

Online Appendix

for “Perceptions of Racial Gaps, their Causes, and Ways to Reduce Them”

Alberto Alesina, Matteo Ferroni, and Stefanie Stantcheva

Contents

A-1	Data Sources	A-1
A-1.1	Treatments	A-1
A-1.2	Perceptions	A-1
A-1.3	Data to Assess Sample Representativeness	A-2
A-2	Variable Definitions	A-4
A-2.1	Respondents’ Core Characteristics	A-4
A-2.2	Variables Based on Survey Questions	A-4
A-2.3	Indices	A-14
A-3	Data Quality	A-16
A-3.1	Duration and Attrition	A-16
A-3.2	Incentives Effects	A-17
A-3.3	Social Desirability Bias and Second Order Beliefs	A-18
A-3.4	Survey Fatigue	A-19
A-3.5	Comparison of Our Responses to Existing Survey Data	A-21
A-3.6	Ordering Effects	A-21
A-3.7	Perceived Bias	A-23
A-3.8	What does it mean to respondents to “Make it financially?”	A-23
A-4	Youth Survey: Additional Results and Robustness Checks	A-25
A-5	Additional Results	A-28
A-5.1	Heterogeneity by Political Affiliation	A-28
A-5.2	Heterogeneity by Education and Income Level	A-34
A-5.3	Additional Variables	A-40
A-5.4	Views on College by Number of Children	A-46
A-5.5	Racial Resentment and Racial Sympathy	A-47
A-5.6	Gelbach Decomposition	A-49
A-5.7	Classification of Respondents Using a Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)	A-52
A-5.8	Different definition of indices: z-scores versus principal component	A-55
A-5.9	Treatment Effects on Individual Outcomes	A-58
A-5.10	Treatment Effects on Individual Outcomes - Youth Survey	A-63
A-5.11	Treatment Effects - Previous Waves	A-68
A-5.12	Multiple Hypothesis Testing	A-69
A-5.13	Pre-Treatment Elicitation of perceptions and beliefs	A-71
A-5.14	Belief that the Survey was Left-Wing Biased	A-74
A-5.15	How respondents interpret the category “Black”	A-74
A-6	Adult Questionnaire	A-76
A-7	Youth Questionnaire	A-94
A-8	Survey and Treatment Links	A-102
A-9	References	A-103

A-1 Data Sources

A-1.1 Treatments

- **Intergenerational mobility:** fraction of white and Black children with parents in quintile 1 who reached quintiles 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 of the national distribution of household income once they became adults (source: Opportunity Insights; <https://opportunityinsights.org>).
- **Earnings evolution:** median earnings of white not Hispanic and Black not Hispanic men and women in 1970 and in 2017 (source: Bayer and Charles, 2018).

A-1.2 Perceptions

- **% US population that is Black:** Black (not Hispanic) share of US population (source: US Census Bureau).
- **% ZIP population that is Black:** Black (not Hispanic) share of ZIP code population (source: US Census Bureau).
- **% Black men not employed:** share of Black (not Hispanic) males aged 16+ not employed (source: American Community Survey, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>).
- **% white men not employed:** share of white (not Hispanic) males aged 16+ not employed (source: American Community Survey, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>).
- **% Black women not employed:** share of Black (not Hispanic) females aged 16+ not employed (source: American Community Survey, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>).
- **% white women not employed:** share of white (not Hispanic) females aged 16+ not employed (source: American Community Survey, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/american-factfinder/>).
- **% Black people among people on SNAP:** share of households with Black (not Hispanic) householder with any member receiving SNAP benefits out of all households receiving SNAP (source: Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), 2017; <https://ipums.org/projects/ipums-cps/d030.v7.0>).
- **% Black people among people on Medicaid:** share of households with Black (not Hispanic) householder with any member covered by Medicaid out of all households covered by Medicaid (source: Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), 2017; <https://ipums.org/projects/ipums-cps/d030.v7.0>).
- **% Black people among people on welfare:** share of households with Black (not Hispanic) householder with any member receiving at least one of the following benefits out of all households receiving any benefit: Supplemental Security Income, Government school lunch food subsidy, housing assistance (either through public housing living arrangement, i.e., public housing project, or rent subsidy), energy subsidy, unemployment benefits, veteran's benefits, survivor's benefits, disability benefits, any other (self-reported) public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office (source: Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), 2017; <https://ipums.org/projects/ipums-cps/d030.v7.0>).
- **% Black people with college degree:** share of Black (not Hispanic) people 25 years old and over that completed a bachelor's degree (source: Current Population Survey - Educational Attainment in the United States, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/education-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html>).
- **% white people with college degree:** share of white (not Hispanic) people 25 years old and over that completed a bachelor's degree (source: Current Population Survey - Educational Attainment in the United States, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/education-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html>).
- **Black college completion rate:** graduation rate from first institution attended for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking Black (not Hispanic) students at 4-year postsecondary institutions (source: US Department of Education - Status and Trends in the Education of Racial and Ethnic Groups 2017; <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017051.pdf>).
- **White college completion rate:** graduation rate from first institution attended for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking white (not Hispanic) students at 4-year postsecondary institutions (source: US Department of Education - Status and Trends in the Education of Racial and Ethnic Groups 2017; <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2017/2017051.pdf>).

- **Black college premium:** average yearly income of Black (not Hispanic) people with a college degree (source: Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), 2017; <https://ipums.org/projects/ipums-cps/d030.v7.0>).
- **White college premium:** average yearly income of white (not Hispanic) people with a college degree (source: Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), 2017; <https://ipums.org/projects/ipums-cps/d030.v7.0>).
- **% Black children living with single parent:** share of Black (not Hispanic) children under 18 years old living with one parent (source: Current Population Survey - Historical Living Arrangements of Children, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/families/children.html>).
- **% white children living with single parent:** share of white (not Hispanic) children under 18 years old living with one parent (source: Current Population Survey - Historical Living Arrangements of Children, 2017; <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/families/children.html>).
- **Black teenage pregnancy rate:** births per 1,000 Black (not Hispanic) women aged 15–19 (source: National Vital Statistics Reports, 2017; https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf).
- **White teenage pregnancy rate:** births per 1,000 white (not Hispanic) women aged 15–19 (source: National Vital Statistics Reports, 2017; https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf).
- **Black incarceration rate:** estimated number of Black (not Hispanic) inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails per 1,000 US residents (source: Correctional Populations in the United States, 2010; <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf>).
- **White incarceration rate:** estimated number of white (not Hispanic) inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails per 1,000 US residents (source: Correctional Populations in the United States, 2010; <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf>).

A-1.3 Data to Assess Sample Representativeness

To compute the population characteristics in Tables 1 and 2, we use the IPUMS-CPS, ASEC, March 2019 (Flood et al., 2020). We construct variables and categories that are as comparable as possible between our sample data and the population statistics. The urban population statistics are computed with the condition *Urban*=1. All statistics in Table 1 are conditional on *Age* being between 18 and 69. All statistics in Table 2 are conditional on *Age* being between 13 and 17. The shares computed are based on the following IPUMS-CPS, ASEC data:

- **Race:** the variable is built as follows:
 - Black:** RACE = “black” and HISPAN = “not hispanic”.
 - White:** RACE = “white” and HISPAN = “not hispanic”.
- **Urban:** the variable is built as follows:
 - Urban:** if METRO is “central city”, “outside central city” or “central city status unknown”.
 - Not urban:** if METRO is “not in metro area” or “not identifiable”.
- **Age bracket:** AGE variable divided in brackets.
- **Household income bracket:** FTOTVAL variable divided in brackets.
- **Region:** the variable is built as follows:
 - Northeast:** if REGION = “new england division” or “middle atlantic division”.
 - Midwest:** if REGION = “east north central division” or “west north central division”.
 - South:** if REGION = “south atlantic division” or “east south central division” or “west south central division”.
 - West:** if REGION = “mountain division” or “pacific division”.
- **Education:** EDUC variable distributed as follows:
 - High School or Less:** “none or preschool”, “grades 1, 2, 3, or 4”, “grades 5 or 6”, “grades 7 or 8”, “grade 9”, “grade 10”, “grade 11”, “12th grade, no diploma”.

4-Year College or More: “bachelor’s degree”, “master’s degree”, “professional school degree” , “doctorate degree”.

Other: “Some college but no degree”, “associate’s degree, occupational/vocational”, “ associate’s degree, academic program”.

- **Employment:** the variable is built as follows:

Self-Employed: self-employed during the current or previous week.

Employed: EMPSTAT is “armed forces”, “at work”, “has job, not at work last week” but CLASSWKR is not “unpaid family worker”.

Unemployed: unemployed during the current week and not self-employed or unpaid family worker in the previous one.

- **Marital status:** the variable is built as follows:

Married: MARST is “married, spouse present”, “married, spouse absent”.

Not Married: MARST is “separated”, “divorced”, “widowed”, “never married/single”.

For what concerns party affiliation, data were taken from Pew Research Center (2019). In particular, the question asked was *“In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?”*.

A-2 Variable Definitions

A-2.1 Respondents' Core Characteristics

- *Black*: respondent's ethnicity is African American/Black.
- *White*: respondent's ethnicity is European American/white.
- *Female*: respondent is female.
- *Male*: respondent is male.

Adult Specific Characteristics:

- *Age 18-29*: respondent's age is between 18 and 29 years.
- *Age 30-49*: respondent's age is between 30 and 49 years.
- *Age 50-69*: respondent's age is between 50 and 69 years.
- *Low Income*: respondent's household income is below \$39,000.
- *Middle Income*: respondent's household income is between \$40,000-\$69,000.
- *High Income*: respondent's household income is above \$70,000.
- *College Degree*: respondent obtained at least a 2-years college degree.
- *Republican*: respondent's political affiliation is Republican.
- *Democrat*: respondent's political affiliation is Democrat.
- *Independent*: respondent's political affiliation is Independent or other or non affiliated.

Teenager Specific Characteristics:

- *13 or 14 or 15 yo*: respondent's age is 13 or 14 or 15 years.
- *16 or 17 yo*: respondent's age is 16 or 17 years.
- *Rich Family*: respondent's parents income is above \$70,000.
- *Republican Family*: respondent's parents political affiliation is Republican.
- *Democratic Family*: respondent's parents political affiliation is Democratic.

A-2.2 Variables Based on Survey Questions

• Fundamental Causes Variables:

- *Lack of effort is the reason people poor*: the question asks "In our society some people are poor, others are rich. The same holds for white and Black people. In your opinion, which has more to do with whether a person is poor?", answer options are 1= "*Lack of effort, broadly defined on his or her part*", or 2= "*Bad luck namely adverse circumstances beyond his or her control*". Indicator=1 if answer=1.
- *Lack of effort is the reason Black people poor*: the question asks "In your opinion, which has more to do with whether a Black person is poor?", answer options are 1= "*Lack of effort, broadly defined on his or her part*", or 2= "*Bad luck namely adverse circumstances beyond his or her control*". Indicator=1 if answer=1.
- *Racism is a serious problem*[†]: the question asks "Do you believe racism in the US is:", answer options range from 1= "*Not a problem at all*", to 5= "*A very serious problem*". Indicator=1 if answer=(4=a serious or 1=a very serious problem).

Adult Specific

- *Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder*: the question asks "Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if Black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people.", answer options range from 1= "*Strongly agree*", to 5= "*Strongly disagree*". Indicator=1 if answer=(2=agree or 1=strongly agree).

[†]Teenagers have the additional answer option "I don't know". Respondents that selected this answer were assigned a missing value in the indicator variable.

- *Reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination*: the question asks “Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class.”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly agree*”, to 5= “*Strongly disagree*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=agree or 1=strongly agree).

Teenager Specific

- *Reason Black people are poor is years of discrimination*[†]: the question asks “In our society some Black people are poor, others are rich. The same holds for white people. But on average Black people are poorer than white people. What do you think has more to do with why Black people are on average poorer than white people in the United States?”, answer options are 1= “*Because they don’t put as much effort into their jobs as white people do*”, or 2= “*Because they have been discriminated against for a long time*”. Indicator=1 if answer=2.

• Proximate Causes Variables:

- *White people get more job offers*: the question asks “Imagine a white and a Black person who both graduated from the same college, with the same major and the same GPA and who apply for the same jobs. Who do you think is going to get more job offers?”, answer options range from 1= “*The white person is going to get many more job offers*”, to 5= “*The Black person is going to get many more job offers*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=white person gets a few more or 1=many more job offers).
- *Black people often discriminated in getting a job*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race in getting a job?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *Black people often discriminated at work*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race at work?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *Black children attend worse quality schools than white children*: the question asks “In general, how would you compare the quality of schools that Black children and white children go to?”, answer options range from 1= “*Much lower quality schools than white children*”, to 5= “*Much higher quality schools than white children*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=lower or 1=much lower quality).
- *Black people often discriminated at school*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race at school?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *Black people often discriminated by the police*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race by the police?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *Black people often discriminated in public*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race on the street or in a public setting?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *White person less likely to be admitted to college*[†]: the question asks “What do you think the chances are these days that a white person won’t get admitted to a college or university program while an equally or less qualified Black person gets admitted instead?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very likely*”, to 5= “*Not likely at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=somewhat likely or 4=likely or 5=very likely).

Adult Specific

- *Black people often discriminated in judicial system*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race in the courts and the judicial system?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *Black people often discriminated in getting housing*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race in getting housing?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).

- *Black people often discriminated in medical care*: the question asks “How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race in getting medical care?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *White person less likely to be hired*: the question asks “What do you think the chances are these days that a white person won’t get a job or promotion while an equally or less qualified Black person gets one instead?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very likely*”, to 5= “*Not likely at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=somewhat likely or 4=likely or 5=very likely).

• Perceived Gaps in Mobility and Racial Income Inequality Variables:

- *White person earns more than a Black person (in US)*: the question asks “In the US today, who do you think earns more, on average, between a typical Black person and a typical white person?”, answer options range from 1= “*A typical white person earns a lot more than a typical Black person*”, to 5= “*A typical Black person earns a lot more than a typical white person*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=white person earns a bit more or 1=a lot more).
- *Black/white earnings difference has not decreased*: the question asks “Try to think how white and Black people lived in 1970, especially how much they earned. In 1970 white people earned more than Black people, but their earnings evolved in different ways over time. We would like to ask you to think about the difference that there is between what white and Black people earn today and try to compare it to the difference that there was 50 years ago. What do you think happened to this difference over the years?”, answer options range from 1= “*Today white people earn more than Black people and the difference is greater than it was in 1970*”, to 5= “*Today Black people earn more than white people*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=white people earn more and the difference is the same or 1=the difference is greater).

Adult Specific

- *Move from Q1 to \geq Q3 - Black children*: the question asks “We would now like to ask you what you think about the life opportunities of children from very poor families. For the following questions, we focus on 500 families that represent the U.S. total population. We divide them into five groups on the basis of their income, with each group containing 100 families. These groups are: the poorest 100 families, the second poorest 100 families, the middle 100 families, the second richest 100 families, and the richest 100 families. Imagine now 100 Black children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these white children do when they grow up? Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 Black children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group.”, answer options range from 0 to 100 for every quintile, answers to the five quintiles add up to 100. Continuous variable adding up answers to third, fourth, and fifth quintile.
- *Move from Q1 to \geq Q3 - white children*: the question asks “We would now like to ask you what you think about the life opportunities of children from very poor families. For the following questions, we focus on 500 families that represent the U.S. total population. We divide them into five groups on the basis of their income, with each group containing 100 families. These groups are: the poorest 100 families, the second poorest 100 families, the middle 100 families, the second richest 100 families, and the richest 100 families. Imagine now 100 white children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these white children do when they grow up? Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 white children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group.” answer options range from 0 to 100 for every quintile, answers to the five quintiles add up to 100. Continuous variable adding up answers to third, fourth, and fifth quintile.

Teenager Specific

- *Black children have \geq “fairly high” chances of becoming rich*: the question asks “Consider a white child born in one of the very poor families. Do you think the chances that this Black child will grow up to be among the rich or very rich families are:”, answer options range from 1= “*Close to zero*”, to 6= “*Almost certain*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(4=fairly high or 5=high or 6=almost certain).
- *White children have \geq “fairly high” chances of becoming rich*: the question asks “Consider a white child born in one of the very poor families. Do you think the chances that this white child will grow up to be among the rich or very rich families are:”, answer options range from 1= “*Close to zero*”, to 6= “*Almost certain*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(4=fairly high or 5=high or 6=almost certain).

• Race-targeted Policies Variables:

- *More changes needed to give Black people equal rights*[†]: the question asks “Which of these two statements comes closer to your own views?”, answer options are 1= “*Our country has made the changes needed to give Black people equal rights with white people*”, or 2= “*Our country needs to continue making changes to give Black people equal rights with white people*”. Indicator=1 if answer=2.
- *In favor of preferential college admission for Black students*[†]: the question asks “Some people say that, because of past discrimination, Black people should be given preference in admission to colleges. Others say that this is wrong because it gives Black people advantages that they haven’t earned. Are you in favor or against preferential admission procedures for Black students?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly in favor*”, to 5= “*Strongly against*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=in favor or 1=strongly in favor).
- *In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves*[†]: the question asks “As a way to make up for the harm caused by slavery and other forms of racial discrimination, do you think the United States should or should not pay reparations? That is, should or should not the U.S. pay money to African Americans who are descendants of slaves?”, answer options are 1= “*The United States should pay reparations*”, or 2= “*The United States should not pay reparations*”. Indicator=1 if answer=1.

Adult Specific

- *Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children*: the question asks “On a scale of 1 to 7 (where 1 means the government should not concern itself with making the opportunities for white and Black children less unequal, and 7 means that the government should do everything in its power to reduce this inequality of opportunities) which score comes closest to the way you feel?”, answer options range from 1 to 7. Indicator=1 if answer=(5 or 6 or 7).
- *In favor of preferential hiring for Black people*: the question asks “Some people say that, because of past discrimination, Black people should be given preference in hiring and promotion. Others say that such preference in hiring and promotion of Black people is wrong because it gives Black people advantages they haven’t earned. Are you in favor or against preferential hiring of Black people?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly in favor*”, to 5= “*Strongly against*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=in favor or 1=strongly in favor).
- *Support policy reform and community policing*: the question asks “To what extent do you support or oppose police reform and community policing as a means to address racial bias and excessive use of force?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly oppose*”, to 5= “*Strongly support*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=strongly support or 2=support).
- *Support fair housing laws to prevent discrimination*: the question asks “To what extent do you support or oppose strengthening and enforcing fair housing laws to prevent discrimination in housing markets, and promoting policies that increase access to affordable housing for minority communities?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly oppose*”, to 5= “*Strongly support*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=strongly support or 2=support).
- *Support job training and career development*: the question asks “To what extent do you support or oppose the government funding job training and career development resources specifically for underrepresented racial and ethnic groups?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly oppose*”, to 5= “*Strongly support*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=strongly support or 2=support).

Teenager Specific

- *Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children*[†]: the question asks “As you may know, generally white children have more opportunities in life compared to Black children, such as going to a better school, being able to go to college, and so on. Some people think that the government should do something to make sure that Black children have the same opportunities in life as white children. Others think that this is not a responsibility of the government. What do you think the government should do?”, answer options range from 1= “*The government should do a lot to reduce this inequality of opportunities*” to 4 “*The government should do a bit to reduce this inequality of opportunities*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=should do a lot).

• General Redistribution Policies Variables:

- *Upper income people pay too much in taxes*[†]: the question asks “Do you think that upper-income people are paying their fair share in federal taxes, paying too much, or paying too little?”, answer options range from 1= “*Too much*”, to 3= “*Too little*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=too much).

Adult Specific

- *Favor more spending on income support programs*: the question asks “Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might spend more funds on. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these programs, other types of spending would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised. Increasing income support programs for the poor?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly favor*”, to 4= “*Strongly oppose*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=favor or 1=strongly favor).
- *Favor more spending on schools in poor neighborhoods*: the question asks “Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might spend more funds on. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these programs, other types of spending would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised. Spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly favor*”, to 4= “*Strongly oppose*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=favor or 1=strongly favor).
- *Favor more spending on housing for the poor*: the question asks “Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might spend more funds on. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these programs, other types of spending would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised. Providing decent housing for those who cannot afford it?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly favor*”, to 4= “*Strongly oppose*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=favor or 1=strongly favor).
- *Favor more spending on poorest neighborhoods*: the question asks “Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might spend more funds on. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these programs, other types of spending would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised. Improving the conditions of the poorest neighborhoods?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly favor*”, to 4= “*Strongly oppose*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=favor or 1=strongly favor).
- *Favor more spending on health care for the poor*: the question asks “Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might spend more funds on. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these programs, other types of spending would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised. Helping low income households pay for their health insurance and health care?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly favor*”, to 4= “*Strongly oppose*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=favor or 1=strongly favor).
- *Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children*: the question asks “On a scale of 1 to 7 (where 1 means the government should not concern itself with making the opportunities for children from poor and rich families less unequal, and 7 means that the government should do everything in its power to reduce this inequality of opportunities) which score comes closest to the way you feel?”, answer options range from 1 to 7. Indicator=1 if answer=(5 or 6 or 7).
- *Support government intervention to reduce income differences*: the question asks “On a scale of 1 to 7 (where 1 means that the government should not concern itself with reducing income differences between rich and poor people, and 7 means that the government should do everything in its power to reduce income differences between rich and poor people) which score comes closest to the way you feel?”, answer options range from 1 to 7. Indicator=1 if answer=(5 or 6 or 7).

Teenager Specific

- *Favor more spending on helping the poor*[†]: the question asks “The money collected by taxing rich people is later used by the government in various ways. One of these ways is to spend it to help poor people. Do you think that the government should spend more to help the poor, spend less, or spend the same as it is doing now?”, answer options range from 1= “*Spend more money*”, to 3= “*Spend less money*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=spend more).
- *Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children*[†]: the question asks “As you may know, generally children from rich families have more opportunities in life compared to children from poor families, such as going to a better school, being able to go to college, and so on. Some people think that the government should do something to allow children from poor families to have the same opportunities in life as those of children from rich families. Others think that this is not a responsibility of the government. What do you think the government should do?”, answer options range from 1= “*The government should do a lot to reduce this inequality of opportunities*” to 4 “*The government should not concern itself with reducing this inequality of opportunities*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=should do a lot).

- *Support government intervention to reduce income differences*[†]: the question asks “As you may know, in today’s society rich people earn a lot more than poor people. Some people think that the government should do something to reduce the income differences between rich and poor people. Others think that this is not a responsibility of the government. What do you think the government should do?”, answer options range from 1= “*The government should do a lot to reduce income differences between rich and poor people*” to 4 “*The government should not concern itself with reducing income differences between rich and poor people*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=should do a lot).

• Real-Stakes Questions Variables:

Adult Specific

- *Donation to Black Lives Matter*: the question asks “In the event that you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your \$1,000 gain for a good cause? Below you will find 3 organizations which help people in the U.S. deal with the hurdles of everyday life. You can enter how many dollars out of your \$1,000 gain you would like to donate to each of them. Enter how much of your \$1,000 gain you’d like to donate to each charity: Feeding America; The Salvation Army; Black Lives Matter.” Answer options range from 0 to 1,000 for every charity, answers to the three charities can’t be larger than 1,000. Continuous variable reporting the amount donated to “Black Lives Matter.”
- *Support Petition - Address Black/white disparities*: the question asks “Now we would like to ask you about a petition that we will send to the federal government. When the survey is complete, we will send the results to Congress, informing them what share of people who took this survey were willing to support the following petition: “We call of the Federal and state governments to take immediate and decisive policy action to address the persistent economic disparities between white and Black Americans. These disparities, deeply rooted in historical and systematic barriers, continue to undermine the fundamental principles of equality and justice in our nation.” Do you support this petition? (You will not be asked to provide your name and your answer will remain anonymous.),” answer options are 1= “*Yes*”, or 2= “*No*”. Indicator=1 if answer=1.
- *Support Petition - Tax rich to help poor families*: the question asks “We will also inform Congress about what share of people who took this survey were willing to support this other petition: “The wealthiest people in our country keep getting richer while working families struggle to make ends meet. Congress must raise the tax rate for high-income families to increase funding for programs that help low-income families. We need a more just tax system to build an economy that works for all of us.” Do you support this petition? (You will not be asked to provide your name and your answer will remain anonymous.),” answer options are 1= “*Yes*”, or 2= “*No*”. Indicator=1 if answer=1.

• Discrimination Questions:

- *I have been often discriminated at school*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior at school?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *I have been often discriminated in getting a job*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior in getting a job?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *I have been often discriminated at work*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior at work?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *I have been often discriminated in getting housing*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior in getting housing?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *I have been often discriminated in medical care*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior in getting medical care?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *I have been often discriminated in public*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior on the street or in a public setting?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).
- *I have been often discriminated by the police*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior by the police?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).

- *I have been often discriminated in judicial system*: the question asks “How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior in the courts and the judicial system?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very often*”, to 4= “*Never*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).

• Racial Resentment and Racial Sympathy Questions:

- *Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder*: the question asks “Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It’s really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if Black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people.”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly agree*”, to 5= “*Strongly disagree*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=agree or 1=strongly agree).
- *Reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination*: the question asks “Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class.”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly agree*”, to 5= “*Strongly disagree*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=agree or 1=strongly agree).
- *Black people should overcome prejudice without special favors*: the question asks “Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Irish, Italian, and Jewish ethnicities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same without any special favors.”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly agree*”, to 5= “*Strongly disagree*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=agree or 1=strongly agree).
- *In past years Black people have gotten less than they deserve*: the question asks “Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Over the past few years, Blacks have gotten less than they deserve.”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly agree*”, to 5= “*Strongly disagree*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=agree or 1=strongly agree).
- *Black nanny not hired*: the question asks “Mrs. Lewis, a white woman with young children, posts advertisements for a nanny on community bulletin boards. She receives many inquiries and decides to interview all applicants over the phone. Mrs. Lewis is most impressed with a woman named Laurette, who has relevant experience, is an excellent cook, and comes enthusiastically recommended. Mrs. Lewis invites Laurette over for what she expects will be the final step of the hiring process. When Laurette arrives, Mrs. Lewis is surprised to see that Laurette is Black. After Laurette’s visit, which goes very well, Mrs. Lewis thanks her for her time but says that she will not be offered the job. When Laurette asks why, Mrs. Lewis says that she doesn’t think that her children would feel comfortable around her. Laurette is upset about Mrs. Lewis’ actions. How much sympathy do you feel for Laurette?”, answer options range from 1= “*A great deal of sympathy*”, to 5= “*I do not feel any sympathy for her*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=a lot of sympathy or 1=a great deal of sympathy).
- *Black applicants to hair salon not hired*: the question asks “Tim is a white man who owns a hair salon. His business is growing rapidly and so he decides to place an advertisement to hire new stylists. In the advertisement, he writes that interested applicants should come for an interview first thing next Monday. When he arrives at the salon on Monday, he sees a line of seven or eight people waiting outside the door, all of whom appear to be Black. He approaches the line and tells the applicants that he’s sorry, but the positions have been filled. The applicants are upset; they feel they have been turned away because of their race. How much sympathy do you feel for the applicants?”, answer options range from 1= “*A great deal of sympathy*”, to 5= “*I do not feel any sympathy for them*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=a lot of sympathy or 1=a great deal of sympathy).
- *Black residents living next to bus depot*: the question asks “Milford is a mid-sized city in the Northeast. The main bus depot for the city is located in the Whittier section of Milford, a primarily Black neighborhood. Whittier community leaders argue that the concentration of buses produces serious health risks for residents; they point to the high asthma rates in Whittier as evidence of the bus depot’s harmful effects. The Milford Department of Transportation officials, who are mostly white, state that Whittier is the best location for the depot because it is centrally located and many Whittier residents take the bus. Furthermore, it would be expensive to relocate the bus depot to a new location. Whittier community leaders are very upset by the Department’s inaction. How much sympathy do you feel for the residents of Whittier?”, answer options range from 1= “*A great deal of sympathy*”, to 5= “*I do not feel any sympathy for them*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=a lot of sympathy or 1=a great deal of sympathy).
- *Black man harassed by police for jaywalking*: the question asks “Michael is a young Black man who lives in a midwestern city. One day Michael is crossing the street and jaywalks in front of cars. Some local police officers see Michael jaywalk and stop and question him. Michael argues that he was just jaywalking and is otherwise a law-abiding citizen. The police officers feel that Michael is being uncooperative and so they give him a pat down to see if he is carrying any concealed weapons. Michael is very upset by this treatment. Please indicate

which statement best describes you. How much sympathy do you feel for Michael?”, answer options range from 1= “A great deal of sympathy”, to 5= “I do not feel any sympathy for him”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=a lot of sympathy or 1=a great deal of sympathy).

• Additional Perceptions Questions:

- % *US population that is Black*: the question asks “Out of every 100 people living in the U.S., how many are Black?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *ZIP population that is Black*: the question asks “Out of every 100 people living in your ZIP code, how many are Black?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *Black men not employed*: the question asks “Out of 100 adult Black men, how many would you say are not working?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *white men not employed*: the question asks “Out of 100 adult white men, how many would you say are not working?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *Black women not employed*: the question asks “Out of 100 adult Black women, how many would you say are not working?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *white women not employed*: the question asks “Out of 100 adult white women, how many would you say are not working?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *Black people among people on SNAP*: the question asks “Out of 100 families that receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program or SNAP, how many do you think are Black?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *Black people among people on Medicaid*: the question asks “Out of 100 households that are currently covered by Medicaid, the program that provides health insurance for low-income individuals, how many do you think are Black?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *Black people among people on welfare*: the question asks “Out of 100 households that receive such government assistance in the form of Supplemental Security Income, school lunches, housing assistance, energy subsidies, unemployment insurance, veteran or survivor benefits, disability benefits or welfare payments from the federal, state, or local government, how many do you think are Black?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *Black people with college degree*: the question asks “Out of every 100 Black people above the age of 25 in the U.S., how many do you think have a college degree?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *white people with college degree*: the question asks “Out of every 100 white people above the age of 25 in the U.S., how many do you think have a college degree?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- *Black college completion rate*: the question asks “Out of every 100 Black students enrolled in a 4-year bachelor’s degree, how many do you think will complete their college education and get their degree in less than 6 years?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- *White college completion rate*: the question asks “Out of every 100 white students enrolled in a 4-year bachelor’s degree, how many do you think will complete their college education and get their degree in less than 6 years?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- *Black college premium*: the question asks “How much higher do you think the yearly income of a Black person with a college degree is compared with the annual income of a Black person without a college degree? The average annual income of non-college-educated white people is \$24,800.”, answer options range from \$24,800 to \$100,000. Continuous variable.
- *White college premium*: the question asks “How much higher do you think the yearly income of a white person with a college degree is compared with the annual income of a white person without a college degree? The average annual income of non-college-educated white people is \$34,500.”, answer options range from \$34,500 to \$100,000. Continuous variable.
- % *Black children living with single parent*: the question asks “How many Black children out of 100 live in a single parent family in the US?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- % *white children living with single parent*: the question asks “How many Black children out of 100 live in a single parent family in the US?”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.

- *Black teenage pregnancy rate*: the question asks “Please think of teenage women aged 15-19 in the U.S. today. Out of 1,000 Black teenage women, how many do you think have had a child?”, answer options range from 1= “0-10”, to 8= “More than 500”. Discrete variable equal to the median value of the interval selected.
- *White teenage pregnancy rate*: the question asks “Please think of teenage women aged 15-19 in the U.S. today. Out of 1,000 white teenage women, how many do you think have had a child?”, answer options range from 1= “0-10”, to 8= “More than 500”. Discrete variable equal to the median value of the interval selected.
- *% Black people incarcerated*: the question asks “At any given time, how many out of every 1,000 Black men are incarcerated?”, answer options range from 1= “0-10”, to 8= “More than 500”. Discrete variable equal to the median value of the interval selected.
- *% white people incarcerated*: the question asks “At any given time, how many out of every 1,000 white men are incarcerated?”, answer options range from 1= “0-10”, to 8= “More than 500”. Discrete variable equal to the median value of the interval selected.
- *Earnings - Black top 1%*: the questions asks “Consider such an earnings distribution, but only among all Black individuals in the US. How much do you think the top 1% richest Black individual earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.” Answer range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. Continuous variable.
- *Earnings - Black median*: the questions asks “How much do you think the Black “middle” earner earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.” Answer range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. Continuous variable.
- *Earnings - white top 1%*: the questions asks “Now consider the earnings distribution of all white individuals in the US. How much do you think the top 1% richest white individual earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.” Answer range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. Continuous variable.
- *Earnings - white median*: the questions asks “How much do you think the white “middle” earner earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.” Answer range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. Continuous variable.
- *Earnings - median Black in ZIP code*: the questions asks “Let’s now think about the ZIP code where you live. How much do you think the Black “middle” earner in your ZIP code earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.” Answer range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. Continuous variable.
- *Earnings - median white in ZIP code*: the questions asks “How much do you think the white “middle” earner in your ZIP code earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.” Answer range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. Continuous variable.
- *White person earns more than a Black person (in their ZIP)*: the question asks “Think about white and Black people living in your ZIP code. Who do you think earns more on average?”, answer options range from 1= “A typical white person earns a lot more than a typical Black person”, to 5= “A typical Black person earns a lot more than a typical white person”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=white person earns a bit more or 1=a lot more).
- *Average earnings - Black man in 1970*: the questions asks “Now we would like to ask you about the evolution of average earnings of Black and white men and women from 1970 to today. Earnings include all wages, salaries, and self-employed income among all those who work. For every hundred dollar \$100 that an average white man would earn in 1970, please tell us how much a white woman, a Black man, and a Black woman would be earning. For instance, if you write 50 dollars for a white woman in 1970, you would be saying that a white woman on average earned half as much as a white man in 1970. Please also do this for today’s average earnings. As you enter the numbers, the chart will update to show you the numbers you have entered. You can update this as many times as you’d like before moving on to the next page.” Answer provided to “Black man in 1970”, continuous variable.
- *Average earnings - white woman in 1970*: See variable above. Answer provided to “white woman in 1970”, continuous variable.
- *Average earnings - Black woman in 1970*: See variable above. Answer provided to “Black woman in 1970”, continuous variable.
- *Average earnings - white man in 2017*: See variable above. Answer provided to “white man in 2017”, continuous variable.
- *Average earnings - Black man in 2017*: See variable above. Answer provided to “Black man in 2017”, continuous variable.
- *Average earnings - white woman in 2017*: See variable above. Answer provided to “white woman in 2017”, continuous variable.

- *Average earnings - Black woman in 2017*: See variable above. Answer provided to “Black woman in 2017”, continuous variable.

