *[If Yes to Q9]* Where was your mother born?
[dropdown menu with list of countries]
12. What is your ZIP code?
13. Which category best describes your highest level of education?
Eighth Grade or less; Some High School; High School degree / GED; Some College; 2-year College Degree; 4-year College Degree; Master's Degree; Doctoral Degree; Professional Degree (JD, MD, MBA)

FIGURE A-3: “ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS” TREATMENT



14. What is your current employment status?

Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed or small business owner; Unemployed and looking for work; Student; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree

15. *[If Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed or small business owner]* Are you employed in one of the following sectors? Check the one that applies. If you have multiple jobs, check the one that describes your main occupation.

[See Appendix A-1]

16. *[If Unemployed and looking for work; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree]* Even if you are not currently working, what sector did your latest occupation fall under? Check the one that applies. If you have had multiple jobs, check the one that describes your main occupation.

FIGURE A-4: “HARD WORK OF IMMIGRANTS” TREATMENT

Emma legally came to the U.S. at age 25.



She lives with her husband - a construction worker - and two small children in a one-bedroom apartment.

She starts work at 5 am every day of the week, earning the minimum wage for such tasks as restocking the shelves, helping customers, mopping the floor and cleaning the bathrooms.



When her day shift at the store ends at 3 pm, Emma starts her second job as a cleaning lady.

For the past 5 years, she has been working in a retail store.

She takes two buses to get to her clients.



She finishes around 7 pm and gets home by 8 pm.



She then makes dinner for her family and sometimes helps the children with their homework before they go to bed.



Emma takes online courses. She stays up until midnight to work on her courses.

Emma and her husband have no free time, no weekends, and haven't taken any holidays since arriving in the U.S..

Despite working two jobs and barely making ends meet, Emma is very happy to be in the U.S..

She cannot take out a loan to go to a full-time college.

She hopes that thanks to her hard work she will one day be able to start her own small business.

[See Appendix A-1]

17. On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?
Very liberal; Liberal; Moderate; Conservative; Very conservative
18. In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat or an independent?
Republican; Democrat; Independent
19. Did you vote in the last presidential election?
Yes; No
20. [If Yes to Q19] In the last presidential election, you supported:
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson
21. [If No to Q19] Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views most closely
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson
22. Before proceeding to the next set of questions, we want to ask for your feedback about the responses you provided so far. It is vital to our study that we only include responses from people who devoted their full attention to this study. This will not affect in any way the payment you will receive for taking this survey. In your honest opinion, should we use your responses, or should we discard your responses since you did not devote your full attention to the questions so far?

FIGURE A-5: QUESTION ON PREFERRED INCOME TAX RATES FOR VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS

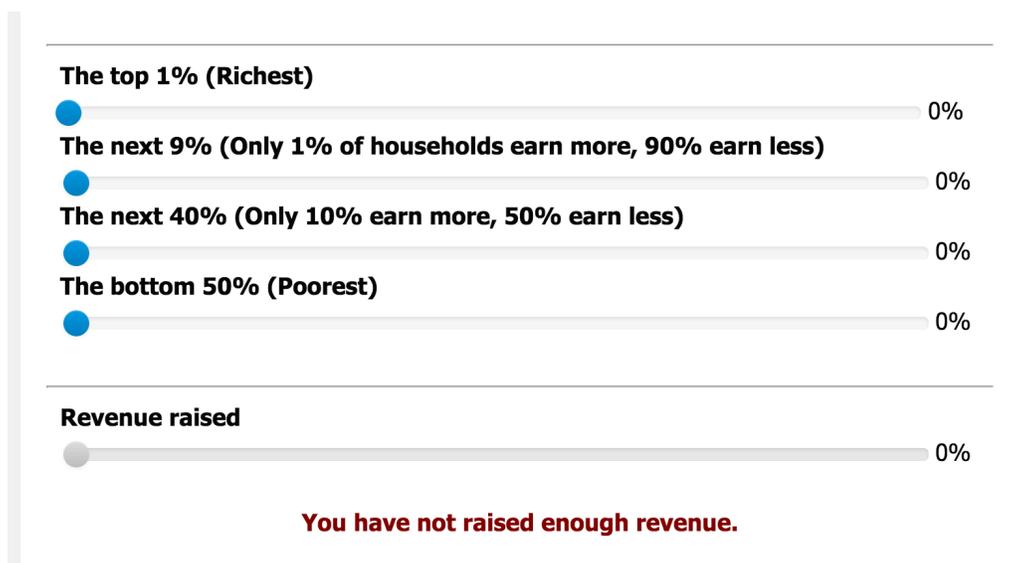
The government currently raises a certain amount of revenue through the income tax in order to sustain the current level of public spending. In your view, what would be the fair split of the tax burden to sustain public spending?

