LDA method description

March 2021

1 Selected Questions

a. Climate Knowledge

- Q1. How often do you think or talk with people about climate change?
  Almost never; Several times a year; Several times a month

- Q2. In your opinion, is climate change real?
  Yes; No

- Q3. (If "Yes" to 2.) What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?
  None; A little; Some; A lot; Most

- Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Climate change is an important problem."
  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q5. How knowledgeable do you consider yourself about climate change?
  Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

- Q6. Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and make the Earth warmer, causing climate change. In particular, the burning of fossil fuels and agricultural production emit greenhouse gases. Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)
  CO2; Hydrogen; Methane; Particulate matter

- Q7. Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?
  Yes; No

  For the next three questions we would like you to rank the items according to the greenhouse gas emissions they emit, to the best of your knowledge (where 1 is the item that emits the most and 3 the item that emits the least). The greenhouse gas emissions of a product are those emitted at all steps involved in its production and distribution.

- Q8. If a family of 4 travels 700 km from London to Glasgow, with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
  Car (running on diesel or gasoline); Train; Plane

- Q9. Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs half a pound. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
  A beef steak; One serving of paste; Chicken wings

- Q10. Which source of electric energy emits the most greenhouse gases to provide power for a house? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
  Gas-fired power plant; Nuclear power plant; Coal-fired power station

- QX. Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 4 (least) and note that multiple regions may have the same rank.

    – The U.S.

    – The European Union

    – China

    – India

    1; 2; 3; 4

- Q11. Consider now per capita emissions: in which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 5 (least).

    – The U.S.

    – The European Union

    – China

    – India

    – The U.K.

    1; 2; 3; 4; 5

- Q12. If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?

    – Severe droughts and heatwaves

    – More frequent volcanic eruptions

    – Rising sea levels

    – Lower agricultural production

    – Drop in standards of living

    – Larger migration flows

    – More armed conflicts

    – Extinction of humankind

    Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

b. Climate Attitudes

- Q1. To what extent are the following groups responsible for climate change in the U.S.?

    – Each of us

    – The high income earners

    – The UK government

    – Companies

    – Previous generations

    Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

- Q2. To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the century while maintaining satisfactory standards of living in the UK?
  Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

- Q3. To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will affect your personal life negatively?
  Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

- Q4. How likely is it that human kind halt climate change by the end of the century?
  Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

- Q5. If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on the UK economy and employment?
  Very negative effects; Somewhat negative effects; No noticeable effects; Somewhat positive effects; Very positive effects

- Q6. If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies to what extent do you think it would negatively affect your lifestyle?
  Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

- Q7. To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?
  Limit flying/Limit driving/Electric vehicle/Limit beef/ Limit heating or cooling

- Q8. Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?

    - Limit flying
    - Limit driving
    - Have an electric vehicle
    - Limit beef consumption
    - Limit heating or cooling your home

  Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

- Q9. How important are the factors below in order for you to adopt a sustainable lifestyle (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, cycle more, etc.)?

    - Ambitious climate policies
    - Having enough financial support
    - People around you also changing their behavior
    - The most well-off also changing their behavior

  Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

c. Pref1: Ban on the sale of combustion-engine cars

- Q1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A ban on combustion-engine cars would...

    - reduce CO_2 emissions from cars
    - reduce air polution
    - have a large effect on the UK economy and employment
    - have a negative/positive effect on the UK economy and employment
    - be a costly way to fight climate change

  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q2. In your view, would the following groups win or lose if a ban on combustion-engine cars was implemented in the UK?

– Low-income earners

– The middle class

– High-income earners

– Those living in rural areas

Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

- Q3. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a ban on combustion-engine cars?
  Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

- Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A ban on combustion-engine cars is fair"?
  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q5. Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars? *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support*

- Q6. Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people?
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

d. Pref 2: Green infrastructure program

- Q1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A green infrastructure program would...

  – make electricity production greener

  – increase the use of public transport

  – reduce air polution

  – have a large effect on the UK economy and employment

  – have a negative/positive effect on the UK economy and employment

  – be a costly way to fight climate change

  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q2. In your view, would the following groups win or lose with a green infrastructure program?"