• Additional Perceived Mobility and Opportunities Questions:

- *Stay at Q1 - Black children*: the question asks “We would now like to ask you what you think about the life opportunities of children from very poor families. For the following questions, we focus on 500 families that represent the U.S. total population. We divide them into five groups on the basis of their income, with each group containing 100 families. These groups are: the poorest 100 families, the second poorest 100 families, the middle 100 families, the second richest 100 families, and the richest 100 families. Imagine now 100 Black children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these white children do when they grow up? Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 Black children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group.”, answer options range from 0 to 100 for every quintile, answers to the five quintiles add up to 100. Answer provided to first quintile, continuous variable.
- *Move from Q1 to Q2 - Black children*: See variable above. Answer provided to second quintile, continuous variable.
- *Stay at Q1 - white children*: the question asks “We would now like to ask you what you think about the life opportunities of children from very poor families. For the following questions, we focus on 500 families that represent the U.S. total population. We divide them into five groups on the basis of their income, with each group containing 100 families. These groups are: the poorest 100 families, the second poorest 100 families, the middle 100 families, the second richest 100 families, and the richest 100 families. Imagine now 100 white children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these white children do when they grow up? Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 white children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group.” answer options range from 0 to 100 for every quintile, answers to the five quintiles add up to 100. Answer provided to first quintile, continuous variable.
- *Move from Q1 to Q2 - white children*: See variable above. Answer provided to second quintile, continuous variable.
- *Black mobility at ZIP level*: the question asks “Think of Black children currently growing up in your ZIP code. Consider for a moment the income of a household such that half of all households in the U.S. earn less and half earn more. Now, out of 100 Black children from your ZIP code whose family earns just about that income, how many do you think could be among the top 1% earners in the U.S. when they grow up? ”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- *White mobility at ZIP level*: the question asks “Think of white children currently growing up in your ZIP code. Consider for a moment the income of a household such that half of all households in the U.S. earn less and half earn more. Now, out of 100 white children from your ZIP code whose family earns just about that income, how many do you think could be among the top 1% earners in the U.S. when they grow up? ”, answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.
- *Own effort has paid off*: the question asks “Do you believe that your hard work and effort in life have paid off or not?”, answer options range from 1= “*They have paid off a lot*”, to 3= “*They have not paid off at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=paid off a lot).
- *Own effort will pay off*: the question asks “Do you believe that your hard work and effort in life will pay off or not?”, answer options range from 1= “*They will pay off a lot*”, to 3= “*They will not pay off at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=will pay off a lot).
- *Think likely to be in top 20% - themselves (< 45 yo)*: the question asks “Thinking of yourself, how likely do you think you are to ever make it to be among the top 20% richest households in the U.S., i.e., households which earn more than \$130,000 per year?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very likely*”, to 5= “*Not likely at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=likely or 1=very likely).
- *Think likely to be in top 20% - own child (> 45 yo with child)*: the question asks “Thinking of your children, how likely do you think they are to ever make it to be among the top 20% richest households in the U.S., i.e., households which earn more than \$130,000 per year?”, answer options range from 1= “*Very likely*”, to 5= “*Not likely at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=likely or 1=very likely).

• Additional Racial Attitudes Questions:

- *Race important to own identity*: the question asks “How important is being Black/white to your identity?”, answer options range from 1= “*Extremely important*”, to 5= “*Not important at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=very important or 1=extremely important).

- *Extremely important for Black people to work together*: the question asks “How important is it that Black people work together to change laws that are unfair to Black people?”, answer options range from 1= “*Extremely important*”, to 5= “*Not important at all*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=extremely important).
- *Racism will become worse in the future*: the question asks “How do you think that the problem of racism will be in 20 years?”, answer options range from 1= “*Much worse*”, to 5= “*Much better*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=worse or 1=much worse).
- *Can generally trust Black people*: the question asks “Generally speaking, would you say that most Black people can be trusted or that most of them cannot be trusted?”, answer options are 1= “*Most Black people can be trusted*”, or 2= “*Most Black people cannot be trusted*”. Indicator=1 if answer=1.
- *Can generally trust white people*: the question asks “Generally speaking, would you say that most white people can be trusted or that most of them cannot be trusted?”, answer options are 1= “*Most white people can be trusted*”, or 2= “*Most white people cannot be trusted*”. Indicator=1 if answer=1.
- *Prefer to live in white neighborhood*: the question asks “In which kind of neighborhood do you prefer to live?”, answer options range from 1= “*Only white people*”, to 7= “*Only Black people*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=slightly majority or 2=majority or 1=only white people).
- *Socialize about every week with Black friends*: the question asks “How often do you socialize with Black friends?”, answer options range from 1= “*Never*”, to 7= “*Every day or almost every day*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(5=about every week or 6=once a week or 7=every day or almost every day).
- *Socialize about every week with white friends*: the question asks “How often do you socialize with white friends?”, answer options range from 1= “*Never*”, to 7= “*Every day or almost every day*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(5=about every week or 6=once a week or 7=every day or almost every day).
- *Accepting of close relative marrying a Black person*: the question asks “To what extent would you be in favor of a close relative marrying a Black person?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly in favor*”, to 5= “*Strongly against*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=neither in favor nor against or 2=in favor or 1=strongly in favor).
- *Accepting of close relative marrying a white person*: the question asks “To what extent would you be in favor of a close relative marrying a white person?”, answer options range from 1= “*Strongly in favor*”, to 5= “*Strongly against*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=neither in favor nor against or 2=in favor or 1=strongly in favor).
- *Police - afraid of*: the question asks “Are you afraid of the police?”, answer options range from 1= “*Not at all*”, to 3= “*Very much*”. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=very much).
- *Police - stopped by*: the question asks “Have you been stopped or searched by the police in the last 12 months?”, answer options are 1= “*Yes*”, or 2= “*No*”. Indicator=1 if answer=1.

A-2.3 Indices

The summary indices that aggregate information over the same domain are constructed using principal component analysis.

For robustness checks, we also used z-scores constructed following the methodology in Kling et al. (2007). Each index consists of an equally weighted average of the z-scores of its components with signs oriented consistently within domain. Variables are transformed into z-scores by subtracting the control group mean and dividing by the control group standard deviation, so that each z-score has mean 0 and standard deviation 1 for the control group. Once the average is computed, we standardize the index once more by computing its z-score.

All indices described below are built using variables presented in the previous subsections. To build the indices we used the variables in their discrete or continuous form. Indicator variables were used only when a given question had only two answer options.

Adult Specific

- **Perceived Fundamental Causes**: index increasing in *Racism is a serious problem* and *Reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination*, and decreasing in *Lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor* and *Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder*.
- **Perceived Proximate Causes**: index increasing in *White people get more job offers*, *Black people often discriminated in getting a job*, *Black people often discriminated at work*, *Black children attend worse quality schools than white children*, *Black people often discriminated at school*, *Black people often discriminated by the police*, *Black people often discriminated in judicial system*, *Black people often discriminated in getting housing*, *Black people often discriminated in medical care*, and *Black people often discriminated in public*.

- **Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility:** index increasing in *Move from Q1 to \geq Q3 - white children* and decreasing in *Move from Q1 to \geq Q3 - Black children*.
- **Perceived Racial Income Inequality:** index increasing in *White person earns more than a Black person (in US)* and *Black/white earnings difference has not decreased*.
- **Support for Race-Targeted Policies:** index increasing in *More changes needed to give Black people equal rights, Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children, In favor of preferential hiring for Black people, In favor of preferential college admission for Black students, In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves, Support policy reform and community policing, Support fair housing laws to prevent discrimination, and Support job training and career development*.
- **Support for Redistribution Policies:** index increasing in *Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children, Support government intervention to reduce income differences, Favor more spending on income support programs, Favor more spending on schools in poor neighborhoods, Favor more spending on housing for the poor, Favor more spending on poorest neighborhoods, and Favor more spending on health care for the poor*, and decreasing in *Upper income people pay too much in taxes*.
- **Discrimination in Labor Market:** index increasing in *White people get more job offers, Black people often discriminated in getting a job, and Black people often discriminated at work*.
- **Discrimination in Education System:** index increasing in *Black children attend worse quality schools than white children* and *Black people often discriminated at school*.
- **Discrimination by Police and in Judicial System:** index increasing in *Black people often discriminated by the police* and *Black people often discriminated in judicial system*.
- **Discrimination in Other Settings:** index increasing in *Black people often discriminated in getting housing, Black people often discriminated in medical care, and Black people often discriminated in public*.

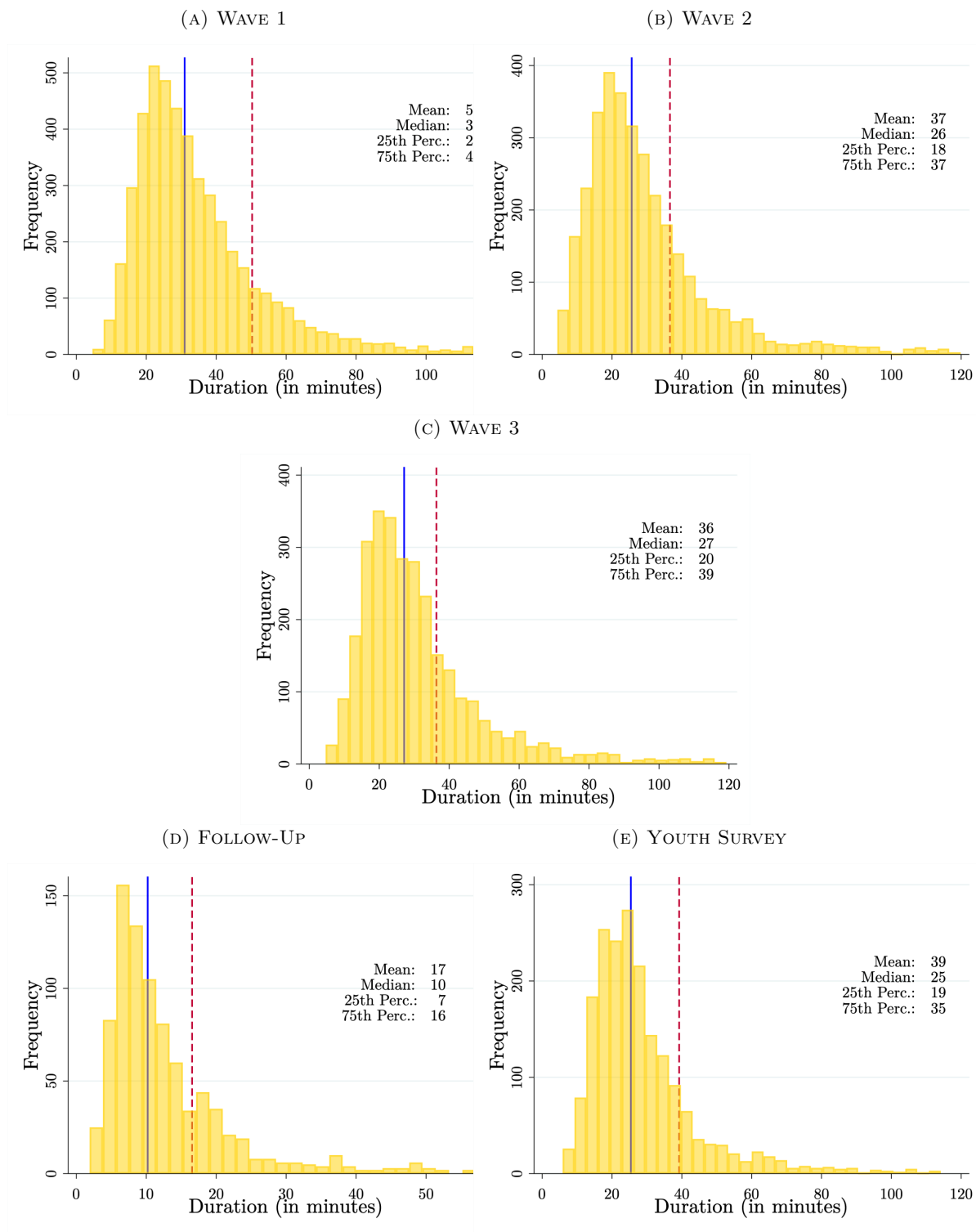
Teenager Specific

- **Perceived Fundamental Causes:** index increasing in *Racism is a serious problem* and *Reason Black people are poor is years of discrimination*, and decreasing in *Lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor*.
- **Perceived Proximate Causes:** index increasing in *White people get more job offers, Black people often discriminated in getting a job, Black people often discriminated at work, Black children attend worse quality schools than white children, Black people often discriminated at school, Black people often discriminated by the police, and Black people often discriminated in public*.
- **Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility:** index increasing in *White children have \geq “fairly high” chances of becoming rich* and decreasing in *Black children have \geq “fairly high” chances of becoming rich*.
- **Perceived Racial Income Inequality:** index increasing in *White person earns more than a Black person (in US)* and *Black/white earnings difference has not decreased*.
- **Support for Race-Targeted Policies:** index increasing in *More changes needed to give Black people equal rights, Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children, In favor of preferential college admission for Black students, and In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves*.
- **Support for Redistribution Policies:** index increasing in *Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children, Support government intervention to reduce income differences, and Favor more spending on helping the poor*, and decreasing in *Upper income people pay too much in taxes*.
- **Discrimination in Labor Market:** index increasing in *White people get more job offers, Black people often discriminated in getting a job, and Black people often discriminated at work*.
- **Discrimination in Education System:** index increasing in *Black children attend worse quality schools than white children* and *Black people often discriminated at school*.
- **Discrimination by Police and in Judicial System:** index increasing in *Black people often discriminated by the police*.
- **Discrimination in Other Settings:** index increasing in *Black people often discriminated in public*.

A-3 Data Quality

A-3.1 Duration and Attrition

FIGURE A-1: SURVEY DURATION



Notes: The figures show the distribution of the time (in minutes) spent by respondents to complete the survey in each wave. The median is shown with a blue line and the mean with a dashed red line. For the adult and youth survey, responses above two hours – which is the 96th, 97th, 98th, and 97th percentile of the distribution for Wave 1, 2, 3, and the youth survey respectively – are excluded from the figures. For the follow-up, responses above one hour – which is the 93rd percentile of the distribution – have been excluded from the figure.

TABLE A-1: ATTRITION

	Drop Out		
	Wave 1 (1)	Wave 2 (2)	Wave 3 (3)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics			
Share Total Drop Outs	0.14	0.17	0.39
Share Black Drop Outs	0.17	0.20	0.44
Share White Drop Outs	0.10	0.14	0.33
Observations	5812	4089	4910
Panel B: Correlations			
Treatment - Systemic Racism		0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)
Treatment - Mobility	0.02* (0.01)		0.02 (0.02)
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.03*** (0.01)		0.00 (0.02)
White	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)
Republican	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
Independent	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)
Male	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)
Age 30-49	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)
Age 50-69	0.04*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.16*** (0.02)
High Income	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.09*** (0.02)
College Degree	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)
Midwest	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
West	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)
South	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Observations	5812	4086	4910
R^2	0.023	0.019	0.046

Notes: The dependent variables are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent dropped out from the survey after passing the screen-out questions. Panel A reports the share of drop outs. Panel B shows the coefficients on being assigned to the three treatments, being white, being a Republican, being an Independent, being male, being aged 30-49, being aged 50-69, having a high income, having a college degree, and being from the Midwest, West, or South. Omitted categories are being in the control group, being Black, being a Democrat, being female, being aged 18-29, having a low income, not having a college degree, and being from the Northeast. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-3.2 Incentives Effects

In Wave 1, we randomly selected half of our sample to receive monetary incentives to answer correctly to those perceptions questions which had a correct numerical answer. More precisely, respondents that were assigned to the incentivized group saw the following message: *“As a small reward for your efforts, the 10 people whose answers to this set of questions are closest to the true answer will each receive \$20. All questions for which there is a right or wrong answer and which count will show this banner at the top. Please note that consulting outside sources will disqualify you from this award. Moreover, these information are very hard to find online on your own. They are the result of a lot of careful research and you cannot easily find the correct answers. Please answer on your own.”*

From Table A-2, we can see that the incentives did not play a strong role in moving respondents’ perceptions. While we find some significant effect on the way the answer to the income gap question (Column 1), the magnitude of the effect is very small (only 3%). We also find a significant effect on the perception of mobility (Columns 3 and 4), but since it affects both Black and white mobility in a similar way, this is not going to affect the perceived mobility gap. The effects on the other perception questions are not significant.

TABLE A-2: INCENTIVES

	White person earns more than a Black person in the US (1)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased (2)	Move from Q1 to \geq Q3		% Black people with college degree (5)	% white people with college degree (6)
			Black children (3)	white children (4)		
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean (no incentives)	0.86	0.34	0.41	0.55	0.39	0.55
Observations	2381	2387	2388	2388	1203	1203
Panel B: Incentives						
Incentives	0.03*** (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)
Observations	4794	4803	4804	4804	2403	2403
R^2	0.038	0.098	0.064	0.078	0.068	0.059

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-2 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 3-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who were not incentivized. Panel B shows the effect of having being incentivized (“Incentives”) relative to the omitted category (no incentives). Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-3.3 Social Desirability Bias and Second Order Beliefs

To ensure the reliability of the survey responses to sensitive issues, in Wave 3 we conducted a list experiment and elicited second-order beliefs on the agreement of one of our statements.

For the list experiment, reported in Table A-3, we randomly divided our respondents into two groups. The first group had to read four non-sensitive statements and report with how many they agreed with (column 2) (full question in Appendix section A-6). The second group had to report how many they agreed with when a sensitive statement was included (column 1). The sensitive statement was the following: *“If Black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people”*. By comparing the average level of agreement between the two groups, we can infer the share of respondents that agree with the “veiled” sensitive statement (column 3).

To understand if respondents were affected by social desirability bias, we then need to check whether the level of agreement with this statement would differ if it had been asked in an “unveiled” way. All respondents were asked how much they agree with a very similar statement, which is the following: *“It’s really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people”* (column 4).

By comparing the share of agreement with the veiled and the unveiled statement (column 5), we managed to measure which respondents were affected by social desirability bias. What we find is that the only group of respondents suffering from SDB were the Black respondents (no difference by political affiliation). On the other hand, we don’t find any evidence that white respondents are trying to appear less racist than what they are.

TABLE A-3: LIST EXPERIMENT

	Veiled Response Group Mean (1)	Direct Response Group Mean (2)	Agreement with sensitive statement		Difference (5)	T-Test p-value (6)	Observations (7)
			Veiled (3)	Unveiled (4)			
Full Sample	3.56	3.13	0.43	0.32	0.11	(0.00)	723
Black Respondents	3.63	3.11	0.52	0.26	0.26	(0.00)	359
White Respondents	3.49	3.14	0.35	0.38	-0.03	(0.25)	364
Black Democrats	3.70	3.21	0.49	0.22	0.27	(0.00)	230
Black Republicans	3.59	2.83	0.76	0.49	0.27	(0.00)	35
White Democrats	3.48	3.24	0.24	0.32	-0.08	(0.03)	159
White Republicans	3.53	3.03	0.50	0.49	0.01	(0.85)	116

Notes: Column 1 reports the average number of statements that the respondent agrees with when the sensitive statement is included: “If black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people” (Total number of statements=5). Column 2 reports the average number of statements that the respondent agrees with when the sensitive statement is not included. (Total number of statements=4). Column 3 reports the difference between Columns 1 and 2, that is the share of respondents agreeing with the sensible statement. Column 4 reports the share of respondents agreeing with “It’s really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people” when asked directly. Column 5 reports the difference between Columns 3 and 4, that is the share of respondents affected by social desirability bias. Column 6 reports the p-value of the t-test of the difference from Column 5. Column 7 reports the number of observations per row. Control group only.

For the second order belief, we asked respondents to tell us out of 100 other respondents who answered the survey, how many they thought answered agree or strongly agree to the following statement: “Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class.” Respondents were promised an additional monetary incentive to provide the correct answer (full question in Appendix section A-6). Table A-4 compares the actual share of respondents agreeing with the statement (column 1) with the average and median answer provided to the second-order belief question (columns 2 and 3). Respondents are on average perfectly right at predicting the share of agreement. They tend to be biased towards the direction in which their group leans (e.g. Black respondents expect that a larger share of respondents agree with the statement, compared to white respondents) but they remain very close to the actual value.

TABLE A-4: SECOND ORDER BELIEFS

	Share of Respondents Agreeing with Statement (1)	Second Order Belief		Observations (4)
		Mean (2)	Median (3)	
Full Sample	0.62	0.63	0.63	723
Black Respondents	0.73	0.65	0.65	359
White Respondents	0.51	0.60	0.61	364
Black Democrats	0.73	0.65	0.65	230
Black Republicans	0.80	0.68	0.65	35
White Democrats	0.78	0.63	0.64	159
White Republicans	0.24	0.58	0.61	116

Note: Column 1 reports the share of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the current statement is “Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class.” Columns 2 and 3 report respectively the mean and the median of the respondents’ belief of the share of respondents that agreed or strongly agreed with this same statement. Column 4 reports the number of observations per row. Control group only.

A-3.4 Survey Fatigue

In this brief section, we test for the presence of survey fatigue. As the order of the blocks has been randomized, we can estimate whether answering to a certain block at the end of the survey, rather than at the beginning, induces respondents

to go faster and be less careful. With the first order, respondents started from the block with the perception questions and finished with the block with the question on preferences for redistribution policies. With the second order, respondents started from the block with the question on preferences for redistribution policies and finished with the block with the perception questions. We focus on two outcomes: the time, in seconds, spent on a given block, and the share of respondents answering extreme values to certain questions. For the perception block, we look into the two mobility questions. We consider as extreme value having answered 100 to the share of white or Black kids moving from the lowest quintile to the highest one or staying at the lowest quintile. For the redistribution block, we look into the share of respondents that answered "strongly favor" or "strongly oppose" to the whole set of 7 policies (notice that this was a matrix so this would mean that respondents answered with a straight line).

As can be seen in Table A-5, there is no evidence that answering the perception block at the end of the survey made respondents go faster (column 1) or more likely to select extreme answers (column 3). While answering to the redistribution block at the end make respondents go faster (column 2), at the same time they seem to also less likely to provide extreme answers (column 4). We are therefore confident that respondents did not experienced survey fatigue.

TABLE A-5: SURVEY FATIGUE

	Time spent on (in seconds)		Share of respondents answering extreme values to	
	Perception Block (1)	Redistribution Block (2)	Mobility Questions (3)	Policy Preference Questions (4)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics				
Mean block comes earlier	438	111	0.05	0.12
Observations	1425	1458	1425	1458
Panel B: Block's Ordering				
Perception block comes later	-5.10 (9.92)		-0.01 (0.01)	
Redistribution block comes later		-11.99*** (3.40)		-0.02** (0.01)
Observations	2883	2883	2883	2883
R^2	0.124	0.076	0.044	0.050

Notes: Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who answered the block under consideration first (columns 1 and 3, perception block first; columns 2 and 4 redistribution block first). Panel B shows the effect of having answered the block under consideration later ("Perception block comes later" or "Redistribution block comes later") relative to the omitted category (block comes first). Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-3.5 Comparison of Our Responses to Existing Survey Data

TABLE A-6: COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEY DATA

	Black People's Responses					White People's Responses				
	Previous Surveys		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Previous Surveys		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Race-Targeted Policies										
More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Pew Research Center (2016)		2019	2020	2023	Pew Research Center (2016)		2019	2020	2023
		0.88	0.88	0.80	0.80		0.53	0.52	0.54	0.55
In favor of preferential hiring for Black people	ANES (2016) 0.68	GSS (2022) 0.47	0.42	0.51	0.51	ANES (2016) 0.18	GSS (2022) 0.23	0.20	0.34	0.27
In favor of preferential admission to college for Black students	ANES (1992) 0.67	ANES (2016) 0.42	0.51	0.53	0.59	ANES (1992) 0.31	ANES (2016) 0.14	0.23	0.34	0.32
In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves	Marist Poll (2016) 0.58		0.79	0.80	0.85	Marist Poll (2016) 0.15		0.26	0.45	0.41
Panel B: Racial Resentment Questions										
Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	YouGov (2018)		2019	2020	2023	YouGov (2018)		2019	2020	2023
		0.18	0.19	0.30	0.27		0.40	0.31	0.45	0.39
Reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination		0.58	0.69	0.74	0.72		0.32	0.46	0.58	0.51
Black people should overcome prejudice without special favors		0.21	NA	NA	0.22		0.56	NA	NA	0.46
In past years Black people have gotten less than they deserve		0.64	NA	NA	0.71		0.30	NA	NA	0.45
Panel C: Reverse Discrimination										
A white person is less likely to be hired	GSS (2022)		2019	2020	2023	GSS (2022)		2019	2020	2023
		0.42	NA	0.38	0.34		0.57	NA	0.62	0.56
A white person is less likely to be admitted to college	GSS (1994) 0.25		NA	0.40	0.36	GSS (1994) 0.78		NA	0.66	0.56
Panel D: Racial Sympathy Questions										
Black nanny not hired	CCES (2013)	YouGov (2020)	2019	2020	2023	CCES (2013)	YouGov (2020)	2019	2020	2023
	0.63	NA	NA	NA	0.80	0.73	0.75	NA	NA	0.77
Black applicants to hair salon not hired	0.67	NA	NA	NA	0.82	0.64	0.74	NA	NA	0.74
Black residents living next to bus depot	0.44	NA	NA	NA	0.61	0.30	0.41	NA	NA	0.52
Black man harassed by police for jaywalking	0.53	NA	NA	NA	0.71	0.40	0.55	NA	NA	0.56

A-3.6 Ordering Effects

To avoid anchoring effects, we randomized the order of those perception questions that were asked in pairs. Half of the respondents were first asked the question on Black people and then the one on white people, the other half the other way around.

Table A-7 shows the effect of the different ordering. We can see that when asking the question on Black people first, then respondents tend to provide a higher number to the question on white people. Nonetheless, the effect is quite small in magnitude.

TABLE A-7: ORDERING

	Move from Q1 to \geq Q3		% Black	% white
	Black children (1)	white children (2)	people with college degree (3)	(4)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)				
Mean (white first)	0.44	0.56	0.44	0.59
Observations	5495	5495	4148	4145
Panel B: Questions' Ordering				
Question on Black people first	-0.00 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.00)	-0.02*** (0.00)	0.01** (0.00)
Observations	10947	10947	8241	8239
R^2	0.062	0.078	0.089	0.066

Notes: The dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who answered the questions on white people first. Panel B shows the effect of having answered the questions on Black people first (“Question on Black people first”) relative to the omitted category (question on white people first). Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, indicator variable for survey wave, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-3.7 Perceived Bias

TABLE A-8: PERCEIVED BIAS

Share of respondents feeling...	Full Sample (1)	Control Group (2)	Systemic Racism Treatment (3)	Mobility Treatment (4)	Historical Earnings Gap Treatment (5)
Left-wing bias					
Full sample	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.13
Black respondents	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07
White respondents	0.19	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.19
Black Democrats	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.06
Black Republicans	0.16	0.17	0.07	0.25	0.06
White Democrats	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.10
White Republicans	0.29	0.23	0.40	0.27	0.29
Right-wing bias					
Full sample	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08
Black respondents	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
White respondents	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.06
Black Democrats	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10
Black Republicans	0.15	0.11	0.17	0.11	0.15
White Democrats	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.06
White Republicans	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.07
Observations	10934	3379	1721	2296	2303

A-3.8 What does it mean to respondents to “Make it financially?”

Since the answers to certain questions asked in Waves 1 and 2 might be driven by people’s perception of what means to “make it,” in Wave 3 we asked the following question: *“In your opinion, what is the minimum annual household income needed for a family like yours (with the same number of people) living in your area to be considered as having “made it” financially? Please provide a specific amount that signifies financial success and stability according to your perspective.”* Respondents were allowed to provide any number.

In Table A-9, we can see that the number provided as a threshold of “making it” is increasing in the income level of the respondent. Conditional on income, these levels are very similar between Black and white people. Thus, comparing Black and white respondents on average, the threshold for Black respondents is lower. But this is driven by the fact that they are, on average, poorer than white respondents. We do not find any significant differences by political affiliation.

TABLE A-9: ANNUAL HH INCOME (IN THOUSAND OF \$) TO MAKE IT FINANCIALLY

	Mean	Median	Observations
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Full Sample	129	100	2821
Black respondents	119	80	1394
White respondents	140	100	1427
Black Democrats	116	80	893
Black Republicans	138	80	149
White Democrats	155	100	560
White Republicans	133	100	498
Black low income	79	50	510
Black middle income	100	75	343
Black high income	168	125	541
White low income	83	60	296
White middle income	100	79	256
White high income	171	130	875

Note: Answers below the 1st and above the 99th percentile were dropped.

A-4 Youth Survey: Additional Results and Robustness Checks

We have high confidence that the teens actually take the survey. The survey company tracks the respondent's age throughout their time in the panel and blocks respondents who give incoherent answers. The youth audience can only redeem their survey incentives (i.e., their rewards) via a 529 plan (a tax-advantaged investment vehicle designed to encourage saving for the future higher education expenses of a designated beneficiary). There is no way to game the system and register in a 529 plan without being below 18. Furthermore, there are no clear incentives for adults to pretend to be teens, rather than simply take other surveys of similar lengths targeted toward adults, as they would then be paid weakly more and would not be constrained by the 529 plan.

In this section, we examine how teenagers' responses to the survey are correlated with answering "I don't know" to certain questions and if their answers are affected by whether the survey was started by their parents or not. Teenagers were allowed to provide the "I don't know" answer to 14 different questions. 5 questions were on the perceived causes of racial gaps, 9 were on policy preferences (full questions in Appendix section A-7). Those questions were:

- **Perceived causes:**

- Racism is a serious problem.
- Racism will become worse in the future.
- Discrimination against white people.
- Reason Black people are poor is years of discrimination.
- A white person is less likely to be admitted to college.

- **Policy preferences:**

- More changes are needed to give Black people equal rights.
- Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children.
- In favor of preferential college admissions for Black students.
- In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves.
- Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children.
- Support government intervention to reduce income differences.
- Upper income people pay too much in taxes.
- Favor more spending on helping the poor.
- Trust the government to do what is right.

In Table A-10, we start by checking the partial correlations between background characteristics, having a parent starting the survey, and not knowing answers to the questions.

Table A-11 looks instead at how the answers to our main outcome variables are correlated with not knowing the answers (Panel A) and with having a parent starting the survey (Panel B). While we find some significant correlation between not knowing some answers and the outcomes, the magnitude are small. For example, the correlation's size between not knowing an answer and the support for race-targeted policies is only 6% of the racial gap of this index; the one with the support for redistribution policies is only 11% of the political gap.

In Table A-12 we formally test for differences between adults and teenagers views by race and political affiliation.

TABLE A-10: PREDICTORS OF NOT KNOWING ANSWERS AND PARENT'S PRESENCE

	Number of <i>I don't know</i> (out of 14) (1)	Number of Policies <i>I don't know</i> (out of 9) (2)	Number of Causes <i>I don't know</i> (out of 5) (3)	Don't know Reps / Dems difference (4)	Don't know parents' pol affiliation (if asked) (5)	Parent started survey (6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics						
Mean	1.34	0.86	0.48	0.16	0.17	0.65
Black mean	1.30	0.90	0.40	0.22	0.19	0.43
White mean	1.38	0.82	0.57	0.10	0.14	0.87
Black Dem family mean	1.07	0.72	0.35			0.59
Black Rep family mean	0.89	0.60	0.28			0.34
White Dem family mean	0.97	0.53	0.43			0.90
White Rep family mean	1.46	0.85	0.60			0.90
Observations	1925	1925	1925	1925	1314	1925
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
Parent started survey	0.26** (0.12)	0.18** (0.09)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.04* (0.03)	
Black	0.17 (0.12)	0.24*** (0.09)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.39*** (0.02)
White Rep Family	0.49*** (0.14)	0.33*** (0.10)	0.16*** (0.06)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Male	0.07 (0.10)	0.01 (0.07)	0.05 (0.04)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)
16 or 17 yo	0.12 (0.09)	0.09 (0.07)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)
Rich Family	-0.28*** (0.09)	-0.17** (0.07)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)
Observations	1925	1925	1925	1925	1314	1925
R^2	0.076	0.070	0.072	0.097	0.185	0.506

Notes: Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Only some of these coefficients are reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for all respondents ("Mean"), and separately for Black ("Black mean") and white respondents ("White mean"), and for Black with Democratic parents ("Black Dem family mean"), Black with Republican parents ("Black Rep family mean"), white with Democratic parents ("White Dem family mean"), and white with Republican parents ("White Rep family mean"). Panel B shows the coefficients on having a parent starting the survey, being Black, being white with Republican parents, being male, being aged 16-17, and being from a rich family. Omitted categories are being white with Democratic parents, being female, being aged 13-15, and being from a not rich family. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-11: NOT KNOWING ANSWERS AND PARENTS' PRESENCE EFFECT ON INDICES

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Effect of not knowing						
Number of I don't know answers (out of 14)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.19*** (0.05)
Observations	1285	1526	1925	1925	1022	1298
R^2	0.247	0.295	0.111	0.188	0.413	0.246
Panel B: Effect of parents' presence						
Parent started survey	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.00 (0.13)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.12 (0.08)	-0.17* (0.10)	0.35*** (0.10)
Observations	1285	1526	1925	1925	1022	1298
R^2	0.248	0.273	0.096	0.162	0.410	0.244

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the coefficient of the number of "I don't know" answers provided. Panel B reports the coefficient of having a parent starting the survey relative to the omitted category of having started the survey themselves. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-12: ADULTS AND TEENS

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (3)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (4)	Support for Redistribution Policies (5)
Adult vs Teen difference within...					
Black respondents	0.000	0.629	0.305	0.000	0.000
White respondents	0.000	0.357	0.280	0.080	0.000
Black Democrats	0.213	0.170	0.959	0.000	0.002
Black Republicans	0.013	0.137	0.283	0.041	0.869
Black Independents	0.067	0.438	0.775	0.000	0.245
White Democrats	0.368	0.435	0.471	0.453	0.233
White Republicans	0.329	0.779	0.333	0.000	0.001
White Independents	0.005	0.712	0.482	0.000	0.293
Observations	4161	4406	4805	3895	4228
R^2	0.266	0.223	0.153	0.296	0.177

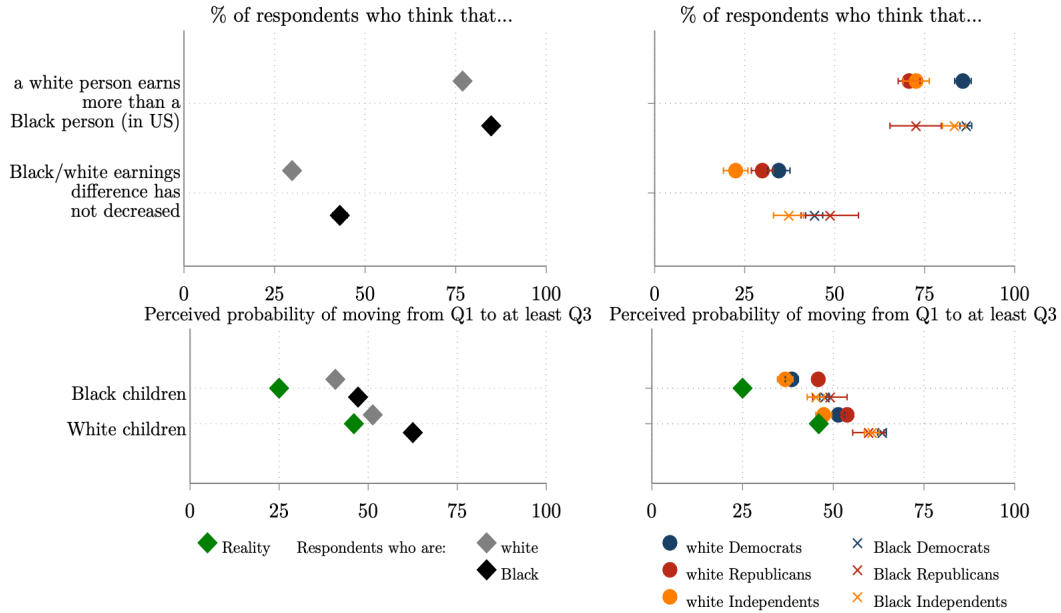
Notes: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. We don't report the results on the "Perceived racial gaps in mobility" index since adults were asked a quantitative question while teenagers were asked a qualitative question, making the answers not one-for-one comparable. The table reports the p-values of the F-tests to test the equality of various couples of coefficients. The first row tests the equality of the coefficients of being a Black adult and being a Black teenager, the second row being a white adult and being a white teenager, the third to eight rows test the equality of the coefficients of being an adult of a given race with a given political affiliation and being a teenager of that same race and political affiliation. Regressions include controls for gender, race, income group, political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments.

