Perceptions of Racial Gaps, their Causes, and Ways to Reduce Them*

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Abstract

Using new large-scale survey and experimental data, we investigate how respondents perceive racial inequities between Black and white Americans, what they believe causes them, and what interventions, if any, they think should be implemented to reduce them. We intentionally oversample Black respondents, cover many US cities, and survey both adults and young people of ages 13 through 17. In the experimental parts, we consider the causal impact of information on racial inequities (such as the evolution of the Black-white earnings gap or the differences in mobility for Black and white children) and explanations for these inequities (i.e., the deep-seated roots and long-lasting consequences of systemic racism) on respondents' views. Although there is heterogeneity in how respondents perceive the magnitude of current racial gaps in economic conditions and opportunities, the biggest discrepancies are in how they explain them. There is a stark partisan gap among white respondents, particularly in the perceived causes of racial inequities and what should be done about them. White Democrats and Black respondents are much more likely to attribute racial inequities to adverse past and present circumstances and want to act on them with race-targeted and general redistribution policies. White Republicans are more likely to attribute racial gaps to individual actions. These views are already deeply entrenched in teenagers, based on their race and their parents' political affiliation. A policy decomposition shows that the perceived causes of racial inequities correlate most strongly with support for race-targeted or general redistribution policies, a finding confirmed by the experimental results.

Keywords: Redistribution, Survey, Perceptions, Race, Discrimination, Segregation, Intergenerational Mobility, Taxation, Online Experiment, Fairness.

JEL Codes: D31, D72, D91, H21, H23, H24, H41, J15, J16, P16

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1 Introduction

In the United States, median Black household income is around 60% of the median white household income. A Black man's life expectancy is on average 4.5 years shorter than that of a white man; a Black woman's life expectancy is three years shorter than that of a white woman. The share of Black Americans who live below the poverty line is more than twice that of white Americans. Black homeownership rates are just above half of white homeownership rates. These glaring racial gaps are by no means recent or unexposed, yet the public debate ebbs and flows with very little agreement on the sources of these problems and what should be done about them. Are many people simply unaware of the disparate opportunities and outcomes between Black and white Americans? Or do people see the same reality but explain its existence very differently? Perhaps people disagree on whether anything should be done at all, as shown by the longstanding undercurrent of racial attitudes in shaping support for redistribution (Gilens, 1995, 1996). Or is it that people agree that policy action is needed, but disagree on whether broad income-targeted redistribution or race-targeted interventions should be prioritized?

In this paper, we study what a large sample of Black and white Americans know about racial inequities, what they believe causes them, and what, if anything, they think should be done to reduce them. We are interested in documenting perceptions about racial gaps along many dimensions, focusing on respondents' views about the circumstances and opportunities of their racial group and that of the other group. Considering both race-targeted and income-targeted redistribution policies to reduce racial gaps, we investigate whether differences in policy views lie in people's perceptions of racial inequities or in their beliefs of what causes these differences. Finally, we want to understand whether these views are already formed early in life, during the teenage years.

To answer these questions, we run several large-scale surveys in the US, focusing on non-Hispanic Black and white respondents. We survey both adults and teenagers aged 13 through 17. The surveys are representative along the dimensions of income, age, and gender within race groups, but Black respondents are oversampled and represent half of the sample. Respondents are asked in detail about perceptions of the economic conditions, opportunities, and outcomes of both Black and white Americans. The survey also elicits a range of attitudes on racial issues and views on potential causes for racial inequities. Respondents are then asked their degree of support for race-targeted policies and general redistribution policies. Importantly, to minimize the risk of respondents distorting their answers, we formulate questions as impersonally as possible and do not ask respondents directly about what could well be their own racism. Our survey contains many more variables on a range of perceptions and attitudes than the ones we use in this paper, opening up possibilities for future research.

In the experimental part of the paper, we consider the causal impact of information on

and explanations for racial inequities on respondents' views. We show respondents one of three video treatments: information about the historical earnings gap between Black and white people in the US, an illustration of the differences in social mobility between Black and white children, and an explanation of systemic racism, in particular some of its deep-seated roots and long-lasting consequences.

We find significant racial and partisan gaps in the perceptions of the economic conditions and opportunities of Black and white Americans. But the biggest disagreements between respondents lie in their perceived causes of racial inequities and, subsequently, in what should be done to remedy them. Furthermore, the perceptions and attitudes of the average white respondent obscure a large heterogeneity by political affiliation. Along many dimensions, white Democratic respondents are more aligned with Black Democratic respondents than with white Republicans. Black and white Democratic respondents are much more likely to attribute persistent racial gaps to slavery, longstanding discrimination, and racism, and want to reduce them through income-targeted redistribution and race-targeted policies. White Republican respondents tend to view racial inequities primarily as the result of lack of effort or individual decisions, and to support less intervention to reduce them.

Strikingly, these racial and partisan gaps are already prevalent among teenagers. In particular, teenagers' views imply substantial partisan gaps in line with their parents' political affiliation. Their views are even more polarized across political lines than those of their parents.

We also leverage our fine-grained location data at the ZIP code level for respondents and their history of moves, and match their individual-level perceptions, views, and attitudes to the characteristics of their residential area. We find that for white adult respondents, exposure to more Black people and larger economic gaps in their ZIP code are strongly correlated with attributing racial gaps to adverse circumstances, slavery, racism, and discrimination, and with favoring policies to close them. Furthermore, some of our respondents were surveyed before the murder of George Floyd by Derek Chauvin, a white police officer, while the rest were surveyed shortly afterward. We can see clear changes in the racial attitudes of the average white respondent soon after Floyd's murder on May 25, 2020, but most of these are short-lived and fade by the end of June 2020.

When we decompose policy views into underlying factors that shape them, it is not the perceived magnitudes of racial gaps but rather their perceived causes that have the highest predictive power. Support for race-targeted policies is strongly correlated with the belief that past and present discrimination and racism are to blame. Support for general redistribution is positively correlated with perceptions of racism and discrimination today, more weakly associated with perceived past slavery and discrimination, and negatively correlated with the belief that Black people are poor because of lack of effort rather than due to adverse circumstances. Similarly, a decomposition of the partisan and racial gaps in policy views

shows that divergences lie in the explanations for racial inequities that people believe in, not in the magnitudes of racial inequities they perceive. The decomposition of policy views is similar for the teenager sample.

The experimental part of our study confirms these findings. Showing people information on the differences in earnings and opportunities between Black and white people has first-stage effects on their perceptions but does not move policy views. On the contrary, explaining some of the causes and consequences of systemic racism makes respondents more supportive of race-targeted and redistribution policies. Yet beliefs about the causes of racial inequities are entrenched and difficult to move for some respondents. Thus, while the treatment makes white Democrats support more policies to help close racial gaps, it has much weaker – and sometimes perverse – effects on white Republicans. The negative consequences of the treatment on white right-wing respondents appear to be partially driven by those who consider it to be left-wing biased, a perception that is itself endogenous to their prior views. These findings are consistent with earlier results in the literature that some groups can react defensively to information about inequities.

Our paper contributes to a deeper understanding of people's perceptions about the conditions and opportunities of their own and other racial groups. In a survey from 1994 in Los Angeles, Bobo and Johnson (2000) find that while "just about everyone sees and agrees on the presence of race-linked differences in economic standing," there is disagreement on what to do about it, which is consistent with our results on a broader sample. Yet people may not even be fully aware of the extent of disparities in economic circumstances. Kraus et al. (2017) document an "unfounded optimism" about Black people's economic circumstances, a pattern we find in our sample mainly among white Republicans (see also Kraus et al., 2019, and Onyeador et al., 2021). Like us, Davidai and Walker (2021) find that respondents tend to overestimate the mobility of Black children in the US. However, we also show that Black respondents and particularly Black teens are overoptimistic about the mobility of white children. In line with our results, Haaland and Roth (2021) point to large partisan gaps in perceptions of how much discrimination there is in hiring against Black applicants. Those gaps are not closed by experimental information on the extent of discrimination. Our experimental treatments provide some concrete information about racial gaps in economic outcomes, but importantly, the systemic racism treatment attempts to dig into some of the systemic and longstanding causes of disparities. Understanding the systemic causes seems critical for people to be able to think of systemic change to address racial gaps, as advocated by Spriggs (2020) in his call to action after the George Floyd murder.

Extensive work from political science, sociology, and economics focuses on the link between support for redistribution or race-targeted policies and racial attitudes. According to Gilens (1995, 1996), racial attitudes are some of the key reasons for opposition to welfare

among white people. Luttmer (2001) highlights the importance of racial group loyalty in attitudes toward welfare spending, whereby people perceive welfare recipients of their own racial group as more deserving (see also Fong and Luttmer, 2009, 2011). In addition to the "anti-solidarity effect" that leads voters to oppose transfers to racial groups viewed as "undeserving," racial issues may even lead voters to support a party that is more aligned with their views on racial issues, even if the party is also anti-redistribution through the "policy bundle effect" (Lee and Roemer, 2006; Lee et al., 2006). Importantly, stratification economics as explained in Darity (2005) provides explanations for how race as a group identity can function as a "positional good" and why white Americans may be supporting racist policies even if these are not in their best economic interests.

Regarding race-targeted policies, Bobo and Kluegel (1993) and Bobo and Johnson (2000) show that people's opposition to them results from a mix of self-interest (individual and group-specific), stratification beliefs, and racial prejudice. Kluegel and Bobo (2001) echo our findings that there are large racial gaps in both perceived discrimination and support for race-targeted policies, and that they are correlated. Yet such policies are likely to be crucial, as emphasized by Fryer et al. (2007), who cast doubts on whether race-blind policies can actually help achieve racial equality.

Political psychologists have highlighted the enduring and key role of racism – especially symbolic racism, in contrast to "Jim Crow" racism – for support for redistributive and race-targeted policies (Sears and Henry, 2003; Henry and Sears, 2009; Rabinowitz et al., 2009; Ditonto et al., 2013).[1] Krysan (2000) offers a review of the research on the sources of attitudes toward policies intended to benefit African Americans.

Our contributions come from the characteristics of our sample, our survey design, and the experimental analysis that allows us to make progress on causality. Our sample is large and geographically diverse, with a high share of Black respondents and both adult and teenage respondents. We dig into a broad range of perceptions about both Black and white Americans and their views on the causes of racial inequities. We furthermore contrast and compare both race-targeted and income-targeted policies.

Our paper also adds to the literature studying the effects of the racial composition and socioeconomic characteristics of one's environment. The two major hypotheses on how exposure to Black Americans could influence white Americans' perceptions can be summarized as the "intergroup competition hypothesis," according to which a higher share of minorities

[1] "Symbolic racism" is the term often used in this literature (Kinder and Sears, 1981; McConahay and Hough Jr., 1976; Sears and Kinder, 1971), but it has also been referred to as "modern racism" (McConahay, 1986), or "racial resentment" (Kinder and Sanders, 1996). It is contrasted with the so-called "old-fashioned," "redneck," or "Jim Crow" racism that incorporated social distance between the races, beliefs in the biological differences between races, and support for formal discrimination and segregation. "Symbolic racism" is described in the literature to signify that white people have become racially egalitarian in principle, but that new forms of prejudice, embodying both negative feelings toward Black people as a group and some conservative nonracial values, have become politically dominant.

is perceived as a threat to economic and political power by the majority group, and the "exposure hypothesis," whereby contact with the other group fosters more understanding and support for policies to reduce inequities. Glaser (1994) and Quillian (1996) find support for the intergroup competition hypothesis using county-level data. Krosch and Amodio (2014) show that perceived scarcity influences people's representations of race in a way that can foster discrimination, and that there are "motivated perceptions" through which racial and ethnic discrimination increases during hard economic times. Gay (2004) shows that living in high-quality neighborhoods decreases the salience of race for Black residents, making them less likely to believe that one's fate is closely linked to the fate of Black people as a group and less pessimistic about the severity of discrimination. Hunt et al. (2007) leverage a 1997 survey of Black women and find an inverse relationship between the share of Black residents in a neighborhood and perceived discrimination.

Also closely related is Cutler and Glaeser (1997), who show that Black people living in more segregated areas have worse schooling, employment, and family outcomes than those living in less segregated areas. Logan and Parman (2017b) find that segregation at the county level between 1880 and 1940 reduced homeownership rates for both Black and white households. Using a new and comprehensive measure of racial residential segregation to study both urban and rural areas, Logan and Parman (2018) show that segregation was correlated with higher mortality rates, but not always with worse mortality outcomes for Black residents than for white residents (for a history of the evolution of segregation in the US, see Logan and Parman, 2017a). Focusing on the interaction between segregation, racial animosity, and violence, Cook, Logan, and Parman (2018b) map this measure of segregation to interracial violence in the form of lynchings over the first half of the 20th century (see also Cook, Logan, and Parman, 2018a). Williams et al. (2021) emphasize the link between historical events and current inequality: places that historically had more lynchings are less likely to invest in social and labor market policies, with long-lasting consequences for Black Americans. Notably, Cook (2014) shows that increases in violence over the period 1870-1940 were associated with lower patenting activity of Black Americans, ultimately perpetuating economic inequality. Ananat and Washington (2009) find that higher segregation led to decreases in Black civic efficacy, as measured by the election of US Representatives who vote more toward liberal issues and in favor of legislation favored by Black citizens. Chetty et al. (2020) show the importance of neighborhood characteristics, in particular low levels of poverty and levels of racial bias, and high shares of Black fathers' presence, for the adult-life outcomes of Black men.[2] The outcome variables in our analysis are perceptions and attitudes rather than actual social or economic conditions.