  – Low-income earners

  – The middle class

  – High-income earners

  – Those living in rural areas

  Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

- Q3. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a green infrastructure program?
  Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

- Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A green infrastructure program is fair"?
  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q5. Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

- Q6. Until now, we have considered that a green infrastructure program would be financed by public debt, but other sources of funding are possible. What sources of funding do you find appropriate for public investments in green infrastructure? (Multiple answers are possible)
  Additional public debt; Increase in the VAT (value-added tax); Increase in taxes on the wealthiest; Reduction in social spending; Reduction in military spending

e. Pref 3: Carbon tax with cash transfers

- Q1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would...

  – encourage people to drive less

  – encourage people and companies to insulate buildings

  – reduce the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions

  – reduce air polution

  – have a large effect on the UK economy and employment

  – have a negative/positive effect on the UK economy and employment

  – be a costly way to fight climate change

  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q2. In your view, would the following groups win or lose under a carbon tax with cash transfers?

  – Low-income earners

  – The middle class

  – High-income earners

  – Those living in rural areas

  Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

- Q3. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially under a carbon tax with cash transfers?
  Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

- Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A carbon tax with cash transfers is fair."
  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q5. Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

- Q6. Now, we consider a variant of the policy where the cash transfers are higher for low-income people compared to high-income people.
  Do you agree or disagree that such a policy would be fair? *Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree*

- Q7. Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers with higher transfers for low-income people compared to high-income people?
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

f. Pref for Climate Policies

- Q1. Do you support or oppose the following climate policies?

  – A tax on flying (that increases ticket prices by 20%)

  – A national tax on fossil fuels (increasing gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter)

- A ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas, like city centers
- Subsidies for low-carbon technologies (renewable energy, capture and storage of carbon...)
- A contribution to a global climate fund to finance clean energy in low-income countries

Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

- Q2. Governments can use the revenues from carbon taxes in different ways. Would you support or oppose introducing a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance...

    - Cash transfers to households with no alternative to using fossil fuels
    - Cash transfers to the poorest households
    - Equal cash transfers to all households
    - A reduction in personal income taxes
    - A reduction in corporate income taxes
    - Tax rebates for the most affected firms
    - Funding environmental infrastructure projects (public transport, cycling ways, etc.)
    - Subsidize low-carbon technologies, including renewable energy
    - A reduction in the public deficit

    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

h. Willingness to Pay and real stake questions

- Q1. Are you willing to pay (£10 / £30 / £50 / £100 / £300 /£500 / £1,000) annually through an additional individual contribution to limit global warming to safe levels (less than 2 degrees Celsius)?
  Yes; No

- Q2. Should you win the lottery, please enter your donation amount using the slider below:
  Slide going from 0 to 100

h. International Burden-Sharing

- Q1. At which level(s) do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be put in place? (Multiple answers are possible)
  Global; European; National; Local

- Q2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "The UK should take measures to fight climate change."
  Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q3. How should UK climate policies depend on what other countries do?

    - If other countries do more, the UK should do...
    - If other countries do less, the UK should do...

    Much less; Less; About the same; More; Much more

- Q4. To achieve a given reduction of greenhouse gas emissions globally, costly investments are needed. Ideally, how should countries bear the costs of fighting climate change?

    - Countries should pay in proportion to their income
    - Countries should pay in proportion to their current emissions
    - Countries should pay in proportion to their past emissions (from 1990 onwards)

– The richest countries should pay it all, so that the poorest countries do not have to pay anything

– The richest countries should pay even more, to help vulnerable countries face adverse consequences: vulnerable countries would then receive money instead of paying

Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

- Q5. Do you support or oppose establishing a global democratic assembly whose role would be to draft international treaties against climate change? Each adult across the world would have one vote to elect members of the assembly.
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

- Q6. Imagine the following policy: a global tax on greenhouse gas emissions funding a global basic income. Such a policy would progressively raise the price of fossil fuels (for example, the price of gasoline would increase by 8 cents per liter in the first years). Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Revenues from the tax would be used to finance a basic income of $30 (or £22) per month to each human adult, thereby lifting the 700 million people who earn less than $2/day out of extreme poverty. The average British person would lose a bit from this policy as they would face £42 per month in price increases, which is higher that the £22 they would receive.
  Do you support or oppose such a policy?
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

- Q7. Do you support or oppose a tax on all millionaires around the world to finance low-income countries that comply with international standards regarding climate action?
  Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

i. Housing and cattle products

- Q1. (If "Owner" or "Landlord renting out" at Background Questions 18.) How likely is it that you will improve the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation over the next 5 years?
  Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

