Consent

Welcome to the research study!

This is a survey to collect opinions from members of the public on economic policy issues. Everyone is affected by what is happening in the economy – so we want to know what you think about the issues. The real-world topics covered by the questions include climate change, twitter and artificial intelligence, so you don't need a background in economics – just give us your opinion.

The answers will be used for research purposes. Your participation in the survey is voluntary and you can stop at any stage. You may withdraw your participation at any time by sending an email with your participant ID to sarah.smith@bristol.ac.uk and we will delete all data recorded on this ID. We will ask you questions about your background, including age, ethnic origin, and gender. You can choose not to answer a specific question if you prefer not to. All data will be stored anonymously and securely at the University of Bristol, and only members of the research team will be able to access it. The legal basis for collecting and processing this information is legitimate interest (Article 6(1)(f)) of the General Data Protection Regulation 2018). We will never publish any information that could let people figure out who you are. In line with best practice for research, once our study is finished, we will securely archive your information (without any personal information) for other researchers to use in the future.

If you have any questions, please contact sarah.smith@bristol.ac.uk.

Thank you for considering your participation,

Sarah Smith and Hans H. Sievertsen

University of Bristol, UK

I consent, begin the study I do not consent, I do not wish to participate
ID
What is your Prolific ID?
Please not that this response should auto-fill with the correct ID.
\${e://Field/PROLIFIC_PID}

Basic questions

How old are you?

\bigcirc	Under 18
\bigcirc	18-24 years old
\bigcirc	25-34 years old
\bigcirc	35-44 years old
\bigcirc	45-54 years old
\bigcirc	55-64 years old
\bigcirc	65+ years old
\bigcirc	Prefer not to say

How do you describe yourself?
O Male
) Female
O Non-binary / third gender
Prefer to self-describe
O Prefer not to say
Choose one or more races that you consider yourself to be
White or Caucasian
Black or African American
American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native
Asian
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Other
Prefer not to say

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Some high school or less

The color test you are about to take part in is very simple, when asked to select a color you must select "Blue". This is an attention check.

Based on the text you read above, what color have you been asked to select?

\bigcirc	Blue
\bigcirc	Red
\bigcirc	Green
\bigcirc	White
\bigcirc	Orange

You will now see ten statements about topical, economic policy issues and you will see the opinion of an expert economist who has been asked the same question. We would like to know your opinion on the issues. There are no right or wrong answers. Tell us, for each of the statements whether you agree/ disagree or are uncertain.

Question 1_Altonji

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Joseph Altonji (Yale University)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly Disagree Uncertain Agree Strongly No opinion disagree

Question1_Auerbach

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Alan Auerbach (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 1_Bertrand

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 1_Brunnermeier

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Markus Brunnermeier (Princeton University)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly Disagree Uncertain Agree Strongly No opinion disagree

Question 1_Chevalier

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Judith Chevalier (Yale University)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly Disagree Uncertain Agree Strongly No opinion disagree

Question1_Fair

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Ray Fair (Yale University)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly Disagree Uncertain Agree Strongly No opinion disagree

Question 1_Goldberg

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree		\bigcirc		agree	

Question1_Hoxby

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Caroline Hoxby (Stanford University)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question1_Hoynes

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Hillary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 1_Kashyap

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Anil Kashyap (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly Disagree Uncertain Agree Strongly No opinion disagree

Question2_Chevalier

2 There needs to be more government regulation around Twitter's content moderation and personal data protection.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Judith Chevalier (Yale University)



Answer: Disagree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	agree	\bigcirc

Question 2_Deaton

2 There needs to be more government regulation around Twitter's content moderation and personal data protection.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Angus Deaton (Princeton University)



Answer: Strongly Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 2_Hoxby

2 There needs to be more government regulation around Twitter's content moderation and personal data protection.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Caroline Hoxby (Stanford University)



Answer: Strongly Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree	\bigcirc			agree	