Our work also extends the literature on teenagers' psychology and belief formation. Our

[2]The overall importance of neighborhoods for all children is highlighted by Chetty and Hendren (2018a,b) and Chetty et al. (2016).

detailed and tailored survey of teenage respondents allows us to compare their attitudes to those of adults. Psychologists consider childhood and adolescence to be "highly impressionable years" (Krosnick and Alwin, 1989). Social learning models of prejudice (Allport, 1954; Pettigrew et al., 1982; Sears, 1988; Katz, 1991) posit that individuals learn prevailing beliefs and attitudes about members of other racial groups from significant figures, such as parents, perhaps even before their own cognition has been developed. Our data corroborate this: teens with parents of a given political affiliation answer almost the same way as adults with the same affiliation.

Finally, it is impossible to write about racial issues without acknowledging that making these categorical distinctions in research itself may be perpetuating them. As highlighted by Fields and Fields (2012), racial categorization is a product of racism itself. We are still struggling with and reflecting on this important issue, and we welcome any feedback on this matter.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the survey, data collection, and sample. Section 3 compares and contrasts perceptions of economic conditions, opportunities, and causes of racial inequities across respondents. Section 4 focuses on policy views and maps them into the factors that shape them. Section 5 presents the experimental results, and Section 6 provides concluding remarks.

2 Survey Design, Data Collection, and Sample

2.1 Data Collection and Sample

For this project, we only sample respondents who identify as "European American/White" and "African American/Black." We are thus excluding, among others, respondents who identify as Black, white Hispanic, or mixed race. We will use the terms "Black respondents" and "white respondents" for brevity. We ran an "adult survey" of respondents aged 18 to 69 and a "youth survey" on respondents aged 13 to 17.

We ran the adult survey in three waves: i) the first wave of 5,000 respondents from April 16 to July 4, 2019; ii) the second wave of 1,700 respondents from June 12 to June 29, 2020; and iii) the third wave without any treatment branch of 1,700 respondents from June 5 to June 29, 2020. The third wave is used for the descriptive part of the paper only. We will consistently control for the survey wave to filter out potential time-varying changes in perceptions. The total sample contains 8,407 respondents, out of which approximately 50% are Black and 50% white. We ran the youth survey between May 22 and July 23, 2020. That sample contains 2,005 respondents aged 13 to 17 and is also evenly split between Black and white respondents.

The surveys were distributed by the commercial survey company *Respondi* through its

mailing lists and dashboards. Respondents were only told the length of the questionnaire, but neither the topic nor the creator. They were assured that they were completely anonymous and that there was no way for us to ever link their responses to their identity. After clicking on the link, respondents were channeled to a consent page that informed them that they were about to take an academic research survey destined solely for research purposes and run by nonpartisan researchers. They were asked to respond accurately to the best of their knowledge and were assured that participation was entirely voluntary. The interface then guided respondents through some screening questions used to enforce the quotas, as we describe below.

The survey company rewarded respondents for completing the survey. Rewards take different forms, based on the respondent's preferences and the channel through which they are recruited, such as cash or reward points on loyalty programs with partners of the survey company (e.g., frequent traveler points for hotel chains or airlines). The median times for completing the first, second, and third wave were 31, 25, and 26 minutes. The median completion time for the youth survey was 25 minutes.

We imposed quotas on age, gender, and income for Black and white respondents separately. Geographically, we targeted respondents living in urban areas and ensured that we sampled enough respondents from the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. We somewhat under-sample the South to allow for more respondents from the other regions. Our sample contains respondents from 233 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) across the US.

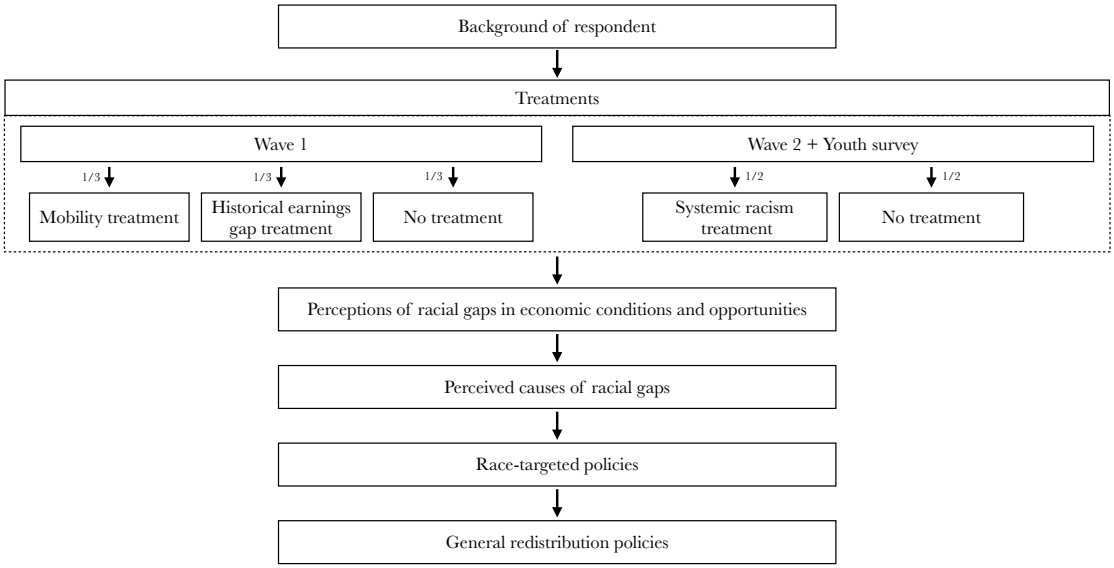
Tables 1 and 2 show the characteristics of the sample in each wave compared with those of the overall US population and the urban US population, which is the more relevant comparison group. The sample is by construction representative of the urban US population along the quota dimensions of age, gender, and income groups. In addition, the sample is also broadly representative on non-targeted dimensions such as the share of respondents who are married and those who are employed or unemployed. Overall, respondents are more likely to have completed high school and have at least a four-year college degree than the average adult. In the teenager sample, we are slightly skewed toward older Black teenagers, as 13 and 14 years old were particularly hard to reach. We also have more middle- to high-income teenagers, as compared to low-income ones.

2.2 The Survey

The complete questionnaires are in the Appendix, with a link that leads to the web interface of the survey. The adult and teenager surveys have the same structure, illustrated in Figure 1. The youth survey is shorter to avoid loss of focus. Questions are simplified, e.g., relying more on qualitative than on quantitative questions and using easier-to-understand wording. Teenagers were also given the option to answer that they "do not know" more often. We now

provide information on the blocks composing the survey and the core elements.

FIGURE 1: SURVEY STRUCTURE



Background socioeconomic questions. All respondents were first asked about their race and ethnicity, followed by a series of questions about their demographics and socioeconomic backgrounds, such as gender, income, education, employment status, ZIP code, marital and family status, and political leanings. We also queried them about their primary source of news and their overall media and social media consumption.

In the youth survey, 1,300 respondents were reached through their parents and 700 were contacted directly. In the former case, parents answered the questions about household income, their educational attainment, their own political affiliation, and their ZIP code before handing over the survey to their children. Teenagers were asked about their gender, age, race, city, and ZIP code in either case. We then elicited their family income, using a qualitative question asking them to rank their family on a scale from very poor to very rich and a quantitative one asking about the total income of their parents. We also asked whether their parents had graduated from college, what their parents' jobs are, whether they go to a private or public school, what their main source of news is, and how much time they spend on social media.[3]

[3]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 ben-

Our main measure of political affiliation is identification with a party: Democrat, Republican, or Independent.[4] Teenage respondents will be classified as belonging to Democrat, Republican, or Independent families depending on their parents' political affiliation. We collected this information in two ways. First, whenever possible, we asked the parents directly (when parents started the survey). Second, we also asked the teenager about their parents' political affiliation. To do so, we first asked whether they knew what the Republican and Democratic parties were and, if the response was affirmative (in 84% of the cases), we went on to ask if they thought their parents considered themselves Republicans, Democrats, or Independents. To classify the respondents, we prioritized the answer provided by the parents when available and otherwise used the response of the teenager. Overall, teenagers' answers about their parents' political affiliation appear to be very accurate. In 92% of the cases in which both the parents and the teenagers responded (41% of teenagers), responses were aligned. Only 17% of teenagers who knew the difference between parties said that they did not know their parents' political affiliation.[5] Overall, information on the parents' political affiliation is missing for only around 15% of teenagers. We also show that our results are robust if we restrict the sample to teenagers for which we have the parents' responses (see Appendix Section A-9). With some abuse of terminology, we will use the terms "Republican" or "Democratic teenagers" as a shortcut for teenagers "in Republican" or "in Democratic families."

Treatments. At this point in the survey, randomly chosen subsamples of respondents were shown one of three video treatments, described in more detail in Section 5.1. Two of them were information treatments. One provides information on the differences in intergenerational mobility between Black and white children (see the screenshots in Figure 2). The other shows the evolution of the earnings gap between Black and white people from the 1970s until today (see the screenshots in Figure 2). The third treatment is a narrative, explaining to respondents some of the origins and consequences of systemic racism (see the screenshots in Figure 3).

Perceptions of racial gaps. In this block, respondents are asked about their knowledge and

eficiary). 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.

[4] Adults were also asked to classify themselves in terms of their views on economic policy, along a spectrum ranging from "very conservative" to "very liberal," and for whom they voted in the 2016 presidential elections; and, if they did not vote, for whom they would have voted. In the 2020 wave, we also asked respondents which candidate they expected to vote for. As Jefferson (2020) points out, self-reported economic views on the liberal-conservative scale are strongly correlated with party affiliation for white Americans, but much less so for Black Americans. We therefore use party affiliation as our main measure of political views, and check for robustness using voting in the 2016 election.

[5] Most of the mismatched answers are when parents are Independent, but the teenager believes they are Democrats or Republicans. Only 0.5% wrongly considered their parents to be Democrats when they are, in fact, Republicans, or vice-versa.

perceptions of various socioeconomic outcomes for Black and white people in the US, such as intergenerational mobility, income levels, the evolution of incomes over time, inequality, educational attainments (e.g., share with a college degree, college completion rate, and college premium), reliance on welfare programs, labor market outcomes (e.g., unemployment rates), incarceration rates, teenage pregnancy rates, and share of single-parent households.[6] Many of the questions are asked about both Black and white people, in a randomized order to be able to benchmark perceptions of one racial group against the other. Questions about mobility and inequality were asked for the US overall and for the respondent's own ZIP code to see whether they correctly perceived their own neighborhood. We also ask respondents about their personal experience and expectations: Do they expect their effort will pay off in the future? Do they believe they or their children will become richer? The questions given to teenagers were nearly identical, with a few exceptions. For instance, teenagers were asked whether they expect their hard work at school to pay off and whether they will be better off than their parents in the future.

Perceived causes of racial gaps. In this block, we ask respondents to what extent they attribute racial gaps to past slavery and discrimination, to current enduring racism or discrimination, or to individual choices. We also seek out their own experience of racism and discrimination in a range of situations (e.g., at school, in getting a job, at work, in obtaining housing, in receiving medical care, on the street or in a public setting, by the police, in the judicial system); about how likely they think it is that Black people experience racism and discrimination in these exact situations; whether they believe racism is a severe problem in the US, and whether they think racism will decrease in the future.

Race-targeted policies. Respondents are next asked about their views on various policies to reduce racial gaps, namely whether the government should try to reduce inequalities in opportunities for Black and white children; whether Black people should be given preference in hiring and promotion or college admissions;[7] whether they believe that more changes are needed to give Black Americans equal rights with white people;[8] and whether they think that *"as a way to make up for the harm caused by slavery and other forms of racial discrimination*," the US should pay reparations.[9]

General redistribution policies. In this block, we ask respondents about their views on redistribution policies, namely whether the government should try to reduce inequality in opportunities for children from poor and rich families and income inequality between rich and poor people. We also ask to what extent high-income, middle-class, or low-income households

[6] Some of these questions were asked randomly only to subgroups of respondents to avoid making the survey too long for any respondent.

[7] Question taken from the American National Election Studies.

[8] Question taken from the Pew Research Center.

[9] Question taken from the Marist Poll.

pay their fair share in taxes and whether respondents support higher spending on a range of programs (e.g., helping low-income families, improving schools and overall conditions in poor neighborhoods, and providing decent housing and health insurance).

The survey ends by asking respondents whether they felt it was biased and inviting them to provide open-ended feedback.

3 Perceptions of Racial Gaps and Their Causes

In this section, we describe respondents' perceptions of the economic circumstances, mobility, and opportunities of Black and white people in the US and their beliefs about their causes. We compare and contrast views across racial groups and political party affiliations. For the latter dimension, the comparison is essentially between white Democrats and white Republicans, because the share of Black Republicans is small: 3.2% of Black adult respondents say they are Republican, and 3.3% of the Black teenagers in our sample live in Republican families.[10] In Appendix Section A-8, we provide results by vote for Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, which are similar to the baseline results.[11]

We group survey questions by topic in Figures 4 through 6. In these figures, Panel A shows the results from the adult survey; Panel B shows those from the youth survey.[12] In each panel, the left sub-figures focus on racial gaps and depict the shares of Black and white respondents that satisfy the condition listed on the left vertical axis with its associated 90% confidence interval. 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 effects, and treatment indicators); we call these "partial correlations." 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 coefficients on being a white Democrat (where the omitted category is the indicator for being a white Republican). Tables A-1 through A-10 provide the complete set of regression results associated with these figures, which also allow to formally test for the significance of differences in views between various groups. Due to space constraints, we do not depict the answers to all survey questions, but they are all summarized in Appendix Section A-4. In Table A-16, we formally test for the significance of

[10] Related, Washington (2006) studies how Black Republican candidates affect voter turnout as compared to Black Democratic candidates.