- Q2. (If "Owner" or "Landlord renting out" at Background Questions 18.) What are the main hurdles preventing you from improving the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation? (Multiple answers are possible) *The choice to insulate or replace the heating system is not mine; The upfront costs are too high; It is too much effort; It won't improve its energy efficiency; My insulation and heating systems are already satisfactory*

- Q3. GROUP 1. Imagine that the UK government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidise half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition. Do you support or oppose such policy?
  GROUP 2. Imagine that the UK government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidise half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition. Insulating your home can take long, may cause disruptions to your daily life during the renovation works, and may even require you to leave your home until the renovation is completed. Do you support or oppose such policy? *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support*

- Q4. Imagine that, in order to fight climate change, the UK government decides to limit the consumption of cattle products like beef and dairy. Do you support or oppose the following options?

  – A high tax on cattle products, so that the price of beef doubles

  – Subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits, and nuts

  – The removal of subsidies for cattle farming

– The ban of intensive cattle farming

Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

j. Trust, Perceptions of Institutions, Inequality, and the Future

- Q1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Most people can be trusted." *Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree*

- Q2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Over the last decade the UK government could generally be trusted to do what is right." *Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree*

- Q3. Some people think the government is trying to do too many things that should be left to individuals and businesses. Others think that government should do more to solve our country's problems. Which come closer to your own view? *Government is doing too much; Government is doing just the right amount; Government should do more*

- Q4. How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in the UK? *Not an issue at all; A small issue; An issue; A serious issue; A very serious issue*

- Q5. Do you think that overall people in the world will be richer or poorer in 100 years from now? *Much poorer; Poorer; As rich as now; Richer; Much richer*

k. Feedback

- Q1. Do you feel that this survey was politically biased? *Yes, left-wing biased; Yes, right-wing biased; No, I do not feel it was biased*

l. Petition

- Q1. Finally, are you willing to sign a petition to "stand up for real climate action"? As soon as the survey is complete, we will send the results to the Prime Minister's office, informing him what share of people who took this survey were willing to support the following petition. "I agree that immediate action on climate change is critical. Now is the time to dedicate ourselves to a low-carbon future and prevent lasting damage to all living things. Science shows us we cannot afford to wait to cut harmful carbon emissions. I'm adding my voice to the call to world leaders in the UK and beyond – to act so we do not lose ground in combating climate change." Do you support this petition (you will NOT be asked to sign, only your answer here is required and remains anonymous)?

  Yes; No

2 Top answers per profile

Percentages in brackets are the entries of the β vector scaled-up following methodology from Draca and Schwarz (2020). Therefore they correspond to the probability of an answer to appear for a given profile.

2.1 Two Profiles

Profile 1 : X

- "An emission limit for cars would reduce CO_2 emissions from cars." [*79.2%*]

- "An emission limit for cars would reduce air pollution." [*78.9%*]

- "A green infrastructure program would reduce air pollution." [*77.9%*]

- "The U.S. should take measures to fight climate change." [*77.9%*]

- "A carbon tax with cash transfers would reduce air pollution." [*76.6%*]

- "A green infrastructure program would make electricity production greener." [*76.4%*]

Profile 2 : X

- "Funding a green infrastructure program with public debt is not appropriate." [*76.5%*]

- "Funding a green infrastructure program with a reduction in military spending is not appropriate." [*75.1%*]

- "Disagree that over the last decade the U.S. federal government could generally be trusted to do what is right." [*66.3%*]

- "It is unlikely that human kind halt climate change by the end of the century." [*65.8%*]

- "Public policies to tackle climate change should not be put in place at the State level." [*65.0%*]

- "Oppose a high tax on cattle products." [*64.6%*]

2.2 Three Profiles

Profile 1 : X

- "Support an emission limit for cars." [*78.6%*]

- "A carbon tax with cash transfers would encourage people and companies to insulate buildings." [*78.3%*]

- "A carbon tax with cash transfers would reduce the use of fossil fuels." [*78.2%*]

- "Support a policy where the U.S. federal government would make it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040 and would subsidize half of it." [*78.2%*]

- "Support a carbon tax, if the government uses this revenue for funding environmental infrastructure projects." [*77.9%*]

- "Support a green infrastructure program." [*77.4%*]