A-5 Additional Results

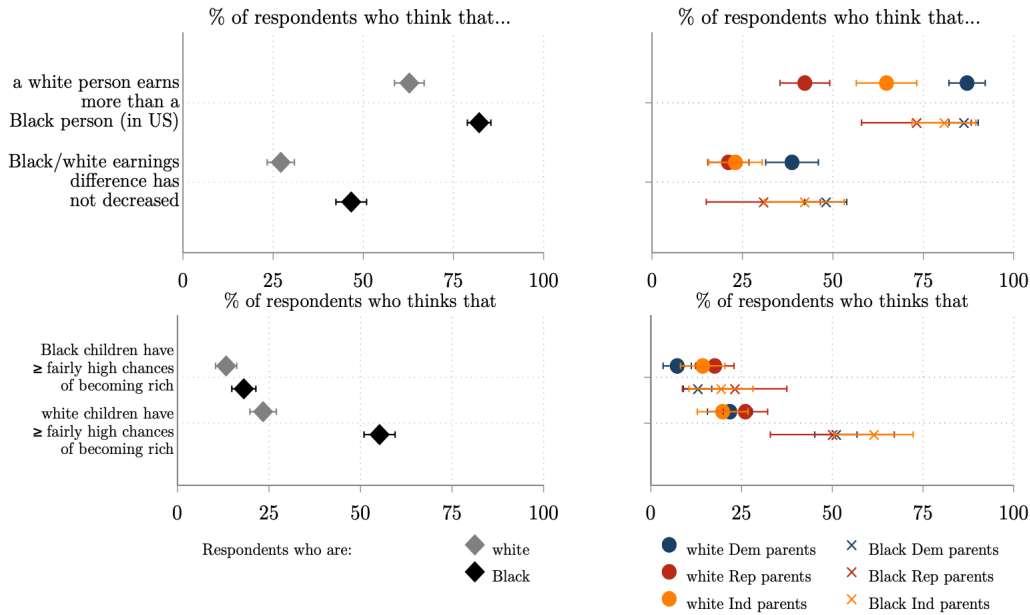
A-5.1 Heterogeneity by Political Affiliation

FIGURE A-2: PERCEIVED RACIAL INCOME INEQUALITY AND GAPS IN MOBILITY

(A) ADULT SURVEY



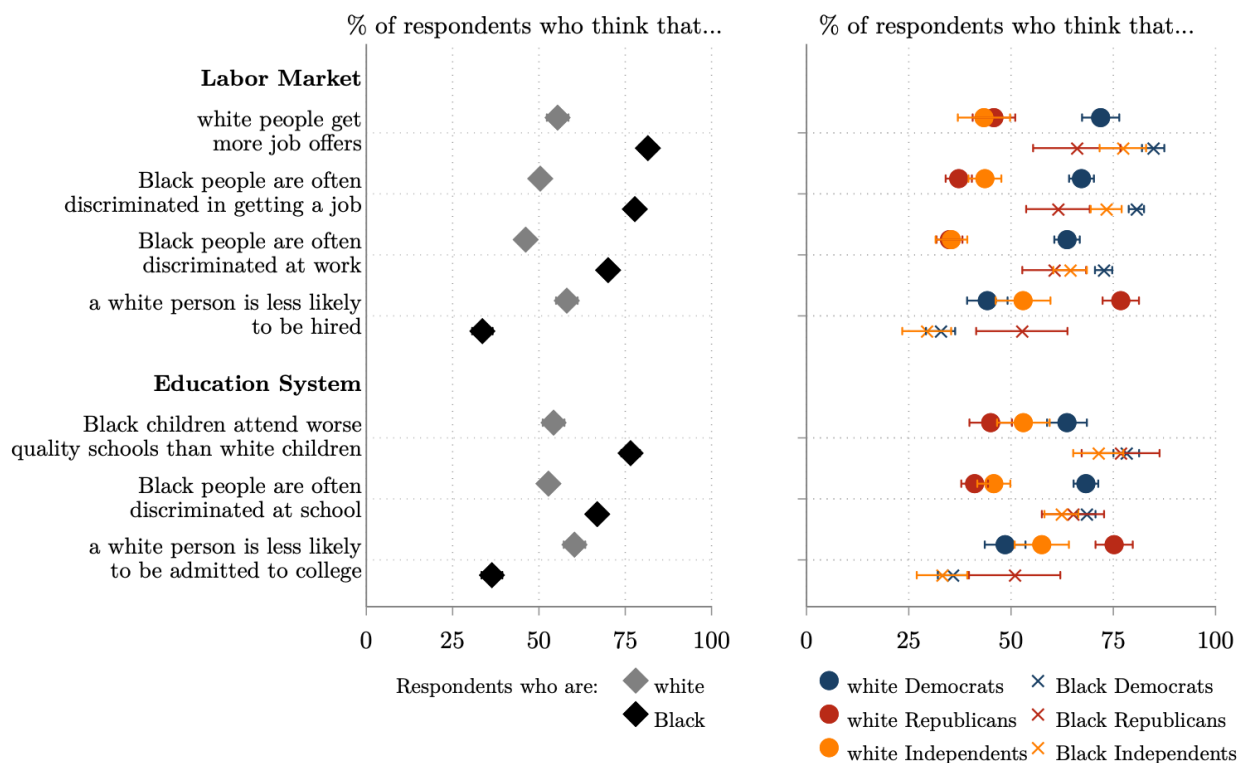
(B) YOUTH SURVEY



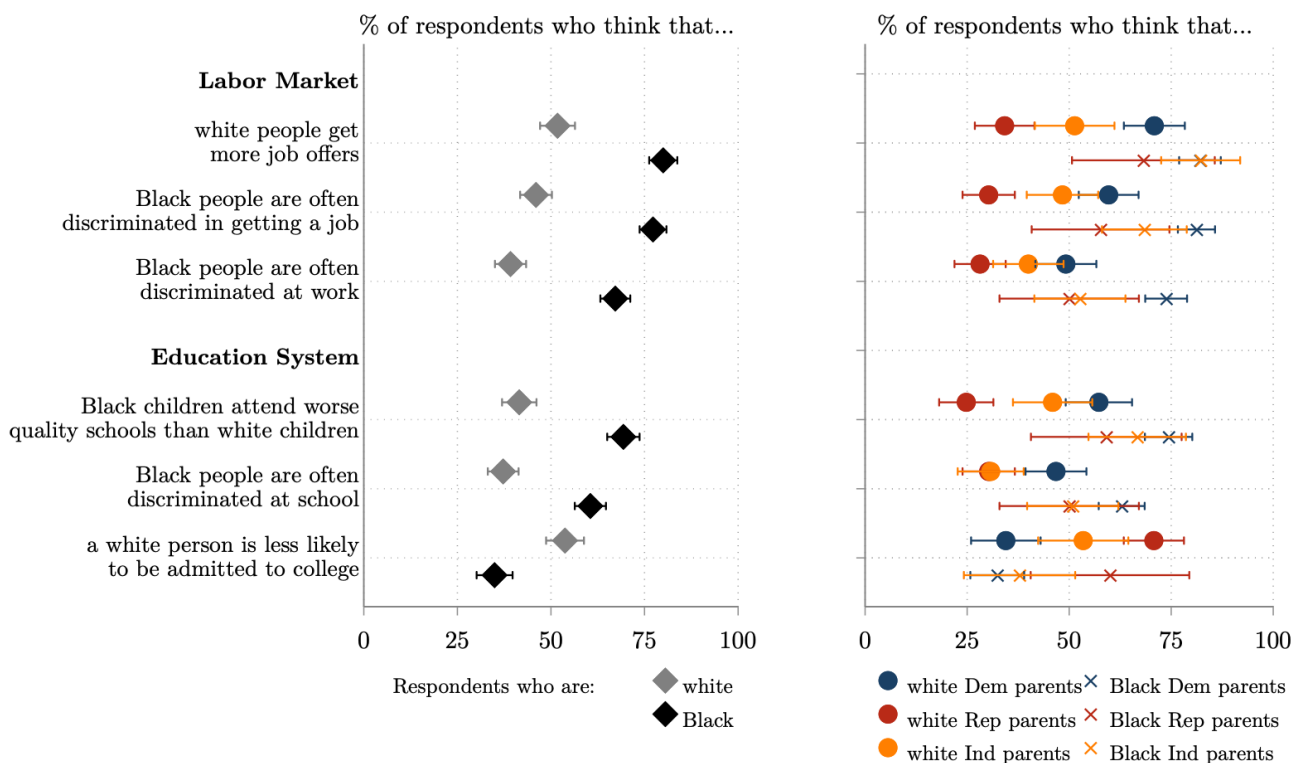
Notes: Panel A shows the results from all waves of the adult survey; Panel B shows those from the youth survey. In each panel, the left sub-figures focus on racial gaps and depict the share of respondents that satisfy the condition listed on the left vertical axis with its associated 90% confidence interval, for Black and white respondents in the sample. The right vertical axis lists the coefficients and standard errors on the indicator for being Black (relative to the omitted category of being white) of a regression of the outcome on the left on an indicator for being Black, and the full array of individual characteristics (political affiliation (or parents' political affiliation in the teen sample), gender, age group, income group (or parents' income group for the teen sample), education, state fixed effects, survey wave indicators). The right set of sub-figures repeats this same analysis for white Democrats and white Republicans. The numbers on the right vertical axis are the coefficient on being a white Democrat (where the omitted category is the indicator for being a white Republican) on the same controls as in the left panel. Only respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments are included. Standard errors in parentheses. In Panel A, the lower sub-figures show the perceived probability of Black and white children born in the lowest quintile of the national income distribution moving to at least the third quintile, against the true value ("Reality"). The data sources on actual mobility are described in Appendix Section A-1.1.

FIGURE A-3: PERCEIVED PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS (PART 1)

(A) ADULT SURVEY



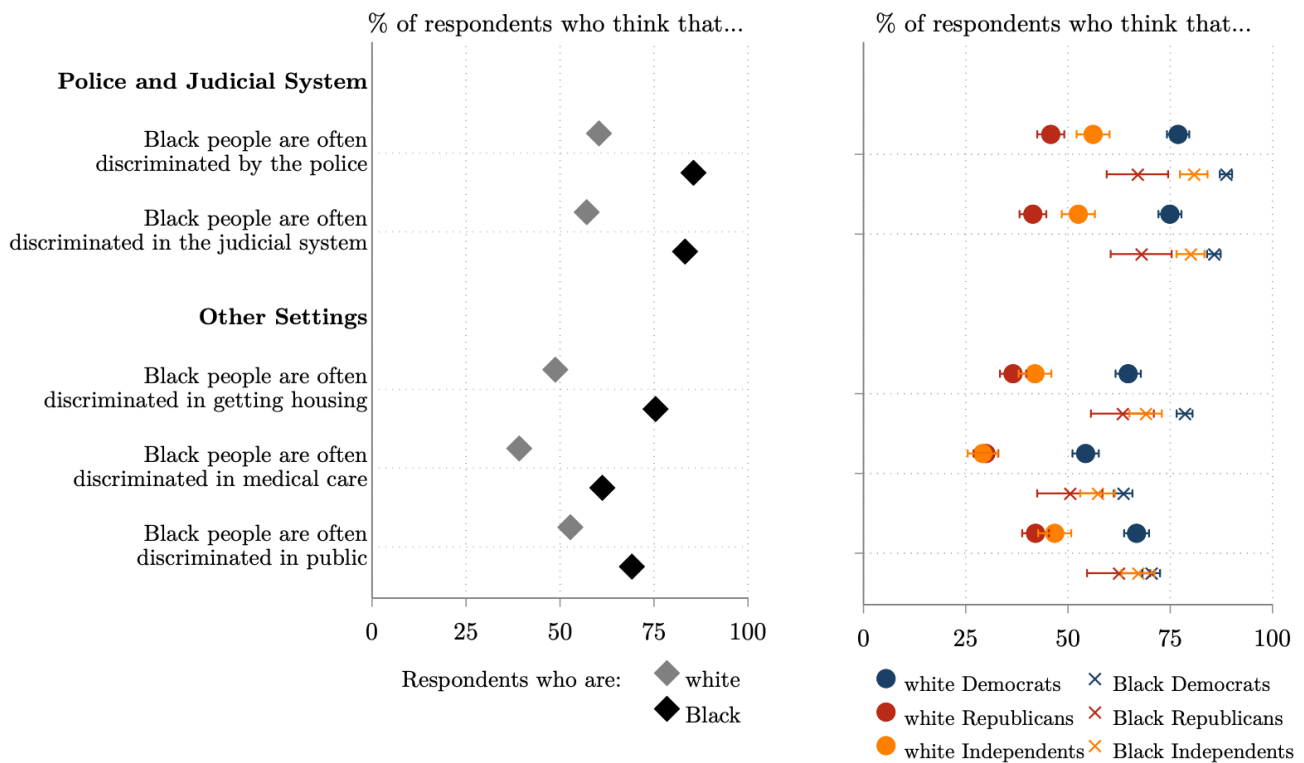
(B) YOUTH SURVEY



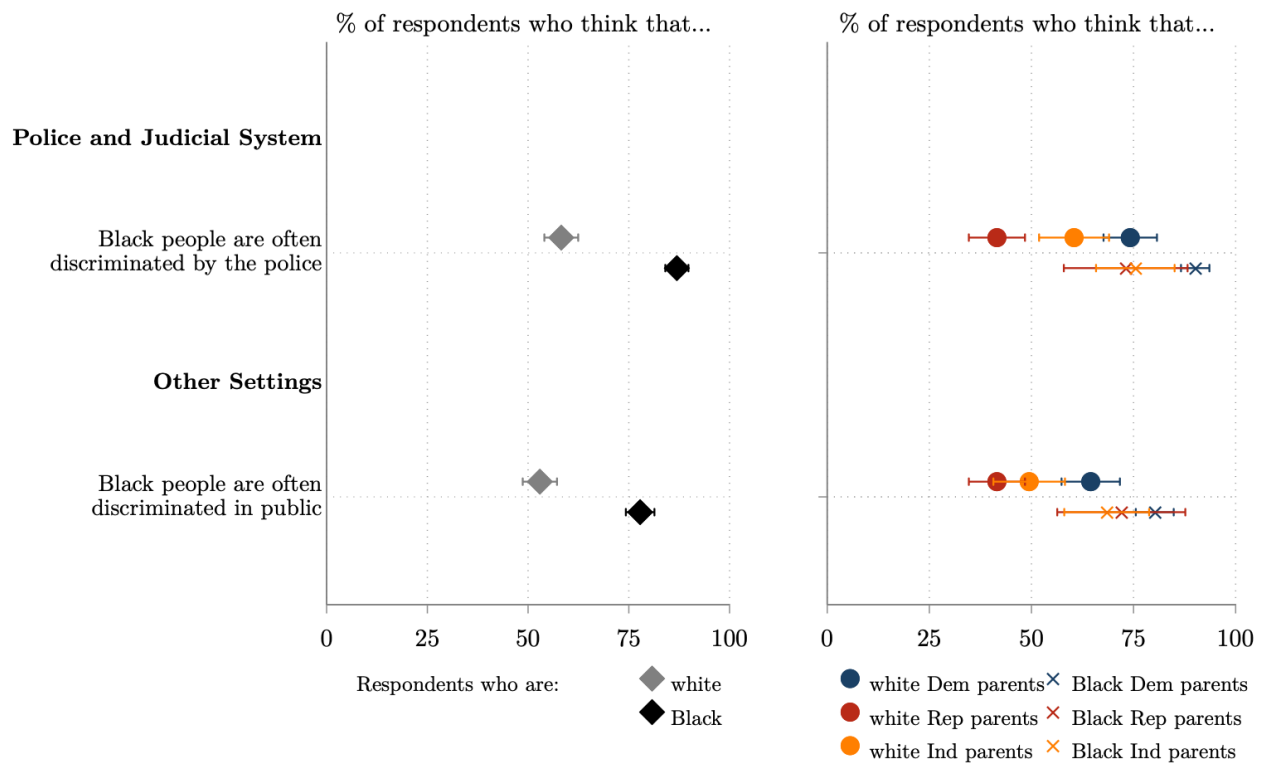
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-2. Questions on belief that “white people get more job offers,” belief that “a white person is less likely to be hired,” belief that “Black children attend worse quality schools,” and belief that “a white person is less likely to be admitted to college” were only asked in Wave 2 and 3.

FIGURE A-4: PERCEIVED PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS (PART 2)

(A) ADULT SURVEY



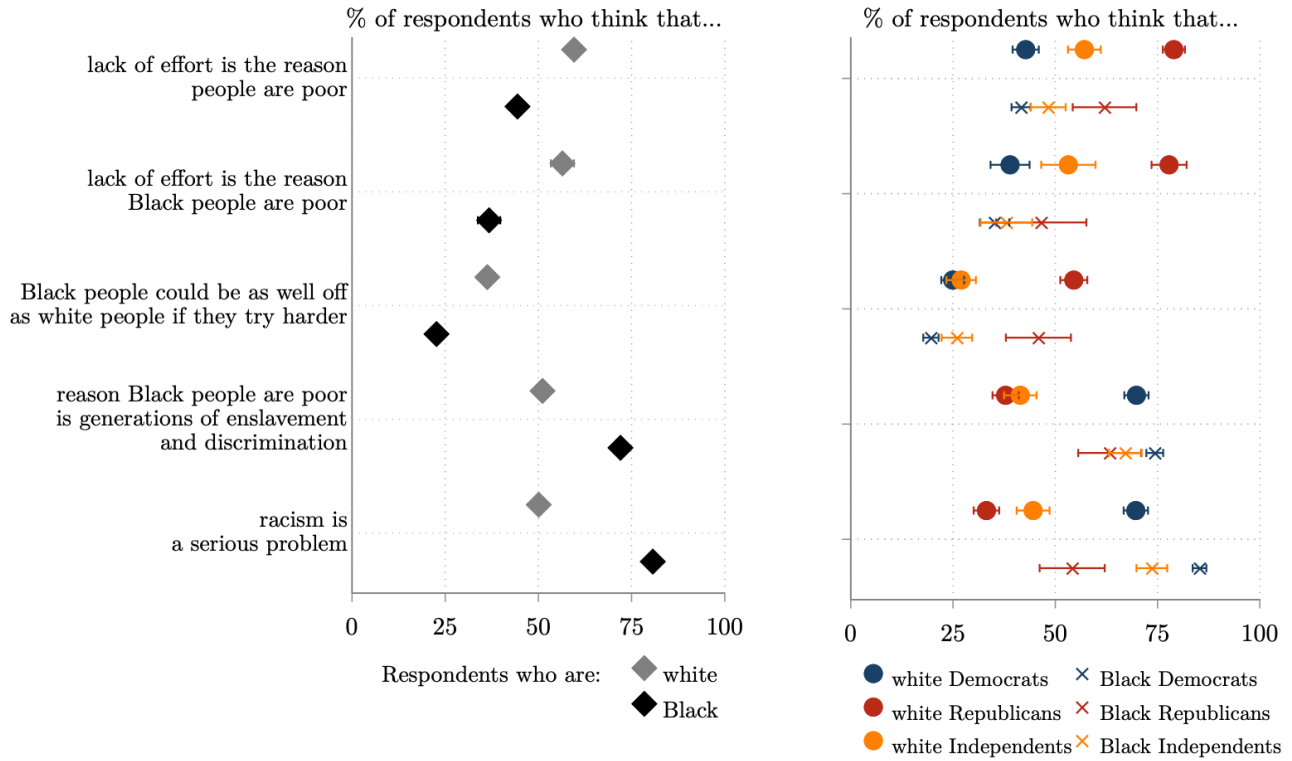
(B) YOUTH SURVEY



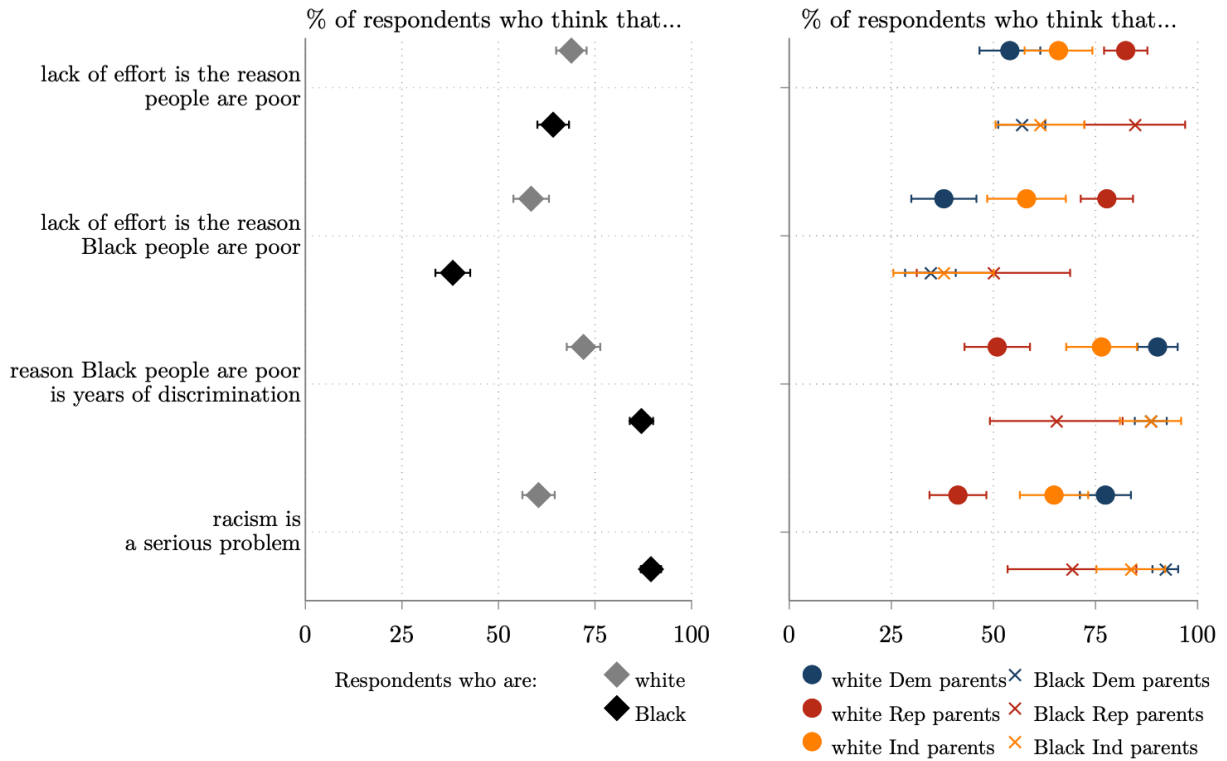
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-2.

FIGURE A-5: PERCEIVED FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS

(A) ADULT SURVEY



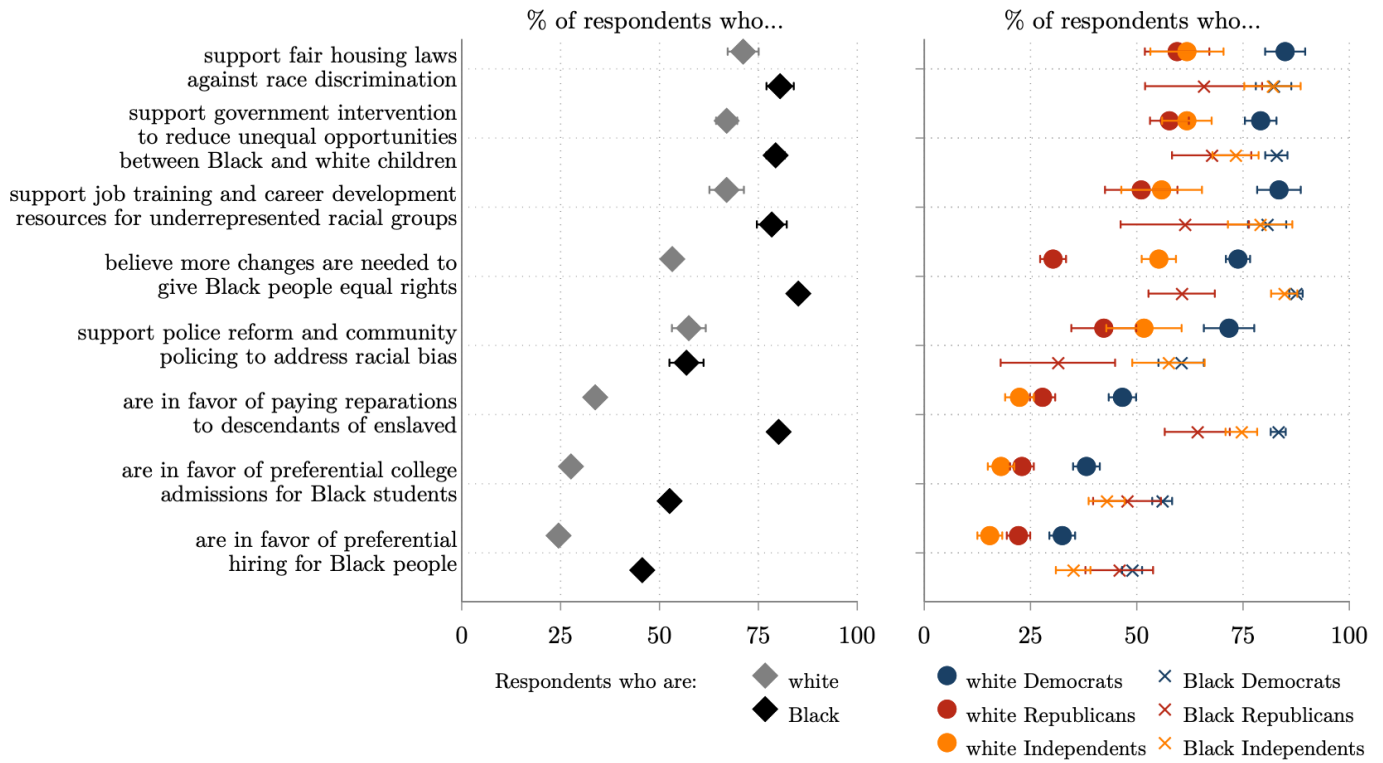
(B) YOUTH SURVEY



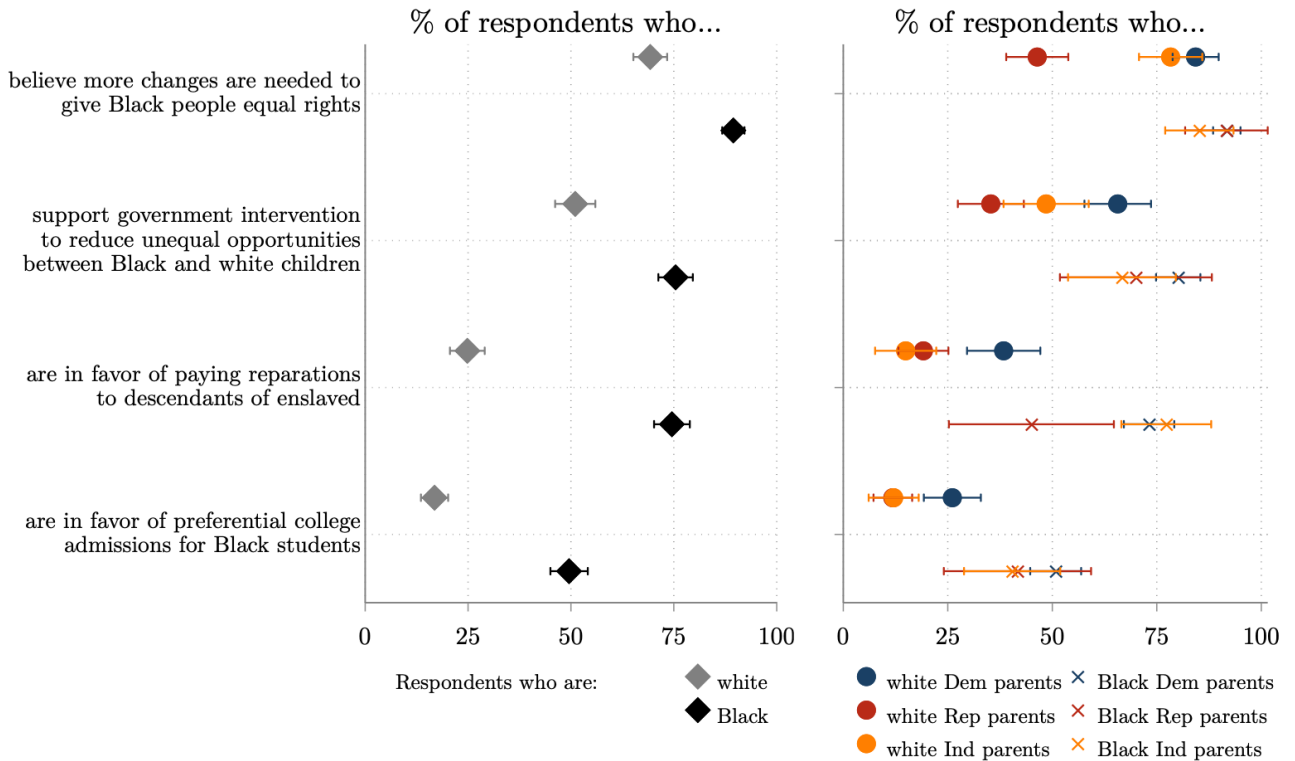
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-2. Question on belief that “lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor” were only asked in Wave 2 and 3.

FIGURE A-6: SUPPORT FOR RACE-TARGETED POLICIES

(A) ADULT SURVEY



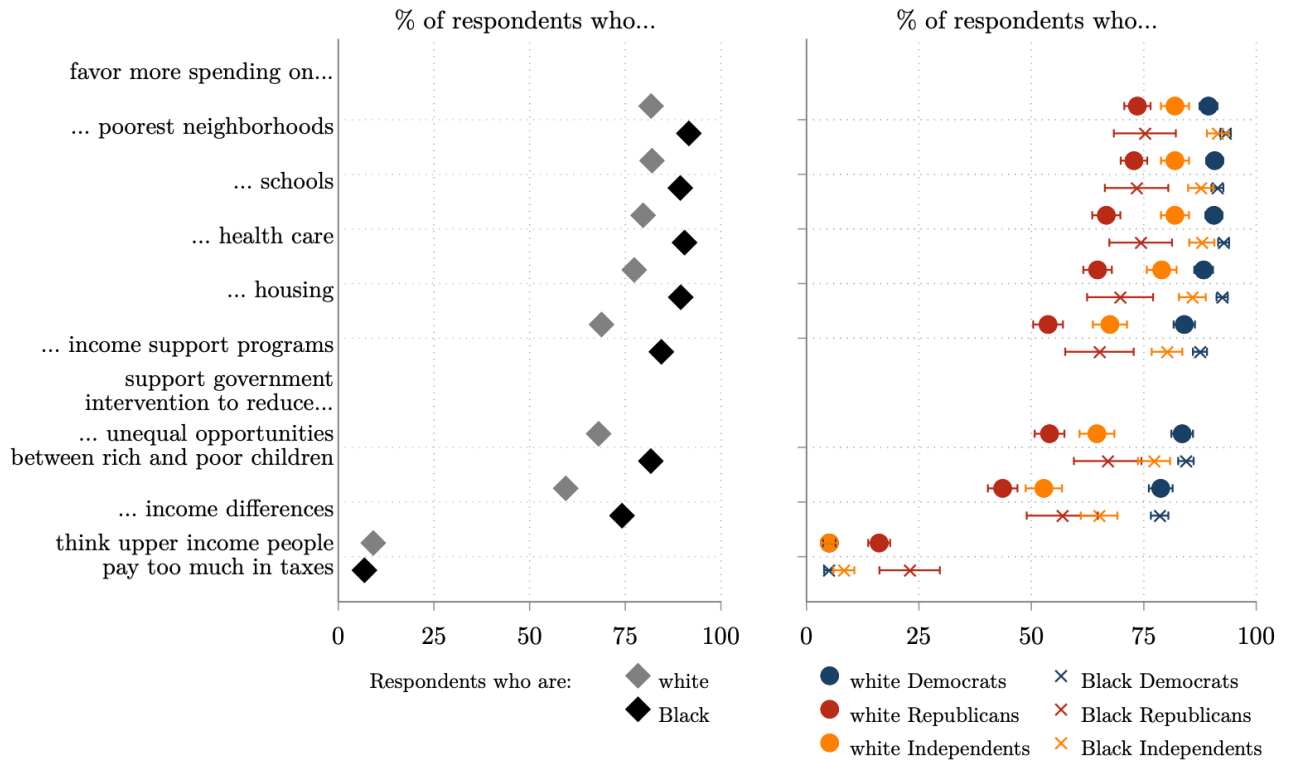
(B) YOUTH SURVEY



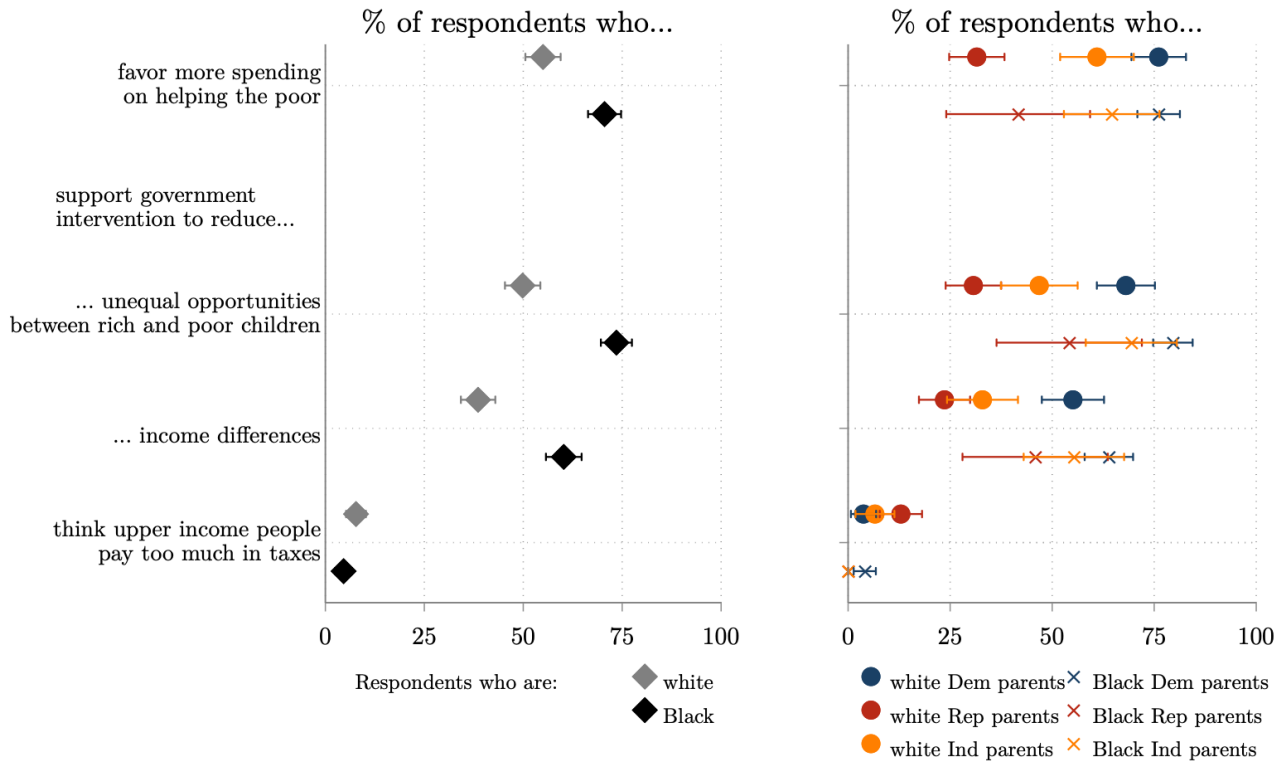
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-2. Questions on “support for police reform and community policing to address racial bias,” “support for fair housing laws against race discrimination,” and “support for job training and career development resources for underrepresented racial groups” were only asked in Wave 3.