[11] The classification of respondents by vote allows us to assign those that considered themselves as Independents to one of the two political sides. 2,029 out of 8,400 respondents consider themselves as Independents; 580 respondents report not supporting either Trump or Clinton in 2016.

[12] Variations in the variable labels for adults and teens are due to the simpler formulations in the youth survey, where relevant, as explained in Section 2.

the differences in views and perceptions between teens and adults.

3.1 Perceived Economic Circumstances

Figure 4 shows some of the perceptions about the economic circumstances of Black and white Americans.[13] In each panel, the top set of rows depicts answers to qualitative questions; the bottom rows show answers to quantitative questions that can be compared to reality.

There are some stark and widespread misperceptions. For instance, regardless of race, all respondents overestimate the share of Black people in the US. The average perception is 42%, when the reality is 13%. Republicans overestimate the share only slightly more than Democrats do.[14] The answers do exhibit coherent patterns: when asked about the share of Black people in their ZIP code, white respondents decrease their estimated percentage of Black people, while Black respondents increase it.[15]

Respondents across the board also dramatically overestimate the shares of both Black and white people with a college degree. This highlights the importance of benchmarking respondents' views about Black people in the US to those about white people to avoid drawing false conclusions. Benchmarking is also essential when comparing respondents across the political spectrum. For instance, Republicans overestimate the share of Black people with a college degree significantly more than Democrats do, but they also overestimate the share of white people with a college degree. Democrats underestimate the share of Black men who are not employed, but they underestimate it for white men too.

Nevertheless, there are heterogeneities in perceptions. Republican respondents perceive better current economic circumstances for Black Americans than Democrats do.[16] Black respondents are overall more pessimistic about the economic conditions of Black people. They are more likely to think that Black children attend worse schools, that white applicants get more frequent job offers, that the earnings gap between Black and white people has not decreased, and that white people earn more than Black people at the national level

[13]Tables A-1 and A-2 provide more detailed regression results using all individual covariates and summary statistics. Additional variables related to economic circumstances that the survey asked about can be found in Table A-11.

[14]The median response is 40%, indicating that the distribution is not that skewed; prevalent responses are 30%, 40%, or 50%, with more than 45% of respondents choosing a number between 30% and 50%. In the 2000 wave of the General Social Survey (GSS), the estimated share of Black people in the US by white respondents was 29.1%, that of Black respondents was 37.8%. These answers are thus comparable to ours, especially given that the share of non-Hispanic Black people has increased in the US.

[15]The accurate average for the share of Black residents in white respondent's ZIP codes is 12%; for Black respondents, it is 38%. Black respondents believe that share to be 52%, and white respondents believe it is 35%. Note that the percentage of Black residents by ZIP code in our sample (25%) is higher than the US average since we oversampled Black respondents and ZIP codes in the US that exhibit racial segregation. Overall, white respondents starkly overestimate the share of Black respondents even in their own ZIP code. Black respondents do as well, but to a lesser extent.

[16]These gaps are noisier when considering unconditional means but are highly significant when considering partial correlations, controlling for other personal characteristics such as income or age.

and in their ZIP code. Overall, disagreement between respondents appears more significant on the qualitative questions, which one could view as more prone to subjectivity than the quantitative ones.

Youth survey. Teenagers' perceptions are similar to those of adults along the dimensions that were common to both surveys. The racial gaps are almost identical to those of adults, with Black teenagers more likely to think that the economic outcomes for Black people in the US are worse (see Table A-16 for a formal comparison). However, the partisan gaps in perceptions among teenagers are more starkly pronounced than among adults. This larger gap is mainly driven by teenagers from Republican families having on average more right-leaning perceptions than their parents along many dimensions. Furthermore, teens are more likely than their parents to think that there has been progress made on racial economic disparities, as measured by the racial gap in earnings since the 1970s.

3.2 Perceived Social Mobility and Expectations

Figure 5 summarizes views on mobility and expectations about the future, with quantitative answers in the top set of rows and qualitative attitudes in the bottom set of rows.[17]

In the adult survey, in Panel A, respondents are overoptimistic about social mobility overall, but especially overestimate the chances of Black children. There is some understanding that chances are lower for Black children than for white ones, but the magnitudes are incorrect. On average, respondents believe that 43% of Black children from the bottom quintile will make it to at least the third quintile, whereas the actual share is 25%, and that 56% of white children will make this advancement whereas the reality is 46%.

There are apparent partisan gaps in the perceptions of mobility of Black children, especially, and more agreement on the mobility of white children. White Republican respondents are more overoptimistic than white Democratic respondents about the mobility of Black children.[18] Both Black and white respondents are strongly overoptimistic about the mobility of Black children, but only Black respondents tend to starkly overestimate the mobility of white children. Put differently, Black respondents overestimate overall mobility by more, but especially for white children, while white respondents are relatively accurate about the mobility of white children and strongly overestimate Black children's mobility.

According to Davidai and Walker (2021) white respondents may overestimate the mobility of Black people because they think that a lot more progress has been made on racial issues than is the case. "Self-preservation motives" have been argued to play a role among Black

[17] Tables A-3 and A-4 provide more detailed regression results using all individual covariates and summary statistics.

[18] They are also more likely to believe that their own effort has paid off or will pay off, consistent with a firmly held belief in individual effort and responsibility on the right of the political spectrum (Alesina et al., 2018).

Americans (Shepherd and Kay, 2012), although our findings here show that Black Americans greatly overestimate the mobility of white children. Right-wing respondents may underestimate the gap in mobility because of "system-justifying" motives. In contrast, left-wing respondents may be focusing on general inequalities and underestimate racial inequalities specifically (Davidai and Walker, 2021).

We also asked respondents about their own perceived mobility to date and expectations about the future. Black respondents appear to have similar levels of hope for the future but also more disappointment with their past experience. Indeed, they are equally likely to believe that their efforts will pay off in the future or that they or their children can make it to the top 20%. But when asked whether their past efforts have paid off, they are less likely to think so.

Youth survey. Panel B of Figure 5 shows that, on average, teenagers are aware that white children are more likely than Black children to move up the social ladder.[19] The share of teenagers who believe that the chances of Black children born in low-income families to grow up to be among the rich or very rich families are at least "fairly high" is less than half of the share that believe this for white children (16% versus 39%).[20] However, this hides a stark heterogeneity between white and Black teenagers. White teenagers perceive the chances of Black and white children to be somewhat different (respectively, at 14% and 23%). Black teenagers do not differ much from white teenagers in their perceived chances for Black children, but they are strikingly more optimistic about white children's opportunities.

When it comes to expectations about their own mobility, Black teenagers are somewhat less likely than white teenagers to think that their efforts in school will pay off, equally likely to believe that they will graduate from college, but more optimistic about becoming "rich" in the future and being better off than their parents. This can reflect differences in their perceptions of the economic condition of their parents and a different understanding of what "rich" means.

3.3 Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps

Figure 6 shows large differences between Black and white respondents in the perceived causes of racial gaps.[21] The share of Black respondents who believe in lack of effort as the root cause of poverty overall (43%) and Black people specifically (37%) is smaller than the share of white respondents. Less than a quarter of Black respondents believe that Black people could be "just as well off as white people" if only they tried harder, and 71% believe that "generations

[19] See also the more detailed Table A-4.

[20] Since adults were asked a quantitative question, the answers are not one-for-one comparable to the answers to the youth survey's qualitative question and we cannot compare teenagers' responses to reality.

[21] Tables A-5 and A-6 provide more detailed regression results using all individual covariates and summary statistics. Tables A-14 and A-15 show perceptions about discrimination in a variety of settings.

of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Black people to work their way out of the lower class."[22] White respondents are more likely to attribute being poor to low effort, especially for Black people, or think that Black people could be as well off as white people; only around half of them attribute today's racial gaps to past slavery and discrimination. 50% of white respondents, contrasted with 80% of Black respondents, think racism is a serious problem in the US. About one-fourth of Black respondents and one-eighth of white respondents believe the issue of racism will not improve or even worsen in the future.

The variable indicating that "Black people are often discriminated against" is constructed by averaging responses to the detailed questions that ask about their views on how often Black people are discriminated against in a variety of situations (in school, in finding a job, at work, in obtaining housing, in receiving medical care, in public, by the police, and in the judicial system), as summarized in Table A-14. We also ask respondents whether they "are themselves often discriminated against" in these settings. Black respondents are much more likely to believe that there is discrimination against Black people in all these settings and to report having experienced it firsthand.

Partisan differences in the perceptions of what drives inequalities in outcomes and opportunities are stark. White Democrats are much less likely to believe that Black people or people overall are poor because of a lack of effort and that Black people could be as well off as white people with more effort. They are more likely to say that past slavery is why Black people are economically worse off today. Among white respondents, the share of Democrats who thinks Black people are often discriminated against is consistently around twice that of Republicans for all the settings we ask about. White respondents are more likely than Black ones to agree with the statement that a white person is less likely to be admitted to a college or university program or hired, while an "equally or less qualified Black person" will be admitted or hired, but this is almost entirely driven by white Republican respondents (around 80% of which think this is the case).

Overall, partisan gaps in the perceived *causes* of racial inequities are much larger than partisan gaps in the perceived magnitudes of racial inequalities. Furthermore, Black respondents and white Democrats are relatively aligned in their views; the gap between white Democrats and Republicans is consistently more prominent than the gap between white Democrats and Black respondents (this can also be seen formally in Table A-5).

Youth survey. The large partisan gaps uncovered among adult respondents are even more pronounced among teenagers. For instance, 39% of white Democratic teenagers and 78% of white Republican ones believe that lack of effort is the cause for Black people being poor. 91% of white Democratic teenagers and 51% of white Republican ones believe that discrimination

[22]These two questions are taken from The Economist/YouGov Poll.

is the reason why Black people are economically worse off than white people. 71% of white Republican teenagers believe that white college applicants face a disadvantage in college admissions; only around one third of white Democratic teenagers believe this.[23] Furthermore, when it comes to the perceived causes of racial gaps, white Democratic teenagers are much more aligned with Black Democratic teenagers than they are with white Republican ones – similar to the patterns seen among adults. Overall, it appears that parents' beliefs about individual responsibility, the role of effort, and race, which are at the core of the partisan divide, have already been absorbed – and even amplified – by their teen children.

These findings echo the literature in social psychology and political science that shows that people are in general more prone to blame Black Americans for their hardships (Brown-Iannuzzi et al., 2019; Lei and Bodenhausen, 2017). The fact that respondents overestimate the mobility of Black people and their "chances of making it" could be further reinforcing the view that low-income Black Americans are to blame for their own situation (Kluegel and Smith, 1986), since, in a supposedly mobile society, individuals are more likely to be responsible for their outcomes.

In Appendix Tables A-12 and A-13, we further explore racial identity and attitudes toward the other racial group.

4 Views on Race-targeted and Redistribution Policies

This section focuses on support for two types of policies: race-targeted policies and income-targeted redistribution policies. The former directly condition on race. The latter do not explicitly depend on race but can indirectly shape racial gaps, given the income inequalities between Black and white people. We start with several descriptive statistics on policy views. We then decompose policy views into their determinants and explore what attitudes can account for the partisan and racial gaps in policy views that we observe. Finally, we study the impact of one's socioeconomic and demographic environment on views.

4.1 Description of Policy Views

Figure 7 summarizes respondents' views on race-targeted policies.[24] Racial gaps are particularly large in support for race-targeted policies, while partisan gaps among white respondents on these issues are typically smaller. But there are important nuances between different policies of this type, depending on where they lie on the spectrum from "equalizing outcomes" to "equalizing opportunities." First, an overwhelming majority of Black and white Democratic respondents believe that "*more changes are needed*" to give Black people equal rights, while

[23] Teenagers were only asked about college admission, not about hiring.

[24] Tables A-7 and A-8 provide more detailed regression results using all individual covariates and summary statistics. Tables A-9 and A-10 focus on redistribution policies.

less than a third of white Republican respondents do. Yet, there is no explicit agreement on how the government should do this specifically. Interventions to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children generate a lot of support across racial and political affiliation groups. But direct interventions such as preferential hiring or college admission for Black students are favored by only around a quarter of white respondents, regardless of political affiliation. It appears as if white respondents are supportive "in principle" of interventions to reduce racial gaps and that target children specifically but are more reluctant about policies that may affect them directly in college or the labor market. Notably, Black respondents are pretty divided too, with just about half supporting these direct types of interventions.[25] Finally, there is a huge racial gap on reparations, with little support among white Democratic and Republican respondents (33%) and strong support among Black respondents (79%).

The patterns on race-targeted policy views are similar in the youth survey but even more polarized by political affiliation because Republican teenagers are more opposed to many race-targeted policies than their parents. There are apparent differences by race too. Most notably, Black and white teenagers are very divided in their support for reparations. Furthermore, white teenagers are more strongly opposed than white adults to preferential college admissions, perhaps because they fear being directly affected by it.

Regarding redistribution policies, summarized in Figure 8, the biggest contrast is by far between white Republican and white Democratic respondents – adults and teenagers– which is more prominent than that between Black Democrats and white Democrats. Among adults and teenagers alike, there is no statistically significant difference in redistribution views among Black and white Democratic respondents (see Appendix Tables A-9 and A-10).