The income tax* rate is the percentage of your income that you pay in federal income tax. For example, if you earn \$30,000 and you pay \$3,000 in income taxes, your income tax rate is 10%.

Please use the sliders below to tell us how much you think each of the following groups should pay as a percentage of their total income.

While you adjust the four sliders for each group, the fifth bar at the bottom moves in order to show you how much of the current revenue you have been able to raise so far. The bar appears red as long as you have not raised enough revenue, or if you have raised more money than what is needed.

You will only be able to move to the next question when you meet the revenue target and the bar becomes green.



Yes, I have devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should use my responses for your study; No, I have not devoted full attention to the questions so far and I think you should not use my responses for your study

Video Treatments

- *Control*: No video [go directly to *Redistribution or Immigration Block*]
- *Share of immigrants*: See Figure A-2

FIGURE A-6: QUESTION ON PREFERRED ALLOCATION OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET

- 1) **Defense and National Security**, which refers to the costs of the Defense department and the costs of supporting security operations in the U.S. and in foreign countries.
- 2) **Public Infrastructure**, which includes, among others, transport infrastructure like roads, bridges and airports, and water infrastructure.
- 3) **Spending on Schooling and Higher Education**, including help for children from low income families to attend school and university.
- 4) **Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**, which provide income support and help with health care expenses to the elderly and the disabled.
- 5) **Social Insurance and Income Support Programs**. This covers help to the unemployed (through unemployment insurance) and help for low income families (such as through Food stamps or the earned income tax credit (EITC), a tax credit for low-income working families)
- 6) **Public Spending on Health**, such as Medicaid for the poor (a healthcare program for low income families) or tax subsidies to help families buy health insurance.
- 7) **Affordable Housing**. This includes subsidies to make housing more affordable for low income families and funds to build and manage public housing.

Please enter the percent of the budget you would assign to each spending category (the total must sum to 100):

Defense and National Security	<input type="text"/>
Public Infrastructure	<input type="text"/>
Spending on Schooling and Higher Education	<input type="text"/>
Social Security, Medicare, Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	<input type="text"/>
Social Insurance and Income Support Programs	<input type="text"/>
Public Spending on Health	<input type="text"/>
Affordable Housing	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>

- *Origins of immigrants*: See Figure A-3
- *Hard work of immigrants*: See Figure A-4

Redistribution Block

In the next two questions, we ask you to think about the total level of funds that the government raises and spends today on various policies. For the purpose of these questions, suppose that the level of government spending is fixed at its current level and cannot be changed. We will ask about your views on two aspects: a. First, on the fair split of the tax burden to raise these funds; b. Second, on how you think the government should spend these funds.

23. See Figure A-5

24. See Figure A-6

25. Do you think income differences between rich and poor people are:

Not a problem at all; A small problem; A problem; A serious problem; A very serious problem

26. To reduce income differences between rich and poor people, the government (at the local, state, or federal level) has the ability and the tools to do:

Nothing at all; Not much; Some; A lot

27. Some people think that the government (at the local, state, or federal level) should not care about income differences between rich and poor people. Others think that the government should do everything in its power to reduce income inequality. Rate on a scale of 1 to 7 on how you feel about this issue, with 1 being the government should not concern itself with income inequality and 7 being the government should do everything in its power to reduce income inequality.

Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might do to reduce income differences between rich and poor people. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these, other types of spending (like spending on infrastructure and defense, for example) would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised.

28. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose or strongly oppose spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods?

Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

29. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose strongly oppose spending more money to provide decent housing for those who cannot afford it?

Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

30. Would you say that you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose or strongly oppose increasing income support programs for the poor?