FIGURE A-7: SUPPORT FOR REDISTRIBUTION POLICIES

(A) ADULT SURVEY



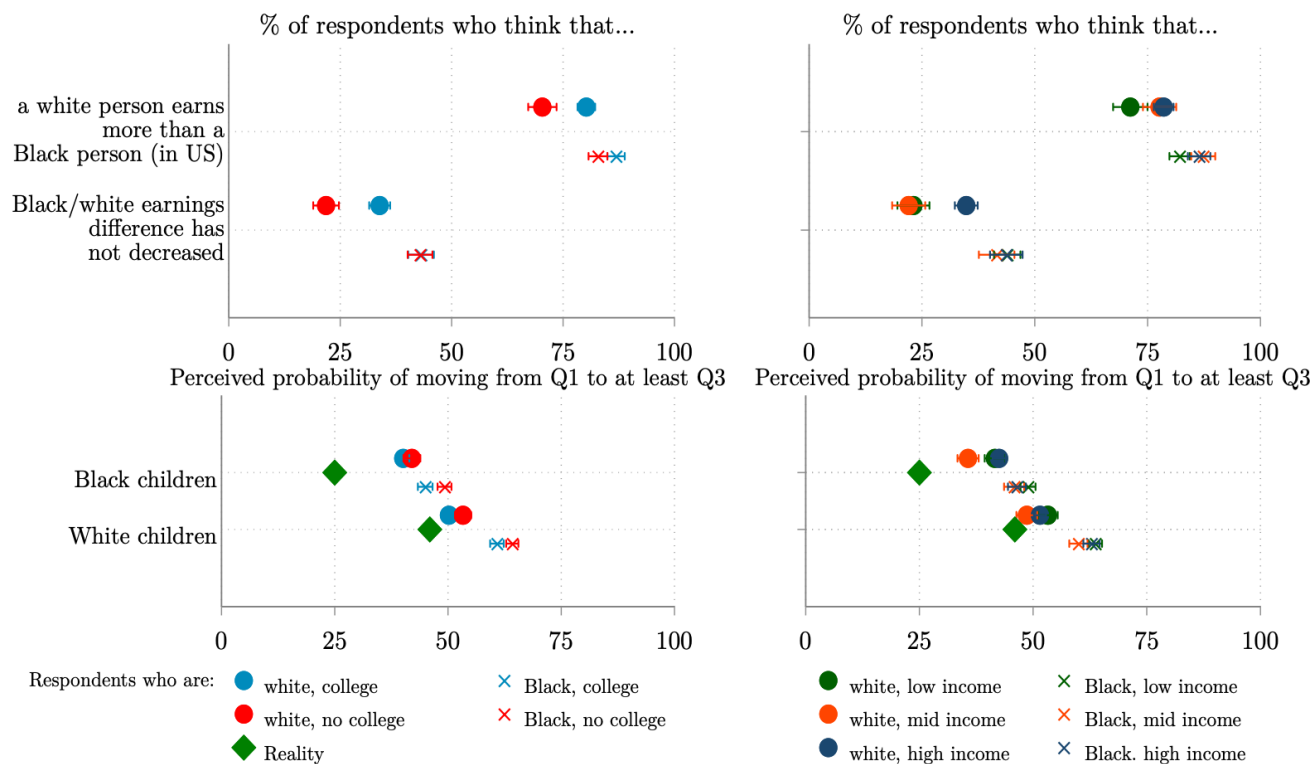
(B) YOUTH SURVEY



Notes: See the notes to Figure A-2.

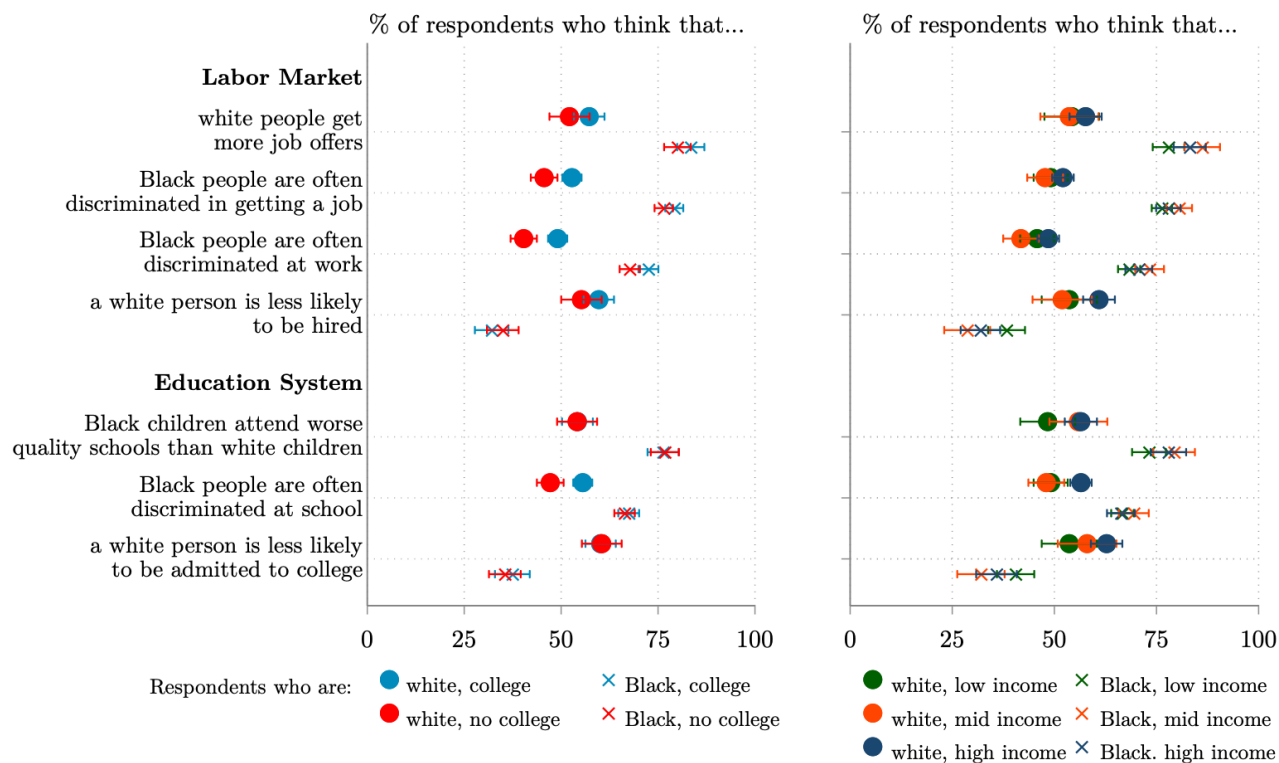
A-5.2 Heterogeneity by Education and Income Level

FIGURE A-8: PERCEIVED RACIAL INEQUALITY AND GAPS IN MOBILITY



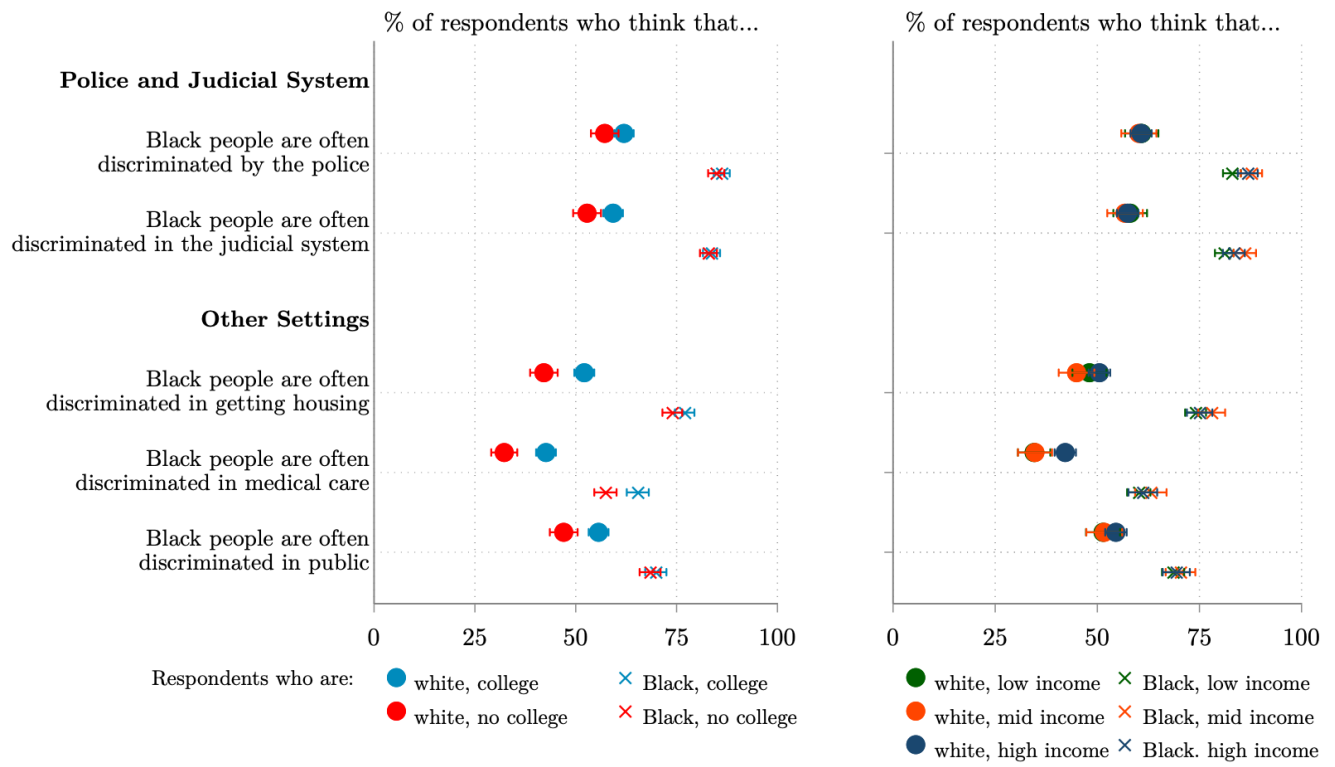
Notes: The figure shows the results from all waves of the adult survey. The left sub-figure focus on racial and educational gaps and depict the share of respondents that satisfy the condition listed on the left vertical axis with its associated 90% confidence interval, for Black and white respondents in the sample with and without a college degree. The right sub-figure repeats this same analysis for white high income respondents, white middle income respondents, white low income respondents, Black high income respondents, Black middle income respondents, and Black low income respondents. The bottom sub-figures show answer to quantitative questions, with the actual value ("Reality") depicted in green (the data sources on actual outcomes are described in Appendix Section A-1.1).

FIGURE A-9: PERCEIVED PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS (PART 1)



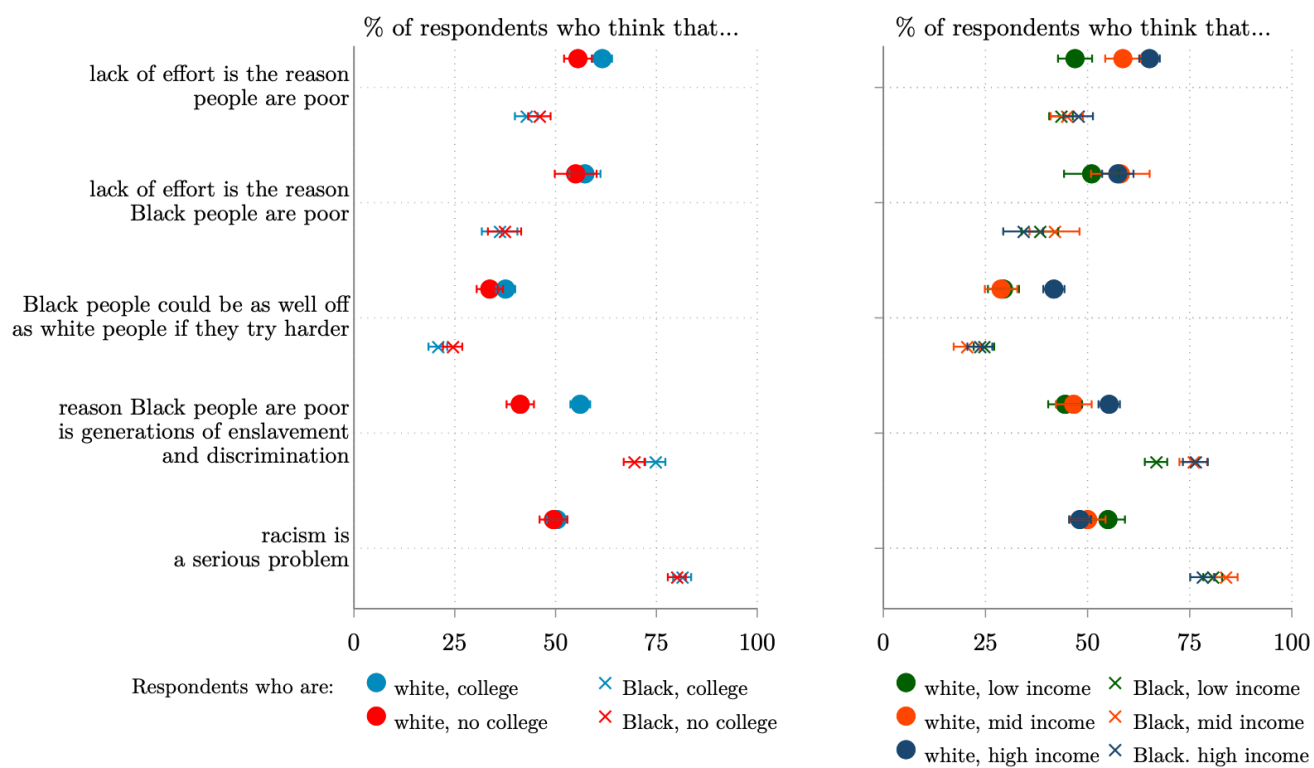
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-8. Questions on belief that “white people get more job offers,” belief that “a white person is less likely to be hired,” belief that “Black children attend worse quality schools,” and belief that “a white person is less likely to be admitted to college” were only asked in Wave 2 and 3.

FIGURE A-10: PERCEIVED PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS (PART 2)



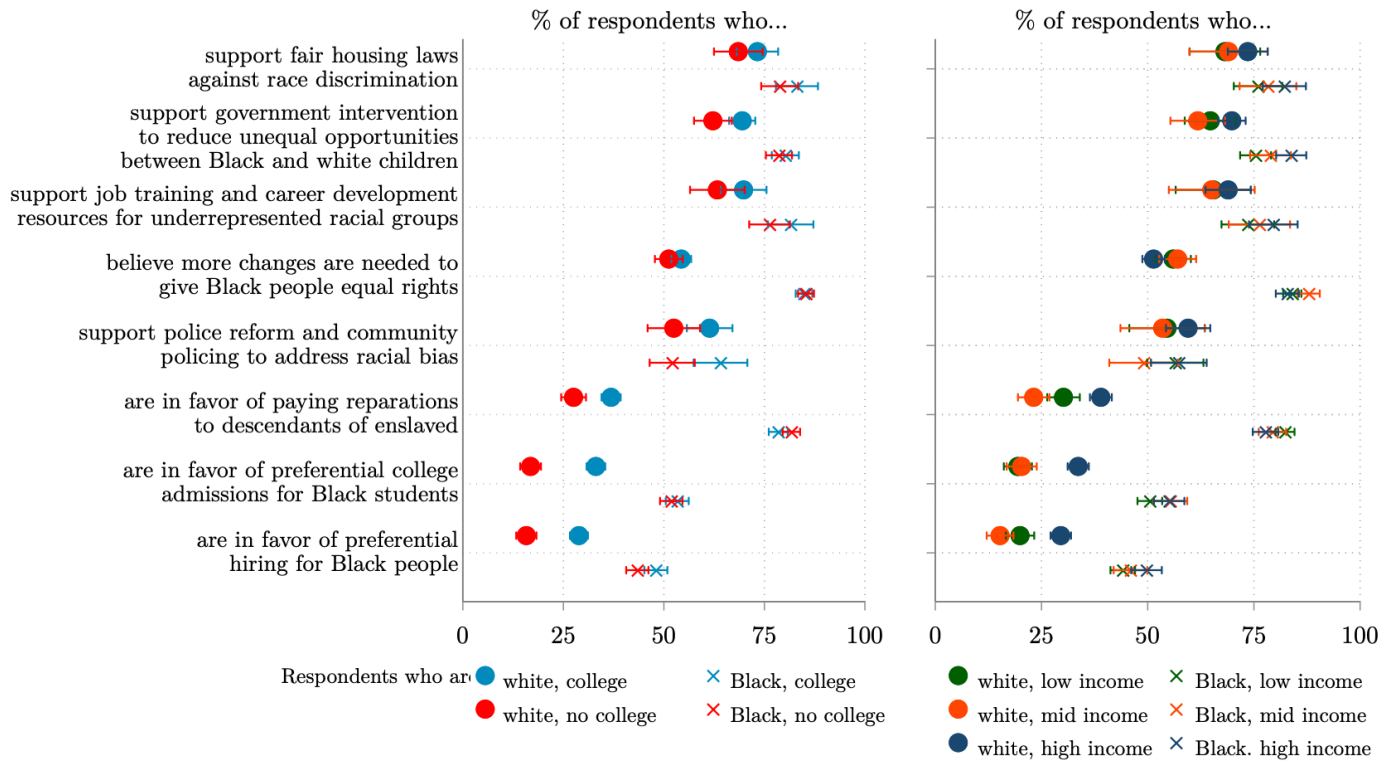
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-8.

FIGURE A-11: PERCEIVED FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS



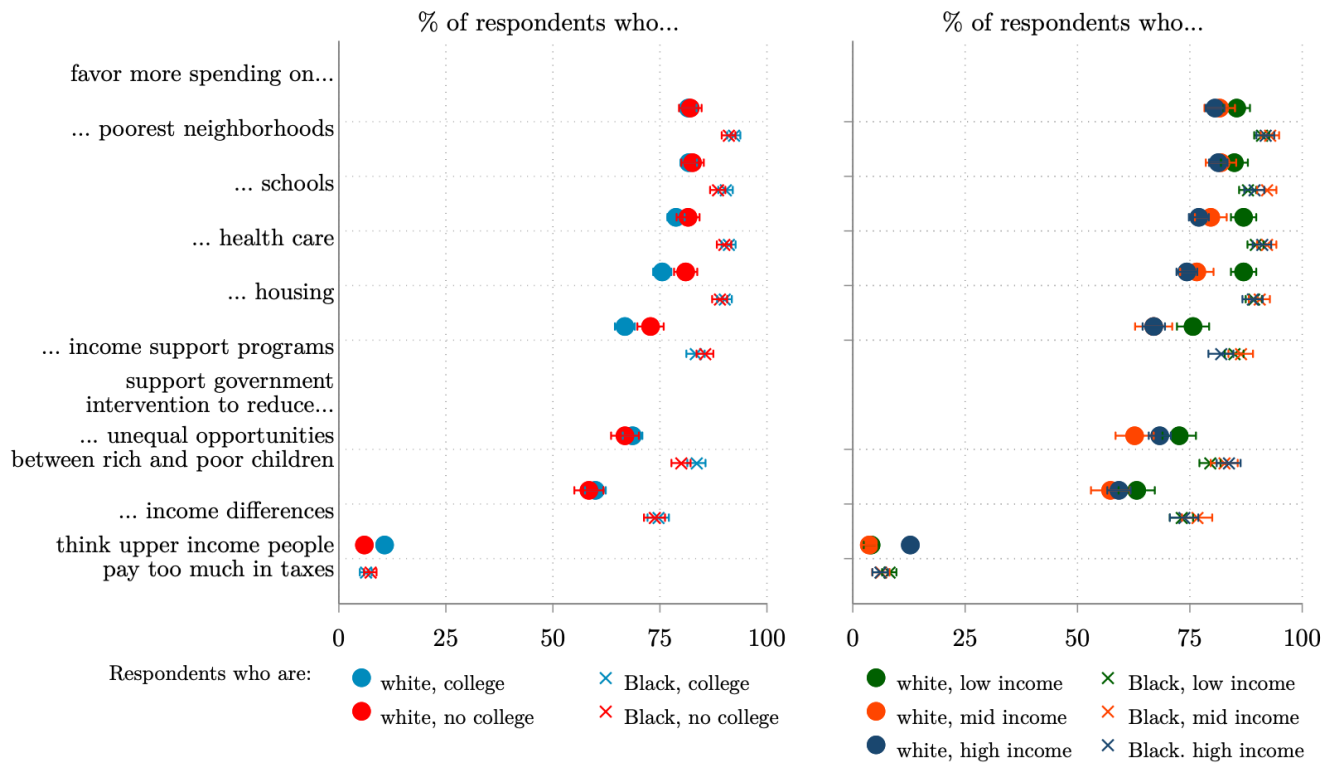
Notes: See the notes to Figure A-8. Question on belief that "lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor" were only asked in Wave 2 and 3.

FIGURE A-12: SUPPORT FOR RACE-TARGETED POLICIES



Notes: See the notes to Figure A-8. Questions on “support for police reform and community policing to address racial bias,” “support for fair housing laws against race discrimination,” and “support for job training and career development resources for underrepresented racial groups” were only asked in Wave 3.

FIGURE A-13: SUPPORT FOR REDISTRIBUTION POLICIES



Notes: See the notes to Figure A-8.

A-5.3 Additional Variables

TABLE A-13: DISCRIMINATION

	Black people often discriminated								I have been often discriminated							
	at school (1)	in getting a job (2)	at work (3)	in getting housing (4)	in medical care (5)	in public (6)	by the police (7)	in judicial system (8)	at school (9)	in getting a job (10)	at work (11)	in getting housing (12)	in medical care (13)	in public (14)	by the police (15)	in judicial system (16)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics																
Mean	0.60	0.64	0.58	0.62	0.50	0.61	0.73	0.70	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.20
Black mean	0.67	0.78	0.70	0.75	0.61	0.69	0.85	0.83	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.27
White mean	0.53	0.50	0.46	0.49	0.39	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.11
Black Democrat mean	0.68	0.81	0.73	0.79	0.63	0.70	0.89	0.86	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.28
Black Republican mean	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.50	0.62	0.67	0.68	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.33
White Democrat mean	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.54	0.67	0.77	0.75	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.09
White Republican mean	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.42	0.46	0.41	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15
Observations	3380	3380	3379	3379	3379	3380	3379	3380	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3002
Panel B: Partial Correlation																
Black	0.01 (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.14*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.16*** (0.02)	0.18*** (0.02)	0.16*** (0.02)
White Rep	-0.26*** (0.03)	-0.29*** (0.03)	-0.28*** (0.03)	-0.27*** (0.03)	-0.23*** (0.03)	-0.24*** (0.03)	-0.30*** (0.03)	-0.32*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)
Male	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.01)	0.11*** (0.02)	0.17*** (0.02)	0.19*** (0.02)
Age 30-49	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)
Age 50-69	-0.19*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.02)	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.18*** (0.02)	-0.21*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)
Middle Income	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
High Income	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
College Degree	0.04** (0.02)	0.03** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)
Observations	3379	3379	3378	3378	3378	3379	3378	3379	3002	3002	3002	3002	3002	3002	3002	3001
R ²	0.101	0.155	0.133	0.131	0.117	0.103	0.156	0.164	0.050	0.079	0.064	0.078	0.065	0.085	0.129	0.138

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for survey wave. Only some of these coefficients are reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for all respondents, and separately for Black (“Black mean”) and white respondents (“White mean”), and for Black Democrats (“Black Democrat mean”), Black Republicans (“Black Republican mean”), white Democrats (“White Democrat mean”), and white Republicans (“White Republicans mean”). Panel B shows the coefficients on being Black, being a white Republican, being male, being aged 30-49, being aged 50-69, having a middle income, having a high income, and having a college degree. Omitted categories are being white Democrat, being female, being aged 18-29, having a low income, and not having a college degree. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-14: ADDITIONAL PERCEPTIONS - PART 1

	% US	% ZIP	% Black	% white	% Black	% white	% Black people among		
	population that is Black		men not employed		women not employed		people on SNAP	people on Medicaid	people on welfare
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics									
Reality	0.13	/	0.45	0.36	0.43	0.45	0.25	0.19	0.16
Mean	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.32	0.42	0.38	54.95	54.17	55.13
Black mean	0.44	0.53	0.48	0.34	0.42	0.39	53.66	53.86	54.04
White mean	0.42	0.36	0.39	0.30	0.43	0.38	56.26	54.48	56.23
Black Democrat mean	0.45	0.53	0.49	0.33	0.41	0.39	53.65	54.09	54.01
Black Republican mean	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.39	0.52	0.46	62.75	61.91	59.54
White Democrat mean	0.42	0.36	0.37	0.29	0.40	0.36	53.61	51.39	53.85
White Republican mean	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.34	0.50	0.43	61.91	60.59	61.39
Observations	1540	1543	2537	2537	1813	1815	1796	1814	1815
Panel B: Partial Correlation									
Black	0.01 (0.01)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	-1.32 (1.44)	1.35 (1.43)	-0.99 (1.42)
White Rep	0.04** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	7.62*** (1.65)	7.95*** (1.60)	6.68*** (1.62)
Male	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.08 (1.04)	0.18 (1.01)	0.55 (1.02)
Age 30-49	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	2.45* (1.37)	3.31** (1.35)	2.86** (1.34)
Age 50-69	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02* (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-2.17 (1.35)	-0.68 (1.36)	-0.43 (1.35)
Middle Income	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-3.93*** (1.40)	-4.50*** (1.41)	-2.19 (1.37)
High Income	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-3.19** (1.28)	-2.82** (1.30)	-2.46* (1.29)
College Degree	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-1.19 (1.08)	-0.75 (1.08)	-1.08 (1.07)
Observations	1540	1543	2536	2536	1812	1814	1795	1813	1814
R^2	0.092	0.180	0.116	0.114	0.137	0.112	0.070	0.076	0.065

Note: All dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. For columns 1, and 3-9, the actual values (“Reality”) are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.2). See notes to Table A-13. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-15: ADDITIONAL PERCEPTIONS - PART 2

	% Black	% white	Black	White	Black	White	% Black	% white	Black	White	% Black	% white
	people with college degree (1)	(2)	college completion rate (3)	(4)	college premium (5)	(6)	children living with single parent (7)	(8)	teenage pregnancy rate (9)	(10)	people incarcerated (11)	(12)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics												
Reality	0.24	0.38	0.41	0.63	61.136k	77.603k	0.53	0.20	0.032	0.016	0.022	0.004
Mean	0.43	0.59	0.52	0.66	55.65	67.93	0.60	0.43	0.21	0.13	0.30	0.13
Black mean	0.45	0.62	0.49	0.66	54.87	69.64	0.62	0.42	0.22	0.14	0.36	0.14
White mean	0.42	0.56	0.56	0.66	56.43	66.20	0.58	0.43	0.20	0.13	0.25	0.13
Black Democrat mean	0.46	0.63	0.50	0.68	54.03	70.04	0.63	0.42	0.23	0.15	0.37	0.14
Black Republican mean	0.50	0.61	0.45	0.59	61.01	69.65	0.65	0.48	0.27	0.18	0.27	0.15
White Democrat mean	0.40	0.57	0.54	0.66	54.04	65.28	0.57	0.43	0.17	0.11	0.23	0.10
White Republican mean	0.46	0.59	0.58	0.66	59.10	67.22	0.61	0.46	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.17
Observations	2456	2457	802	802	802	802	821	821	821	821	820	820
Panel B: Partial Correlation												
Black	0.05*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	-0.04 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	1.70 (1.48)	5.35*** (1.49)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.04** (0.02)
White Rep	0.06*** (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	5.29*** (1.70)	2.53 (1.67)	0.05* (0.02)	0.05* (0.02)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.04** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.02)
Male	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-1.07 (1.09)	-1.82* (1.10)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.02* (0.01)
Age 30-49	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	1.82 (1.43)	2.14 (1.41)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03* (0.02)
Age 50-69	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	4.06*** (1.40)	5.75*** (1.44)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)
Middle Income	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.21 (1.37)	-1.00 (1.39)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02* (0.01)
High Income	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	4.05*** (1.44)	2.09 (1.39)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
College Degree	0.02** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	-0.80 (1.12)	-0.66 (1.14)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.03** (0.01)
Observations	2455	2456	802	802	802	802	821	821	821	821	820	820
R^2	0.096	0.078	0.114	0.098	0.092	0.101	0.096	0.087	0.079	0.066	0.144	0.096

Note: All dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. All dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. For all columns, the actual values (“Reality”) are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.2). See notes to Table A-13. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-16: ADDITIONAL PERCEPTIONS - PART 3

	Earnings (in k \$)						White person earns more than a Black person in their ZIP (7)	Average earnings (relative to white man earning 100 in 1970)						
	Black top1% (1)	Black median (2)	white top1% (3)	white median (4)	median Black in ZIP code (5)	median white in ZIP code (6)		Black man in 1970 (8)	white woman in 1970 (9)	Black woman in 1970 (10)	white man in 2017 (11)	Black man in 2017 (12)	white woman in 2017 (13)	Black woman in 2017 (14)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics														
Reality	165	28	424	40	/	/	/	60	43	36	123	72	80	63
Mean	1619	115	2272	261	93	141	0.68	47	59	35	175	118	139	106
Black mean	1483	123	2209	323	90	167	0.62	51	60	39	181	141	152	126
White mean	1770	108	2335	198	96	120	0.74	43	59	31	170	98	124	88
Black Democrat mean	1479	133	2139	228	141	170	0.72	53	59	41	161	113	142	102
Black Republican mean	1209	120	1267	201	140	158	0.57	52	60	43	223	229	185	165
White Democrat mean	1838	92	2297	185	82	90	0.77	52	60	38	198	158	160	138
White Republican mean	1479	173	2139	303	121	149	0.72	44	61	35	172	104	136	105
Observations	1447	1604	1153	1604	793	793	1651	2158	2306	2197	2281	2286	2288	2291
Panel B: Partial Correlation														
Black	-302.87* (173.09)	34.89*** (12.72)	-112.70 (218.07)	110.02*** (36.25)	36.59*** (13.57)	66.52*** (20.41)	0.07** (0.03)	-6.27*** (1.25)	1.24 (1.26)	-6.21*** (1.20)	7.48 (12.60)	-14.95 (9.86)	-8.53 (13.40)	-9.68 (9.57)
White Rep	-371.34* (196.82)	34.18** (15.66)	-232.80 (244.43)	42.02 (42.78)	47.58* (28.01)	37.76 (30.49)	-0.14*** (0.04)	1.08 (1.52)	0.98 (1.49)	-1.24 (1.50)	40.08** (17.92)	44.03*** (15.84)	25.17 (17.90)	47.35*** (15.47)
Male	-237.02** (119.44)	-0.33 (9.25)	-211.28 (160.43)	14.53 (29.59)	15.33 (16.30)	-21.27 (19.96)	0.04* (0.02)	0.20 (0.93)	0.68 (0.95)	0.83 (0.89)	21.45** (10.48)	21.00** (8.35)	12.03 (10.41)	20.40** (8.15)
Age 30-49	131.35 (157.85)	33.32*** (10.63)	349.83* (197.20)	115.83*** (34.60)	28.19* (16.06)	44.35* (24.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	1.44 (1.28)	-0.77 (1.31)	2.01* (1.20)	-41.19*** (14.67)	-30.39** (11.95)	-30.16** (13.66)	-25.85** (11.05)
Age 50-69	217.54 (153.12)	22.99** (11.12)	857.69*** (200.19)	27.21 (30.64)	11.29 (17.46)	13.66 (23.79)	0.02 (0.03)	7.00*** (1.24)	1.30 (1.28)	7.40*** (1.16)	-55.89*** (14.79)	-37.75*** (11.82)	-45.34*** (13.66)	-29.76*** (11.33)
Middle Income	68.54 (155.26)	-6.38 (11.04)	254.86 (225.59)	-62.01* (31.70)	-14.59 (12.16)	-49.72** (23.89)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.94 (1.22)	-1.01 (1.23)	-0.96 (1.13)	-6.79 (13.28)	1.11 (10.24)	-12.98 (11.55)	-3.54 (9.79)
High Income	208.65 (158.81)	19.95 (12.67)	-151.19 (203.28)	12.13 (29.95)	32.33** (15.61)	5.05 (24.72)	0.06** (0.03)	0.81 (1.17)	1.40 (1.18)	0.94 (1.12)	1.30 (12.08)	4.31 (9.01)	1.34 (10.93)	5.50 (8.98)
College Degree	23.97 (131.51)	-19.42** (9.46)	208.60 (178.25)	-98.30*** (28.61)	-11.63 (10.87)	-7.96 (18.85)	0.06** (0.03)	2.07** (1.01)	0.30 (1.01)	3.08*** (0.96)	3.59 (11.05)	4.41 (8.91)	4.18 (10.20)	8.51 (8.74)
Observations	1447	1604	1153	1604	793	793	1650	2158	2306	2197	2281	2286	2288	2291
R ²	0.042	0.041	0.071	0.064	0.048	0.076	0.087	0.085	0.025	0.084	0.026	0.034	0.027	0.032

Note: All dependent variables, except column 7, are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. The dependent variable in column 7 is indicator variables defined Appendix Section A-2.2. For all columns, except column 7, answers above the 99th percentile were dropped. For columns 1-4 and 8-14, the actual values (“Reality”) are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.2). See notes to Table A-13. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-17: ADDITIONAL PERCEIVED MOBILITY AND OPPORTUNITIES

	Perceived Mobility				Black	white	Own effort		Think likely to be in top 20%	
	Black children		White children				has paid off	will pay off	themselves (45 yo)	own child (45 yo with child)
	Stay at Q1	Move from Q1 to Q2	Stay at Q1	Move from Q1 to Q2						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics										
Reality	0.37	0.38	0.29	0.25	/	/	/	/	/	/
Mean	0.34	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.28	0.37	0.30	0.39	0.40	0.33
Black mean	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.30	0.41	0.23	0.40	0.39	0.30
White mean	0.37	0.23	0.27	0.21	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.36
Black Democrat mean	0.31	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.30	0.42	0.21	0.36	0.37	0.28
Black Republican mean	0.30	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.44	0.50	0.34	0.51	0.46	0.48
White Democrat mean	0.39	0.22	0.27	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.39	0.36
White Republican mean	0.32	0.22	0.25	0.21	0.33	0.40	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.39
Observations	3383	3383	3383	3383	1791	1793	2746	2291	1913	989
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
Black	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)
White Rep	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.12*** (0.03)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.05)
Male	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.00)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.15*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
Age 30-49	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.04** (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	
Age 50-69	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01* (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.16*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.14*** (0.04)
Middle Income	0.03** (0.01)	0.01* (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
High Income	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.17*** (0.02)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.26*** (0.03)	0.19*** (0.04)
College Degree	0.03*** (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.07** (0.03)
Observations	3382	3382	3382	3382	1790	1792	2745	2290	1912	989
R ²	0.064	0.023	0.073	0.037	0.153	0.136	0.110	0.065	0.165	0.105