Policy views indices. To summarize policy views for the rest of this section, we create two policy indices. The "race-targeted policy index" is increasing in support for the direct policies that expressly condition on race from Figure 7. The "general redistribution index" is increasing in support for the general income-targeted policies from Figure 8 and decreasing in the view that upper-income people pay too much in taxes. In Panels A of Figure 9 (for adults) and Figure 10 (for teens), the bottom set of rows labeled "individual characteristics" shows some selected coefficients from a regression of the race-targeted policy index and the redistribution index on the full vector of individual covariates (all covariates are shown in Tables A-7 through A-10). This summary figure confirms that, among adults and teenagers, the partisan gap is significant on both race-targeted and redistribution policies. The racial gap is particularly large on race-targeted policies and much smaller on redistribution policies. Conditional on political affiliation, Black respondents are somewhat more supportive of redistribution.

[25] In fact, Ashok et al. (2015) find that African-Americans are one of the only groups (together with the elderly) for which support for redistribution has declined over time in the US, and map this to a decline in their support for race-targeted aid. The authors suggest that this is puzzling, given that the economic catch-up of Black people had stalled over that period.

Higher-income respondents are marginally more supportive of race-targeted policies but – as shown in abundant earlier work – less supportive of general redistribution. Similar patterns hold for college-educated respondents. Older respondents are significantly less supportive of race-targeted policies, even conditional on income, race, and political affiliation.

Overall, white Republican teenagers are even less supportive of race-targeted policies than their parents, while white Democratic teenagers do not hold significantly different views from theirs on that dimension. White Democratic teens are significantly more supportive of redistribution than their parents, but white Republican teens show similar support. As a result, partisan gaps in policy views are larger among teenagers than among adults.

To further identify patterns in support for these different policies, we use a clustering algorithm that identifies the groups of answers that tend to appear together and defines "profiles" of respondents based on these groups. Appendix Section A-3 describes this algorithm and the results.

George Floyd's murder. Our survey's second and third waves coincidentally happened shortly after George Floyd's murder on May 25, 2020, at the hands of Derek Chauvin, a white police officer. The first wave occurred several months before. Figure A-3 in the Appendix shows the evolution of policy views and perceived racism and discrimination. Among Black respondents, views are relatively stable from 2019 to the end of June 2020. Among white Democratic respondents, there is a temporary increase in the belief that racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination and slavery, as well as in the perception that the police discriminate against Black Americans. They are also more likely to report being afraid of the police. By the end of June, however, their views have reverted to their 2019 levels. Support for race-targeted policies increases, and this effect persists until the end of June. Among white Republicans, there is a sharp increase in the belief that racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination and in support for race-targeted policies, but the effects dampen by the end of June. There are milder and more persistent upticks in the belief that racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination and that Black people are discriminated against by the police and in the judiciary system. Although these results are noisy due to a lack of power, there is thus some suggestive evidence that attitudes among white respondents temporarily changed following Floyd's murder.

4.2 Decomposing policy views

Which underlying perceptions and beliefs are most strongly correlated with policy views on general redistribution and race-targeted policies? To answer this question, Panel A of Figure 9 shows the results from a regression of the race-targeted policy index and the redistribution index on variables capturing the underlying reasoning of respondents as well as the full array of

individual covariates. These coefficients are reported in the set of rows labeled "Mechanisms." Panel A of Figure 10 provides the counterpart from the youth sample.

The factors used are as follows: First, we construct an index that is higher if the respondent perceives the economic conditions of Black people as worse than those of white people (based on the variables in Figure 4) and an index increasing in the respondent's belief that the difference in mobility for white and Black children is larger (based on Figure 5). We also consider possible perceived causes of the racial gaps based on variables from Figure 6, i.e., current racism and discrimination (based on the variables "racism is a serious problem" and "Black people are often discriminated against"); past slavery and discrimination; and the belief that Black people could be as well off as white people if they tried. Furthermore, we control for whether respondents think that lack of effort (rather than luck) is the main reason people overall are poor; and whether they believe that white people are currently disadvantaged in hiring or college admission. Finally, to account for a respondent's self-interest, we control for their own perceived opportunities (i.e., whether they think that their own effort will pay off, from Figure 5), in addition to the usual controls, including race and income. To be able to compare magnitudes, all factors are standardized by subtracting the control group mean and dividing by the control group standard deviation; in case a factor is composed of several variables, we take the average of the underlying standardized variables and standardize again.[26]

The factors most strongly correlated with support for race-targeted policies are those pertaining to the perceived causes of racial gaps, i.e., the beliefs that racism and discrimination are serious issues today and that past discrimination and slavery still have adverse consequences for Black people. Other views are much less predictive. For redistribution policy views, these two factors remain important, although beliefs about current perceived racism and discrimination matter more than beliefs about past slavery and discrimination. Furthermore, perceptions of worse opportunities for mobility for Black people are also correlated with stronger support for redistribution. The belief that Black people's lack of effort is the reason they are poor (and that they could be as well off as white people if they worked harder) is correlated with lower support for redistribution, much more strongly than the belief that lack of effort is the reason people overall are poor. This can reflect a systemic bias and is also consistent with the misperception that Black people represent a large share of the recipients of welfare and the beneficiaries of redistribution. Indeed, as Table A-11 shows, respondents tend to think that more than half of SNAP, Medicaid, and welfare recipients are Black, when the reality was between 16% and 25% at the time of the survey for these three programs. The decomposition for the youth sample yields similar results.

[26] In Panel A of Figure A-4, we include these factors one by one instead of together. While the magnitudes differ, the relative effects are very similar.

Decomposing racial and partisan gaps in policy views. Panel B of Figure 9 performs Gelbach decompositions (Gelbach, 2016) of the racial and partisan gaps in support for race-targeted and redistribution policies. The goal is to understand what share of the racial and partisan gaps are explained by each of the factors. These shares are represented by the bars in the chart. The unexplained portion corresponds to the percentage of these gaps that remains, even after controlling for these mechanisms.[27]

We find that the same variables that most strongly correlate with policy views also make up large shares of the partisan and racial gaps. Lower support for race-targeted policies among white than among Black respondents can be traced to weaker beliefs in current racism and discrimination (34% of the racial gap) and the consequences of past slavery and discrimination (19%). Furthermore, 3% of the racial gap can be attributed to the fact that white respondents do not perceive worse economic conditions for Black people, 3.4% to the belief that Black people are poor because of lack of effort, and 2.2% to the belief that white people are currently disadvantaged.

The partisan gap is also mainly explained by white Republicans not believing as firmly in current racism and discrimination (37%) or the consequences of past slavery and discrimination (20%). An additional 5% of the partisan gap is accounted for by the belief that people are poor because of lack of effort, 3% by the perception that white people are currently disadvantaged, and 4% because right-wing respondents do not perceive as large racial gaps in economic outcomes as left-wing respondents. Nevertheless, around 40% of the racial and partisan gaps on race-targeted policies remain unexplained, suggesting that there are additional concerns, ideologies, or beliefs that drive them.

On redistribution policy, lower support among white respondents on average is explained predominantly by weaker beliefs in current racism and discrimination (44% of the racial gap) and, to a lesser extent, by beliefs in the consequences of past slavery and discrimination (12%). Perceptions that racial gaps are due to lack of effort account for 14% of the lower support of white respondents – contrasted with only 2% due to perceptions that people, in general, are poor because of lack of effort. The belief that white people are disadvantaged makes up an additional 5%, and perceived economic conditions and mobility gaps account for close to 6%. These factors can explain the entire racial gap in views on redistribution policy.[28] We are thus much better able to capture the variation in general redistribution views between Black and white respondents – which is small to start with – than the variation in

[27] More precisely, the full partisan or racial gap is equal to the coefficient on the indicators for being "White" and "Republican" in a regression of policy views on all "individual characteristics," but excluding the variables from the panel "mechanisms." The unexplained portion corresponds to the coefficient on these indicators in a regression of policy views on all variables included in the panel "mechanisms" and "individual characteristics." The shares are expressed as a percent of the total racial or partisan gaps.

[28] The coefficient on the indicator for being "White" turns mildly positive after controlling for all these factors although it is negative when they are excluded.

their race-targeted policy views. The partisan gap on redistribution policy is driven by these perceptions as well. Yet, contrary to the racial gap in redistribution views, 28% of the partisan gap on redistribution remains unexplained. This could be because there are many other factors unrelated to racial issues that shape views on redistribution and that diverge across party lines (see Stantcheva, 2020).[29]

In Figure 10, the decomposition of policy views highlights the same essential factors and overall similar patterns for teens.

4.3 The Role of Exposure to Racial Gaps

Does the place of residence shape perceptions and attitudes on race-related issues and redistribution? Since we know respondents' ZIP codes, we can study the impacts of local racial gaps on their views. We use the following variables at the ZIP code level: the share of Black residents; the difference in unemployment rates for Black and white residents; the racial gap in income per capita; and the Gini coefficient. Variables that we match to respondents at the county level are the gap in mobility for white and Black residents (measured as the probability of children born to families in that ZIP code reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution); the gaps in college degree completion, incarceration, and the share of children with two-parent families. We also use segregation at the MSA level, as measured by the dissimilarity index. Appendix Section A-1.2 describes the data sources.

We aggregate these variables into an index at the ZIP code level that is increasing in the disadvantages faced by Black people relative to white people, as well as when the racial composition tilts more toward Black residents. It measures respondents' exposure to Black people and the disadvantages faced by them in their community. We then define an indicator for "Exposure to racial gaps" to be equal to 1 for respondents who reside in a ZIP code for which the index is above its median value. An alternative specification using only the circumstances of Black residents (rather than the gap between Black and white residents) is shown in Table A-22. Because we have respondents' histories of moves, we can further distinguish between respondents who moved to their current MSA and those born there.

The columns in Table 3 report the coefficients on the exposure to racial gaps indicator interacted with indicators for being white and Black and the main effect of being white. The coefficients come from regressions of the outcomes in each row on these three covariates and indicators for political affiliation, gender, age group, income group, education, state, survey wave, and treatment status, as well as controls for log per capita income and log population

[29]Note that if we perform the partisan decomposition only on white Democrats and white Republicans (Panel B of Figure A-5), the patterns are similar because white respondents drive the partisan gap to start with. Suppose we instead focus on Black Democrats and white Democrats (Panel A of Figure A-5) and decompose the racial gap. In that case, the results look very different because Black Democrats' and white Democrats' views are relatively aligned (see Figures 7 and 8).

in the respondent's ZIP code.[30]

The numbers in the last column simply reiterate the findings from earlier sections, namely that white respondents are less likely to understand the existing gaps in economic outcomes or mobility between Black and white people, to attribute them to racism, past slavery, and discrimination, and to support policies to target the racial gap and redistribution directly. However, all of these effects are significantly dampened for white respondents who live in ZIP codes in which there are more Black residents and in which they witness more adverse circumstances for Black people. The most potent effects are on the perceived causes of the racial gap, which, as seen in Section 4.2, are most strongly correlated with policy views. Consistent with this, white respondents in areas where Black residents do significantly worse than white ones are more supportive of race-targeted policies and general redistribution (controlling for average income per capita at the ZIP code level). For Black respondents, these effects are mainly insignificant.[31]

Movers and non-movers. We can further compare respondents who have moved to their current MSA to those that have lived there since birth. This analysis is restricted to the 2019 wave of the survey, in which we elicited respondents' history of moves. Table A-29 replicates the regression results from Table 3 on the 2019 sample. Table A-30 then considers respondents who currently live in the same MSA as their MSA at birth, while Table A-31 focuses on respondents who have moved to a different MSA. The effects are significant only for those respondents who have lived in the same MSA since birth. This suggests that they are not driven by movers selecting residence based on their views about racial gaps. These patterns could be explained by several mechanisms: selection among those who remain in areas with large racial gaps, early life exposure being more correlated with views, and length of exposure being significant.

We can of course not give these patterns any causal interpretation. Still, they suggest a correlation between white respondents' racial attitudes and the circumstances of the Black residents that they witness in their daily lives. The sign of the correlation is more in line with exposure shaping views more favorably than exposure leading to exacerbated local inter-group competition, as suggested in Glaser (1994) and Quillian (1996).

Youth survey. Table A-21 shows that local effects are much noisier and more muted for teenagers. One possible explanation for this lack of strong effect is that teenagers' primary

[30]Due to space constraints, this table only shows some of the main outcome variables. Table A-23 provides results for the individual variables making up the index. Tables A-24 through A-28 show the effect of the index on all attitudes, perceptions, and policy view variables.

[31]One exception is that both Black and white people in areas with larger racial gaps believe that Black people could be as well off as white people if only they tried harder. Perhaps these respondents – regardless of race – express a more optimistic belief about what could happen in the future, even if they attribute the current disadvantages mainly to circumstances outside Black people's control.

sources of news are more likely to be "social media" (51% of teens relative to 35% of adults say so, see Tables A-19 and A-20), and social media could be connecting them to influences that are outside their local area. In addition, "news" on social media is generally less locally specific than local newspapers or TV channels.

5 Experimental Effects of Information on Systemic Racism

In the experimental part of the survey, we show respondents three treatments of two different types. The first two treatments provide information about the racial gaps in earnings and mobility in the US but do not address the sources of these disparities. The third treatment explains some of the causes of racial gaps by discussing the origins and consequences of systemic racism. Below, we present the experimental results and discuss how to interpret them through the lens of existing models.