Profile 2 : X

- "Climate change is real." [*81.4%*]

- "Funding a green infrastructure program with an increase in taxes on the wealthiest is appropriate." [*79.5%*]

- "Funding a green infrastructure program with an increase in sales taxes is not appropriate." [*78.1%*]

- "The middle class would neither win nor lose if an emission limit for cars was implemented." [*76.8%*]

- "My household would neither win nor lose financially from an emission limit for cars." [*76.3%*]

- "The middle class would neither win nor lose with a green infrastructure program." [*74.7%*]

Profile 3 : X

- "Funding a green infrastructure program with public debt is not appropriate." [*87.7%*]

- "Disagree that over the last decade the U.S. federal government could generally be trusted to do what is right." [*85.2%*]

- "Oppose a high tax on cattle products." [*83.9%*]

- "Disagree that the richest countries should pay it all, so that the poorest countries do not have to pay anything." [*79.1%*]

- "Funding a green infrastructure program with a reduction in military spending is not appropriate." [*78.9%*]

- "Oppose a national tax on fossil fuels (increasing gasoline prices by 40cts per gallon)" [*77.5%*]

2.3 Four Profiles

Profile 1 : X

- "Support a green infrastructure program." [*90.5%*]

- "An emission limit for cars would be cost-effective to fight climate change." [*89.3%*]

- "Support an emission limit for cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people." [*89.3%*]

- "Support establishing a global democratic assembly." [*88.0%*]

- "Support a contribution to a global climate fund to finance clean energy in low-income countries." [*87.6%*]

- "A green infrastructure program would be cost-effective to fight climate change." [*85.7%*]

Profile 2 : X

- "The middle class would neither win nor lose if an emission limit for cars was implemented." [*82.9%*]

- 'The middle class would neither win nor lose with a green infrastructure program." [*81.2%*]

- "My housefould would neither win nor lose financially with a green infrastructure program." [*80.4%*]

- "My housefould would neither win nor lose financially from an emission limit for cars." [*80.1%*]

- "My housefould would neither win nor lose financially under a carbon tax with cash transfers." [*80.1%*]

- "People living in rural areas would neither win nor lose if an emission limit for cars was implemented." [*79.0%*]

Profile 3 : X

- "Oppose a high tax on cattle products." [*88.2%*]

- "Oppose a national tax on fossil fuels (increasing gasoline prices by 40cts per gallon)" [*82.6%*]

- "Not willing to limit heating or cooling her home." [*82.0%*]

- "Oppose the ban of intensive cattle farming." [*79.0%*]

- "It is unlikely that human kind halt climate change by the end of the century." [*78.8%*]

- "Oppose the removal of subsidies for cattle farming" [*78.6%*]
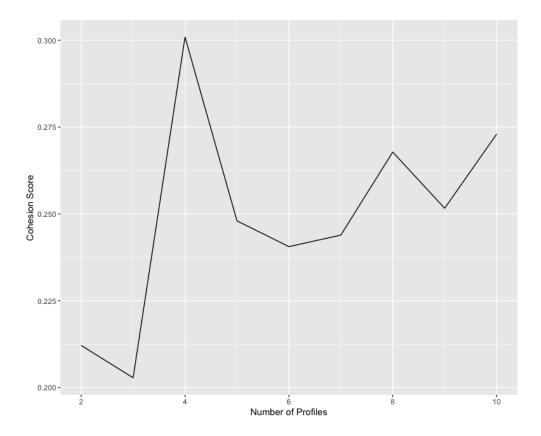
Profile 4 : X

- "An emission limit for cars would reduce CO_2 emissions from cars." [*96.4%*]

- "An emission limit for cars would reduce air pollution." [*96.1%*]

- "The U.S. should take measures to fight climate change." [*96.0%*]

- "A green infrastructure program would reduce air pollution." [*95.4%*]

- "Companies are a lot responsible for climate change in the U.S.." [*94.9%*]

- "Support mandatory insulation of buildings" [*94.4%*]
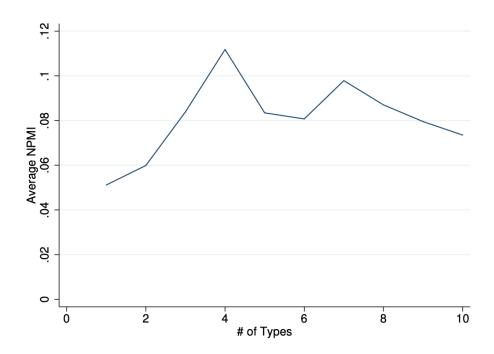
3   Optimal Number of Profiles