Note: The dependent variables in columns 1-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 7-10 are indicator variables defined in Appendix A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. For columns 1-4, the actual values (“Reality”) are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.2). See notes to Table A-13. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-18: ADDITIONAL RACIAL ATTITUDES

	White person less likely		Race important to own identity (3)	Extremely important for Black people to work together (4)	Racism will get worse in future (5)	Can generally trust		Prefer to live in white neighborhood (8)	Socialize about every week		Accepting of close relative		Police	
	to be hired (1)	to be admitted to college (2)				Black people (6)	white people (7)		with Black friends (9)	with white friends (10)	marrying a Black person (11)	marrying a white Person (12)	afraid of (13)	stopped by (14)
	(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics														
Mean	0.46	0.48	0.54	0.48	0.20	0.74	0.64	0.32	0.50	0.53	0.91	0.91	0.16	0.28
Black mean	0.34	0.36	0.78	0.64	0.26	0.70	0.51	0.15	0.64	0.51	0.93	0.87	0.21	0.30
White mean	0.58	0.60	0.30	0.32	0.13	0.77	0.77	0.49	0.45	0.57	0.89	0.96	0.10	0.25
Black Democrat mean	0.33	0.36	0.83	0.68	0.26	0.71	0.50	0.14	0.66	0.50	0.92	0.85	0.21	0.29
Black Republican mean	0.53	0.51	0.61	0.45	0.27	0.68	0.61	0.26	0.45	0.54	0.91	0.95	0.19	0.50
White Democrat mean	0.44	0.49	0.25	0.40	0.12	0.81	0.78	0.44	0.43	0.60	0.91	0.97	0.10	0.19
White Republican mean	0.77	0.75	0.43	0.27	0.16	0.75	0.79	0.57	0.48	0.60	0.84	0.95	0.14	0.33
Observations	1365	1365	2657	1035	2456	2657	2655	2658	1835	1855	640	639	2657	932
Panel B: Partial Correlation														
Black	-0.11*** (0.04)	-0.12*** (0.04)	0.54*** (0.02)	0.29*** (0.04)	0.12*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.24*** (0.03)	-0.27*** (0.03)	0.22*** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.04)
White Rep	0.33*** (0.04)	0.26*** (0.04)	0.16*** (0.03)	-0.11** (0.05)	0.04 (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.04* (0.02)	0.11** (0.04)
Male	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.18*** (0.03)
Age 30-49	0.05 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.05** (0.02)	-0.10** (0.04)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.05 (0.04)
Age 50-69	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.17*** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.14*** (0.02)	-0.19*** (0.04)
Middle Income	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.08* (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.07* (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.04)
High Income	-0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.05** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)
College Degree	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.04** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
Observations	1365	1365	2656	1034	2455	2656	2654	2657	1834	1854	640	639	2656	931
R ²	0.151	0.118	0.280	0.171	0.055	0.043	0.101	0.176	0.083	0.058	0.088	0.121	0.086	0.139

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. See notes to Table A-13. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.4 Views on College by Number of Children

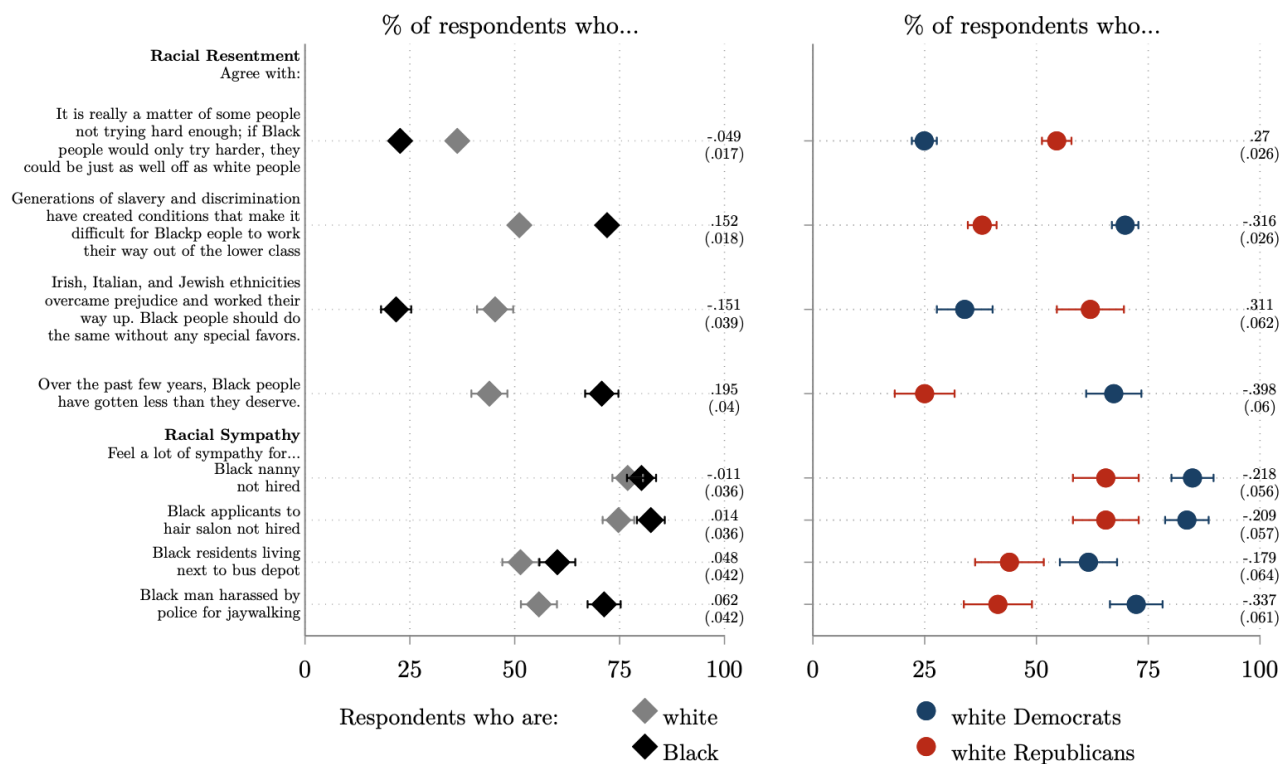
TABLE A-19: VIEWS ON COLLEGE BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	In favor of preferential college admission for Black students (1)	White person less likely to be admitted to college (2)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics		
No children mean	0.40	0.45
Black without children mean	0.53	0.37
White without children mean	0.26	0.55
Observations	1451	562
Panel B: Indicator variable		
Has at least one child	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)
Black \times With children	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
White \times With children	0.03 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)
Observations	3379	1365
R^2	0.136	0.124
Panel C: Continuous variable		
Number of children	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Black \times Number of children	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
White \times Number of children	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)
Observations	3379	1365
R^2	0.136	0.124

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for survey wave. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who reported having no children (“No children mean”), and separately for Black (“Black without children mean”) and white respondents (“White without children mean”). Panel B uses as the main independent variable an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent has at least one child, Panel C uses a continuous variable with the number of the respondent’s children. All Panels report the coefficients from two different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the main independent variable. The first row shows the coefficient of the variable alone. The following two rows show the coefficients’ interactions with the respondent’s race. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.5 Racial Resentment and Racial Sympathy

FIGURE A-14: RACIAL RESENTMENT AND RACIAL SYMPATHY



Notes: Questions on belief that “Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder,” and belief that “reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination” were asked in all waves. All other questions only asked in Wave 3. The left sub-figures focus on racial gaps and depict the share of respondents that satisfy the condition listed on the left vertical axis with its associated 90% confidence interval, for Black and white respondents in the sample. The right vertical axis lists the coefficients and standard errors on the indicator for being Black (relative to the omitted category of being white) of a regression of the outcome on the left on an indicator for being Black, and the full array of individual characteristics (political affiliation, gender, age group, income group, education, state fixed effects, survey wave indicators). The right sub-figure repeats this same analysis for white Democrats and white Republicans. The numbers on the right vertical axis are the coefficient on being a white Democrat (where the omitted category is the indicator for being a white Republican) on the same controls as in the left panel. Only respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments are included. Standard errors in parentheses.

TABLE A-20: RACIAL RESENTMENT AND RACIAL SYMPATHY

	Racial Resentment				Racial Sympathy			
	Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder (1)	Reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination (2)	Like other ethnicities Black people should overcome prejudice without special favors (3)	In past years Black people have gotten less than they deserve (4)	Black nanny not hired (5)	Black applicants to hair salon not hired (6)	Black residents living next bus depot (7)	Black man harassed by police for jaywalking (8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics								
Mean	0.29	0.62	0.34	0.57	0.79	0.79	0.56	0.63
Black mean	0.23	0.72	0.22	0.71	0.80	0.82	0.60	0.71
White mean	0.36	0.51	0.45	0.44	0.77	0.75	0.51	0.56
Black Democrat mean	0.20	0.74	0.18	0.74	0.83	0.86	0.63	0.75
Black Republican mean	0.46	0.63	0.34	0.66	0.77	0.74	0.57	0.74
White Democrat mean	0.25	0.70	0.34	0.67	0.85	0.84	0.62	0.72
White Republican mean	0.55	0.38	0.62	0.25	0.66	0.66	0.44	0.41
Observations	3381	3381	723	723	723	723	723	723
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
Black	-0.03 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.09* (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)
White Rep	0.27*** (0.03)	-0.32*** (0.03)	0.31*** (0.06)	-0.40*** (0.06)	-0.22*** (0.06)	-0.21*** (0.06)	-0.18*** (0.06)	-0.34*** (0.06)
Male	0.14*** (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)
Age 30-49	0.05*** (0.02)	-0.07*** (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)
Age 50-69	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.19*** (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.08* (0.05)
Middle Income	-0.04* (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.05 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
High Income	0.02 (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)
College Degree	-0.02 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)
Observations	3380	3380	723	723	723	723	723	723
R ²	0.132	0.151	0.170	0.219	0.098	0.090	0.092	0.131

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using respondents from all waves, control group only. Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for survey wave. Only some of these coefficients are reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for all respondents, and separately for Black (“Black mean”) and white respondents (“White mean”), and for Black Democrats (“Black Democrat mean”), Black Republicans (“Black Republican mean”), white Democrats (“White Democrat mean”), and white Republicans (“White Republicans mean”). Panel B shows the coefficients on being Black, being a white Republican, being male, being aged 30-49, being aged 50-69, having a middle income, having a high income, and having a college degree. Omitted categories are being white Democrat, being female, being aged 18-29, having a low income, and not having a college degree. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.6 Gelbach Decomposition

TABLE A-21: GELBACH DECOMPOSITION IN THE ADULT SURVEY

	Racial gap		Partisan gap		Partisan gap		Racial gap	
	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coefficient partial model	-0.80 (0.05)	-0.53 (0.04)	-0.90 (0.06)	-0.99 (0.04)	-0.76 (0.07)	-0.91 (0.05)	-0.47 (0.06)	-0.16 (0.04)
Coefficient full model	-0.35 (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	-0.25 (0.06)	-0.12 (0.07)	-0.14 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.33 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)
Perceive racial...								
... income inequality	-0.06 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.07 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.10 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
... gaps in mobility	0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.01)
Perceive discrimination in...								
... labor market	-0.16 (0.03)	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.19 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.19 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
... education system	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)
... judicial system	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.07 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)
... other settings	0.00 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.02)
Believe...								
... reason Black people are poor								
is generations of enslavement	-0.17 (0.03)	-0.08 (0.02)	-0.22 (0.03)	-0.09 (0.03)	-0.26 (0.05)	-0.12 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)
and discrimination	-0.09 (0.02)	-0.16 (0.03)	-0.12 (0.03)	-0.18 (0.04)	-0.10 (0.04)	-0.14 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.02)	-0.09 (0.02)
... racism is a serious problem								
Do not believe...								
... Black people could be as well	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.05 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.07 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.01)
off as white people if try harder	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.06 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.08 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
... lack of effort is the reason								
Black people are poor								
State Fixed-Effects	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sample	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group
Other restrictions	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents
Observations	902	900	902	900	Only white respondents 449	Only white respondents 448	Only Democrats 642	Only Democrats 641

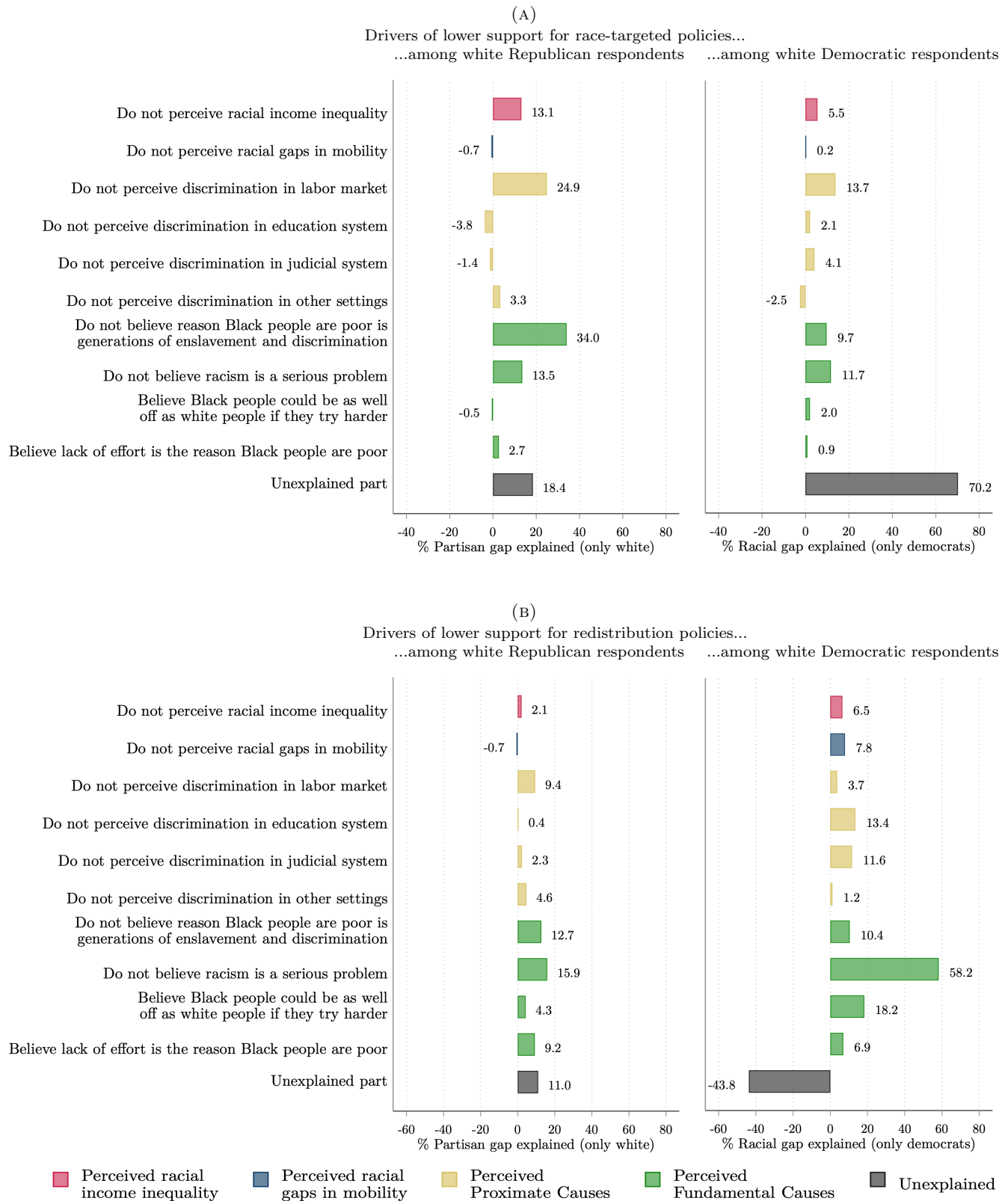
Notes: The table reports results from a Gelbach decomposition of the racial and the partisan gap, following Gelbach (2016). Results using respondents from all waves. This method explains how much of the gap between the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or Republican indicator (partisan gap columns) when all the mechanisms factors are included as regressors and when they are not, is explained by the factors. The first row shows the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or the Republican indicator (partisan gap columns) resulting from a regression of the policy indices only on personal characteristics, the mechanisms factors are excluded. The second row shows the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or the Republican indicator (partisan gap columns) resulting from a regression of the policy indices on personal characteristics, and mechanisms factors. The remaining lines report how much each of the mechanisms factors contributes in explaining the gap of the white and Republican indicator between the two models. The final row reports the lower bound of the observations used, that is when all indices and controls are included in the regression.

TABLE A-22: GELBACH DECOMPOSITION IN THE YOUTH SURVEY

	Racial Gap		Partisan Gap		Partisan Gap		Racial Gap	
	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coefficient partial model	-0.88 (0.09)	-0.41 (0.09)	-0.83 (0.09)	-0.81 (0.08)	-0.63 (0.13)	-0.91 (0.10)	-0.51 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.08)
Coefficient full model	-0.29 (0.08)	0.05 (0.09)	-0.14 (0.09)	-0.32 (0.09)	-0.13 (0.12)	-0.46 (0.12)	-0.23 (0.09)	0.22 (0.09)
Perceive racial...								
... income inequality	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
... gaps in mobility	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Perceive discrimination in...								
... labor market	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.13 (0.06)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.12 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.15 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)
... education system	-0.01 (0.04)	0.14 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.10 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)
... judicial system	-0.12 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.14 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.04)
... other settings	0.01 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)
Believe...								
... reason Black people are poor is years of discrimination	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.11 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.16 (0.06)	-0.19 (0.07)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)
... racism is a serious problem	-0.18 (0.05)	-0.13 (0.05)	-0.24 (0.06)	-0.14 (0.06)	-0.15 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.02)
Do not believe lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.12 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
State Fixed-Effects	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sample	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group	Control group
Other restrictions	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents	No Independents Only white respondents	No Independents Only white respondents	No Independents Only Democrats	No Independents Only Democrats
Observations	233	246	233	246	119	137	155	162

Notes: The table reports results from a Gelbach decomposition of the racial and the partisan gap, following Gelbach (2016). This method explains how much of the gap between the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or Republican parents indicator (partisan gap columns) when all the mechanisms factors are included as regressors and when they are not, is explained by the factors. The first row shows the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or the Republican parents indicator (partisan gap columns) resulting from a regression of the policy indices only on personal characteristics, the mechanisms factors are excluded. The second row shows the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or the Republican parents indicator (partisan gap columns) resulting from a regression of the policy indices on personal characteristics, and mechanisms factors. The remaining lines report how much each of the mechanisms factors contributes in explaining the gap of the white and Republican parents indicator between the two models. The final row reports the lower bound of the observations used, that is when all indices and controls are included in the regression.

FIGURE A-15: GELBACH DECOMPOSITION OF THE RACIAL AND PARTISAN GAPS IN POLICY VIEWS
IN THE ADULT SURVEY



Notes: The figure reports the Gelbach decompositions of the racial and partisan gap in support for race-targeted policies (Panel A) and support for redistribution policies (Panel B), following Gelbach (2016). The left panels reports the Gelbach decomposition of the partisan gap focusing only on white respondents (comparing white Republicans to white Democrats). The right panels reports the Gelbach decomposition of the racial gap focusing only on Democratic respondents (comparing white Democrats to Black Democrats). Each bar indicates the share of the partisan gap explained by each of the factors, as explained in Section 4.2. Only respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments are included. Independent respondents are not included. Results using respondents from all waves.

A-5.7 Classification of Respondents Using a Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

The basis of this method was put forward by Draca and Schwarz (2019) and draws from previous work from Gross and Manrique-Vallier (2012) on the use of Mixed-Membership models to analyze survey data and uncover latent political ideologies. It consists in applying Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), an unsupervised machine learning algorithm, to a subset of survey responses to inductively build two, or more, profiles of respondents. We focus on the subset of survey questions which are relevant for such an analysis: multiple-choice questions on experience of racism, discrimination, perceived causes of racial gaps, preferences for race-targeted policies, and general redistribution policies. Overall, we use 28 questions for this analysis. Since all these questions were asked after the randomized treatments, we only focus on the control group to conduct this analysis.

The data preparation consists of combining the answers of each respondent to the questions into a “sentence” where each “word” is the answer to a given question. For example, if the respondent answered “A serious problem” to the question “Do you believe racism in the US is;” then the sentence of this respondent would include the “word” “racism_serious_problem.” Each respondent is thus assigned a corresponding “sentence,” the length of which depends on the number of questions we consider.

Draca and Schwarz (2019) provide details for the mathematical foundation of the LDA algorithm. The LDA topic models approach is usually applied to text data to uncover latent topics underpinning the generation of texts. Each topic is modeled as a probability distribution over all words: a high probability for a given word within a profile indicates that this word is very salient for this topic. It is at its core a clustering algorithm that brings together words that often appear together into topics. Their approach is new in that it applies the LDA topic model approach to categorical, non-text data. While Draca and Schwarz (2019) interpret the latent topics uncovered by the LDA algorithm as ideologies, we interpret them as respondent profiles instead.

Similarly, to explore the topics (here, profiles) created, we look at the list of answers with the highest probabilities (denoted “top answers per profile”). They correspond to the answers that frequently appear together for a given profile. We chose three profiles as being most significant.

Each respondent is then modeled by the LDA algorithm as a mixture of the three profiles, where each profile weights a given share in the respondent’s answers, in a probabilistic manner (see Draca and Schwarz, 2019, for mathematical details). We then focus on which share is the bigger. We assign each respondent to the profile that accounts for the highest share of their answers. The sample is thus divided into three. We report below the top five answers for each of the three profiles.

Profile I: Racial inequality not serious problem and anti-redistribution

- Against preferential hiring for Black people.
- Against preferential admission to college for Black students.
- Don’t believe Black people are discriminated in the medical system.
- Believe lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor.
- Don’t believe Black people are discriminated at work.

Profile II: Pro-redistribution

- Support more spending on poorest neighborhoods.
- Support more spending on health care for the poor.
- Support more spending on housing for the poor.
- Support more spending on schools in poor neighborhoods.
- Support more spending on income support programs.

Profile III: Racial inequality serious problem

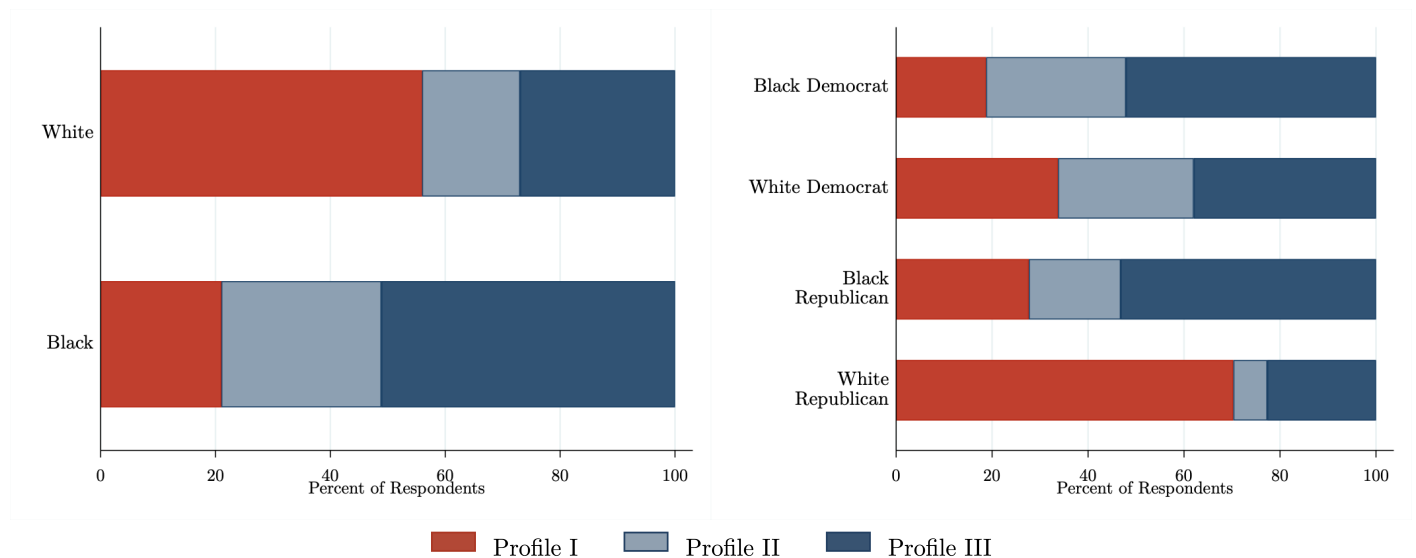
- Believe Black people are discriminated in judicial system.
- Believe Black people are discriminated in getting a job.
- Believe Black people are discriminated at school.
- In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves.
- Believe Black people are discriminated in getting housing.

Respondents of the first profile believe that racial inequalities are not a serious problem and oppose redistribution. This type of respondent tends to answer that there is no discrimination against Black people and that lack of effort is the why reason Black people are poor. They also tend to oppose policies such as preferential hiring or admissions to college, reparations, and most redistributive policies. The second type of respondent favors redistribution, but does not put much weight either way on race-related issues. The third type of respondent on the contrary has no clear-cut views on redistribution, but is very focused on racial inequalities. This type of respondent believes that there is discrimination across all of the settings we asked about and that racism is a serious issue.

Figure A-16 shows that only 21% of Black respondents are in profile I; 28% are in profile II and hold strong views on redistribution, but do not express forceful views on policies to reduce racial gaps and on discrimination; the majority (51%) belongs to profile III. On the contrary, 63% of Republican respondents belong to profile I, and only 9% and 28% of them are aligned with profiles II and III, respectively. White Democrats are relatively evenly split between the three

profiles. Figure A-17 shows that other characteristics such as education, gender, age, or income are not as predictive of or differentiated along these dimensions.

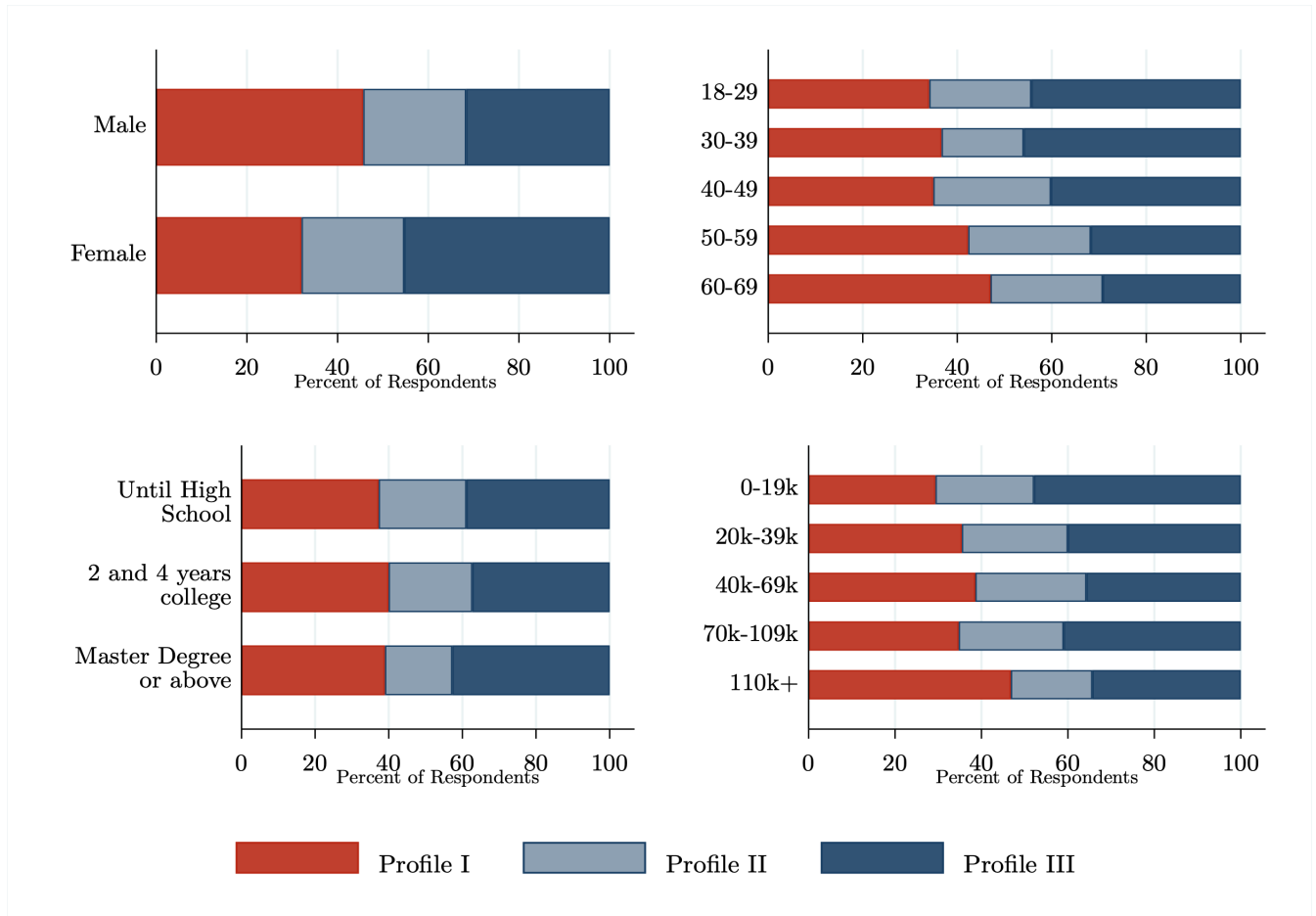
FIGURE A-16: CLASSIFYING RESPONDENTS BASED ON THEIR SURVEY ANSWERS
PROBABILITY OF BELONGING TO EACH PROFILE, BY RACE AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION



Profile I: This type of respondent opposes redistribution and does not believe that racial inequalities are a serious problem;
 Profile II: This type supports income-targeted redistribution, and is not specifically concerned with racial inequities;
 Profile III: This type is highly aware of and concerned with racial inequalities, but does not hold strong views on redistribution.

Notes: The figure presents the share of respondents, by race and political affiliation that fall into each of the three typical profiles, as identified by the clustering algorithm described in Appendix Section A-5.7. We only include respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments. More details on the algorithm and typical answers are in Appendix Section A-5.7.

FIGURE A-17: CLASSIFYING RESPONDENTS: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



Notes: The figure presents the distribution of the three profiles generated by the LDA algorithm. The top left panel shows the distribution by gender, the top right panel the distribution by age, the bottom left panel the distribution by educational level, the bottom right panel the distribution by income. The figure includes only respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments.

A-5.8 Different definition of indices: z-scores versus principal component

In this section, we replicate Tables 4, 5, and 7 using z-scores indices instead of PCA indices as our outcome variables.