5.1 The Treatments

Information treatments. In Wave 1 of the survey, respondents were assigned to watch one of two short videos, designed by us, telling them about the differences in mobility of children from Black and white families (the "Intergenerational mobility gap treatment," which is 2 minutes long) or the evolution of the earnings gap between Black and white people since the 1970s (the "Historical earnings gap treatment," which is 1:10 minutes long). To make the information easy to understand and intuitive, the first video uses ladders with rungs representing the quintiles of the income distributions of parents and children (see Panels A and B of Figure 2). A final screen compares the differences in mobility between Black and white children (see Panel C). The historical earnings gap treatment video depicts the average difference in earnings between a Black and a white person in the 1970s and today, by using simple language such as "for every dollar earned by a white person," a Black person "on average earned 63 cents" (Panels D and E). It shows that, although earnings have increased in absolute levels over the last 50 years, the racial earnings gap has not been closed.

The systemic racism treatment: explaining some of the causes of the racial gap. Our third treatment is a video used in Wave 2 of the adult and youth surveys. This 3-minute video is made by a media organization (`https://www.act.tv`). Its goal is to define in simple terms what systemic racism is and to highlight its causes and consequences for racial inequality. It points out that there is no single obstacle confronting Black people in the US today, but rather myriad hurdles and persistent disadvantages dating back several generations.

Screenshots from this video are shown in Figure 3. The animation starts by presenting a white child living in a wealthy, majority-white neighborhood and a Black child living in

a poorer, majority-Black neighborhood (Panel A). The video explains that Black children are more likely to attend disadvantaged schools, be in crowded classes, have less well-paid teachers, and have less access to tutors or extracurricular activities (Panels B and C). It then goes on to introduce the concept of systemic racism, taking a historical perspective. It tells respondents about the much worse opportunities for the grandparents of the Black child. They faced redlining and segregation that prevented them from owning a house, attending college, and building wealth (Panel D). Wealth – or rather the lack of it – is then passed on from generation to generation and ultimately leads to very different opportunities for today's children (Panel E). The video also emphasizes that, even if the Black child ultimately attends the same college as the white child and gets excellent grades (Panel F), they still get fewer job offers (Panel G). It also explains that implicit racism can be one of the reasons why the unemployment rate is higher among Black people, even if they have a college degree (Panel H). Note that the treatment does not go back to slavery because it attempts to show some of the many hurdles to racial equality in more recent history, something many respondents are not well-aware of (See Davidai and Walker, 2021, and the references therein on many people overestimating the progress that has been made on racial issues.).

5.2 Experimental Results

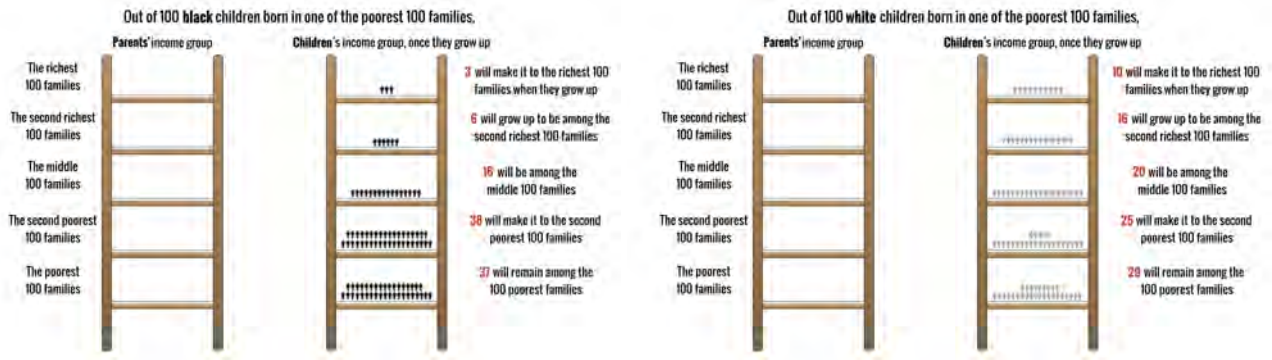
Figure 11 summarizes the effects of all three treatments on race-targeted and redistribution policy views. In the tables in Appendix Section A-6, Panel A reports the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, while Panel B reports the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. In each panel, we report treatment effects based on three separate specifications. The first row ("Treatment") shows the overall treatment effect; the next two rows show the effects of the treatment on Black and white respondents separately ("T × White" and "T × Black"); and the final two rows show treatment effects on white Democrats and white Republicans ("T × White Dem" and "T × White Rep"). Tables 4 and 5 report the first-stage effects of the systemic racism treatment, with more detailed policy variables in Tables A-7 through A-10. These heterogeneous treatment effects are also reported in the figures. As a robustness check, in Appendix Section A-8, we show the heterogeneity in treatment effects by Clinton-Trump voters. The experimental results are very similar.

The information treatments. The information treatments have significant first-stage effects. Thus, the mobility treatment significantly reduces treated respondents' perceived mobility of Black children (Panel A of Table A-33). The historical earnings gap treatment has significant first-stage effects on the perception that the Black-white earnings gap has not decreased (Panel B of Table A-32).

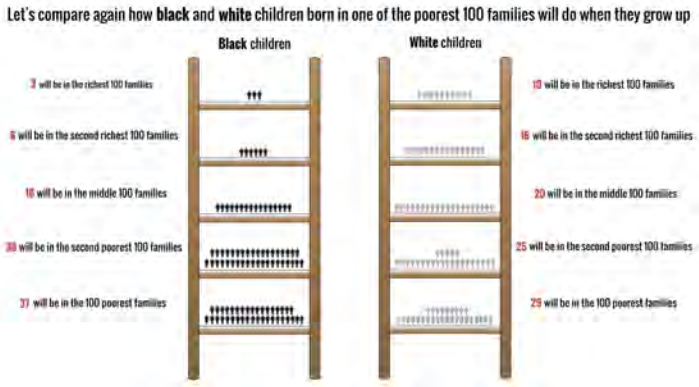
However, neither of these two information treatments change respondents' views on the causes for these gaps (see Table A-34). Because they only shift the perceived conditions and

FIGURE 2: TREATMENTS PROVIDING INFORMATION ON RACIAL GAPS IN EARNINGS AND OPPORTUNITIES

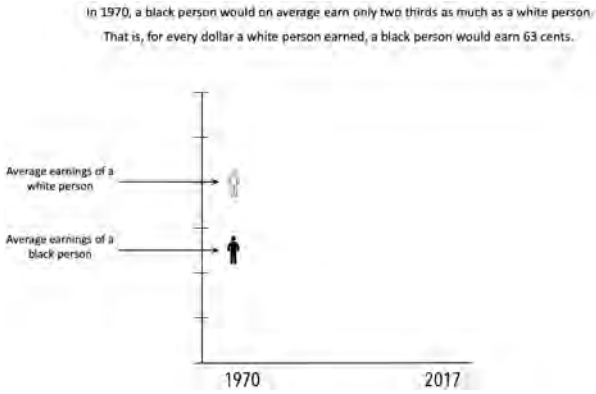
(A) INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY FOR BLACK CHILDREN (B) INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY FOR WHITE CHILDREN



(C) RACIAL GAP IN INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY



(D) BLACK-WHITE EARNINGS GAP IN 1970



(E) BLACK-WHITE EARNINGS GAP TODAY

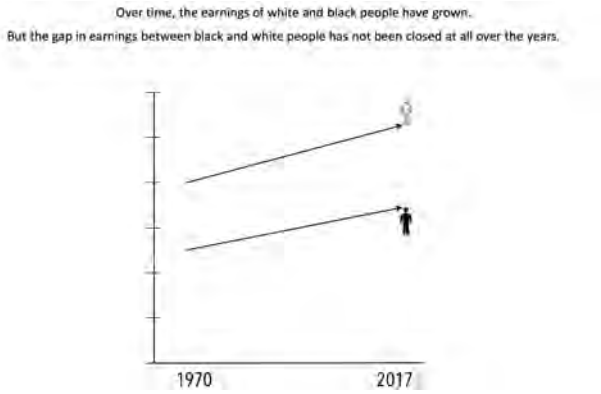
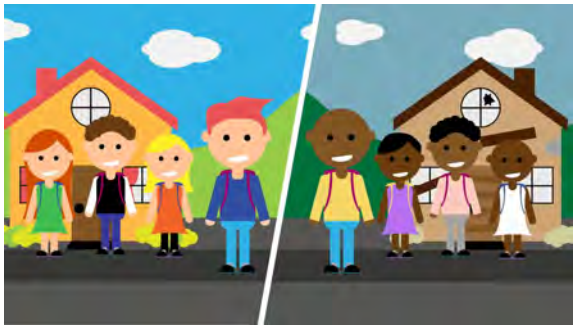
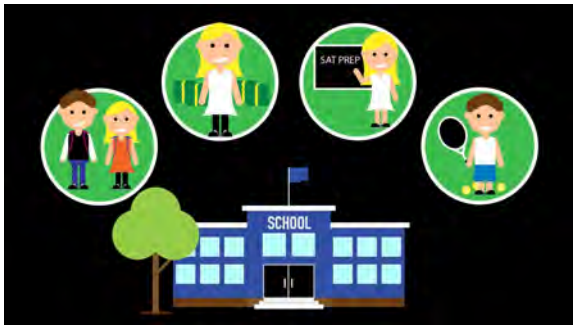


Figure 3: Systemic Racism Treatment: Explaining Some of the Long-standing Causes of Racial Gaps

(A)



(B)



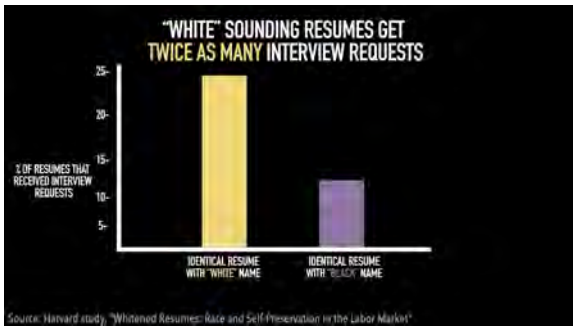
(C)

(D)

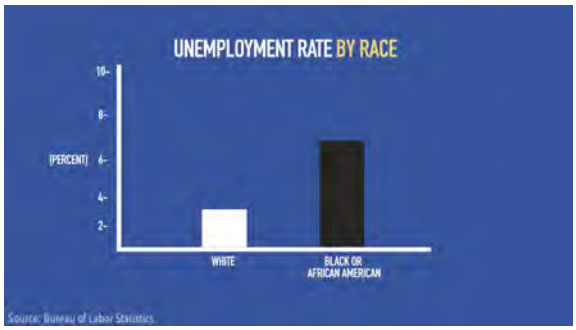
(E)

(F)

(G)



(H)



Notes: Video created by `https://www.act.tv`.

opportunities without changing the perceived causes, these treatments do not significantly impact support for either race-targeted or redistribution policies (see Panel A of Figure 11). This finding is consistent with the correlational results in the previous section.

The systemic racism treatment. The systemic racism treatment has significant first-stage effects on perceived economic circumstances (columns 1 through 4 in Table 4), generally stronger on white respondents. The impacts on the perceived causes of the racial gap (columns 5 through 8) are generally only significant on Black respondents. However, the insignificant treatment effects on white respondents obscure a deep polarization between Democrats and Republicans. For white Democrats, the treatment increases both the perceived racial gaps and the likelihood to attribute them to adverse circumstances such as past slavery and discrimination. In contrast, for white Republican respondents, the treatment has almost perverse effects. They are more likely to think that the Black/white earnings gap has decreased, less likely to believe that today's poverty of Black people is due to slavery and discrimination, and less likely to say that Black people are often discriminated against. The only positive effect is on their perception that school quality is worse for Black children (and the treatment effect is more minor than for white Democrats). The explanations provided seem to "backfire" for white right-wing respondents and, instead of closing the partisan gap, deepen it.

The treatment, on average, increases support for both race-targeted and redistribution policies (see Panel A of Figure 11). The average treatment effect on race-targeted policy views equals 15% of the racial gap; the impact on redistribution policies is equal to 37% of the racial gap. Yet the effects are heterogeneous, with large significant impacts on Black and white Democratic respondents. The effect on white Democrats equals 36% of the racial gap for race-targeted policies and 58% of the gap for redistribution policies. The effects are negative and insignificant on white Republicans.

After the treatment, both Democratic and Republican white teenagers become more likely to perceive worse economic circumstances for Black people (Table 5). But they diverge on the perceived causes: white Republican teenagers become less likely to think racism is a serious problem; Democratic white teenagers become more likely to believe that Black people are often discriminated against. The first-stage effects on Black teenagers are highly significant in the expected direction. On policy views, the treatment makes Black teenagers significantly more supportive of both race-targeted and redistribution policies. The effect on white teenagers is marginally insignificant on policy views and significantly positive on redistribution views. Part of this is due to the much weaker effect on Republican teenagers (see Tables A-8 and A-10). However, we lack power to look at heterogeneous treatment effects by race and political affiliation for teens.

Interpreting the experimental results. Could the backlash among adult Republican

respondents to the perceived systemic racism treatment be due to them perceiving it as biased? Appendix Section A-7 replicates all our main tables, excluding all respondents who said that they thought the survey was left-wing biased (15.2% of all respondents are thus excluded, out of which 52% are Republican and 30% are Democrat).[32] The effects on white Republicans become weakly more positive, with some negative backlash effects turning insignificant and some turning positive and significant. For instance, treated white Republican respondents who did not consider the treatment as left-wing biased are less likely to say that Black Americans are poor due to a lack of effort and are more likely to support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children, as well as income differences between rich and poor. Whether respondents consider the systemic racism video to be left-wing biased is endogenous to their own beliefs and, hence the exercise here, while instructive, is somewhat circular.