We assess the cohesion of models using the cohesion measure developed by Draca and Schwarz (2020). They use the Normalized Pointwise Mutual Information (NPMI) (Bouma, 2009) (which captures the frequence at which two features appear together on a $[-1,1]$ scale). The NPMI are averaged over the B most important positions of a profile. Finally the cohesion of a model is defined as the average of the overall NPMI of each profile. As in Lau and Baldwin (2016) the measure of cohesion is calculated for different number of features $B \in (5, 10, 15, 20)$. Similarly to Draca and Schwarz (2020), the 4 type LDA specification performs best.

FIGURE 1: AVERAGE COHESION OF PROFILES FOR DIFFERENT LDA MODELS

Note: Cohesion scores for models with $M \in [\![2, 10]\!]$. Topic cohesion is calculated as the average cohesion for score for features $B \in (5, 10, 15, 20)$.

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE COHESION FROM DRACA AND SCHWARZ (2020)

4 Regressions

TABLE 1: 2-PROFILES

	Profile 1	Profile 2
Mean	0.558	0.442
race: White only	0.014	−0.014
	(0.120)	(0.120)
Male	−0.072	0.072
	(0.071)	(0.071)
Children	0.119	−0.119
	(0.073)	(0.073)
No college	−0.030	0.030
	(0.081)	(0.081)
status: Retired	0.008	−0.008
	(0.143)	(0.143)
status: Student	−0.022	0.022
	(0.393)	(0.393)
status: Working	0.161	−0.161
	(0.134)	(0.134)
Income Q2	−0.246**	0.246**
	(0.105)	(0.105)
Income Q3	−0.227**	0.227**
	(0.111)	(0.111)
Income Q4	−0.221*	0.221*
	(0.116)	(0.116)
age: 25-34	−0.640	0.640
	(0.549)	(0.549)
age: 35-49	−0.204	0.204
	(0.514)	(0.514)
age: 50-64	−0.281	0.281
	(0.521)	(0.521)
age: 65+	−0.319	0.319
	(0.524)	(0.524)
age: below 18	0.629***	−0.629***
	(0.160)	(0.160)
vote: Biden	−0.091	0.091
	(0.156)	(0.156)
Observations	113	113

Note: The dependent variables are indicator variables equal to one if the respondent has been assigned to this profile (generally because most of her responses belong to this profile). The *race: White only* indicator variable equals one if the respondent's self reported race is only "White." The regression includes controls for gender, having children and not having completed a college degree. The three *status* indicator variables indicate the difference in mean compared to a reference group of people not working (either unemployed or inactive). The *status: Working* indicator variable includes respondents who self-reported being either "Full-time employed", "Part-time employed", or "Self-employed". The three *Income* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people in the first quartile of household's annual income in 2019 (i.e. income < \$35,000). The five *age* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people aged between 18 and 24. The two *vote* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people who either did not vote in the 2020 Presidential election or voted for another candidate than Biden or Trump.
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 2: 3-profiles

	Profile 1	Profile 2	Profile 3
Mean	0.595	0.207	0.199
race: White only	0.014	−0.018	0.003
	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.033)
Male	−0.063*	0.008	0.056*
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.030)
Children	0.079**	−0.086**	0.008
	(0.040)	(0.038)	(0.033)
No college	−0.052	0.084**	−0.033
	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.036)
status: Retired	0.0001	−0.077	0.077
	(0.074)	(0.071)	(0.062)
status: Student	−0.054	0.102	−0.048
	(0.114)	(0.110)	(0.096)
status: Working	0.068	−0.057	−0.011
	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.048)
Income Q2	−0.127**	−0.005	0.132***
	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.045)
Income Q3	0.018	−0.047	0.029
	(0.055)	(0.053)	(0.046)
Income Q4	−0.048	0.034	0.014
	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.047)
age: 25-34	0.084	−0.063	−0.021
	(0.090)	(0.087)	(0.076)
age: 35-49	−0.043	0.055	−0.012
	(0.085)	(0.082)	(0.071)
age: 50-64	−0.213**	−0.001	0.215***
	(0.083)	(0.080)	(0.070)
age: 65+	−0.049	−0.032	0.081
	(0.097)	(0.094)	(0.082)
age: below 18	−0.346	0.515	−0.169
	(0.809)	(0.781)	(0.681)
vote: Biden	0.455***	−0.236***	−0.219***
	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.048)
vote: Trump	0.006	−0.119**	0.113**
	(0.062)	(0.059)	(0.052)
Observations	582	582	582