TABLE A-23: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON Z-SCORES INDICES

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00
Black mean	0.32	0.37	0.08	0.22	0.35	0.21
White mean	-0.32	-0.36	-0.08	-0.22	-0.35	-0.21
Black Democrat mean	0.38	0.39	0.07	0.25	0.47	0.31
Black Republican mean	0.06	0.20	0.26	0.16	-0.11	-0.24
White Democrat mean	0.24	0.06	-0.01	0.18	0.21	0.19
White Republican mean	-0.92	-0.77	-0.22	-0.60	-0.89	-0.60
Observations	723	722	723	722	722	721
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism						
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.16*** (0.05)	0.20*** (0.05)	0.19*** (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.15*** (0.05)	0.16*** (0.05)
T x Black	0.12* (0.07)	0.19*** (0.07)	0.16* (0.09)	0.20** (0.08)	0.08 (0.06)	0.11 (0.07)
T x White	0.20*** (0.07)	0.20*** (0.07)	0.21*** (0.08)	0.16** (0.07)	0.20*** (0.07)	0.20*** (0.07)
Observations	2600	2601	2605	2602	2594	2600
R ²	0.283	0.266	0.038	0.165	0.312	0.176
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Mobility						
Treatment - Mobility	0.03 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	0.17*** (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.08 (0.06)
T x Black	0.07 (0.07)	0.15** (0.06)	0.16** (0.08)	0.04 (0.07)	0.13** (0.06)	0.15** (0.07)
T x White	0.00 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.07)	0.00 (0.08)
Observations	2645	2648	2651	2648	2641	2646
R ²	0.289	0.267	0.042	0.172	0.317	0.174
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap						
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.07 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.30*** (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
T x Black	0.14** (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.07)	0.30*** (0.07)	0.10* (0.06)	0.10 (0.06)
T x White	0.00 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)	0.09 (0.07)	0.29*** (0.07)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.07)
Observations	2730	2733	2737	2735	2725	2734
R ²	0.269	0.257	0.038	0.169	0.301	0.167

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Results using only respondents from wave 3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who saw no treatment video (“Mean”), and separately for Black (“Black mean”) and white respondents (“White mean”), and for Black Democrats (“Black Democrat mean”), Black Republicans (“Black Republican mean”), white Democrats (“White Democrat mean”), and white Republicans (“White Republicans mean”). Panel B shows the treatment effects of the systemic racism video, Panel C shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel D shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. All Panels report the coefficients from two different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the video (“Treatment”) relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent’s race (“T × Black” and “T × White”). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-24: TREATMENT EFFECTS IN THE YOUTH SURVEY - Z-SCORES INDICES

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00
Black mean	0.29	0.43	0.20	0.26	0.56	0.27
White mean	-0.34	-0.42	-0.20	-0.26	-0.56	-0.23
Black Dem family mean	0.39	0.53	0.24	0.37	0.56	0.40
Black Rep family mean	-0.14	0.02	0.02	-0.07	0.21	-0.10
White Dem family mean	0.24	-0.08	-0.04	0.19	-0.13	0.36
White Rep family mean	-0.98	-0.79	-0.36	-0.62	-0.98	-0.79
Observations	526	620	751	751	405	491
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism						
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.24*** (0.05)	0.38*** (0.05)	0.22*** (0.05)	0.22*** (0.05)	0.13** (0.05)	0.18*** (0.06)
T x Black	0.26*** (0.06)	0.38*** (0.07)	0.34*** (0.09)	0.28*** (0.07)	0.13** (0.06)	0.20*** (0.07)
T x White	0.22** (0.08)	0.37*** (0.07)	0.12** (0.05)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.13 (0.09)	0.17** (0.08)
T x White Dem Family	0.15 (0.11)	0.51*** (0.12)	0.19** (0.10)	0.25** (0.10)	0.11 (0.15)	0.14 (0.10)
T x White Rep Family	0.17 (0.17)	0.26** (0.13)	-0.01 (0.09)	0.17* (0.10)	0.02 (0.14)	0.07 (0.15)
T x White Ind Family	0.29* (0.17)	0.40*** (0.14)	0.15 (0.10)	0.09 (0.12)	0.33* (0.17)	0.43** (0.18)
Observations	1118	1320	1715	1715	882	1164
R ²	0.306	0.307	0.118	0.190	0.458	0.278

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who saw no treatment video ("Mean"), and separately for Black ("Black mean") and white respondents ("White mean"), and for Black with Democratic parents ("Black Dem family mean"), Black with Republican parents ("Black Rep family mean"), white with Democratic parents ("White Dem family mean"), and white with Republican parents ("White Rep family mean"). Panel B reports the coefficients from three different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the systemic racism video ("Treatment") relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent's race ("T x Black" and "T x White"). The last two rows show the treatment effects on white respondents interacted with their parents' political affiliation ("T x White Dem Family," "T x White Rep Family," and "T x White Ind Family"). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-25: TREATMENT EFFECTS BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION ON Z-SCORES INDICES - 2020 vs 2023

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - 2023 Sample						
T x White Dem	0.18* (0.10)	0.10 (0.10)	0.33*** (0.12)	0.16 (0.11)	0.05 (0.09)	0.10 (0.09)
T x White Rep	0.26** (0.12)	0.19 (0.12)	0.04 (0.13)	0.05 (0.12)	0.24* (0.12)	0.24* (0.13)
T x White Ind	0.18 (0.14)	0.35*** (0.13)	0.26** (0.13)	0.31** (0.12)	0.37*** (0.13)	0.30** (0.14)
Observations	2600	2601	2605	2602	2594	2600
R^2	0.283	0.268	0.040	0.166	0.314	0.177
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - 2020 Sample						
T x White Dem	0.28*** (0.10)	0.26** (0.12)	0.13 (0.10)	0.19** (0.09)	0.23*** (0.09)	0.19** (0.08)
T x White Rep	-0.02 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.11)	0.16 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.10)	-0.19* (0.10)
T x White Ind	0.26* (0.14)	0.40** (0.16)	0.01 (0.10)	0.10 (0.12)	0.22* (0.13)	0.17 (0.12)
Observations	2158	1355	2994	2837	2681	2980
R^2	0.285	0.257	0.033	0.134	0.273	0.182

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Both Panels show the treatment effects of the systemic racism video; Panel A uses only respondents from wave 3, Panel B only from wave 2. Both Panels show the treatment effects of the video on white respondents interacted with their political affiliation (“T × White Dem,” “T × White Rep,” and “T × White Ind”). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.9 Treatment Effects on Individual Outcomes

TABLE A-26: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED GAPS IN MOBILITY AND RACIAL INCOME INEQUALITY

	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility		Perceived Racial Income Inequality	
	Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3		White person earns more than a Black person in the US	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased
	Black children (1)	white children (2)		
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)				
Reality	0.25	0.46	/	/
Mean	0.50	0.61	0.74	0.38
Black mean	0.53	0.66	0.81	0.46
White mean	0.47	0.57	0.66	0.30
Black Democrat mean	0.54	0.67	0.81	0.47
Black Republican mean	0.47	0.65	0.77	0.54
White Democrat mean	0.46	0.57	0.81	0.47
White Republican mean	0.51	0.58	0.51	0.16
Observations	723	723	723	722
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism				
Treatment - Systemic Racism	-0.01 (0.02)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.05* (0.03)
T x Black	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.07** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)
T x White	-0.01 (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Observations	2605	2605	2605	2602
R ²	0.049	0.069	0.109	0.145
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Mobility				
Treatment - Mobility	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)
T x Black	-0.07*** (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
T x White	-0.04** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Observations	2651	2651	2651	2648
R ²	0.050	0.072	0.115	0.147
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap				
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	-0.02 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.23*** (0.03)
T x Black	0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.22*** (0.03)
T x White	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.24*** (0.03)
Observations	2737	2737	2737	2735
R ²	0.042	0.065	0.111	0.147

Note: The dependent variables in columns 1-2 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 3-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using only respondents from wave 3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who saw no treatment video ("Mean"), and separately for Black ("Black mean") and white respondents ("White mean"), and for Black Democrats ("Black Democrat mean"), Black Republicans ("Black Republican mean"), white Democrats ("White Democrat mean"), and white Republicans ("White Republicans mean"). In Panel A, Columns 1 and 2, the actual values ("Reality") are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.1). Panel B shows the treatment effects of the systemic racism video, Panel C shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel D shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. All Panels report the coefficients from two different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the video ("Treatment") relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent's race ("T x Black" and "T x White"). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-27: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS

	Labor Market			Education		Police and Judicial System		Other		
	White people get more job offers (1)	Black people often discriminated in getting a job (2)	Black people often discriminated at work (3)	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children (4)	Black people often discriminated at school (5)	Black people often discriminated by the police (6)	Black people often discriminated in the judicial system (7)	Black people often discriminated in getting housing (8)	Black people often discriminated in medical care (9)	Black people often discriminated in public (10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Mean	0.69	0.62	0.56	0.69	0.62	0.73	0.69	0.62	0.49	0.59
Black mean	0.81	0.77	0.69	0.79	0.70	0.86	0.82	0.77	0.62	0.67
White mean	0.56	0.48	0.44	0.59	0.54	0.60	0.56	0.47	0.37	0.51
Black Democrat mean	0.84	0.77	0.69	0.81	0.70	0.88	0.83	0.79	0.61	0.66
Black Republican mean	0.71	0.74	0.63	0.80	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.66	0.54	0.74
White Democrat mean	0.76	0.65	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.77	0.74	0.61	0.55	0.67
White Republican mean	0.40	0.29	0.28	0.50	0.37	0.45	0.39	0.32	0.22	0.39
Observations	723	723	723	723	723	722	723	723	723	723
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism										
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.14*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.04)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.05* (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
T x Black	0.09*** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.08** (0.04)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)
T x White	0.17*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.07* (0.04)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Observations	2605	2604	2605	2605	2605	2603	2605	2605	2604	2605
R ²	0.175	0.187	0.173	0.093	0.126	0.175	0.191	0.168	0.158	0.128
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Mobility										
Treatment - Mobility	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
T x Black	0.04 (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
T x White	0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
Observations	2651	2650	2651	2651	2651	2649	2651	2651	2651	2651
R ²	0.173	0.190	0.173	0.097	0.129	0.174	0.188	0.164	0.163	0.126
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap										
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.04* (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
T x Black	0.06** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)
T x White	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Observations	2737	2736	2737	2737	2737	2735	2737	2737	2736	2737
R ²	0.168	0.180	0.164	0.090	0.122	0.173	0.175	0.157	0.153	0.130

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using only respondents from wave 3. See Notes to Table A-26. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-28: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS

	Lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor (1)	Racism is a serious problem (2)	Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder (3)	Reason Black people are poor is generations of enslavement and discrimination (4)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)				
Mean	0.46	0.62	0.32	0.62
Black mean	0.37	0.77	0.26	0.73
White mean	0.55	0.46	0.38	0.51
Black Democrat mean	0.37	0.82	0.22	0.73
Black Republican mean	0.40	0.66	0.49	0.80
White Democrat mean	0.38	0.70	0.32	0.78
White Republican mean	0.78	0.25	0.49	0.24
Observations	723	723	723	723
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism				
Treatment - Systemic Racism	-0.08*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)
T x Black	-0.02 (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)
T x White	-0.13*** (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.09*** (0.04)
Observations	2600	2605	2605	2605
R ²	0.110	0.242	0.084	0.202
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Mobility				
Treatment - Mobility	-0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
T x Black	-0.02 (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
T x White	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)
Observations	2645	2651	2651	2651
R ²	0.115	0.243	0.093	0.204
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap				
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	-0.04 (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)
T x Black	-0.08** (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)
T x White	-0.00 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Observations	2730	2737	2737	2737
R ²	0.100	0.239	0.083	0.190

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using only respondents from wave 3. See Notes to Table A-26. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-29: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR RACE-TARGETED POLICIES

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights (1)	Support govt intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children (2)	In favor of preferential		In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves (5)	Support		
			hiring for Black people (3)	college admission for Black students (4)		policy reform and community policing (6)	fair housing laws to prevent discrimination (7)	job training and career development (8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.69	0.75	0.38	0.45	0.62	0.57	0.76	0.73
Black mean	0.82	0.82	0.50	0.59	0.85	0.57	0.81	0.78
White mean	0.55	0.68	0.26	0.31	0.40	0.57	0.71	0.67
Black Democrat mean	0.82	0.87	0.53	0.61	0.87	0.60	0.82	0.81
Black Republican mean	0.69	0.69	0.60	0.69	0.80	0.31	0.66	0.61
White Democrat mean	0.74	0.82	0.40	0.47	0.61	0.72	0.85	0.83
White Republican mean	0.35	0.53	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.42	0.59	0.51
Observations	723	723	723	722	723	723	723	642
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism								
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.09*** (0.03)	0.05* (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06** (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)
T x Black	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
T x White	0.13*** (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.06 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)
Observations	2600	2605	2604	2603	2602	2605	2605	2298
R ²	0.175	0.120	0.142	0.172	0.362	0.086	0.080	0.097
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Mobility								
Treatment - Mobility	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)
T x Black	0.07*** (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	0.05* (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)
T x White	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Observations	2645	2651	2650	2649	2648	2651	2651	2340
R ²	0.184	0.120	0.142	0.166	0.360	0.089	0.081	0.098
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap								
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.05** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04* (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)
T x Black	0.05* (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
T x White	0.06* (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.06** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)
Observations	2731	2737	2736	2735	2734	2737	2737	2417
R ²	0.178	0.115	0.140	0.162	0.355	0.086	0.076	0.092

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using only respondents from wave 3. See Notes to Table A-26. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-30: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR REDISTRIBUTION POLICIES

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes (1)	Favor more spending on					Support government intervention to reduce	
		income support programs (2)	schools in poor neighborhoods (3)	housing for the poor (4)	poorest neighborhoods (5)	health care for the poor (6)	unequal opportunities between rich and poor children (7)	income differences (8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.08	0.81	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.77	0.71
Black mean	0.11	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.83	0.77
White mean	0.06	0.75	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.70	0.65
Black Democrat mean	0.08	0.90	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.86	0.82
Black Republican mean	0.37	0.71	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.71	0.71
White Democrat mean	0.06	0.87	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.83	0.83
White Republican mean	0.09	0.68	0.80	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.54	0.52
Observations	723	723	723	722	722	722	723	723
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism								
Treatment - Systemic Racism	-0.03** (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.03)
T x Black	-0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)
T x White	-0.03* (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Observations	2604	2605	2605	2603	2603	2604	2605	2605
R ²	0.039	0.107	0.046	0.077	0.060	0.058	0.128	0.134
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Mobility								
Treatment - Mobility	-0.03** (0.01)	0.04* (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)
T x Black	-0.04** (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
T x White	-0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Observations	2650	2651	2651	2649	2649	2650	2651	2651
R ²	0.046	0.103	0.045	0.082	0.054	0.065	0.130	0.131
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap								
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	-0.03* (0.01)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)
T x Black	-0.05*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
T x White	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Observations	2737	2737	2737	2735	2736	2736	2737	2737
R ²	0.044	0.101	0.047	0.077	0.053	0.060	0.127	0.125

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results using only respondents from wave 3. See Notes to Table A-26. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.10 Treatment Effects on Individual Outcomes - Youth Survey

TABLE A-31: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED GAPS IN MOBILITY AND RACIAL INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE YOUTH SURVEY

	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility		Perceived Racial Income Inequality	
	Black children	White children	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased
	have \geq fairly high chances of becoming rich			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)				
Mean	0.16	0.39	0.72	0.37
Black mean	0.18	0.55	0.82	0.47
White mean	0.13	0.23	0.63	0.27
Black Dem family mean	0.13	0.51	0.86	0.48
Black Rep family mean	0.23	0.50	0.73	0.31
White Dem family mean	0.07	0.22	0.87	0.39
White Rep family mean	0.18	0.26	0.42	0.21
Observations	751	751	751	751
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism				
Treatment - Systemic Racism	-0.05*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)
T x Black	-0.06** (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)
T x White	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
T x White Dem Family	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.04)	0.06 (0.06)
T x White Rep Family	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)
T x White Ind Family	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)
Observations	1715	1715	1715	1715
R^2	0.063	0.169	0.142	0.128

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A reports the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who saw no treatment video ("Mean"), and separately for Black ("Black mean") and white respondents ("White mean"), and for Black with Democratic parents ("Black Dem family mean"), Black with Republican parents ("Black Rep family mean"), white with Democratic parents ("White Dem family mean"), and white with Republican parents ("White Rep family mean"). Panel B reports the coefficients from three different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the systemic racism video ("Treatment") relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent's race ("T x Black" and "T x White"). The last two rows show the treatment effects on white with Democratic parents and on white with Republican parents ("T x White Dem Family" and "T x White Rep Family"). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-32: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS IN THE YOUTH SURVEY

	Labor Market			Education System		Police and Judicial System + Other	
	White people get more job offers (1)	Black people often discriminated in getting a job (2)	Black people often discriminated at work (3)	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children (4)	Black people often discriminated at school (5)	Black people often discriminated by the police (6)	Black people often discriminated in public (7)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)							
Mean	0.66	0.62	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.73	0.65
Black mean	0.80	0.77	0.67	0.69	0.61	0.87	0.78
White mean	0.52	0.46	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.58	0.53
Black Dem family mean	0.82	0.81	0.74	0.74	0.63	0.90	0.80
Black Rep family mean	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.59	0.50	0.73	0.72
White Dem family mean	0.71	0.60	0.49	0.57	0.47	0.74	0.65
White Rep family mean	0.34	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.42	0.42
Observations	623	750	750	623	751	751	750
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism							
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.20*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.28*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
T x Black	0.16*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.21*** (0.03)	0.08** (0.04)	0.05** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
T x White	0.23*** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.34*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
T x White Dem Family	0.19*** (0.05)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.33*** (0.06)	0.12** (0.06)	0.10** (0.05)	0.10* (0.05)
T x White Rep Family	0.23*** (0.06)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.39*** (0.06)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.06)
T x White Ind Family	0.26*** (0.07)	0.10 (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	0.27*** (0.07)	0.03 (0.06)	0.03 (0.07)	0.09 (0.07)
Observations	1323	1714	1714	1323	1715	1715	1714
R ²	0.220	0.210	0.162	0.202	0.115	0.225	0.135

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-31. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-33: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF RACIAL GAPS IN THE YOUTH SURVEY

	Lack of effort is the reason Black people are poor (1)	Reason Black people are poor is years of discrimination (2)	Racism is a serious problem (3)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)			
Mean	0.48	0.80	0.75
Black mean	0.38	0.87	0.89
White mean	0.58	0.72	0.60
Black Dem family mean	0.35	0.89	0.92
Black Rep family mean	0.50	0.65	0.69
White Dem family mean	0.38	0.90	0.77
White Rep family mean	0.78	0.51	0.41
Observations	630	632	742
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism			
Treatment - Systemic Racism	-0.14*** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)
T x Black	-0.15*** (0.04)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)
T x White	-0.14*** (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
T x White Dem Family	-0.11* (0.06)	0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)
T x White Rep Family	-0.13** (0.06)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.10* (0.05)
T x White Ind Family	-0.15** (0.07)	0.13** (0.06)	0.00 (0.06)
Observations	1348	1411	1697
R^2	0.166	0.176	0.274

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-31. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-34: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR RACE-TARGETED POLICIES IN THE YOUTH SURVEY

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights (1)	Support govt intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children (2)	In favor of preferential college admission for Black students (3)	In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves (4)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)				
Mean	0.79	0.63	0.33	0.49
Black mean	0.89	0.75	0.50	0.75
White mean	0.69	0.51	0.17	0.25
Black Dem family mean	0.92	0.80	0.51	0.73
Black Rep family mean	0.92	0.70	0.42	0.45
White Dem family mean	0.84	0.66	0.26	0.38
White Rep family mean	0.46	0.35	0.12	0.19
Observations	696	575	681	561
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism				
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.04** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
T x Black	0.05** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.15*** (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)
T x White	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
T x White Dem Family	0.04 (0.04)	0.02 (0.06)	0.11** (0.06)	0.02 (0.07)
T x White Rep Family	0.05 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)
T x White Ind Family	0.02 (0.06)	0.14* (0.08)	0.05 (0.05)	0.05 (0.06)
Observations	1604	1246	1557	1312
R^2	0.217	0.186	0.194	0.379

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-31. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-35: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SUPPORT FOR REDISTRIBUTION POLICIES IN THE YOUTH SURVEY

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes (1)	Favor more spending on helping the poor (2)	Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children (3)	income differences (4)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)				
Mean	0.06	0.63	0.62	0.49
Black mean	0.05	0.71	0.74	0.60
White mean	0.08	0.55	0.50	0.39
Black Dem family mean	0.04	0.76	0.80	0.64
Black Rep family mean	0.00	0.42	0.54	0.46
White Dem family mean	0.04	0.76	0.68	0.55
White Rep family mean	0.13	0.32	0.31	0.24
Observations	570	666	685	664
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism				
Treatment - Systemic Racism	-0.00 (0.01)	0.06** (0.02)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)
T x Black	0.00 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)
T x White	-0.00 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.04)
T x White Dem Family	0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.12** (0.06)
T x White Rep Family	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)	0.10* (0.06)
T x White Ind Family	-0.05 (0.04)	0.06 (0.07)	0.17** (0.07)	0.10 (0.07)
Observations	1362	1538	1568	1514
R^2	0.052	0.185	0.189	0.145

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-31. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.11 Treatment Effects - Previous Waves

TABLE A-36: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON INDICES - PREVIOUS WAVES

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only) - Wave 2 (2020)						
Mean	-0.00	-0.10	-0.01	-0.04	-0.06	0.05
Black mean	0.57	0.74	0.06	0.24	0.51	0.47
White mean	-0.58	-0.95	-0.07	-0.32	-0.61	-0.37
Black Democrat mean	0.68	0.83	0.07	0.31	0.63	0.70
Black Republican mean	-0.22	0.48	-0.12	-0.14	-0.17	-1.12
White Democrat mean	0.06	-0.02	0.02	-0.05	-0.08	0.45
White Republican mean	-1.24	-1.28	-0.12	-0.38	-0.83	-1.07
Observations	674	639	1036	983	927	1029
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Wave 2 (2020)						
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.24*** (0.07)	0.28** (0.12)	0.06* (0.03)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.14** (0.07)	0.32*** (0.09)
T x Black	0.24*** (0.09)	0.35** (0.16)	0.05 (0.05)	0.24*** (0.07)	0.19** (0.09)	0.60*** (0.12)
T x White	0.24** (0.10)	0.21 (0.18)	0.07* (0.04)	0.09 (0.08)	0.10 (0.10)	0.05 (0.13)
Observations	2158	1355	2994	2837	2681	2980
R ²	0.287	0.240	0.034	0.140	0.266	0.163
Panel C: Descriptive Statistics (control group only) - Wave 1 (2019)						
Mean	0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.16	0.00	0.08
Black mean	0.52	0.79	0.07	-0.08	0.84	0.80
White mean	-0.50	-0.80	-0.11	-0.25	-0.85	-0.65
Black Democrat mean	0.68	1.03	0.08	-0.03	1.02	1.05
Black Republican mean	-0.68	-0.78	-0.23	-0.46	-0.12	-0.90
White Democrat mean	0.19	0.21	-0.06	-0.15	-0.24	0.48
White Republican mean	-1.28	-1.81	-0.17	-0.29	-1.43	-1.82
Observations	1623	1621	1624	1619	1619	1621
Panel D: Treatment Effects - Mobility - Wave 1 (2019)						
Treatment - Mobility	0.03 (0.05)	0.07 (0.08)	0.10*** (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.07)
T x Black	0.05 (0.06)	0.11 (0.10)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.09)
T x White	0.00 (0.06)	0.04 (0.12)	0.16*** (0.03)	0.04 (0.05)	0.07 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.10)
Observations	4323	4318	4326	4315	4316	4322
R ²	0.286	0.218	0.031	0.075	0.366	0.240
Panel E: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap - Wave 1 (2019)						
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.08)	0.02 (0.03)	0.55*** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.07)
T x Black	0.02 (0.06)	-0.10 (0.10)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.49*** (0.05)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.08)
T x White	0.05 (0.06)	0.04 (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	0.60*** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.13 (0.10)
Observations	4537	4531	4539	4530	4529	4535
R ²	0.295	0.225	0.024	0.084	0.375	0.232

Note: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Results in Panel A and B using only respondents from wave 2 (2020), results in Panel C, D, and E using only respondents from wave 1 (2019). Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A and C report the mean of the dependent variables for respondents who saw no treatment video (“Mean”), and separately for Black (“Black mean”) and white respondents (“White mean”), and for Black Democrats (“Black Democrat mean”), Black Republicans (“Black Republican mean”), white Democrats (“White Democrat mean”), and white Republicans (“White Republicans mean”). Panel B shows the treatment effects of the systemic racism video, Panel D shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel E shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. All Panels report the coefficients from two different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the video (“Treatment”) relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent’s race (“T × Black” and “T × White”). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.12 Multiple Hypothesis Testing

TABLE A-37: TREATMENT EFFECTS - MULTIPLE HYPOTHESIS TESTING

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism						
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.25*** (0.08)	0.44*** (0.13)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.23*** (0.07)	0.28*** (0.10)	0.32*** (0.11)
Model p-value	[0.0019]	[0.0008]	[0.0029]	[0.0017]	[0.0041]	[0.0043]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0070]	[0.0050]	[0.0100]	[0.0070]	[0.0100]	[0.0100]
T x Black	0.18* (0.10)	0.42** (0.16)	0.12* (0.07)	0.25** (0.10)	0.15 (0.12)	0.22 (0.15)
Model p-value	[0.0767]	[0.0106]	[0.0866]	[0.0134]	[0.2338]	[0.1509]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.2597]	[0.0729]	[0.2597]	[0.0779]	[0.2697]	[0.2697]
T x White	0.31*** (0.11)	0.46*** (0.18)	0.15*** (0.05)	0.21** (0.09)	0.40*** (0.13)	0.42*** (0.15)
Model p-value	[0.0043]	[0.0098]	[0.0048]	[0.0217]	[0.0026]	[0.0050]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0220]	[0.0220]	[0.0220]	[0.0220]	[0.0110]	[0.0220]
Observations	2600	2601	2605	2602	2594	2600
R ²	0.283	0.265	0.039	0.165	0.313	0.172
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Mobility						
Treatment - Mobility	0.05 (0.08)	0.19 (0.12)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.03 (0.07)	0.10 (0.10)	0.15 (0.11)
Model p-value	[0.4956]	[0.1158]	[0.0016]	[0.6013]	[0.3038]	[0.1808]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.7023]	[0.3676]	[0.0120]	[0.7023]	[0.6134]	[0.4695]
T x Black	0.10 (0.10)	0.38** (0.16)	0.11** (0.06)	0.05 (0.09)	0.26** (0.12)	0.32** (0.14)
Model p-value	[0.3238]	[0.0157]	[0.0418]	[0.5946]	[0.0281]	[0.0254]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.5315]	[0.0909]	[0.1239]	[0.5944]	[0.1199]	[0.1199]
T x White	0.01 (0.10)	0.01 (0.16)	0.13*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.16)
Model p-value	[0.9580]	[0.9414]	[0.0034]	[0.7971]	[0.7023]	[0.9701]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[1.0000]	[1.0000]	[0.0130]	[0.9980]	[0.9960]	[1.0000]
Observations	2645	2648	2651	2648	2641	2646
R ²	0.289	0.265	0.043	0.172	0.317	0.170
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap						
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.10 (0.07)	0.06 (0.12)	0.05 (0.04)	0.37*** (0.07)	0.03 (0.09)	0.02 (0.11)
Model p-value	[0.1620]	[0.6022]	[0.1828]	[0.0000]	[0.7496]	[0.8283]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.5035]	[0.9241]	[0.5035]	[0.0010]	[0.9311]	[0.9311]
T x Black	0.21** (0.09)	0.12 (0.15)	0.04 (0.05)	0.38*** (0.09)	0.18* (0.11)	0.20 (0.13)
Model p-value	[0.0217]	[0.4364]	[0.4554]	[0.0000]	[0.0907]	[0.1424]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0909]	[0.6384]	[0.6384]	[0.0010]	[0.2787]	[0.3506]
T x White	0.00 (0.10)	0.01 (0.17)	0.06 (0.05)	0.37*** (0.09)	-0.12 (0.12)	-0.15 (0.14)
Model p-value	[1.0000]	[0.9410]	[0.1802]	[0.0000]	[0.3311]	[0.3028]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[1.0000]	[0.9940]	[0.5175]	[0.0010]	[0.6743]	[0.6743]
Observations	2730	2733	2737	2735	2725	2734
R ²	0.269	0.255	0.039	0.169	0.302	0.163

Note: This table replicates the results of Table 4. All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Results using only respondents from wave 3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A shows the treatment effects of the systemic racism video, Panel B shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel C shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. All Panels report the coefficients from two different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the video (“Treatment”) relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent’s race (“T x Black” and “T x White”). Standard errors in parentheses. We show the p-value from the baseline regression (“Model p-value”) and the Romano-Wolf step-down adjusted p-values robust to multiple hypothesis testing (“Romano-Wolf p-value”). We implement the resampling algorithm described in Romano and Wolf (2016), which provides a p-value corresponding to the significance of a hypothesis test where N tests, where N is the number out outcome variables considered, have been implemented, providing strong control of the familywise error rate (the probability of committing any Type I error among all of the S hypotheses tested). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-38: TREATMENT EFFECTS IN THE YOUTH SURVEY - MULTIPLE HYPOTHESIS TESTING

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism						
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.34*** (0.07)	0.66*** (0.10)	0.17*** (0.04)	0.28*** (0.06)	0.19** (0.08)	0.29*** (0.09)
Model p-value	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0199]	[0.0011]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0010]	[0.0010]	[0.0010]	[0.0010]	[0.0210]	[0.0020]
T x Black	0.37*** (0.09)	0.69*** (0.13)	0.26*** (0.07)	0.35*** (0.09)	0.20** (0.10)	0.32*** (0.10)
Model p-value	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0001]	[0.0001]	[0.0396]	[0.0023]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0010]	[0.0010]	[0.0020]	[0.0020]	[0.0310]	[0.0050]
T x White	0.30** (0.12)	0.63*** (0.14)	0.09** (0.04)	0.22*** (0.08)	0.19 (0.13)	0.27** (0.13)
Model p-value	[0.0129]	[0.0000]	[0.0265]	[0.0045]	[0.1525]	[0.0334]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0519]	[0.0010]	[0.0839]	[0.0270]	[0.1439]	[0.0839]
T x White Dem Family	0.20 (0.16)	0.89*** (0.24)	0.14** (0.07)	0.31** (0.13)	0.16 (0.23)	0.23 (0.16)
Model p-value	[0.2102]	[0.0002]	[0.0458]	[0.0153]	[0.4770]	[0.1679]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.3816]	[0.0010]	[0.1668]	[0.0749]	[0.4615]	[0.3816]
T x White Rep Family	0.23 (0.25)	0.41 (0.25)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.22* (0.13)	0.03 (0.21)	0.13 (0.23)
Model p-value	[0.3568]	[0.1001]	[0.8836]	[0.0840]	[0.8731]	[0.5911]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.7722]	[0.3506]	[0.9830]	[0.3506]	[0.9830]	[0.9191]
T x White Ind Family	0.41* (0.25)	0.69** (0.28)	0.11 (0.07)	0.11 (0.15)	0.49* (0.25)	0.69** (0.28)
Model p-value	[0.0989]	[0.0147]	[0.1372]	[0.4492]	[0.0544]	[0.0138]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.2657]	[0.0709]	[0.2657]	[0.4356]	[0.1698]	[0.0709]
Observations	1118	1320	1715	1715	882	1164
R ²	0.307	0.300	0.118	0.190	0.459	0.277

Note: This table replicates the results of Table 5. All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. The table reports the coefficients from three different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the systemic racism video ("Treatment") relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the respondent's race ("T x Black" and "T x White"). The last two rows show the treatment effects on white respondents interacted with their parents' political affiliation ("T x White Dem Family," "T x White Rep Family," and "T x White Ind Family"). Standard errors in parentheses. We show the p-value from the baseline regression ("Model p-value") and the Romano-Wolf step-down adjusted p-values robust to multiple hypothesis testing ("Romano-Wolf p-value"). See notes to Table A-37. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-39: TREATMENT EFFECTS BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION - 2020 vs 2023 - MHT

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - 2023 Sample						
T x White Dem	0.27* (0.15)	0.22 (0.26)	0.24*** (0.09)	0.20 (0.14)	0.10 (0.17)	0.21 (0.19)
Model p-value	[0.0796]	[0.4050]	[0.0056]	[0.1422]	[0.5694]	[0.2719]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.2647]	[0.6284]	[0.0320]	[0.4056]	[0.6284]	[0.5614]
T x White Rep	0.39** (0.18)	0.46 (0.31)	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.15)	0.46* (0.23)	0.49* (0.26)
Model p-value	[0.0351]	[0.1415]	[0.7413]	[0.6794]	[0.0503]	[0.0643]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.1419]	[0.3417]	[0.8861]	[0.8861]	[0.1778]	[0.2028]
T x White Ind	0.27 (0.21)	0.80** (0.32)	0.19** (0.09)	0.39** (0.16)	0.71*** (0.25)	0.60** (0.28)
Model p-value	[0.1978]	[0.0125]	[0.0393]	[0.0127]	[0.0046]	[0.0341]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.1878]	[0.0559]	[0.0849]	[0.0559]	[0.0300]	[0.0849]
Observations	2600	2601	2605	2602	2594	2600
R ²	0.283	0.266	0.041	0.166	0.315	0.173
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - 2020 Sample						
T x White Dem	0.42*** (0.15)	0.54* (0.30)	0.09 (0.06)	0.23** (0.11)	0.32** (0.14)	0.37** (0.17)
Model p-value	[0.0056]	[0.0722]	[0.1819]	[0.0416]	[0.0225]	[0.0278]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0280]	[0.1688]	[0.2108]	[0.1369]	[0.1069]	[0.1149]
T x White Rep	-0.02 (0.15)	-0.46* (0.28)	0.10 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.12)	-0.26* (0.15)	-0.37* (0.21)
Model p-value	[0.8721]	[0.0986]	[0.1138]	[0.6410]	[0.0862]	[0.0786]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.8751]	[0.3536]	[0.3536]	[0.8671]	[0.3536]	[0.3536]
T x White Ind	0.39* (0.21)	0.90** (0.40)	0.01 (0.06)	0.12 (0.15)	0.33 (0.20)	0.36 (0.24)
Model p-value	[0.0607]	[0.0239]	[0.9344]	[0.4046]	[0.1102]	[0.1279]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.2797]	[0.1518]	[0.9471]	[0.6643]	[0.3706]	[0.3706]
Observations	2158	1355	2994	2837	2681	2980
R ²	0.286	0.249	0.033	0.134	0.264	0.172

Note: This table replicates the results of Table 7. All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Both Panels show the treatment effects of the systemic racism video; Panel A uses only respondents from wave 3, Panel B only from wave 2. Both Panels show the treatment effects of the video on white respondents interacted with their political affiliation (“T × White Dem,” “T × White Rep,” and “T × White Ind”). Standard errors in parentheses. We show the p-value from the baseline regression (“Model p-value”) and the Romano-Wolf step-down adjusted p-values robust to multiple hypothesis testing (“Romano-Wolf p-value”). See notes to Table A-37. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.13 Pre-Treatment Elicitation of perceptions and beliefs

In this section, we examine how initial knowledge of racial gaps affected the effects of the various treatments. In wave 3, we elicited respondents perceptions of Black and white people intergenerational mobility, the evolution of the income gap between Black and white people over time, and their views on the role of past slavery and ongoing discrimination in making it hard for Black people to escape lower socioeconomic status. With these questions, we create three measures of initial knowledge. “Aware of causes” is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered *agree* or *strongly agree* to whether past slavery and ongoing discrimination are making it hard for Black people to escape lower socioeconomic status. “Aware of mobility disparities” is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent stated that it is *somewhat unlikely* or *extremely unlikely* from Black children from poor families to become rich adults. “Aware of earning disparities” is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the PCA index built using the two questions on the evolution of income disparities

and wage differences is smaller than 0 (PCA index increasing in belief that there aren't disparities). Full questions can be found in Appendix Section A-6. In Table A-40 we report the share of respondents aware of the various gaps by race and political affiliation. In Table A-41 we instead only control for initial awareness. In Table A-42 we interact the treatments with the initial awareness of the information provided in them.

TABLE A-40: PRE-TREATMENT SHARE OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF VARIOUS GAPS

	Aware of Causes (1)	Aware of Mobility Disparities (2)	Aware of Earnings Disparities (3)	Observations (4)
Share of Black	0.80	0.40	0.58	1432
Share of white Dem	0.79	0.53	0.47	572
Share of white Rep	0.32	0.41	0.18	504
Share of white Ind	0.46	0.51	0.25	375

Note: Results using only respondents from wave 3.

TABLE A-41: CONTROLLING FOR PRE-TREATMENT ELICITATION

	Perceived Fundamental Causes		Perceived Proximate Causes		Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility		Perceived Racial Income Inequality		Support for Race-Targeted Policies		Support for Redistribution Policies	
	No Control (1)	Control Pre-T (2)	No Control (3)	Control Pre-T (4)	No Control (5)	Control Pre-T (6)	No Control (7)	Control Pre-T (8)	No Control (9)	Control Pre-T (10)	No Control (11)	Control Pre-T (12)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism												
Not aware of causes		-1.43*** (0.06)		-2.08*** (0.10)		-0.20*** (0.03)		-0.87*** (0.05)		-1.57*** (0.07)		-1.11*** (0.09)
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.25*** (0.08)	0.23*** (0.07)	0.44*** (0.13)	0.41*** (0.12)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.13*** (0.05)	0.23*** (0.07)	0.21*** (0.07)	0.28*** (0.10)	0.25*** (0.09)	0.32*** (0.11)	0.30*** (0.11)
Observations	2600	2600	2601	2601	2605	2605	2602	2602	2594	2594	2600	2600
R^2	0.283	0.439	0.265	0.388	0.039	0.053	0.165	0.249	0.313	0.434	0.172	0.221
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Mobility												
Not aware of mobility disparities		-0.68*** (0.05)		-0.63*** (0.08)		-0.21*** (0.03)		-0.54*** (0.04)		-0.37*** (0.06)		-0.40*** (0.07)
Treatment - Mobility	0.05 (0.08)	0.05 (0.07)	0.19 (0.12)	0.20 (0.12)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.03 (0.07)	0.04 (0.07)	0.10 (0.10)	0.10 (0.10)	0.15 (0.11)	0.15 (0.11)
Observations	2645	2644	2648	2647	2651	2650	2648	2647	2641	2640	2646	2645
R^2	0.289	0.337	0.265	0.280	0.043	0.062	0.172	0.215	0.317	0.327	0.170	0.179
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap												
Not aware of earning disparities		-0.60*** (0.05)		-1.28*** (0.09)		-0.13*** (0.03)		-1.24*** (0.04)		-0.58*** (0.06)		-0.25*** (0.08)
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.10 (0.07)	0.11 (0.07)	0.06 (0.12)	0.06 (0.12)	0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.37*** (0.07)	0.37*** (0.06)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	0.02 (0.11)	0.02 (0.11)
Observations	2730	2702	2733	2703	2737	2707	2735	2705	2725	2696	2734	2704
R^2	0.269	0.303	0.255	0.314	0.039	0.048	0.169	0.375	0.302	0.326	0.163	0.170

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Results using only respondents from wave 3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. In the even columns we control for pre-treatment knowledge. Panel A shows the treatment effects of the systemic racism video, Panel B shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel C shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. All Panels show the treatment effect of the video ("Treatment") relative to the omitted category (no video). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A-42: INTERACTION WITH PRE-TREATMENT ELICITATION

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism						
Treatment - Systemic Racism	0.25*** (0.08)	0.44*** (0.13)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.23*** (0.07)	0.28*** (0.10)	0.32*** (0.11)
T x Not aware of causes	0.28** (0.12)	0.45** (0.20)	0.09 (0.07)	0.07 (0.11)	0.40** (0.16)	0.41** (0.19)
T x Aware of causes	0.20** (0.08)	0.39*** (0.14)	0.16*** (0.06)	0.29*** (0.07)	0.17* (0.10)	0.25** (0.12)
Observations	2600	2601	2605	2602	2594	2600
R^2	0.283	0.265	0.039	0.165	0.313	0.172
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Mobility						
Treatment - Mobility	0.05 (0.08)	0.19 (0.12)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.03 (0.07)	0.10 (0.10)	0.15 (0.11)
T x Not aware of mobility disparities	0.14 (0.09)	0.39*** (0.15)	0.14*** (0.05)	0.07 (0.08)	0.15 (0.12)	0.32** (0.14)
T x Aware of mobility disparities	-0.07 (0.11)	-0.06 (0.18)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.01 (0.08)	0.04 (0.14)	-0.06 (0.16)
Observations	2645	2648	2651	2648	2641	2646
R^2	0.289	0.265	0.043	0.172	0.317	0.170
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap						
Treatment - Hist Earnings Gap	0.10 (0.07)	0.06 (0.12)	0.05 (0.04)	0.37*** (0.07)	0.03 (0.09)	0.02 (0.11)
T x Not aware of earning disparities	0.13 (0.09)	0.05 (0.15)	0.07 (0.05)	0.56*** (0.08)	0.10 (0.12)	-0.01 (0.14)
T x Aware of earning disparities	0.08 (0.10)	0.07 (0.15)	0.04 (0.06)	0.15** (0.07)	-0.05 (0.11)	0.06 (0.14)
Observations	2730	2733	2737	2735	2725	2734
R^2	0.269	0.255	0.039	0.169	0.302	0.163

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Results using only respondents from wave 3. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Panel A shows the treatment effects of the systemic racism video, Panel B shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel C shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. All Panels report the coefficients from two different specifications, whose only difference is given by the interaction of the treatment effects. The first row shows the treatment effect of the video (“Treatment”) relative to the omitted category (no video). The following two rows show the treatment effects of the video interacted with the initial knowledge of the information contained in the video (“T × Not aware” and “T × Aware”). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.14 Belief that the Survey was Left-Wing Biased

In this section, we present treatment effects on wave 3 sample excluding respondents who perceived the survey to be left-wing biased. Results for the full sample can be seen in Table 4.