The insignificant effects of the Intergenerational mobility gap treatment and the Historical earnings gap treatment on attitudes and policy views – despite significant first-stage effects on perceived economic conditions and mobility – suggest that simply showing how unequal circumstances and opportunities are does not move people's priors on *why* they are unequal. Such information on racial gaps does not change the narrative that respondents have in mind. In fact, it barely moves Republican's perceptions of outcomes at all. The informational treatments to some extent mirror what is happening in the world: although there are clearly big racial gaps along many economic and social dimensions, and although many people are – at least to some extent – aware of them, they disagree on their causes and, hence, on the way or even need to resolve them. The systemic racism treatment instead gets at some of the causes of racial gaps. It explains why many factors that are outside of the control of Black Americans have contributed to creating racial inequities. That treatment has much stronger effects on support for race-targeted as well as redistribution policies. These experimental results bolster the previously described patterns. Section 3 showed some differences in perceptions of economic circumstances but also emphasized that the biggest differences lie in beliefs about their causes.

Similarly, the decomposition of policy views in Section 4.2 showed that the perceived causes for inequalities, rather than the perceived existence or magnitudes of these inequalities, are most strongly correlated with policy views. Nevertheless, the effects of the systemic racism treatment are not uniform, and right-wing respondents do not adjust their views as strongly toward more awareness of racial inequities or support for policies to act against them. The

[32]This share is a bit higher than in the control group or in the other treatment branches. For comparison, in the control group, 11% felt the survey was left-wing biased, out of which 45% are Republican and 39% are Democrat. In the Historical earnings gap treatment branch, 11.2% of respondents considered the survey to be left-wing biased, out of which 44.8% were Republican and 28.4% Democrat. Finally, in the Intergenerational mobility gap treatment, 12.7% thought the survey was left-wing biased, of which 48.8% were Republican and 31% Democrat.

beliefs that are simultaneously most polarized and most predictive of policy views are also the hardest ones to move.

To put these findings into the context of the broader literature, one can recall some of the evidence that people can react self-defensively to information about inequality. The literature has underscored how the "dominant" group can feel threatened in their self-and collective image if they perceive themselves as perpetuating injustice (Brown and Craig, 2020, and Unzueta and Lowery, 2008). Onyeador et al. (2021) find that reading about structural racism does not lead people to adjust their overestimates of current racial economic equality, but instead to assess the past as less inequitable. They explain this as respondents trying to avoid the thought that current racial equality is unjust. Our findings show that these reactions do not occur uniformly along the political spectrum.

In addition, there are at least three behavioral models which can explain the observed perceptions and beliefs about racial gaps as well as responses to information about them. These explanations are interrelated. The first is motivated beliefs (Bénabou and Tirole, 2016), whereby respondents have a functional benefit of holding the views they do. For instance, consistent with the findings in Section 3, respondents on the right of the political spectrum may hold on to the belief that society is ultimately just and that everyone who works hard has a shot at success. Related to this, the new information introduced by the systemic racism treatment can create cognitive dissonance (Akerlof and Dickens, 1982) between deeply held beliefs about fairness and equality of opportunity and the reality of causes of racial gaps. Cognitive dissonance has been explored in other contexts by Mullainathan and Washington (2009) and Bénabou and Tirole (2006). Furthermore, confirmation bias may prevent respondents from absorbing information that goes against their prior beliefs. In our case, the systemic racism treatment may violate right-wing respondents' priors about the causes of racial gaps (see also Rabin and Schrag, 1999). Models of stereotyping are also consistent with these results (Bordalo et al., 2016).

6 Conclusion

This paper leverages new large-scale survey and experimental data on Black and white teenagers and adults in the US. It highlights that, while people have disparate perceptions about the magnitudes of racial gaps in economic conditions and opportunities, the biggest divergences are in how they explain the existence of these gaps. Furthermore, the responses of an average white respondent obscure substantial heterogeneity by political affiliation. Black and white Democratic respondents tend to perceive larger racial gaps and attribute their existence to past slavery, discrimination, and racism across many settings. They are more likely to want to intervene directly through race-targeted policies and indirectly through income-

targeted redistribution policies. Strikingly, racial and partisan gaps in views and attitudes are already well-established among teenagers, in line with their parents' race and political affiliation.

People's beliefs about how racial gaps can be explained are also more predictive of their policy views than their perceptions of the prevalence or magnitudes of racial inequities. This finding is confirmed by the experimental results. Yet beliefs about the causes of racial gaps are entrenched – even among teenagers – and are not easy to shift. Clearly, the extent to which respondents are exposed to racial inequities, either directly or indirectly, varies tremendously. The causes of racial gaps are, however, likely even harder for people to directly observe or see. People's views are thus likely to heavily depend on their own knowledge (e.g., of history or politics), sources of news, longstanding narratives, and racial attitudes. Many of these factors vary by political affiliation, as well as by race.

One advantage of large-scale surveys is that they allow eliciting the preferences of some groups that are generally less likely to vote than others. Our results imply that voter attitudes on race may be quite different from those of the overall (voting and nonvoting) population. For instance, as Section 4 showed, younger respondents and Black respondents are more supportive of race-targeted policies, yet less likely to vote, in part because of costly and unjustified restrictions that act as substantial barriers to voting.[33]

This paper follows in the footsteps of an already abundant and rich literature in sociology, political science, and economics by bringing in new data based on customized and targeted surveys. But it barely scratches the surface of people's complex perceptions and attitudes on race, and points to the importance of narratives about the causes of racial gaps in shaping attitudes toward policies. There are also other stark racial inequities in the US and other racial groups that we did not include here. Future work leveraging these survey and experimental methods could dig much deeper into what shapes these narratives in the first place. There is also much more to do to discover what type of information or intervention can successfully shift entrenched attitudes.

[33] As shown by Cascio and Washington (2014), when some restrictions were relaxed historically, policies implemented changed drastically.

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Table 1: Summary Statistics for the Adult Sample

	Black Population					White Population				
	US (1)	Urban (2)	Wave 1 (3)	Wave 2 (4)	Wave 3 (5)	US (6)	Urban (7)	Wave 1 (8)	Wave 2 (9)	Wave 3 (10)
Male	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.49	0.42	0.50	0.50
18-29 years old	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23
30-39 years old	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20
40-49 years old	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.19
50-59 years old	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19
60-69 years old	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19
$0-$19,999	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09
$20,000-$39,999	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.12
$40,000-$69,999	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.20
$70,000-$109,999	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.17	0.18
$110,000+	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.18	0.36	0.39	0.27	0.42	0.41
Northeast	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Midwest	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24
South	0.59	0.56	0.51	0.43	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.30	0.30
West	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.23
Democrat	0.53	0.54	0.71	0.73	0.68	0.24	0.25	0.38	0.38	0.34
Republican	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.41
Independent	0.38	0.37	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.37	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.25
4-year college or more	0.25	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.56	0.63	0.61
High school or less	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.32	0.29	0.14	0.15	0.16
Employed	0.66	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.72	0.73	0.65	0.68	0.70
Self-employed	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07
Unemployed	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05
Married	0.32	0.33	0.27			0.58	0.57	0.54		
Sample size			2,500	851	847			2,509	850	850

Notes: The table shows characteristics of the US population that is Black (column 1), Black and urban (column 2), white (column 6), and white and urban (column 7). Data come from the 2019 Current Population Survey (Flood et al., 2020); data on political affiliation is from the 2019 Political Survey (Pew Research Center, 2019). Columns 3 to 5 report the characteristics of the Black respondents in our sample for all survey waves; columns 8 to 10 report the characteristics of the white respondents. See Appendix A-1.4 for details.

Table 2: Summary Statistics for the Teenager Sample

	Black Population			White Population		
	Pop (1)	Urban (2)	Sample (3)	Pop (4)	Urban (5)	Sample (6)
Male	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50
13 years old	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.19
14 years old	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20
15 years old	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19
16 years old	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20
17 years old	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.22
Share for which parents reported income			0.43			0.87
Parental income						
$0-$19,999	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.03
$20,000-$39,999	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.13
$40,000-$69,999	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.17	0.16	0.23
$70,000-$109,999	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.25
$110,000+	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.44	0.48	0.36
Northeast	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.24
Midwest	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.29	0.27	0.25
South	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.34	0.33	0.31
West	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.21
Democratic parents			0.73			0.35
Republican parents			0.08			0.39
Independent parents			0.20			0.26
Sample size			1,005			1,000

Notes: The table shows characteristics of the U.S population aged 13 to 17 and that is Black (column 1), Black and urban (column 2), white (column 4), and white and urban (column 5). Data come from the 2019 Current Population Survey (Flood et al., 2020). Columns 3 and 6 report the characteristics of the Black and white teenage respondents in our sample. See Appendix A-1.4 for details.

Table 3: How Exposure to Racial Gaps Shapes Attitudes

	Exposure to Racial Gaps		
	x Black	x White	White
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Perceive worse economic conditions for Black people	0.06	0.13**	-0.35***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Perceive worse mobility for Black people	0.00	-0.02	-0.20***
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination	0.04	0.09***	-0.52***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination	0.10***	0.15***	-0.41***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe Black people could be as well off as white people if try harder	0.08**	0.09***	0.17***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor	0.01	0.04	0.09***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Believe white people are disadvantaged	0.01	0.03	0.10**
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Own perceived opportunities	0.04	-0.01	-0.08*
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Race-targeted policies	0.03	0.24***	-0.70***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
General redistribution policies	0.02	0.09***	-0.25***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Race important for own identity	0.07**	0.18***	-1.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)

Notes: The table reports dependent variables in each row and covariates in the columns. *Exposure to Racial Gaps* denotes an indicator for respondents who live in a ZIP code where there is a higher share of Black residents and where there are larger racial gaps in economic conditions and mobility, as defined in Section 4.3 and Appendix Section A-2.4. Columns 1 and 2 show the coefficients on the interaction of being exposed to racial gaps with indicators for being Black and white. Column 3 shows the main effect on the indicator for being white (the omitted category is being Black.) All regressions include controls for gender, age group, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, treatment status, log of the ZIP code population, log of per capita income in the ZIP code, survey wave fixed effects. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 4: Treatment Effects on Perceived Racial Gaps and their Causes in the Adult Survey

	Perceived economic circumstances				Perceived causes of racial gaps			
	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination	Racism is a serious problem	Black people are often discriminated against
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.60	0.67	0.75	0.56	0.29	0.61	0.66	0.62
White mean	0.48	0.54	0.69	0.45	0.36	0.51	0.51	0.51
Black mean	0.73	0.81	0.80	0.66	0.23	0.71	0.80	0.73
White democrat mean	0.57	0.62	0.77	0.50	0.24	0.66	0.69	0.66
White republican mean	0.41	0.51	0.66	0.47	0.56	0.41	0.35	0.40
Black democrat mean	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.68	0.20	0.74	0.85	0.76
Black republican mean	0.71	0.62	0.70	0.64	0.46	0.55	0.49	0.60
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Dem	-0.15***	-0.12***	-0.05**	-0.15***	0.00	-0.09***	-0.13***	-0.08***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Rep	-0.36***	-0.33***	-0.23***	-0.28***	0.30***	-0.38***	-0.48***	-0.35***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	1697	1697	3235	3232	8393	8393	8392	8376
R^2	0.138	0.137	0.076	0.102	0.128	0.135	0.173	0.184
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	0.17***	0.13***	0.08***	0.03	-0.10***	0.04	0.04*	0.03*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.13***	0.08**	0.08***	0.04	-0.10***	0.06*	0.06**	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	0.21***	0.18***	0.08***	0.01	-0.10***	0.02	0.02	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem	0.23***	0.26***	0.12**	0.13**	-0.21***	0.10*	0.01	0.09**
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)
T x White Rep	0.14***	0.05	0.02	-0.11**	-0.01	-0.10*	-0.00	-0.10**
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Observations	1413	1413	1412	1411	1413	1413	1413	1410
R^2	0.164	0.152	0.111	0.129	0.166	0.140	0.211	0.208

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables for whether the respondent agrees with the statements listed (for more detailed question formulations and definitions, see Appendix Section A-2.2). Regressions in all panels 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. Only some of these coefficients are 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 different race and political affiliation groups. Panel B shows the coefficients on being a white Democrat and being a white Republican, relative to the omitted categories of being Black. Panel C reports the coefficients from three different specifications. 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 on Black and white respondents separately ("T × Black" and "T × White"). The last two rows show the treatment effects on white Democrats and white Republicans ("T × White Dem" and "T × White Rep." Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

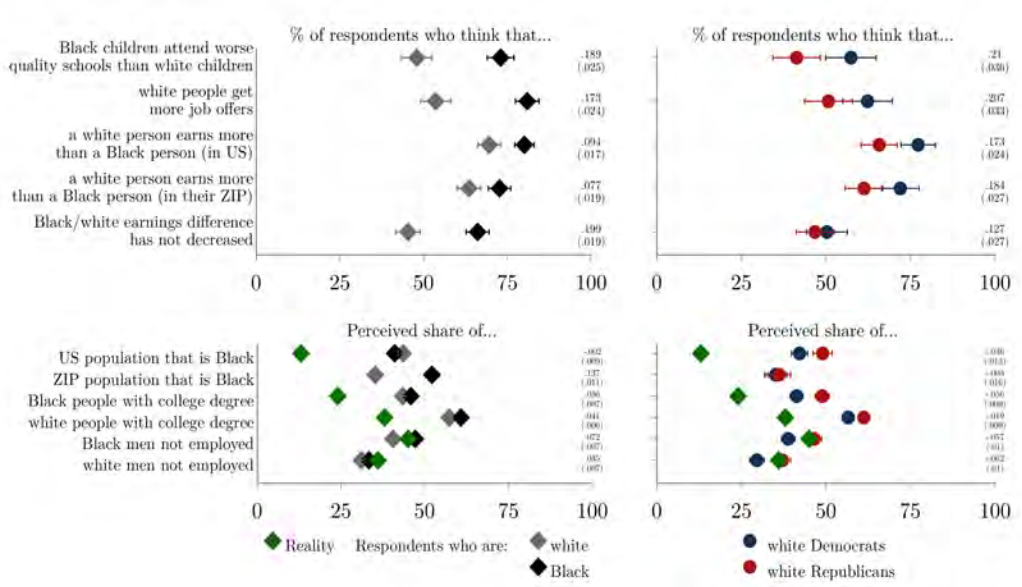
Table 5: Treatment Effects on Perceived Racial Gaps and their Causes in the Youth Survey