Strongly favor; favor; neither favor nor oppose; oppose; strongly oppose

31. How much of the time do you think you can trust our federal government to do what is right?

Almost always; A lot of the time; Not very often; Almost never

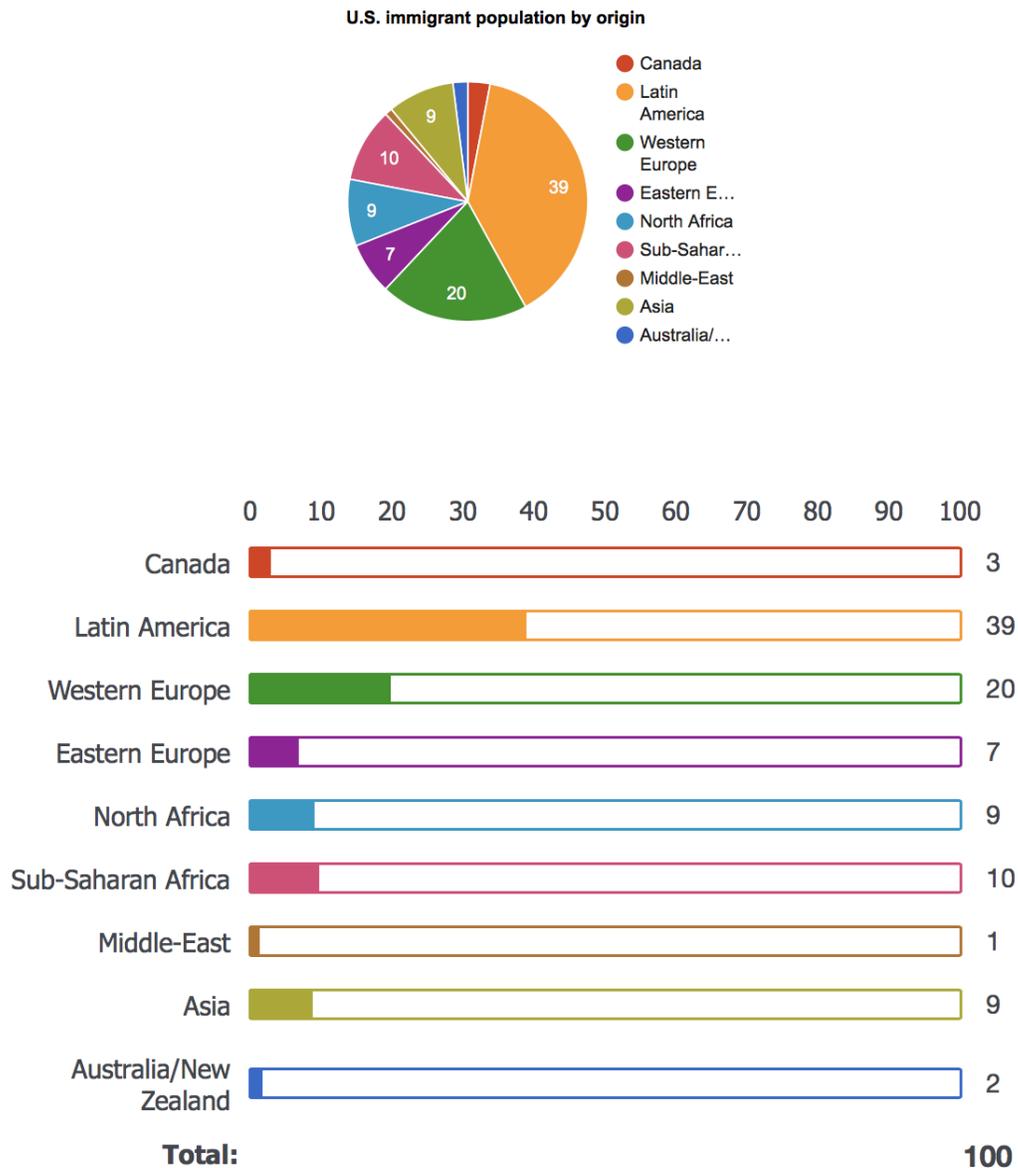
32. By taking this survey, you are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win \$1000. In a few days you will know whether you won the \$1000. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your regular survey pay, so no further action is required on your part. In case you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your \$1000 gain for a good cause? Below you will find 2 charities which help people in the U.S. deal with the hurdles of everyday life. You can enter how many dollars out of your \$1000 gain you would like to donate to each of them. If you are one of the lottery winners, you will be paid, in addition to your regular survey pay, \$1000 minus the amount you donated to charity. We will directly pay your desired donation amount to the charity or charities of your choosing. Enter how much of your \$1000 gain you'd like to donate to each charity:

Feeding America: ... ; The Salvation Army: ...

Immigration Block

In what follows, we refer to immigrants as people who were not born in the U.S. and legally moved here at a certain point of their life. We are NOT considering illegal immigrants.

FIGURE A-7: ELICITING PERCEPTIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS



33. See Figure 1

34. The map here shows you the main regions of the world. The pie chart below represents all legal IMMIGRANTS currently living in the U.S.. Where do you think these immigrants come from? Move the sliders to indicate how many out of every 100 immigrants come from each region, in your opinion. As you move the sliders, the pie chart will adjust to show your responses, reflecting the colors of the various regions, as in the map. (Your responses must add up to 100)

[See Figure A-7]

35. Think again about all of the legal immigrants currently living in the U.S.. What do you think is their religion? Fill in the boxes below to indicate how many out of every 100 immigrants you think practice each religion.

Christianity ...; Islam ...; Buddhism ...; Hinduism ...; Other Religions/Atheist ...

36. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S. how many are currently unemployed? By unemployed we mean people who are currently not working but searching for a job (and maybe unable to find one).

Now let's compare this to the number of unemployed among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants how many do you think are currently unemployed?

37. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many have at least a two-year college degree?

Now let's compare this to the number of college-educated legal immigrants. Out of every 100 immigrants in the U.S. today how many do you think have at least a two-year college degree?

38. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many have not completed high school?

Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today how many do you think have not completed high school?

39. Out of every 100 people born in the U.S., how many live below the poverty line? The poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.

Let's compare this to poverty among legal immigrants. Out of every 100 legal immigrants in the U.S. today, how many do you think live below the poverty line?

40. Some people think that the government (at the local, state, or federal level) should only support people who were born in the U.S.. Others think that the government should care equally about all the people living in the country, regardless of their country of origin and regardless of whether they are born in the U.S.. Rate on a scale of 1 to 7 on how you feel about this issue, with 1 being the government should focus on supporting people born in the U.S. and 7 being the government should care equally about everyone.

41. What is your view on the number of legal immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live? Pick the answer that best reflects your view.

The excessive number of legal immigrants today is a very big problem. We should ask many legal immigrants to leave the country and we should stop accepting new immigrants; The number of legal immigrants today is a big problem and we should decrease by a lot the number permitted to come to the U.S. in the future; The number of legal immigrants today is somewhat of a problem and we should try and decrease a bit the number permitted to come in; The number of legal immigrants today is not a problem. We should keep letting in the same number of immigrants each year as until now; The number of legal immigrants today is not a problem at all. We should let even more legal immigrants come live in the U.S. and increase the number that is permitted to come every year

42. In your view, how soon after arriving should immigrants be entitled to government assistance such as Medicaid, food stamps, or welfare on the same basis as citizens?

Immediately, as soon as they arrive; 1 year after; 3 years after; 5 or more years after; only after they receive citizenship; never

43. As you may know, once immigrants who come into the country receive U.S. citizenship, they are allowed to vote in all local, state, and federal elections. In your view, when should immigrants who come into the country legally be allowed to apply for U.S. citizenship?

2 years after arriving; 5 years after arriving; 10 years after arriving; 20 years after arriving; They should never be allowed to apply for citizenship

44. Suppose someone is not born in the United States but now lives here. At what point would you consider this person to be “American”?
- Immediately, as soon as he arrives; After he has spent 5 years in the U.S.; After he has spent 10 years in the U.S.; It depends on where he comes from; As soon as he gets citizenship; I would never consider him to be American, but if his kids were born in the U.S. I would consider them truly American; I would not consider him or his kids to ever be truly American*
45. Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is poor?
- Lack of effort on his or her own part; Circumstances beyond his or her control*
46. Which has more to do with why an immigrant living in the U.S. is rich?
- Because she or he worked harder than others; Because she or he had more advantages than others*
47. U.S. born residents receive government transfers in the form of public assistance, Medicaid, child credits, unemployment benefits, free school lunches, food stamps or housing subsidies when needed. How much do you think each legal immigrant receives on average from such government transfers? An average immigrant receives...
- No transfers; One third as much as a U.S. born resident; Half as much as a U.S. born resident; As much as a U.S. born resident; Slightly more than a U.S. born resident; Twice as much as a U.S. born resident; Three times as much as a U.S. born resident; More than ten times as much as a U.S. born resident*
48. Imagine two people, John and Mohammad, currently living in the U.S. with their families. John is born in the U.S., while Mohammad legally moved to the U.S. five years ago. They are both 35, have three children, and earn the same low income from their jobs. In your opinion, does Mohammad pay more, the same, or less in income taxes than John?
- A lot more; More; same; less; a lot less*
49. In your opinion does Mohammad, who is an immigrant, receive more, the same, or less government transfers (such as e.g., public assistance, Medicaid, child credits, unemployment benefits during unemployment spells, free school lunches, food stamps or housing subsidies) than John?
- A lot more; More; same; less; a lot less*
50. Do you have any friends or acquaintances who were born outside the U.S.?
- Yes; No*
51. *[If Yes to Q50]* Where do they come from? (check all that apply)
- Canada; Latin America; Western Europe; Eastern Europe; North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; Middle-East; Asia; Australia/New Zealand*
52. Do you feel that this survey was biased?
- Yes, left-wing bias; Yes, right-wing bias; No, it did not feel biased*

A-4.4 Charities Listed for the Donation Question

We report here the charities we listed in the donation question in each country. See Q32 in Appendix A-4.3 for the exact wording of the question.

- **U.S.:** Feeding America, The Salvation Army
- **U.K.:** Save the Children U.K., The Salvation Army
- **France:** Les Restos du Cœur, Emmaüs
- **Germany:** SOS Kinderdorf, Tafel

- **Italy:** Caritas, Save the Children Italia
- **Sweden:** Frälsningsarmén, Majblomman

A-5 Summary of Perceptions and Misperceptions