TABLE A-43: TREATMENT EFFECTS ON INDICES - EXCLUDING RESPONDENTS THAT PERCEIVED THE SURVEY AS LEFT-WING BIASED - MHT

	Perceived Fundamental Causes (1)	Perceived Proximate Causes (2)	Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility (3)	Perceived Racial Income Inequality (4)	Support for Race-Targeted Policies (5)	Support for Redistribution Policies (6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - 2023 Sample						
T x White Dem	0.18 (0.17)	0.27 (0.29)	0.24** (0.10)	0.20 (0.15)	-0.04 (0.19)	0.16 (0.22)
Model p-value	[0.2821]	[0.3409]	[0.0126]	[0.1810]	[0.8536]	[0.4747]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.6603]	[0.6773]	[0.0599]	[0.5524]	[0.8591]	[0.7063]
T x White Rep	0.70*** (0.22)	0.87** (0.39)	0.09 (0.13)	0.21 (0.19)	0.76*** (0.26)	0.91*** (0.30)
Model p-value	[0.0015]	[0.0270]	[0.4762]	[0.2570]	[0.0033]	[0.0023]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0110]	[0.0839]	[0.4535]	[0.4446]	[0.0210]	[0.0170]
T x White Ind	0.47** (0.23)	1.14*** (0.35)	0.22** (0.10)	0.42** (0.17)	0.93*** (0.25)	0.80*** (0.30)
Model p-value	[0.0425]	[0.0013]	[0.0383]	[0.0152]	[0.0003]	[0.0073]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0889]	[0.0120]	[0.0889]	[0.0599]	[0.0070]	[0.0430]
Observations	2197	2198	2201	2198	2189	2196
R ²	0.243	0.212	0.042	0.152	0.266	0.132
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - 2020 Sample						
T x White Dem	0.44*** (0.16)	0.66** (0.32)	0.10 (0.07)	0.29** (0.12)	0.36** (0.15)	0.39** (0.18)
Model p-value	[0.0071]	[0.0384]	[0.1160]	[0.0154]	[0.0189]	[0.0312]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0480]	[0.0779]	[0.1209]	[0.0689]	[0.0689]	[0.0779]
T x White Rep	0.29 (0.20)	0.32 (0.37)	0.10 (0.08)	0.17 (0.15)	0.14 (0.19)	0.18 (0.24)
Model p-value	[0.1410]	[0.3873]	[0.1751]	[0.2580]	[0.4692]	[0.4637]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.5534]	[0.7443]	[0.5824]	[0.6563]	[0.7433]	[0.7443]
T x White Ind	0.62*** (0.23)	1.30*** (0.45)	0.04 (0.07)	0.14 (0.17)	0.44* (0.23)	0.50* (0.27)
Model p-value	[0.0068]	[0.0037]	[0.5514]	[0.3892]	[0.0599]	[0.0675]
Romano-Wolf p-value	[0.0370]	[0.0210]	[0.6164]	[0.6164]	[0.2178]	[0.2178]
Observations	1814	1151	2531	2386	2245	2519
R ²	0.244	0.203	0.036	0.144	0.227	0.155

Note: All dependent variables are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. Results excluding respondents who perceived the survey to be left-wing biased. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Both Panels show the treatment effects of the systemic racism video; Panel A uses only respondents from wave 3, Panel B only from wave 2. Both Panels show the treatment effects of the video on white respondents interacted with their political affiliation (“T × White Dem,” “T × White Rep,” and “T × White Ind”). Standard errors in parentheses. We show the p-value from the baseline regression (“Model p-value”) and the Romano-Wolf step-down adjusted p-values robust to multiple hypothesis testing (“Romano-Wolf p-value”). See notes to Table A-37. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-5.15 How respondents interpret the category “Black”

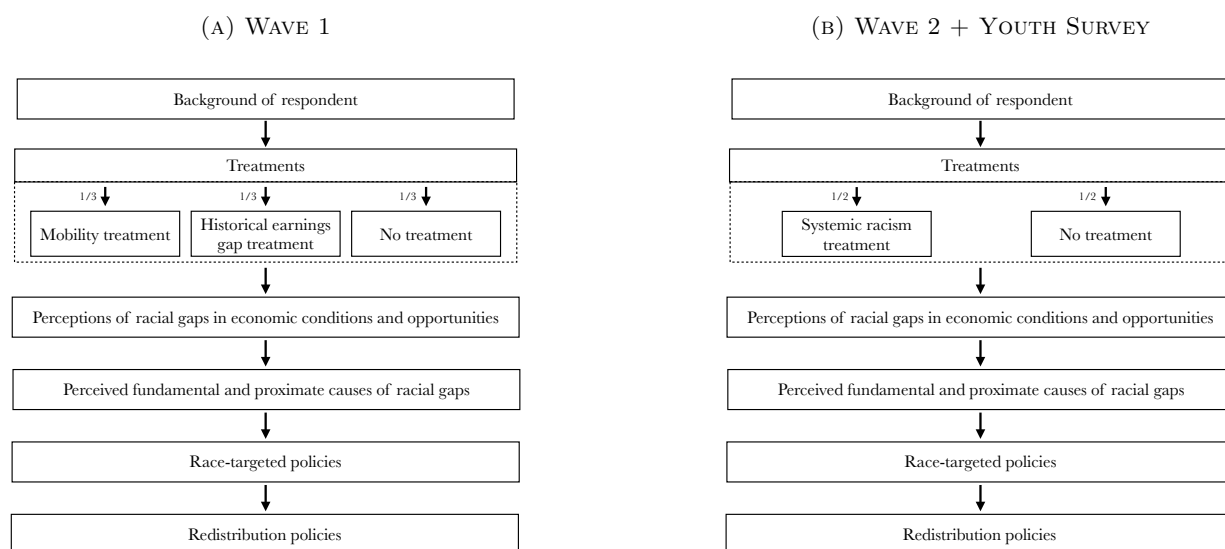
In wave 3, respondents were asked to list the groups of people that they consider as “Black.” The answer option were all the races listed in the Census question and they could select as many options as they wanted.

We find that 84.56% of the respondents selected only the option “African American.” Overall, 98.61% selected “African American” among other groups. The most common combinations were:

- African American, Puerto Rican, Cuban: 2.25%
- African American, Cuban: 1.66%
- African American, Puerto Rican: 1.42%
- African American, Native American: 1.04%
- African American, Samoan: 0.97%

We then look at how this interpretation of the term “Black” relates to the perception of the share of the US population that is Black. Among those that only selected the option “African American,” the average perceived share of Black people is 44.48% (median 43%). Among those that selected any other answer in addition, the average is 46.95% (median 45%). Thus, as one might expect, respondents who consider more groups under the label “Black” perceive the share of Black people in the US to be higher. This also means that the large overestimation of the share of Black people in the total population is not caused by different understandings of what “Black” means.

FIGURE A-18: SURVEY STRUCTURE - PREVIOUS WAVES



A-6 Adult Questionnaire

Block Randomization

To test for survey fatigue (discussed in Section A-3.4), we randomized the order of the question blocks appearing after the treatment. Half of our sample saw the questions in the following order: i) Perception of racial gaps in economic conditions and opportunities, ii) Perceived fundamental and proximate causes of racial gaps, iii) Race-targeted policies, and iv) Redistribution policies. The other half of our saw the questions in the following order: i) Redistribution policies, ii) Race-targeted policies, iii) Perceived fundamental and proximate causes of racial gaps, and iv) Perception of racial gaps in economic conditions and opportunities.

Consent

1. We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from Harvard University. No matter what your political views are, by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society. Our survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views.

It is very important for the success of our research that you answer honestly and read the questions very carefully before answering. Anytime you don't know an answer, please give your best guess. However, 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. Responding without adequate effort may result in your responses being flagged for low quality and not used.

It is also very important for the success of our research project that you complete the entire survey, once you have started. This survey takes an average of about 20 minutes to complete.

At the end of the survey, if you wish, we will provide you with the correct answers to some of the questions. These answers are very hard to find in general, so this is a good opportunity for you to learn new facts about our society. Moreover, by completing the survey you will be automatically enrolled in a lottery to win \$1,000.

If you fully complete this survey, you will be invited to take another voluntary, paid, follow-up survey a week from now, if you wish.

Note: Your participation in this study is purely voluntary. Your name will never be recorded. Results may include summary data, but you will never be personally identified. If you have any question about this study, you may contact us at economicandsocialsciences@gmail.com

Yes, I would like to take part in this study, and confirm that I AM A US RESIDENT 18 or older; No, I would not like to participate

Screening Questions

1. Were you born in the United States?
Yes; No
2. What is your gender?
Male; Female
3. What is your age?
4. 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+
5. How would you describe your ethnicity/race?
European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; Mixed race
6. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, another Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.
7. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** What is your race?
White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Chinese; Vietnamese; Filipino; Korean; Asian Indian; Japanese; Other Asian; Native Hawaiian; Samoan; Chamorro; Other Pacific Islander; Some other race.
8. Which State do you live in?
9. Which ZIP code do you live in?
10. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Have you ever moved to a different city before you turned 20? *Yes; No*
11. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** [Inattention Question:] This is a question to check whether you are paying attention and reading the questions carefully. Please select both “1” and “4” to move to the next page of the survey.
1; 2; 3; 4; 5.

Background Questions

1. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 3]** Please indicate your marital status:
Never married; Married; Legally separated or divorced; Widowed
2. How many children do you have?
I do not have children; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more
3. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** How old were you when you had your first child?
4. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Were both of your parents born in the United States?
Yes; No
5. 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)
6. What is your current employment status?
Full-time employee; Part-time employee; Self-employed; Small business owner; Unemployed and looking for work; Stay at home wife/husband; Student; Not currently working and not looking for work; Retiree
7. *[If Employed:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Which category best described your main occupation?
Managers; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals; Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Agricultural workers; Craft and related trades workers; Plans and machine operators, and assemblers; Elementary occupations; Armed forces occupations
8. On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?
Very liberal; Liberal; Moderate; Conservative; Very conservative

9. In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat or an independent?
Republican; Democrat; Independent
10. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Did you vote in the last presidential election?
Yes; No
11. *[If Yes to Q10:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** In the last presidential election, you supported:
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

[If No to Q10:] **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** 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
12. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Did you vote in the 2016 presidential election?
Yes; No
13. *[If Yes to Q12:]* **[Asked only in Wave 3]** In the 2016 presidential election, you supported:
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

[If No to Q12:] **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for in 2016 or who represents your views most closely.
Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson
14. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Did you vote in the 2020 presidential election?
Yes; No
15. *[If Yes to Q14:]* **[Asked only in Wave 3]** In the 2020 presidential election, you supported:
Joe Biden; Donald Trump; Jo Jorgensen; Howie Hawkins

[If No to Q14:] **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for in 2020 or who represents your views most closely.
Joe Biden; Donald Trump; Jo Jorgensen; Howie Hawkins
16. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Are you registered to vote?
Yes; No
17. *[If No to Q16:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Why are you not registered to vote?
I don't want to vote, so I don't need to register; It's not convenient; I don't know how to register; I don't want to register for privacy or security reasons; I intend to register, but haven't gotten around it; I do not have the ID or documentation required to register; I am not eligible due to a felony conviction; There has not been a candidate or issue that has inspired me to register
18. *[If No to Q16:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** The following are some reasons why someone would not want to vote. Please indicate which is a major reason, minor reason, or not a reason why you do not want to vote.
I'm not interested in politics; Voting has little to do with the way real decisions are made ; I just don't bother and doing it is not worth my time; I don't see a difference between the candidates or parties; I don't like any of the candidates on the ballot ; My one vote isn't going to affect how things turn out; I am afraid of being turned down at the voting pools ; I have been unable to vote due to a disability or language barrier
19. *[If Yes to Q16:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** There are many types of elections such as federal elections for president and members of Congress, primary elections where voters choose party nominees, local elections for city council and school board, and special elections when vacancies arise in between scheduled elections. Which best describes how often you vote, since you became eligible?
Every election without exception; Almost every election, may have missed one or two; Some elections; Rarely; Don't vote in elections
20. *[If Yes to Q16:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Did you vote in the 2018 midterms elections?
Yes; No
21. *[If Yes to Q20:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Which party did you vote for?
Republican Party ; Democratic Party; Other

[If No to Q20:] **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Which party would you have liked to support?
Republican Party; Democratic Party; Other

22. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** What are your voting plans for the upcoming presidential election?
I plan to vote in person; I plan to vote by mail, if it is not possible I will vote in person; I plan to vote by mail, if it is not possible I will abstain; I do not plan to vote
23. *[If Plan to vote:]* **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Which candidate are you planning to support?
Joe Biden; Donald Trump; Other; I'm still undecided
- [If Do not plan to vote:]* **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Even if you do not plan on voting, please indicate the candidate that you are most likely to support or who represents your views more closely
Joe Biden; Donald Trump; Other
24. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** How often do you attend church, mosque, synagogue or another place of worship?
Every week; Almost every week; About once a month; Seldom; Never
25. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Were you or was anyone in your household covered by Medicaid by the end of 2019?
 If you are getting health insurance from your employer, you are not getting Medicaid.
 Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources and offers benefits not normally covered by Medicare, like nursing home care and personal care services.
Yes; No
26. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Are you or is anyone in your household currently covered by Medicaid?
Yes; No
27. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Did you or is anyone in your household receive food stamps or use a food stamp benefit card at any time during 2019?
Yes; No
28. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Are you or is anyone in your household currently receiving food stamps or using a food stamp benefit card?
Yes; No
29. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** At any time during 2019, even for one month, did you or anyone in your household receive any cash assistance from a state or county welfare program such as welfare or welfare to work, TANF, General Assistance, diversion payments or refugee cash?
Yes; No
30. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** At any time during 2018, even for one month, did you or anyone in your household receive any cash assistance from a state or county welfare program such as welfare or welfare to work, TANF, General Assistance, diversion payments or refugee cash?
Yes; No
31. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Have you or has anyone in your household received in the last month any cash assistance from a state or county welfare program such as welfare or welfare to work, TANF, General Assistance, diversion payments or refugee cash (including assistance for COVID-19)?
Yes; No
32. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** When you were a child and a teenager, who were you living with most of the time?
With both of my parents; With my mother only; With my father only; With my mother and my stepfather; With my father and my stepmother; With my grandparents only; With family members other than my parents or my grandparents; Other (please specify)
33. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** When you were growing up, was one of your parents ever incarcerated for any amount of time? By incarcerated we mean inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails.
Yes; No
34. *[If Yes to Q29:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Which parent was in prison or jail for some time?
Mother; Father; Both
35. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** When you were growing up, was one of your parents away from home for any extended period of time?
Yes; No
36. *[If Yes to Q31:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Which parent was away from home for extended periods of time?
Mother; Father; Both

37. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Have you ever been arrested?
Yes; No
38. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Have you ever been incarcerated?
Yes; No
39. *[If Yes to Q34:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1]** For how long?
Less than 1 month; Less than 6 months; Less than 1 year; More than 1 year
40. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Which of the following best describes the area you live in?
Urban; Rural
41. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** In which state was your mother living when you were born?
42. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** In which city?
43. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** We would like to know the cities where you have lived during your early life, that is until you turned 20.
For every row, please insert your age when you moved and the state and city where you moved to.
For example, if you were born in New York and you moved to Chicago when you were 8, in the first row you should write “8”, “Illinois”, “Chicago”.
If then at age 15 you moved to Boston, in the second row you should write “15”, “Massachusetts”, “Boston”.
44. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** If you had to estimate how much time in total you spend every day on social media platforms, such as Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, it would be:
None at all, Some, but less than 30 minutes; between 30 minutes and one hour; Between 1 and 2 hours; Between 2 and 4 hours; more than 4 hours.
45. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Thinking about various sources of news available today, what would you say are your main sources of news about current events in the U.S. and around the world? Please select up to two options
TV; Newspapers (paper version); News websites and online newspapers; Radio; Internet (except news websites); Word of mouth; Other; None, I don’t follow the news
46. *[If TV:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Please specify which TV channel:
ABC; CBS; CNN; FOX; MSNBC; NBC; Other
47. *[If Newspaper:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Please specify which newspaper:
USA Today; The Wall Street Journal; The New York Times; New York Post; Los Angeles Times; The Washington Post; Star Tribune; Newsday; Chicago Tribune; The Boston Globe; Other
48. *[If News websites:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Please specify which news website or online newspaper:
CNN; Fox News; Google News; Huffington Post; Mail Online; NBC News; The New York Times; The Washington Post; Yahoo! News; Other
49. *[If Internet:]* **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Please specify which website or social network:
Facebook; Twitter; Instagram; Snapchat; Tik Tok; YouTube; Pinterest; LinkedIn; Other
50. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** [Inattention Question:] When a big news story breaks, people often go online to get up-to-the-minute details on what is going on. We want to know which websites people trust to get this information. We also want to know if people are paying attention to the question. To show that you’ve read this much, please ignore the question and select ABC News and The Drudge Report as your two answers.
When there is a big news story, which is the one news website would you visit first? (Please only choose one)

Pre-Treatment Elicitation

1. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** When you hear the term “Black person,” which specific groups or communities come to mind? Please describe them in your own words.
Text entry box
2. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Which of these groups of people do you consider as “Black”?
African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian Indian; Chamorro; Chinese; Cuban; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Mexican or Mexican American; Native Hawaiian; Puerto Rican, Samoan; Vietnamese; White.

[**Showed only in Wave 3**] In the following questions, we will be asking you about people who identify as non-Hispanic Black or African American and those who identify as white non-Hispanic.

3. [**Asked only in Wave 3**] Reflecting on the income disparity between white and Black people in 1970, how do you perceive the change in this disparity over the last 50 years?

Today, white people earn more than Black people, and the income gap is larger than it was in 1970; Today, white people earn more than Black people, but the income gap is the same as it was in 1970; Today, white people earn more than Black people, but the income gap is smaller than it was in 1970; Today, there is no income disparity between white and Black people; Today, Black people earn more than white people.

4. [**Asked only in Wave 3**] Reflect on the wage difference between white and Black individuals in 1970. How do you think this wage gap has evolved over the past 50 years?

The earnings gap has widened, with white individuals earning much more than Black individuals; The earnings gap has remained constant, with white individuals continuing to earn more than Black individuals; The earnings gap has narrowed, with white individuals still earning more, but the difference is less than in 1970; The earnings gap has been eliminated, with white and Black individuals earning equally; The earnings gap has reversed, with Black individuals now earning more than white individuals.

5. [**Asked only in Wave 3**] How would you rate the likelihood of children from poor families becoming rich adults, based on their racial background? Please select an option for each.

- 5.1 Black children from poor families:

Extremely likely; Somewhat likely; Neither likely nor unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Extremely unlikely.

- 5.1 White children from poor families:

Extremely likely; Somewhat likely; Neither likely nor unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Extremely unlikely.

6. [**Asked only in Wave 3**] To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “The historical legacy of slavery and ongoing discrimination have contributed to circumstances that hinder Black individuals from escaping lower socioeconomic status.”

Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.

Randomized Treatment

Wave 1

1. Mobility Treatment
2. Historical Earnings Gap Treatment
3. Control Group

Wave 2

1. Systemic Racism Treatment
2. Control Group

Wave 3

1. Systemic Racism Treatment
2. Mobility Treatment
3. Historical Earnings Gap Treatment
4. Control Group

Perceptions and Attitudes Questions*

[**Showed only in Wave 2 and 3**] The next set of questions is about the different experiences of white and Black Americans in the United States. In order for your answers to be most helpful to us, it is really important that you answer these questions as accurately as you can. Although you may find some questions difficult, it is very important for our research that you try your best. Thank you very much!

1. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] In general, how would you compare the quality of schools that Black children and white children go to? Would you say that on average Black children go to:
Much lower quality schools than white children; Lower quality schools than white children; Schools of a similar quality to white children; Higher quality schools than white children; Much higher quality schools than white children.
2. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] Imagine a white and a Black person who both graduated from the same college, with the same major and the same GPA and who apply for the same jobs. Who do you think is going to get more job offers?
The white person is going to get many more job offers; The white person is going to get a few more job offers; The white and Black person are going to get the same number of job offers; The Black person is going to get a few more job offers; The Black person is going to get many more job offers.

[**Showed only in Wave 1**] As you probably know, the government and researchers gather a lot of statistical information about the economy. We are interested in learning whether this information finds its way to the general public. The next set of questions is about the different experiences of white and Black Americans in the United States. These are questions for which there are right or wrong answers.

In order for your answers to be most helpful to us, it is really important that you answer these questions as accurately as you can. Although you may find some questions difficult, it is very important for our research that you try your best. Thank you very much!

[**Randomized**] As a small reward for your efforts, the 10 people whose answers to this set of questions are closest to the true answer will each receive \$20. All questions for which there is a right or wrong answer and which count will show this banner at the top. Please note that consulting outside sources will disqualify you from this award. Moreover, these information are very hard to find online on your own. They are the result of a lot of careful research and you cannot easily find the correct answers.
Please answer on your own.

3. We would now like to ask you what you think about the life opportunities of children from very poor families. For the following questions, we focus on 500 families that represent the U.S. total population. We divide them into five groups on the basis of their income, with each group containing 100 families. These groups are: the poorest 100 families, the second poorest 100 families, the middle 100 families, the second richest 100 families, and the richest 100 families.
Imagine now 100 Black children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these white children do when they grow up? Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 Black children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group. Please note that your entries need to add up to 100 or you will not be able to move on to the next page.
4. Imagine now 100 white children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these Black children do when they grow up? Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 white children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group. Please note that your entries need to add up to 100 or you will not be able to move on to the next page.
Ladder figure.
5. [**Asked only in Wave 1 and 3**] Now we would like to ask you about the evolution of average earnings of Black and white men and women from 1970 to today. Earnings include all wages, salaries, and self-employed income among all those who work. For every hundred dollar \$100 that an average white man would earn in 1970, please tell us how much a white woman, a Black man, and a Black woman would be earning. For instance, if you write 50 dollars for a white woman in 1970, you would be saying that a white woman on average earned half as much as a white man in 1970. Please also do this for today's average earnings. As you enter the numbers, the chart will update to show you the numbers you have entered. You can update this as many times as you'd like before moving on to the next page.
6. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] Try to think how white and Black people lived in 1970, especially how much they earned. In 1970 white people earned more than Black people, but their earnings evolved in different ways over time.

*During Wave 1, half of the respondents were randomly allocated to Block A and the other half to Block B.

We would like to ask you to think about the difference that there is between what white and Black people earn today and try to compare it to the difference that there was 50 years ago.

What do you think happened to this difference over the years?

Today white people earn more than Black people and the difference is greater than it was in 1970; Today white people earn more than Black people but the difference is the same as it was in 1970; Today white people earn more than Black people but the difference is less than it was in 1970; Today there is no longer a difference between what white and Black people earn; Today Black people earn more than white people.

7. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** The red line represents the earning distribution of all individuals in the US. Earnings include all wages, salaries, and self-employed income among all those who work. At the top are the top 1% earners, the richest 1% individuals in the US. At the bottom are the poorest individuals in the US. At the center of the line is the “middle” earner. Half of all people in the US earn more than the middle earner and half earn less than him/her.

Please remember these concepts since they will be used in the following questions.

- 7.1 Consider such an earnings distribution, but only among all Black individuals in the US. How much do you think the top 1% richest Black individual earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.

Slider \$0-\$10,000,000.

- 7.2 How much do you think the Black “middle” earner earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.

Slider \$0-\$10,000,000.

- 7.3 Now consider the earnings distribution of all white individuals in the US. How much do you think the top 1% richest white individual earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.

Slider \$0-\$10,000,000.

- 7.4 How much do you think the white “middle” earner earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.

Slider \$0-\$10,000,000.

8. **[Asked only in Wave 2 and 3]** In the US today, who do you think earns more, on average, between a typical Black person and a typical white person?

A typical white person earns a lot more than a typical Black person; A typical white person earns a bit more than a typical Black person; A typical white and a typical Black person earn more or less the same; A typical Black person earns a bit more than a typical white person; A typical Black person earns a lot more than a typical white person.

9. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** We are still interested in the life opportunities of children from very poor families in the US, but we now focus on a different group of poor children. Let’s focus again on 500 families that represent the U.S. total population. Consider now 100 Black children coming from the poorest 100 families. These children are very determined and put in hard work both at school and, later in life, when finding a job and doing that job. Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of these 100 Black children will grow up to be in each income group. Please note that your entries need to add up to 100 or you will not be able to move on to the next page.

Ladder figure.

10. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** Consider now 100 white children coming from the poorest 100 families. These children are very determined and put in hard work both at school and, later in life, when finding a job and doing that job. Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of these 100 white children will grow up to be in each income group. Please note that your entries need to add up to 100 or you will not be able to move on to the next page.

Ladder figure.

11. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A) and 2]** Think of white Black currently growing up in your ZIP code. Consider for a moment the income of a household such that half of all households in the U.S. earn less and half earn more. Now, out of 100 Black children from your ZIP code whose family earns just about that income, how many do you think could be among the top 1% earners in the U.S. when they grow up?

Slider 0-100.

12. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A) and 2]** Now think of white children currently growing up in your zip code. Out of 100 white children from your zip code whose family earns just about that same income, how many do you think could be among the top 1% earners in the US when they grow up?

Slider 0-100.

13. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Think about the kids that are growing up in your neighborhood. How many of these kids do you think will be rich when adults?
Almost none; Some but not many; A good portion; Most of them; All of them.
14. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** Let's now think about the ZIP code where you live. How much do you think the Black "middle" earner in your ZIP code earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.
Slider \$0-\$10,000,000.
15. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** How much do you think the white "middle" earner in your ZIP code earns per year? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.
Slider \$0-\$10,000,000.
16. **[Asked only in Wave 2 and 3]** Think about white and Black people living in your ZIP code. Who do you think earns more on average? *A typical white person earns a lot more than a typical Black person; A typical white person earns a bit more than a typical Black person; A typical white and a typical Black person earn more or less the same; A typical Black person earns a bit more than a typical white person; A typical Black person earns a lot more than a typical white person.*
17. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A) and 2]** Would you say that in general in your ZIP code:
People are very poor, Most people are very poor, but a few are very rich, People are mostly average and almost no one is either very poor or very rich, People are quite well-off.
18. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A) and 2]** Out of every 100 Black people above the age of 25 in the U.S., how many do you think have a college degree? *By college degree we mean bachelor's degree, master's degree, professional degree and doctoral degree.*
Slider 0-100.
19. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A) and 2]** Out of every 100 white people above the age of 25 in the U.S., how many do you think have a college degree?
Slider 0-100.
20. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** Out of every 100 Black students enrolled in a 4-year bachelor's degree, how many do you think will complete their college education and get their degree in less than 6 years?
Slider 0-100.
21. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** Out of every 100 white students enrolled in a 4-year bachelor's degree, how many do you think will complete their college education and get their degree in less than 6 years?
Slider 0-100.
22. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** How much higher do you think the yearly income of a Black person with a college degree is compared with the annual income of a Black person without a college degree? The average annual income of non-college-educated Black people is \$24,800. Please, move the slider to give your best guess about the annual income of the average college educated white person:
Slider \$34,500-\$100,000.
23. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)]** Now please consider the same question, but for a white person with a college degree compared to a white person without a college degree. The average annual income of non-college-educated white people is \$34,500. Please, move the slider to give your best guess about the annual income of the average college educated Black person:
Slider \$24,800-\$100,000.
24. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 3]** Out of every 100 people living in the US, how many are Black?
Please, move the slider to give your best guess.
Slider 0-100.
25. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 3]** Out of every 100 people living in your ZIP code, how many are Black?
Please, move the slider to give your best guess.
Slider 0-100.

26. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** Please think of teenage women aged 15-19 in the US today. Out of 1,000 Black teenage women, how many do you think have had a child?
0-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500; more than 500.
27. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** Out of 1,000 white teenage women, how many do you think have had a child?
0-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500; more than 500.
28. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** How many Black children out of 100 live in a single parent family in the US?
By children we mean someone younger than 18 years old
Slider 0-100.
29. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** How many white children out of 100 live in a single parent family in the US?
Slider 0-100.
30. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 2]** Local, state and federal governments provide several programs to help low income families meet their needs.
SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. It offers food and nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families. Out of 100 families that receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program or SNAP, how many do you think are Black?
Slider 0-100.
31. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 2]** Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources and offers benefits not normally covered by Medicare, like nursing home care and personal care services.
Out of 100 households that are currently covered by Medicaid, the program that provides health insurance for low-income individuals, how many do you think are Black?
Slider 0-100.
32. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 2]** Several more government programs provide a safety net to individuals and families to protect them from poverty.
Out of 100 households that receive such government assistance in the form of Supplemental Security Income, school lunches, housing assistance, energy subsidies, unemployment insurance, veteran or survivor benefits, disability benefits or welfare payments from the federal, state, or local government, how many do you think are Black?
Slider 0-100.
33. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 2]** Out of 100 adult Black women, how many would you say are not working? *By adult we mean someone aged between 25 and 64.*
Slider 0-100.
34. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), 2, and 3]** Out of 100 adult Black men, how many would you say are not working?
Slider 0-100.
35. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B) and 2]** Out of 100 adult white women, how many would you say are not working?
Slider 0-100.
36. **[Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), 2, and 3]** Out of 100 adult white men, how many would you say are not working?
Slider 0-100.
37. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** Imagine two people who are looking for a home to purchase. A real estate agents shows them units for sale. One person is Black and one is white. The white person is shown on average 10 houses. How many houses do you think the agent will on average show the Black person?
38. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** At any given time, how many out of every 1,000 (one thousand) Black men are incarcerated? By incarcerated we mean inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails.
0-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500; more than 500.

39. **[Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)]** At any given time, how many out of 1,000 (one thousand) white men are incarcerated?
0-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500; more than 500.
40. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 3]** [Inattention Question:] We are interested in whether you actually take the time to read the instructions. To show that you are paying attention, please ignore the question below. Instead, simply write 333 in the box. Thank you very much.
 Out of 100 adults in the U.S., how many are currently in jail?
Slider 0-100.
41. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Thinking of your neighborhood, how would you rate the quality of the following:
- 41.1 Public service, such as street cleaning or garbage removals:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 41.2 Facilities, such as parks, sports facilities:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 41.3 Safety:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 41.4 Public schools:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 41.5 Public transportation:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
42. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** When you are in need, for instance, sick or unemployed, do you feel like you can rely on policies and provisions from your local, state, or federal government to help you?
Not at all; Not much; A fair amount; A lot.
43. *[In Wave 1 asked only if below 35 yo; in Wave 2 and 3 asked to everyone:]* Do you believe that your hard work and effort in life have paid off or not?
They have paid off a lot; They have paid off somewhat; They have not paid off at all.
44. *[In Wave 1 asked only if above 35 yo; in Wave 2 and 3 asked to everyone:]* Do you believe that your hard work and effort in life will pay off or not?
They will pay off a lot; They will pay off somewhat; They will not pay off at all.
45. *[If below 45 yo:]* Thinking of yourself, how likely do you think you are to ever make it to be among the top 20% richest households in the U.S., i.e., households which earn more than \$130,000[†] per year?
Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all.
- [If above 45 yo and with children:]* Thinking of your children, how likely do you think they are to ever make it to be among the top 20% richest households in the U.S., i.e., households which earn more than \$130,000* per year?
Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all.
46. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** In your opinion, what is the minimum annual household income needed for a family like yours (with the same number of people) living in your area to be considered as having 'made it' financially? Please provide a specific amount that signifies financial success and stability according to your perspective.
47. In our society some people are poor, others are rich. The same holds for white and Black people. In your opinion, which has more to do with whether a person is poor?
Lack of effort, broadly defined on his or her part; Bad luck namely adverse circumstances beyond his or her control.
48. **[Asked only in Wave 2 and 3]** In your opinion, which has more to do with whether a Black person is poor?
Lack of effort, broadly defined on his or her part; Bad luck namely adverse circumstances beyond his or her control.
49. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** *[If Black:]* How important is being Black to your identity?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all.
- [Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** *[If White:]* How important is being white to your identity?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all.

[†]\$127,000 in Wave 1

50. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** *[In Wave 1 asked only if Black, in Wave 2 asked to everyone:]* How important is it that Black people work together to change laws that are unfair to Black people?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all.
- [Asked only in Wave 1]** *[If White:]* How important is it that white people work together to change laws that are unfair to white people?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all.
51. How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race:
- 51.1 At school:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.2 In getting a job:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.3 At work:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.4 In getting housing:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.5 In getting medical care:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.6 On the street or in a public setting:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.7 By the police:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 51.8 In the courts and the judicial system.
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
52. *[In Wave 1 NOT asked to white men; in Wave 2 and 3 asked to everyone:]* How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior:
- 52.1 At school:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.2 In getting a job:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.3 At work:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.4 In getting housing:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.5 In getting medical care:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.6 On the street or in a public setting:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.7 By the police:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 52.8 In the courts and the judicial system.
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
53. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** Do you feel that you can trust the police to help you and protect you?
Not at all; A little; Very much.
54. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Are you afraid of the police?
Not at all; A little; Very much.
55. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Have you been stopped or searched by the police in the last 12 months?
Yes; No.