	Perceived economic circumstances				Perceived causes of racial gaps		
	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	Reason Black people poor is discrimination	Racism is a serious problem	Black people are often discriminated against
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)							
Mean	0.55	0.66	0.73	0.38	0.80	0.75	0.61
White mean	0.41	0.53	0.63	0.28	0.73	0.61	0.48
Black mean	0.68	0.78	0.82	0.48	0.86	0.89	0.74
White dem family mean	0.55	0.72	0.86	0.40	0.91	0.77	0.60
White rep family mean	0.25	0.34	0.42	0.22	0.51	0.41	0.34
Black dem family mean	0.73	0.81	0.86	0.48	0.88	0.92	0.77
Black rep family mean	0.54	0.62	0.71	0.36	0.64	0.71	0.62
Panel B: Partial Correlation							
White Dem Family	-0.07**	-0.05	-0.03	-0.15***	0.01	-0.10***	-0.11***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
White Rep Family	-0.32***	-0.38***	-0.31***	-0.29***	-0.31***	-0.51***	-0.40***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Observations	1588	1588	2005	2005	1649	1983	1997
R^2	0.162	0.174	0.112	0.112	0.136	0.232	0.214
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism							
Treatment	0.29***	0.21***	0.08***	0.02	0.07***	0.00	0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.22***	0.18***	0.07**	0.05	0.10***	0.06**	0.07***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	0.34***	0.22***	0.08***	-0.00	0.05*	-0.04	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
T x White Dem Family	0.35***	0.18***	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.11**
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)
T x White Rep Family	0.38***	0.23***	0.17***	-0.00	0.04	-0.10**	-0.01
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Observations	1366	1366	1505	1505	1256	1488	1501
R^2	0.199	0.213	0.148	0.106	0.173	0.267	0.236

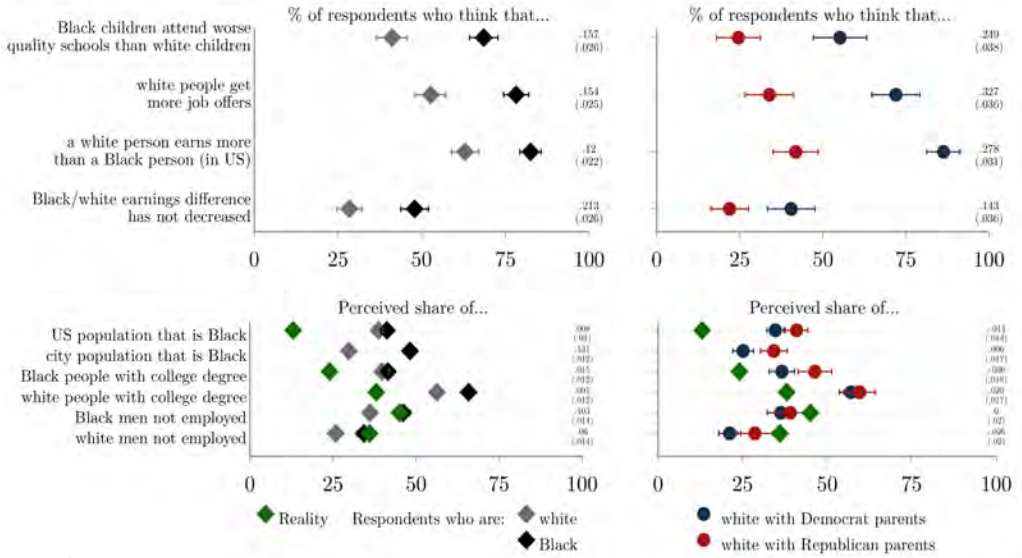
Notes: See the notes to Table 4. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Only some of these coefficients are reported due to space constraints. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Figure 4: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions

(a) Adult Survey



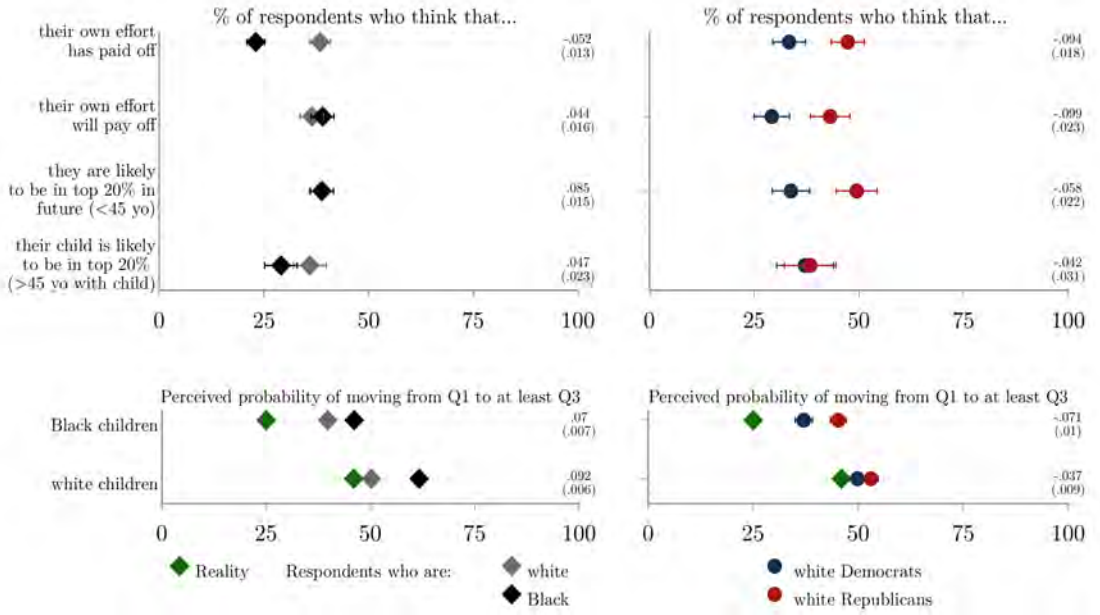
(b) Youth Survey



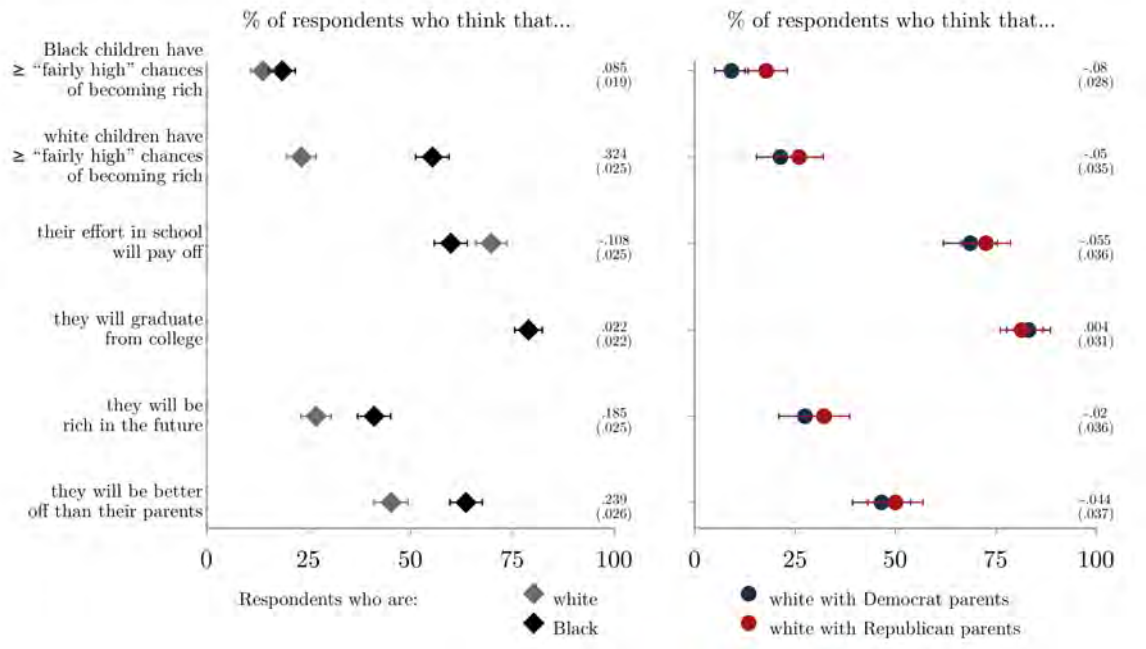
Notes: Panel A shows the results from the adult survey; Panel B shows those from the youth survey. In each panel, the left sub-figures focus on racial gaps and depict the share of respondents that satisfy the condition listed on the left vertical axis with its associated 90% confidence interval, for 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 teens' sample), gender, age group, income group (or parents' income group for the teen sample), education, state fixed effects, survey wave effects). 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. In each panel the bottom set of rows shows answer to quantitative questions, with the actual value ("Reality") depicted in green (the data sources on actual outcomes are described in Appendix Section A-1.3). Standard errors in parentheses.

Figure 5: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities

(a) Adult Survey



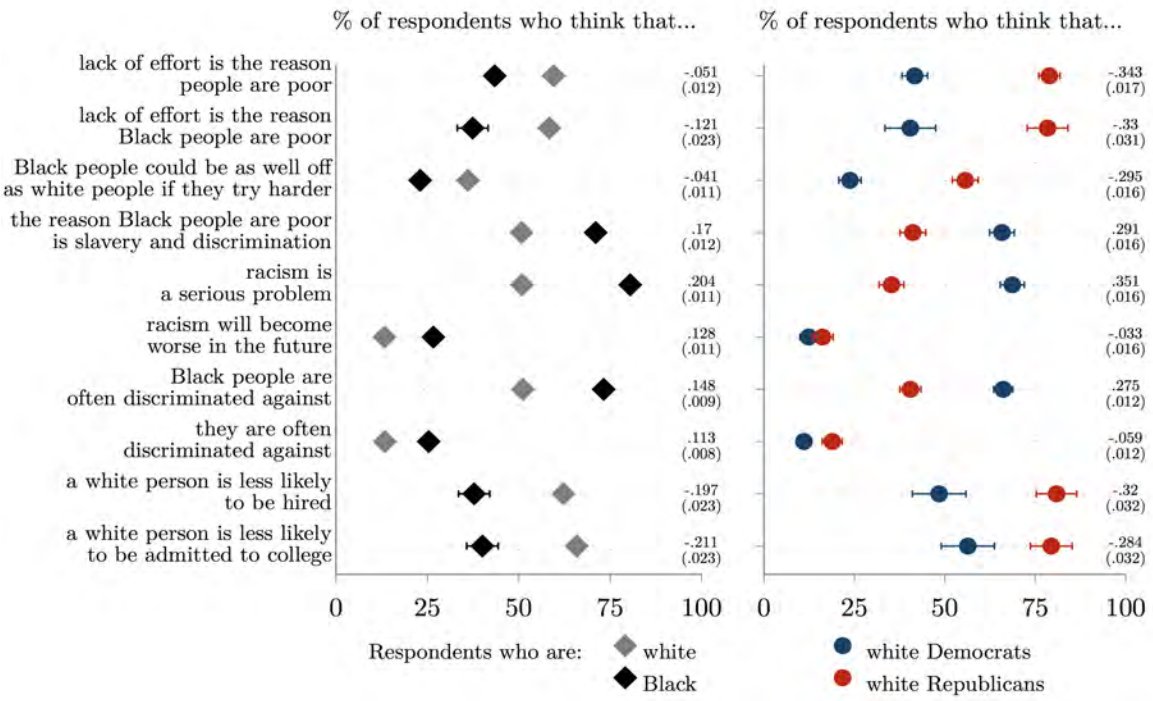
(b) Youth Survey



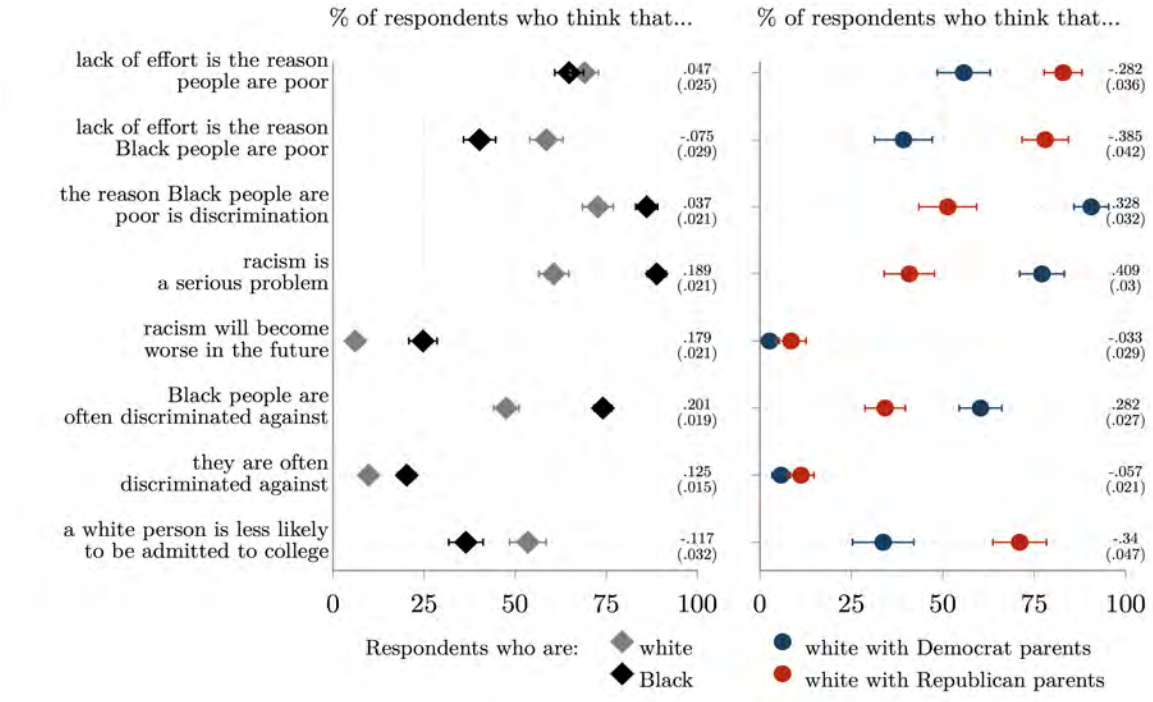
Notes: The figures show the share of respondents who believe in the statements listed on the left vertical axes. In Panel A, the bottom set of rows shows the perceived probability of Black and white children born in the lowest quintile of the national income distribution moving to at least the third quintile, against the true value ("Reality") (the data sources on actual mobility are described in Appendix Section A-1.3). See the notes to Figure 4.