Question 2_Judd

2 There needs to be more government regulation around Twitter's content moderation and personal data protection.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Kenneth Judd (Stanford University)



Answer: Disagree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree	\bigcirc			agree	\bigcirc

Question 3_Autor

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: David Autor (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 3_Baicker

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Katherine Baicker (University of Chicago)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 3_Bertrand

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly disagree Disagree

Uncertain

Agree

Strongly agree

No opinion

Question 3_Chevalier

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Judith Chevalier (Yale University)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Uncertain

Agree

Strongly agree No opinion

Question 3_Duffie

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Darrell Duffie (Stanford University)



Answer: Agree

Strongly disagree Disagree

Uncertain

Agree

Strongly agree No opinion

Question 3_Eichengreen

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Barry Eichengreen (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Uncertain

Agree

Strongly agree No opinion

Question 3_Goldberg

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinior
disagree				agree	\bigcirc

Question 3_Homstrom

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Bengt Holmström (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 3_Hoxby

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Caroline Hoxby (Stanford University)



Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 3_Maskin

3 It would serve the US economy well to make it unlawful for companies with revenues over \$1 billion to offer goods or services for sale at an excessive price during an exceptional market shock.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Eric Maskin (Harvard University)



Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 4_Banerjee

4 Efforts to achieve the goal of reaching net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 will be a major drag on global economic growth.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Abhijit Banerjee (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 4_Chevalier

4 Efforts to achieve the goal of reaching net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 will be a major drag on global economic growth.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Judith Chevalier (Yale University)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly disagree Disagree

Uncertain

Agree

Strongly agree

No opinion

Question 4_Edlin

4 Efforts to achieve the goal of reaching net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 will be a major drag on global economic growth.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Aaron Edlin (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Disagree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly dis@gree Disagree

Uncertain

Agree

Strongly

No opinion

agree

Question 4_Finkelstein

4 Efforts to achieve the goal of reaching net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 will be a major drag on global economic growth.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Amy Finkelstein (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 4_Hoynes

4 Efforts to achieve the goal of reaching net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 will be a major drag on global economic growth.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Hillary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 4_Levin

4 Efforts to achieve the goal of reaching net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 will be a major drag on global economic growth.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Jonathan Levin (Stanford University)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree		\bigcirc		agree	

Question 5_Bertrand

5 Given the centrality of semiconductors to the manufacturing of many products, securing reliable supplies should be a key strategic objective of national policy.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 5_Goldberg

5 Given the centrality of semiconductors to the manufacturing of many products, securing reliable supplies should be a key strategic objective of national policy.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 5_Holmstrom

5 Given the centrality of semiconductors to the manufacturing of many products, securing reliable supplies should be a key strategic objective of national policy.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Bengt Holmström (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 5_Hoynes

5 Given the centrality of semiconductors to the manufacturing of many products, securing reliable supplies should be a key strategic objective of national policy.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Hillary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 5_Nordhaus

5 Given the centrality of semiconductors to the manufacturing of many products, securing reliable supplies should be a key strategic objective of national policy.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: William Nordhaus (Yale University)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 5_Schmalensee

5 Given the centrality of semiconductors to the manufacturing of many products, securing reliable supplies should be a key strategic objective of national policy.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Richard Schmalensee (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 6_Finkelstein

6 A significant factor behind today's higher US inflation is dominant corporations in uncompetitive markets taking advantage of their market power to raise prices.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Amy Finkelstein (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree		\bigcirc		agree	

Question 6_Goldberg

6 A significant factor behind today's higher US inflation is dominant corporations in uncompetitive markets taking advantage of their market power to raise prices.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 6_Hoxby

6 A significant factor behind today's higher US inflation is dominant corporations in uncompetitive markets taking advantage of their market power to raise prices.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Caroline Hoxby (Stanford University)



Answer: Strongly Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	\bigcirc

Question 6_Saez

6 A significant factor behind today's higher US inflation is dominant corporations in uncompetitive markets taking advantage of their market power to raise prices.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Emmanuel Saez (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree		\bigcirc		agree	