56. Do you believe racism in the US is:
Not a problem at all; A small problem; A problem; A serious problem; A very serious problem.
57. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** How do you think that the problem of racism will be in 20 years?
Much worse; Worse; About the same; Better; Much better.
58. *[In Wave 1 asked only if white; in Wave 2 and 3 asked to everyone:]* How much discrimination is there in the United States today against white people? *A great deal; A lot; A moderate amount; A little; None at all.*
59. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** We now want to ask you about how much you trust others. Generally speaking, would you say that most Black people can be trusted or that most of them cannot be trusted?
Most Black people can be trusted; Most Black people cannot be trusted.
60. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** What about white people? Would you say that most white people can be trusted or or that most of them cannot be trusted?
Most white people can be trusted; Most white people cannot be trusted.
61. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** *[If Black:]* How often do you socialize with white friends?
Never; Once a year or less; A few times a year; Once or twice a month; About every week; Once a week; Every day or almost every day.
- [Asked only in Wave 1]** *[If White:]* How often do you socialize with Black friends?
Never; Once a year or less; A few times a year; Once or twice a month; About every week; Once a week; Every day or almost every day.
62. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Before the pandemic made it difficult to socialize with other people, how often did you socialize with white friends?
Never; Once a year or less; A few times a year; Once or twice a month; About every week; Once a week; Every day or almost every day.
63. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** Before the pandemic made it difficult to socialize with other people, how often did you socialize with Black friends?
Never; Once a year or less; A few times a year; Once or twice a month; About every week; Once a week; Every day or almost every day.
64. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** In which kind of neighborhood do you prefer to live?
Only white people; Majority of white people; Slightly majority of white people; Roughly same share of white and Black people; Slightly majority of Black people; Majority of Black people; Only Black people.
65. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** To what extent would you be in favor of a close relative marrying a Black person?
Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against.
66. **[Asked only in Wave 2]** To what extent would you be in favor of a close relative marrying a white person?
Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against.
67. Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:
- 67.1 It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if Black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people.
Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.
Source: Kinder and Sanders (1996).
- 67.2 Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class.
Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.
Source: Kinder and Sanders (1996).
- 67.3 **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Irish, Italian, and Jewish ethnicities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same without any special favors.
Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.
Source: Kinder and Sanders (1996).
- 67.4 **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Over the past few years, Blacks have gotten less than they deserve.
Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.
Source: Kinder and Sanders (1996).

68. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** In the next question, we would like you to answer as carefully as possible based on what you think other people who took part in this survey answered to certain questions. (Note: This survey is taken by individuals all across the United States and those taking it are representative of the full U.S. population in terms of age, gender, race, income, and state of residence.) After you have completed the task, we will look at the choice made for all other people who took this survey. If your response is the same as the average response given by all other people taking the survey, then you will earn \$100.

In this survey, you and all other respondents were asked to tell us whether you agreed or disagreed with the following statement: *“Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class”*.

The answer options were: *Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree*.

Out of 100 other people who answered this survey, how many do you think answered agree or strongly agree?

69. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** [List Experiment] Please read the following list of statements carefully. After reading all the statements, please indicate how many of them you agree with, but do not specify which ones.

1. Investing in renewable energy sources is essential for the future of our planet.
2. Universal healthcare should be a priority for the government.
3. **[Randomize]** If Black people would only try harder, they could be just as well off as white people.
4. I am cautious about trusting others, but I believe most people have good intentions.
5. A strong national defense is essential to protect our country from external threats.

How many of these statements do you agree with? (Enter a number between 0 and [4;5]):

70. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 3 (Randomized in Wave 3)]** [Inattention Question:] We are interested in whether you are paying attention to the survey. To show that you are reading the instructions, just go ahead and select both strongly agree and strongly disagree among the alternatives below, no matter what your opinion is.

Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is easy to find accurate and reliable information in the media these days.

Strongly agree; Agree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.

Policy Questions

1. Some people say that, because of past discrimination, Black people should be given preference in hiring and promotion. Others say that such preference in hiring and promotion of Blacks is wrong because it gives Black people advantages they haven't earned. Are you in favor or against preferential hiring of Black people?

Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against.

Source: American National Election Studies - 2016 Time Series Study (<https://electionstudies.org/data-center/2016-time-series-study/>)

2. Some people say that, because of past discrimination, Black people should be given preference in admission to colleges. Others say that this is wrong because it gives Black people advantages that they haven't earned. Are you in favor or against preferential admission procedures for Black students?

Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against.

Source: American National Election Studies - 1992 Time Series Study (<https://electionstudies.org/data-center/1992-time-series-study/>)

3. **[Asked only in Wave 2 and 3]** What do you think the chances are these days that a white person won't get a job or promotion while an equally or less qualified Black person gets one instead?

Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all.

Source: American National Election Studies - 1986 Time Series Study (<https://electionstudies.org/data-center/1986-time-series-study/>)

4. **[Asked only in Wave 2 and 3]** What do you think the chances are these days that a white person won't get admitted to a college or university program while an equally or less qualified Black person gets admitted instead?

Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all.

Source: American National Election Studies - 1986 Time Series Study (<https://electionstudies.org/data-center/1986-time-series-study/>)

5. Which of these two statements comes closer to your own views?

Our country has made the changes needed to give Black people equal rights with white people; Our country needs to continue making changes to give Black people equal rights with white people.

Source: Pew Research Center - 2016 - "On Views of Race and Inequality, Blacks and Whites are Worlds Apart" (<https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2016/06/27/3-discrimination-and-racial-inequality/>)

6. As a way to make up for the harm caused by slavery and other forms of racial discrimination, do you think the United States should or should not pay reparations? That is, should or should not the U.S. pay money to African Americans who are descendants of slaves?

The United States should pay reparations; The United States should not pay reparations.

Source: Exclusive Point Taken - Marist Poll - 2016 - Table BM160427 (http://maristpoll.marist.edu/wp-content/misc/usapolls/us160502/Point%20Taken/Reparations/Exclusive%20Point%20Taken-Marist%20Poll_Reparations%20Banner%201_May%202016.pdf#page=4)

7. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** To what extent do you support or oppose police reform and community policing as a means to address racial bias and excessive use of force?

Strongly oppose; Oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Support; Strongly support.

8. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** To what extent do you support or oppose strengthening and enforcing fair housing laws to prevent discrimination in housing markets, and promoting policies that increase access to affordable housing for minority communities? *Strongly oppose; Oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Support; Strongly support.*

9. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** To what extent do you support or oppose the government funding job training and career development resources specifically for underrepresented racial and ethnic groups? *Strongly oppose; Oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Support; Strongly support.*

10. Let's think about the role of the government when it comes to three social issues. For each of the following issues, rate them on a scale of 1 to 7, 1 meaning that the government should not concern itself with this issue, and 7 meaning that the government should do everything in its power to resolve this issue.

- 10.1 Unequal opportunities for children from poor and rich families.

On a scale of 1 to 7 (where 1 means the government should not concern itself with making the opportunities for children from poor and rich families less unequal, and 7 means that the government should do everything in its power to reduce this inequality of opportunities) which score comes closest to the way you feel?

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7.

- 10.2 **[Asked only in Wave 2 and 3]** Unequal opportunities for Black and white children.

On a scale of 1 to 7 (where 1 means the government should not concern itself with making the opportunities for white and Black children less unequal, and 7 means that the government should do everything in its power to reduce this inequality of opportunities) which score comes closest to the way you feel?

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7.

- 10.3 Large income differences between rich and poor people.

On a scale of 1 to 7 (where 1 means that the government should not concern itself with reducing income differences between rich and poor people, and 7 means that the government should do everything in its power to reduce income differences between rich and poor people) which score comes closest to the way you feel?

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7.

11. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** How often do you think you can trust the government to do what is right?

Never; Only some of the time; Most of the time; Always.

12. Do you think that upper-income people are paying their fair share in federal taxes, paying too much, or paying too little?

Too much; Fair share; Too little.

13. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Do you think that middle-income people are paying their fair share in federal taxes, paying too much, or paying too little?

Too much; Fair share; Too little.

14. **[Asked only in Wave 1 and 2]** Do you think that low-income people are paying their fair share in federal taxes, paying too much, or paying too little?

Too much; Fair share; Too little.

15. Here are several things that the local, state, or federal government might spend more funds on. Please indicate if you favor or oppose them. Keep in mind that, in order to finance an expansion of any of these programs, other types of spending would have to be scaled down or taxes would have to be raised.
- 15.1 Increasing income support programs for the poor?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
- 15.2 Spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
- 15.3 Providing decent housing for those who cannot afford it?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
- 15.4 Improving the conditions of the poorest neighborhoods?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
- 15.5 Helping low income households pay for their health insurance and health care?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
- 15.6 Spending more on defense and national security?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
- 15.7 Spending more on infrastructure?
Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.
16. **[Asked only in Wave 3 (Randomized)]** [Inattention Question:] We are interested in whether you are paying attention to the survey. To show that you are reading the instructions, just go ahead and select both strongly agree and strongly disagree among the alternatives below, no matter what your opinion is.
- Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is easy to find accurate and reliable information in the media these days.
Strongly agree; Agree; Disagree; Strongly disagree.

Real-Stakes Questions

1. 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 the event that you won, would you be willing to donate part or all of your \$1000 gain for a good cause? Below you will find 3 organizations 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. We will directly pay your desired donation amount to the organization or organizations of your choosing.
- Enter how much of your \$1000 gain you'd like to donate to each charity:
[Wave 1 Answers] *Feeding America; The Salvation Army.*
[Wave 2 and 3 Answers] *Feeding America; The Salvation Army; Black Lives Matter.*
2. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Now we would like to ask you about a petition that we will send to the federal government. When the survey is complete, we will send the results to Congress, informing them what share of people who took this survey were willing to support the following petition: "*We call of the Federal and state governments to take immediate and decisive policy action to address the persistent economic disparities between white and Black Americans. These disparities, deeply rooted in historical and systematic barriers, continue to undermine the fundamental principles of equality and justice in our nation.*" Do you support this petition? (You will not be asked to provide your name and your answer will remain anonymous.)
Yes; No.
3. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** We will also inform Congress about what share of people who took this survey were willing to support this other petition: "*The wealthiest people in our country keep getting richer while working families struggle to make ends meet. Congress must raise the tax rate for high-income families to increase funding for programs that help low-income families. We need a more just tax system to build an economy that works for all of us.*" Do you support this petition? (You will not be asked to provide your name and your answer will remain anonymous.)
Yes; No.

4. **[Asked only in Wave 1]** As we already mentioned, by taking this survey you are automatically enrolled in a lottery to win \$1000.

Are you are interested in learning the correct answers to all the questions about the U.S. economy and society that you answered? If you are, you can forfeit part of your gain (should you win the lottery) in exchange for the correct answers. If you select that option, you will be given the right answers on the next page. You will only pay the amount selected if you do, in fact, win the lottery.

Note: This information would be very hard to find online on your own. It is the result of a lot of careful research and you cannot easily find the correct answers.

- 4.1 In case you win the lottery are you willing to give up \$[1;2;5;10, randomized] to receive all the correct answers to the questions about U.S. economy and society?

No, I am not willing to pay anything (We will not provide you with the correct answers); Yes, I am willing to pay \$[1;2;5;10, randomized] (We will provide you with all the correct answers on the next page. You will only pay this amount out of your lottery earnings if you do win the lottery).

- 4.2 *[After seeing numbers]* Are you surprised by these numbers?

Yes; No.

- 4.3 *[If Yes to Q4.2:]* What did you find particularly surprising?

Racial Sympathy Questions

[Shown only in Wave 3] We are interested in your reactions to some things that happen in every day life. We will first describe the situation to you and then ask you a few question.

1. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Mrs. Lewis, a white woman with young children, posts advertisements for a nanny on community bulletin boards. She receives many inquiries and decides to interview all applicants over the phone. Mrs. Lewis is most impressed with a woman named Laurette, who has relevant experience, is an excellent cook, and comes enthusiastically recommended. Mrs. Lewis invites Laurette over for what she expects will be the final step of the hiring process. When Laurette arrives, Mrs. Lewis is surprised to see that Laurette is Black. After Laurette's visit, which goes very well, Mrs. Lewis thanks her for her time but says that she will not be offered the job. When Laurette asks why, Mrs. Lewis says that she doesn't think that her children would feel comfortable around her. Laurette is upset about Mrs. Lewis' actions. How much sympathy do you feel for Laurette?

A great deal of sympathy; A lot of sympathy; Some sympathy; A little sympathy; I do not feel any sympathy for her.

Source: Chudy (2021, 2023).

2. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Tim is a white man who owns a hair salon. His business is growing rapidly and so he decides to place an advertisement to hire new stylists. In the advertisement, he writes that interested applicants should come for an interview first thing next Monday. When he arrives at the salon on Monday, he sees a line of seven or eight people waiting outside the door, all of whom appear to be Black. He approaches the line and tells the applicants that he's sorry, but the positions have been filled. The applicants are upset; they feel they have been turned away because of their race. How much sympathy do you feel for the applicants?

A great deal of sympathy; A lot of sympathy; Some sympathy; A little sympathy; I do not feel any sympathy for them.

Source: Chudy (2021, 2023).

3. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Milford is a mid-sized city in the Northeast. The main bus depot for the city is located in the Whittier section of Milford, a primarily Black neighborhood. Whittier community leaders argue that the concentration of buses produces serious health risks for residents; they point to the high asthma rates in Whittier as evidence of the bus depot's harmful effects. The Milford Department of Transportation officials, who are mostly white, state that Whittier is the best location for the depot because it is centrally located and many Whittier residents take the bus. Furthermore, it would be expensive to relocate the bus depot to a new location. Whittier community leaders are very upset by the Department's inaction. How much sympathy do you feel for the residents of Whittier?

A great deal of sympathy; A lot of sympathy; Some sympathy; A little sympathy; I do not feel any sympathy for them.

Source: Chudy (2021, 2023).

4. **[Asked only in Wave 3]** Michael is a young Black man who lives in a midwestern city. One day Michael is crossing the street and jaywalks in front of cars. Some local police officers see Michael jaywalk and stop and question him. Michael argues that he was just jaywalking and is otherwise a law-abiding citizen. The police officers feel that Michael is being uncooperative and so they give him a pat down to see if he is carrying any concealed weapons. Michael is very upset by this treatment. Please indicate which statement best describes you. How much sympathy

do you feel for Michael?

A great deal of sympathy; A lot of sympathy; Some sympathy; A little sympathy; I do not feel any sympathy for him.

Source: Chudy (2021, 2023).

Concluding Questions

1. Do you feel that the survey was biased?

Yes, left-wing bias; Yes, right-wing bias; No, it did not feel bias.

2. Please feel free to give us any feedback or impression regarding this survey.

Text entry box

A-7 Youth Questionnaire

Intro

1. We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from Harvard University. No matter what your political views are, by completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society. Our survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views.

Please start by telling us your age:

[If adult:] Parent consent

1. For this study we will be asking for the collaboration of your child. We are interested in hearing his/her opinion on some aspects of our society. This survey will take him/her an average of about 15 minutes to complete.

Before that, we would like to ask you some questions on your background. It will take around 1 minute for you to answer. After these questions you will reach a page where we will ask you to let your child continue from there.

Please confirm that you understand and you consent for your child to participate.

Note: Yours and your child participation in this study are purely voluntary. Your name or the name of your child will never be recorded. Results may include summary data, but you and your child will never be personally identified. If you or your child have any question about this study, you may contact us at economicandsocialsciences@gmail.com

Yes, I agree and consent to my child to participate; No, I would prefer for him/her not to participate.

[If adult:] Parent questions

1. Do you have any children under the age of 18 in your household?
I do not have any children; I have a child/children under the age of 18; I have a child/children aged 18 or above.
2. *[If have children under 18:]* Of the children you have in your household under the age of 18, can you please tell us their age(s)? Please select all that apply:
Under 5 years old; 6-9 years old; 10-12 years old; 13-17 years old.
3. What was your TOTAL household income, before taxes, last year (2019)?
\$0-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$19,999; \$20,000-\$29,999; \$30,000-\$39,999; \$40,000-\$49,999; \$50,000-\$69,999; \$70,000-\$89,999; \$90,000-\$109,999; \$110,000-\$149,999; \$150,000-\$199,999; \$200,000+.
4. Which ZIP code do you live in?
5. 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).
6. In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat or an independent?
Republican; Democrat; Independent.

[If adult:] Passing to child

1. *[If have child aged 13-17:]* Thank you for participating in our survey so far!

Now we would like your 13-17 year old child to complete the rest of the survey. From now on, the questions will be for your child to answer. It is very important for the success of our research that your child answers the questions on his/her own and that he/she does not ask for your help. Thank you for understanding and for your collaboration!

Please confirm that your child is now available to continue the survey.

If your child is not with you right now, please wait for him/her before moving forward. You can also reopen the link of the survey when your child is available.

I confirm that my child is available and he/she will be the one completing the rest of the survey

[If teenager:] Consent

1. Hello! We are a non-partisan group of academic researchers from Harvard University. By completing this survey, you are contributing to our knowledge as a society. Our survey will give you an opportunity to express your own views.

It is very important for the success of our research that you answer honestly and read the questions very carefully before answering. Anytime you don't know an answer, please give your best guess. However, be sure to spend enough time reading and understanding the question.

It is also very important for the success of our research project that you complete the entire survey, once you have started. This survey takes an average of about 15 minutes to complete.

Thank you!

Note: Your participation in this study is purely voluntary. Your name will never be recorded. Results may include summary data, but you will never be personally identified. If you have any question about this study, you may contact us at economicandsocialsciences@gmail.com

Yes, I would like to take part in this study, and confirm that I am 13-17 years old; No, I would not like to participate

Screening Questions

1. Were you born in the United States?
Yes; No.
2. What is your gender?
Male; Female.
3. What is your age?
4. How would you describe your ethnicity/race?
European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; Mixed race; Other (please specify).
5. How much would you say your parents earn in total per year? (If you live with both of your parents, that would be the income of both of your parents combined. If you only live with one parent, that would be the income of that parent)
Less than \$20,000; \$20,000 - \$40,000; \$40,000 - \$70,000; \$70,000 - \$110,000; More than \$110,000; I don't know.
6. Would you say that your family is:
Very poor; Poor; Middle class; Rich; Very rich.
7. Which State do you live in?
8. In which city?
9. In which ZIP code?

Background Questions

1. Were both of your parents born in the United States?
Yes; No.
2. Did your mother graduate from college?
Yes; No; I don't know.
3. Did your father graduate from college?
Yes; No; I don't know.
4. What is your mother's job?
5. What is your father's job?
6. Are you currently a student? *Yes; No.*
7. *[If Yes to Q6:]* In September, will you be in:
Junior High or Middle School; High School; Trade or Vocational School; College or University.

8. *[If Yes to Q6:]* Is your school private or public?
Private; Public; Charter; I don't know.
9. *[If Yes to Q6:]* Before schools were closed because of the virus, how often did you miss school when you were not sick?
I never miss school; I rarely miss school; I frequently miss school.
10. *[If Yes to Q6:]* Do you feel safe at school?
I feel always safe; Sometimes I don't feel safe; I don't feel safe.
11. How often do you discuss politics with people?
Never; Rarely; Sometimes; Often.
12. Do you know what the Republican and Democratic Parties are?
Yes; No.
13. *[If Yes to Q12:]* In politics, do you think that your parents consider themselves Republicans, Democrats or Independents?
Republicans; Democrats; Independents; I don't know.
14. *[If Yes to Q12:]* In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat or an independent?
Republicans; Democrats; Independents; I don't know.
15. When you turn 18, do you expect you will vote regularly?
Yes; No; I'm not sure.
16. How often do you attend church, mosque, synagogue or another place of worship?
Every week; Almost every week; About once a month; Seldom; Never.
17. Who do you normally live with at home? [Can choose multiple options:]
My father; My mother; My step-mom; My step-dad; My dad's girlfriend; My mom's boyfriend; Friends; Brother(s); Sister(s); Step-brother(s); Step-sister(s); Grandparent(s); Foster parents; Others [please specify].
18. Has one of your parents (mother or father or step-mother or step-father) ever been in jail for some time?
Yes; No.
19. *[If Yes to Q18:]* Which parent was in jail for some time? [Can choose multiple options:]
My mother; My father; My step-mum; My step-dad.
20. How much time do you spend every day on social media platforms such as Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, Twitter or YouTube?
None at all; Some, but less than 30 minutes; Between 30 minutes and one hour; Between 1 and 2 hours; Between 2 and 4 hours; More than 4 hours.
21. Where do you get information about current events in the US and around the world? Please select up to two options [Can choose up to two:]
TV; Newspapers (online or paper version); Radio; Social Networks; Word of mouth; Other; None, I don't follow this kind of news.
22. *[If TV:]* Please specify which TV channel is your main source of news:
ABC; CBS; CNN; FOX; MSNBC; NBC; Other.
23. *[If News websites:]* Please specify which news website or online newspaper is your main source of news:
CNN; Fox News; Google News; Huffington Post; Mail Online; NBC News; The New York Times; The Washington Post; Yahoo! News; Other.
24. *[If Internet:]* Please specify which website or social network is your main source of news:
Facebook; Twitter; Instagram; Snapchat; YouTube; Pinterest; Tik Tok; Other.

Randomized Treatment

1. Systemic Racism Treatment
2. Control Group

Perceptions and Attitudes Questions

1. In general, how would you compare the quality of schools that Black children and white children go to? Would you say that Black children go to:
Much lower quality schools than white children; Lower quality schools than white children; Schools of a similar quality to white children; Higher quality schools than white children; Much higher quality schools than white children.

2. Imagine a white and a Black person who both graduated from the same college, with the same major and the same GPA and who apply for the same jobs. Who do you think is going to get more job offers?
The white person is going to get many more job offers; The white person is going to get a few more job offers; The white and Black person are going to get the same number of job offers; The Black person is going to get a few more job offers; The Black person is going to get many more job offers.

The next set of questions is about the different experiences of white and Black Americans in the United States. These are questions for which there are right or wrong answers. In order for your answers to be most helpful to us, it is really important that you answer these questions as accurately as you can. Although you may find some questions difficult, it is very important for our research that you try your best. Thank you very much!

3. We would now like to ask you what you think about the life opportunities of children from very poor families. Think about all the families that live in the U.S. As you may know, some families are rich and others are poor. Keeping this in mind, try to group all of the families in the United States into one of the following 5 groups: the very poor families, the poor families, the middle income families, the rich families and the very rich families. Consider a Black child born in one of the very poor families. Do you think the chances that this white child will grow up to be among the rich or very rich families are:
Close to zero; Low; Fairly low; Fairly high; High; Almost certain.

4. Now what do you think are the chances that this Black child, born in one of the very poor families, will still be among the very poor families once he/she grows up?
Almost certain; High; Fairly high; Fairly low; Low; Close to zero.

5. Consider now about a white child born in one of the very poor families. Do you think the chances that this white child will grow up to be among the rich or very rich families are:
Close to zero; Low; Fairly low; Fairly high; High; Almost certain.

6. Finally, what do you think are the chances that this white child, born in one of the very poor families, will still be among the very poor families once he/she grows up?
Almost certain; High; Fairly high; Fairly low; Low; Close to zero.

7. Let's try to think about how Black and white people lived in 1970, especially think about how much money they made. In 1970 white people were earning more than Black people but, as you may know, what people earn can change over time. Some groups of people can become richer while others poorer, or both can become richer but at different speeds. We would like to ask you to think about the difference that there is between what white and Black people earn today and try to compare it to the difference that there was 50 years ago. What do you think happened to this difference over the years?
Today white people earn more than Black people and the difference is greater than it was in 1970; Today white people earn more than Black people but the difference is the same as it was in 1970; Today white people earn more than Black people but the difference is less than it was in 1970; Today there is no longer a difference between what white and Black people earn; Today Black people earn more than white people.

8. Now we would like you to think about how much different kinds of people earn and then ask you to compare between these earnings. Let's start by thinking about white and Black people in the US today. Who do you think earns more?

A typical white person earns a lot more than a typical Black person; A typical white person earns a bit more than a typical Black person; A typical white and a typical Black person earn more or less the same; A typical Black person earns a bit more than a typical white person; A typical Black person earns a lot more than a typical white person.

9. In your neighborhood, how many children of your age do you think will be rich when adults?
Almost none; Some but not many; A good portion; Most of them; All of them.

10. Would you say that in general in your neighborhood:
People are very poor; Most people are very poor, but a few are very rich; People are mostly average and almost no one is either very poor or very rich; People are quite rich.

11. Out of every 100 Black people above the age of 25 in the U.S., how many do you think have a college degree? *By college degree we mean bachelor's degree, master's degree, professional degree and doctoral degree.*
Slider 0-100.
12. Out of every 100 white people above the age of 25 in the U.S., how many do you think have a college degree?
Slider 0-100.
13. Out of 100 adult Black women, how many would you say are currently not working? *By adult we mean someone aged between 25 and 64.*
Slider 0-100.
14. Out of 100 adult Black men, how many would you say are currently not working?
Slider 0-100.
15. Out of 100 adult white women, how many would you say are currently not working?
Slider 0-100.
16. Out of 100 adult white men, how many would you say are currently not working?
Slider 0-100.
17. Let's consider the people that are in prison in the US. Do you think that, in the prisons in the US, there are more white or Black people?
There are many more Black people than white people in prison; There are a few more Black people than white people in prison; There are a similar number of Black and white people in prison; There are a few more white people than Black people in prison; There are many more white people than Black people in prison.
18. Out of every 100 people living in the US, how many are Black? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.
Slider 0-100.
19. Out of every 100 people living in your city, how many are Black? Please, move the slider to give your best guess.
Slider 0-100.
20. How would you rate the quality of the following in your neighborhood:
 - 20.1 Public service, such as street cleaning or garbage removals:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 20.2 Facilities, such as parks, sports facilities:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 20.3 Safety:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 20.4 Public schools:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
 - 20.5 Public transportation:
Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.
21. Do you believe that working hard at school and putting a lot of effort in what you do will help you to be successful in life or not?
It will help a lot; It will help somewhat; It will not help at all.
22. *[If still at school:]* How much do you feel like you are learning at school?
A lot; Something but not that much; A little; Nothing.

[If no longer at school:] How much do you feel like you learned at school?
A lot; Something but not that much; A little; Nothing.
23. Do you think you will graduate from college when older?
Yes; No; I don't know.
24. What is your dream job?
25. What kind of job do you expect to have when you will be around 30 years old?
26. How likely do you think it is for you to be rich when you grow up?
Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all.

27. How likely do you think it is for you to be richer than your parents when you grow up?
Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all.
28. In our society some people are poor, others are rich. The same holds for white and Black people. In your view, which has more to do with whether a person is poor?
Lack of effort, laziness; Bad luck.
29. In your view, which has more to do with whether a Black person is poor?
Lack of effort, laziness; Bad luck.
30. *[If Black:]* How important is being Black to your identity?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all; I'm not sure.
[If White:] How important is being white to your identity?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all; I'm not sure.
31. In your view, how important is it that Black people work together to change laws that are unfair to Black people?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all; I'm not sure.
32. How often do you think that most Black people experience discrimination or have been hassled or made to feel inferior because of their race:
- 32.1 At school:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 32.2 In getting a job:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 32.3 At work:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 32.4 On the street or in a public setting:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 32.5 By the police:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
33. How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior: At school; On the street or in a public setting; By the police; By other people of your age; Online
- 33.1 At school:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 33.2 On the street or in a public setting:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 33.3 By the police:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 33.4 By other people of your age:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
- 33.5 Online:
Very often; Often; Sometimes; Never.
34. Are you afraid of the police?
Not at all; A little; Very much.
35. Have you been stopped or searched by the police in the last 12 months?
Yes; No.
36. Do you believe racism in the US is:
Not a problem at all; A small problem; A problem; A serious problem; A very serious problem; I don't know.
37. How do you think that the problem of racism will be in 20 years?
Much worse; Worse; About the same; Better; Much better; I don't know.
38. In your view, how much discrimination is there in the United States today against white people?
A great deal; A lot; A moderate amount; A little; None at all; I don't know.

39. We now want to ask you about how much you trust others. Generally speaking, would you say that most Black people can be trusted or that most of them cannot be trusted?
Most Black people can be trusted; Most Black people cannot be trusted.
40. And what about white people? Would you say that most white people can be trusted or that most of them cannot be trusted?
Most white people can be trusted; Most white people cannot be trusted.
41. Before the virus crisis made it difficult to socialize with other people, how often did you hang out with white friends?
Never; Once a year or less; A few times a year; Once or twice a month; About every week; Once a week; Every day or almost every day.
42. Before the virus crisis made it difficult to socialize with other people, how often did you hang out with Black friends?
Never; Once a year or less; A few times a year; Once or twice a month; About every week; Once a week; Every day or almost every day.
43. What kind of neighborhood do you prefer to live in?
Only white people; Majority of white people; Slightly majority of white people; Roughly same share of white and Black people; Slightly majority of Black people; Majority of Black people; Only Black people.
44. To what extent would you be in favor of a close relative marrying a Black person?
Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against.
45. To what extent would you be in favor of a close relative marrying a white person?
Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against.
46. In our society some Black people are poor, others are rich. The same holds for white people. But on average Black people are poorer than white people.
What do you think has more to do with why Black people are on average poorer than white people in the United States?
Because they don't put as much effort into their jobs as white people do; Because they have been discriminated against for a long time; I don't know.

Policy Questions

1. Some people say that, because of past discrimination, Black students should be given preference in admission to colleges. Others say that this is wrong because it gives Black students advantages that they haven't earned.
Are you in favor or against preferential admission procedures for Black students?
Strongly in favor; In favor; Neither in favor nor against; Against; Strongly against; I don't know.
2. What do you think the chances are these days that a white person won't get admitted to a college or university program while an equally or less qualified Black person gets admitted instead?
Very likely; Likely; Somewhat likely; Not likely; Not likely at all; I don't know.
3. With which of these two statements do you agree more?
Our country has made the changes needed to give Black people equal rights with white people; Our country needs to continue making changes to give Black people equal rights with white people; I don't know.
4. Some people say that, to make up for the harm caused by slavery and other forms of racial discrimination, the United States should pay money to Black people who are descendants of slaves. Do you agree or disagree with this?
I agree that the United States should pay money to Black people who are descendants of slaves; I disagree that the United States should pay money to Black people who are descendants of slaves; I don't know.
5. Let's think about the role of the government when it comes to three social issues.
 - 5.1 The first issue is the unequal opportunities for children from poor and rich families.
As you may know, generally children from rich families have more opportunities in life compared to children from poor families, such as going to a better school, being able to go to college, and so on. Some people think that the government should do something to allow children from poor families to have the same opportunities in life as those of children from rich families. Others think that this is not a responsibility of the government. What do you think the government should do?
The government should do a lot to reduce this inequality of opportunities; The government should do a bit to reduce this inequality of opportunities; The government should not do much to reduce this inequality of

opportunities; The government should not concern itself with reducing this inequality of opportunities; I don't know.

5.2 The second issue is the unequal opportunities for Black and white children.

As you may know, generally white children have more opportunities in life compared to Black children, such as going to a better school, being able to go to college, and so on. Some people think that the government should do something to make sure that Black children have the same opportunities in life as white children. Others think that this is not a responsibility of the government.

What do you think the government should do?

The government should do a lot to reduce this inequality of opportunities; The government should do a bit to reduce this inequality of opportunities; The government should not do much to reduce this inequality of opportunities; The government should not concern itself with reducing this inequality of opportunities; I don't know.

5.3 The third issue is the large income differences between rich and poor people.

As you may know, in today's society rich people earn a lot more than poor people. Some people think that the government should do something to reduce the income differences between rich and poor people. Others think that this is not a responsibility of the government.

What do you think the government should do?

The government should do a lot to reduce income differences between rich and poor people; The government should do a bit to reduce income differences between rich and poor people; The government should not do much to reduce income differences between rich and poor people; The government should not concern itself with reducing income differences between rich and poor people; I don't know.

6. Do you think that rich people are paying their fair share in taxes, paying too much or paying too little?

Too much; Fair share; Too little; I don't know.

7. The money collected by taxing rich people is later used by the government in various ways. One of these ways is to spend it to help poor people.

Do you think that the government should spend more to help the poor, spend less, or spend the same as it is doing now?

Spend more money; Spend the same amount of money; Spend less money; I don't know.

8. How often do you think you can trust the government to do what is right?

Never; Only some of the time; Most of the time; Always; I don't know.

Concluding Questions

1. Do you feel that the survey was biased?

Yes, left-wing bias; Yes, right-wing bias; No, it did not feel bias.

2. Please feel free to give us any feedback or impression regarding this survey.

A-8 Survey and Treatment Links

Survey Links

The web interface of the survey can be experienced at the following links. The treatment randomization has been deactivated to allow every survey taker to watch the treatment. Screen outs and quotas have been deactivated as well to allow an easier survey experience.

- Adult Survey - Wave 1: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_e8yFkOvGPm3RQEe
- Adult Survey - Wave 2: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eM9NKpqqQhwiJJI
- Adult Survey - Wave 3: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_55qQQIUfiCalq7k
- Adult Survey - Follow-Up: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5bZMxTBOT4THM00
- Youth Survey: https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bDASU6hKEMTN6tg

Treatment Links

The treatment showed in the survey can also be directly reached through the following links.

- Systemic racism treatment:
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/ControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6JTUiNgBFVNChC4
- Intergenerational mobility treatment:
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/ControlPanel/File.php?F=F_SqnPpN6r0ea4rqY
- Historical earnings gap treatment:
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/ControlPanel/File.php?F=F_CgtKLZSFjXMmxQy

A-9 References

- Bayer, P. and K. K. Charles (2018). Divergent Paths: A New Perspective on Earnings Differences Between Black and White Men Since 1940. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 133(3), 1459–1501.
- Chudy, J. (2021). Racial sympathy and its political consequences. *The Journal of Politics* 83(1), 122–136.
- Chudy, J. (2023). Think structurally, act individually?: Racial sympathy and political behavior. *Polity* 55(1), 168–194.
- Draca, M. and C. Schwarz (2019). How polarized are citizens? Measuring ideology from the ground-up. The Warwick Economics Research Paper Series (TWERPS) 1218, University of Warwick, Department of Economics.
- Flood, S., M. King, R. Rodgers, S. Ruggles, and J. R. Warren (2020). Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 8.0 [2019]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS.
- Gelbach, J. B. (2016). When do covariates matter? And which ones, and how much? *Journal of Labor Economics* 34(2), 509–543.
- Gross, J. H. and D. Manrique-Vallier (2012). A mixed-membership approach to the assessment of political ideology from survey responses. In *Individual Presentation, Society for Political Methodology, 29th Annual Summer Meeting, Chapel Hill, NC. Citeseer*.
- Kinder, D. R. and L. M. Sanders (1996). *Divided by Color: Racial Politics and Democratic Ideals*. University of Chicago Press.
- Kling, J. R., J. B. Liebman, and L. F. Katz (2007). Experimental analysis of neighborhood effects. *Econometrica* 75(1), 83–119.
- Pew Research Center (2019). March 2019 Political Survey. Washington, D.C.
- Romano, J. P. and M. Wolf (2016). Efficient computation of adjusted p-values for resampling-based stepdown multiple testing. *Statistics & Probability Letters* 113, 38–40.