Note: The dependent variables are indicator variables equal to one if the respondent has been assigned to this profile (generally because most of her responses belong to this profile). The *race: White only* indicator variable equals one if the respondent's self reported race is only "White." The regression includes controls for gender, having children and not having completed a college degree. The three *status* indicator variables indicate the difference in mean compared to a reference group of people not working (either unemployed or inactive). The *status: Working* indicator variable includes respondents who self-reported being either "Full-time employed", "Part-time employed", or "Self-employed". The three *Income* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people in the first quartile of household's annual income in 2019 (i.e. income < \$35,000). The five *age* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people aged between 18 and 24. The two *vote* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people who either did not vote in the 2020 Presidential election or voted for another candidate than Biden or Trump.
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 3: 4-profiles

	Profile 1	Profile 2	Profile 3	Profile 4
Mean	0.441	0.22	0.207	0.132
race: White only	0.001	−0.010	0.023	−0.015
	(0.043)	(0.039)	(0.034)	(0.032)
Male	0.056	−0.040	0.086***	−0.102***
	(0.039)	(0.036)	(0.031)	(0.029)
Children	0.079*	−0.071*	0.040	−0.048
	(0.043)	(0.039)	(0.034)	(0.033)
No college	−0.088*	0.098**	−0.016	0.006
	(0.046)	(0.042)	(0.036)	(0.035)
status: Retired	0.009	−0.068	0.111*	−0.052
	(0.080)	(0.073)	(0.063)	(0.060)
status: Student	−0.044	0.099	−0.062	0.007
	(0.124)	(0.114)	(0.098)	(0.094)
status: Working	0.092	−0.053	−0.042	0.004
	(0.062)	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.047)
Income Q2	−0.151***	0.041	0.112**	−0.001
	(0.058)	(0.054)	(0.046)	(0.044)
Income Q3	0.032	−0.072	0.062	−0.021
	(0.059)	(0.055)	(0.047)	(0.045)
Income Q4	−0.046	0.072	0.036	−0.062
	(0.060)	(0.055)	(0.048)	(0.046)
age: 25-34	−0.0002	−0.050	−0.034	0.084
	(0.098)	(0.090)	(0.077)	(0.074)
age: 35-49	−0.130	0.023	−0.024	0.132*
	(0.092)	(0.084)	(0.072)	(0.070)
age: 50-64	−0.307***	−0.030	0.187***	0.150**
	(0.090)	(0.082)	(0.071)	(0.068)
age: 65+	−0.090	−0.032	0.018	0.104
	(0.105)	(0.096)	(0.083)	(0.080)
age: below 18	−0.396	0.580	−0.219	0.035
	(0.876)	(0.804)	(0.692)	(0.664)
vote: Biden	0.309***	−0.173***	−0.257***	0.121***
	(0.062)	(0.056)	(0.049)	(0.047)
vote: Trump	−0.007	−0.066	0.076	−0.003
	(0.067)	(0.061)	(0.053)	(0.051)
Observations	582	582	582	582

Note: The dependent variables are indicator variables equal to one if the respondent has been assigned to this profile (generally because most of her responses belong to this profile). The *race: White only* indicator variable equals one if the respondent's self reported race is only "White." The regression includes controls for gender, having children and not having completed a college degree. The three *status* indicator variables indicate the difference in mean compared to a reference group of people not working (either unemployed or inactive). The *status: Working* indicator variable includes respondents who self-reported being either "Full-time employed", "Part-time employed", or "Self-employed". The three *Income* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people in the first quartile of household's annual income in 2019 (i.e. income < \$35,000). The five *age* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people aged between 18 and 24. The two *vote* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to a reference group of people who either did not vote in the 2020 Presidential election or voted for another candidate than Biden or Trump.
*$p<0.1$; **$p<0.05$; ***$p<0.01$

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