Question 6_Shimer

6 A significant factor behind today's higher US inflation is dominant corporations in uncompetitive markets taking advantage of their market power to raise prices.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Robert Shimer (University of Chicago)



Answer: Strongly Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree		\bigcirc		agree	

Question 7_Bertrand

7 Financial regulators in the US and Europe lack the tools and authority to deter runs on banks by uninsured depositors.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 7_Chevalier

7 Financial regulators in the US and Europe lack the tools and authority to deter runs on banks by uninsured depositors.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Judith Chevalier (Yale University)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree			\bigcirc	agree	

Question 7_Goldberg

7 Financial regulators in the US and Europe lack the tools and authority to deter runs on banks by uninsured depositors.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 7_Samuelson

7 Financial regulators in the US and Europe lack the tools and authority to deter runs on banks by uninsured depositors.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Larry Samuelson (Yale University)



Answer: Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 7_Schmalensee

7 Financial regulators in the US and Europe lack the tools and authority to deter runs on banks by uninsured depositors.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Richard Schmalensee (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 7_Shapiro

7 Financial regulators in the US and Europe lack the tools and authority to deter runs on banks by uninsured depositors.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Carl Shapiro (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Acemoglu

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Daron Acemoglu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Bertrand

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Chevalier

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Judith Chevalier (Yale University)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Eichengreen

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Barry Eichengreen (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Goldberg

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree	\bigcirc			agree	

Question 8_Greenstone

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Michael Greenstone (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Hart

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Oliver Hart (Harvard University)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 8_Hoynes

8 When economic policy-makers are unable to commit credibly in advance to a specific decision rule, they will often follow a poor policy trajectory.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Hillary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 9_Auerbach

9 A windfall tax on the profits of large oil companies, with the revenue rebated to households, would provide an efficient means to protect the average US household.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Alan Auerbach (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 9_Hoxby

9 A windfall tax on the profits of large oil companies, with the revenue rebated to households, would provide an efficient means to protect the average US household.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Caroline Hoxby (Stanford University)



Answer: Strongly Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 9_Hoynes

9 A windfall tax on the profits of large oil companies, with the revenue rebated to households, would provide an efficient means to protect the average US household.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Hillary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 9_Thaler

9 A windfall tax on the profits of large oil companies, with the revenue rebated to households, would provide an efficient means to protect the average US household.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Richard Thaler (University of Chicago)



Answer: Strongly Disagree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Acemoglu

10 A ban on advertising junk foods (those that are high in sugar, salt, and fat) would be an effective policy to reduce child obesity.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Daron Acemoglu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Baicker

10 A ban on advertising junk foods (those that are high in sugar, salt, and fat) would be an effective policy to reduce child obesity.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Katherine Baicker (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Bertrand

10 A ban on advertising junk foods (those that are high in sugar, salt, and fat) would be an effective policy to reduce child obesity.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Brunnermeier

10 A ban on advertising junk foods (those that are high in sugar, salt, and fat) would be an effective policy to reduce child obesity.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Markus Brunnermeier (Princeton University)



Answer: Agree

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Finkelstein

10 A ban on advertising junk foods (those that are high in sugar, salt, and fat) would be an effective policy to reduce child obesity.

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Amy Finkelstein (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Goldberg

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Pinelopi Goldberg (University of Chicago)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	agree	

Question 10_Hoxby

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Caroline Hoxby (Stanford University)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Hoynes

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Hillary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Levin

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Jonathan Levin (Stanford University)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Samuelson

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Larry Samuelson (Yale University)



Answer: Agree

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Shimer

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: Robert Shimer (University of Chicago)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

Question 10_Stock

Here is an economic professor's view on this statement: James Stock (Harvard University)



Answer: Uncertain

What is your opinion on this statement?

Strongly	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly	No opinion
disagree				agree	

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