Figure 6: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps

(a) Adult Survey



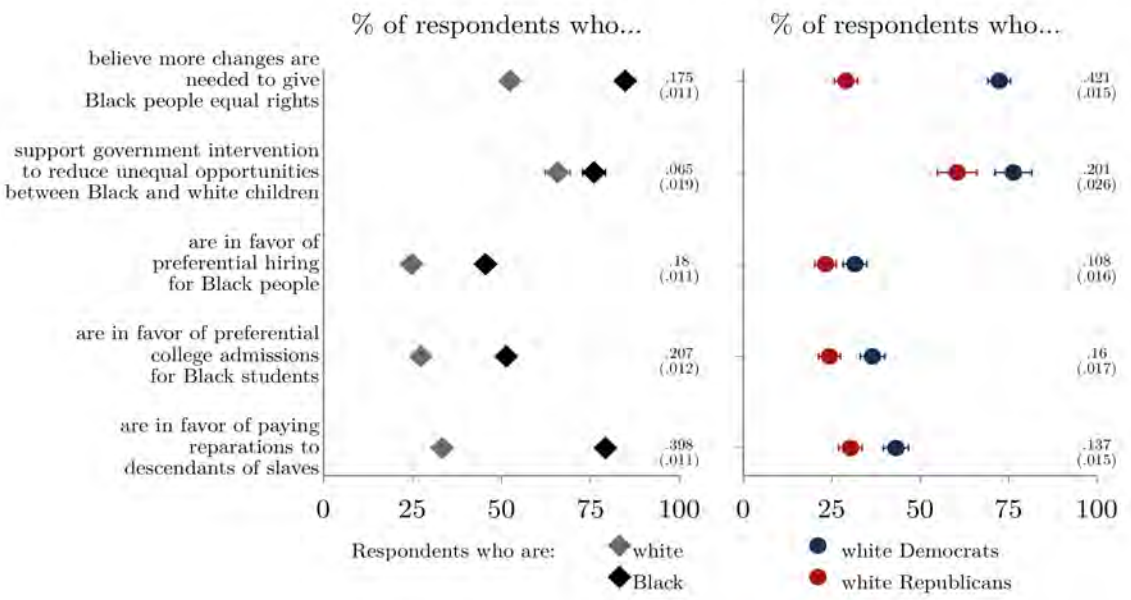
(b) Youth Survey



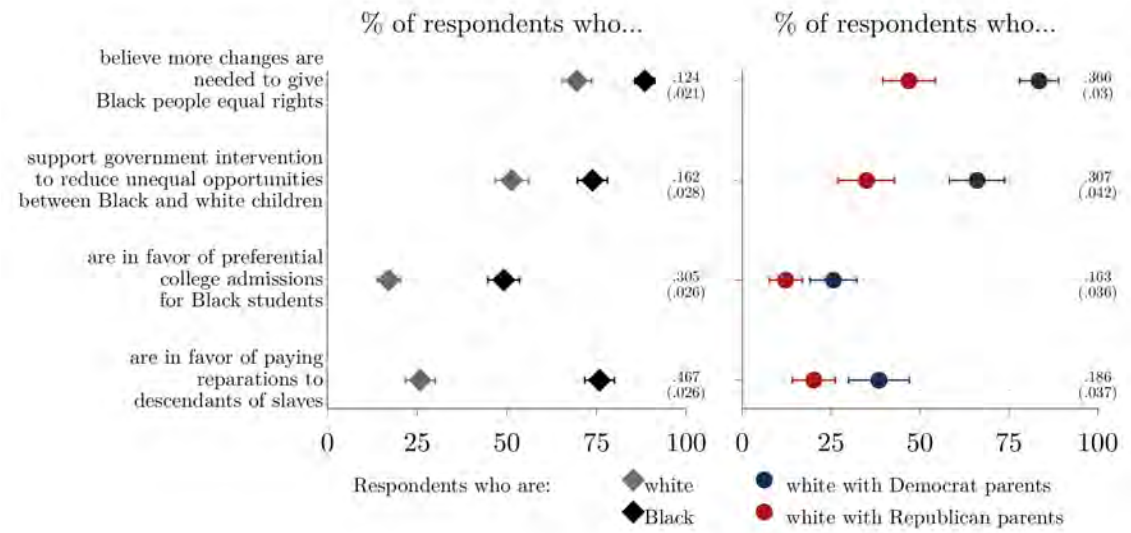
Notes: See the notes to Figure 4.

Figure 7: Views on Race-targeted Policies

(a) Adult Survey



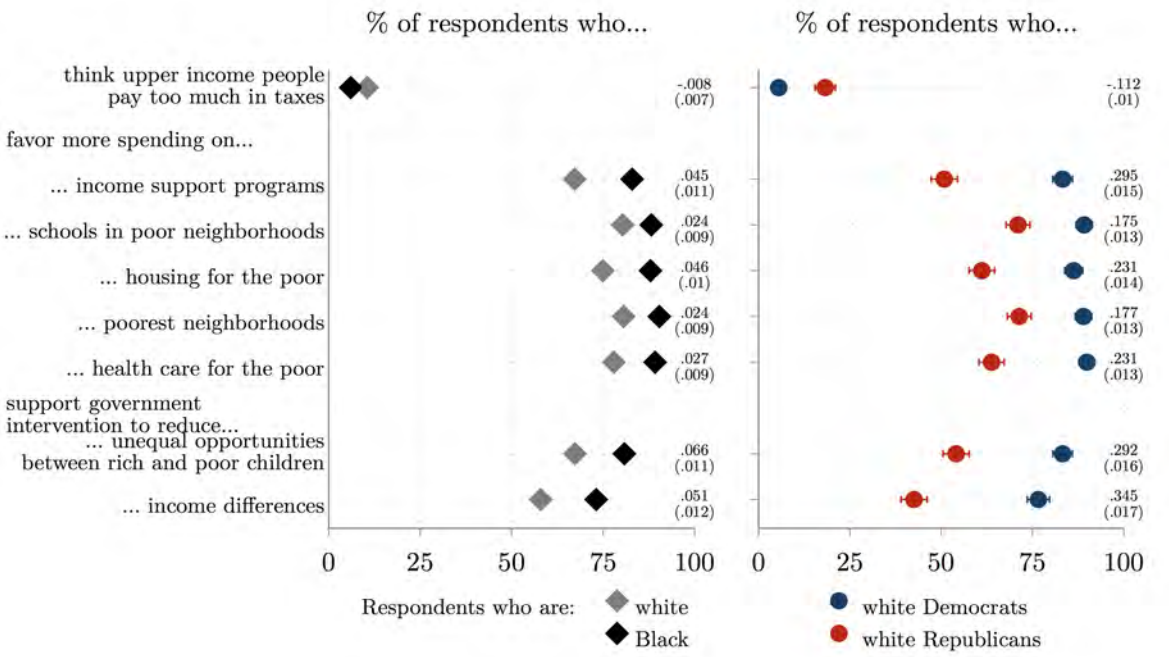
(b) Youth Survey



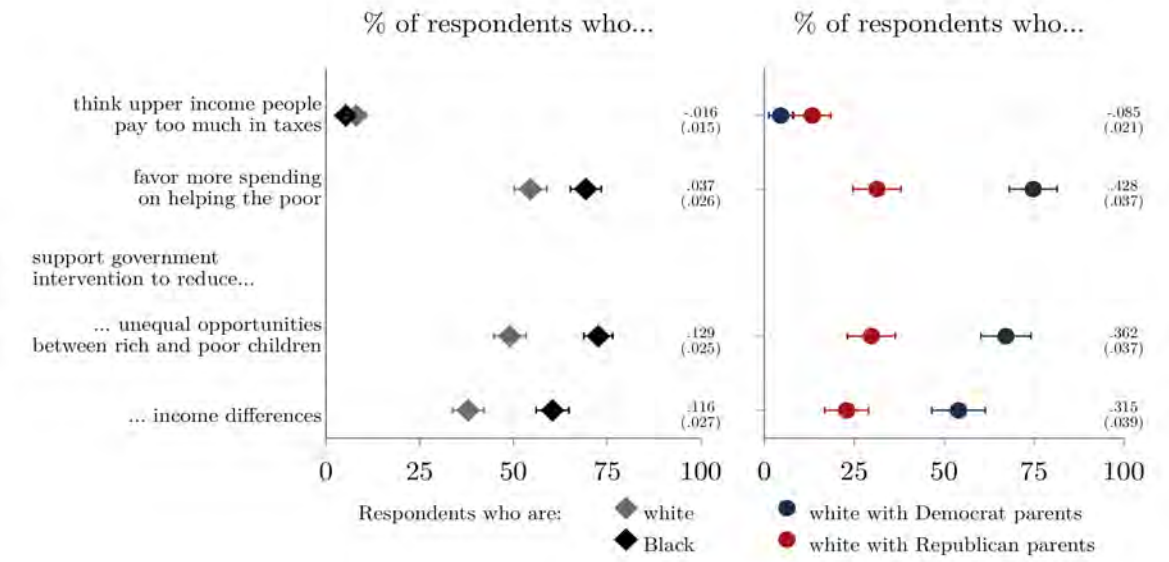
Notes: See the notes to Figure 4.

Figure 8: Views on General Redistribution Policies

(a) Adult Survey



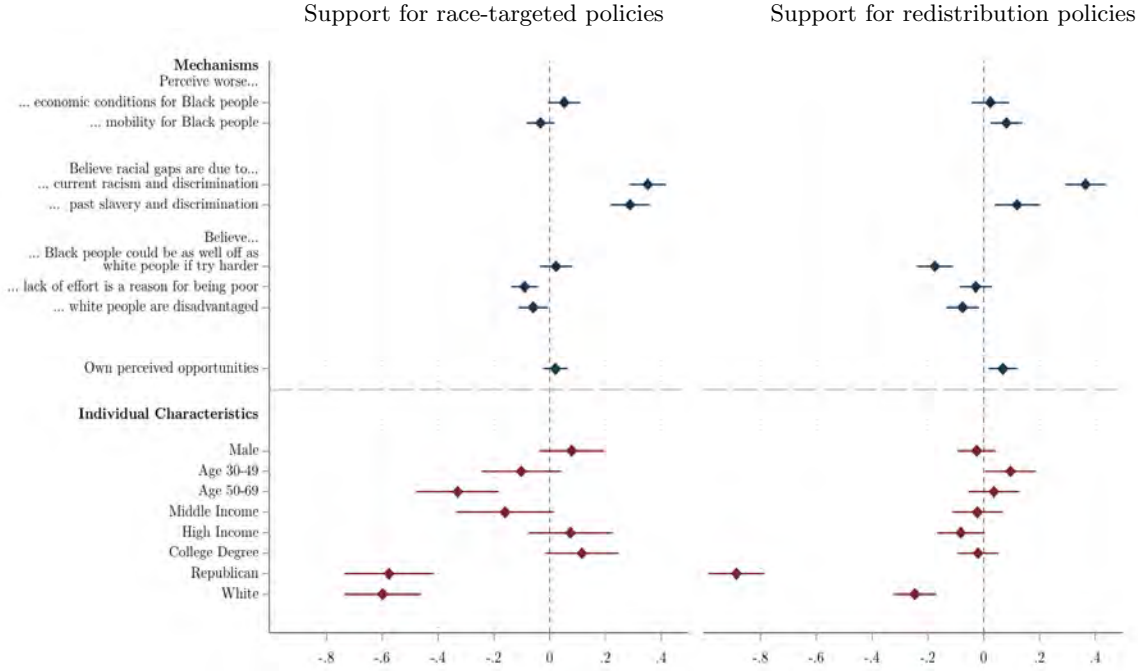
(b) Youth Survey



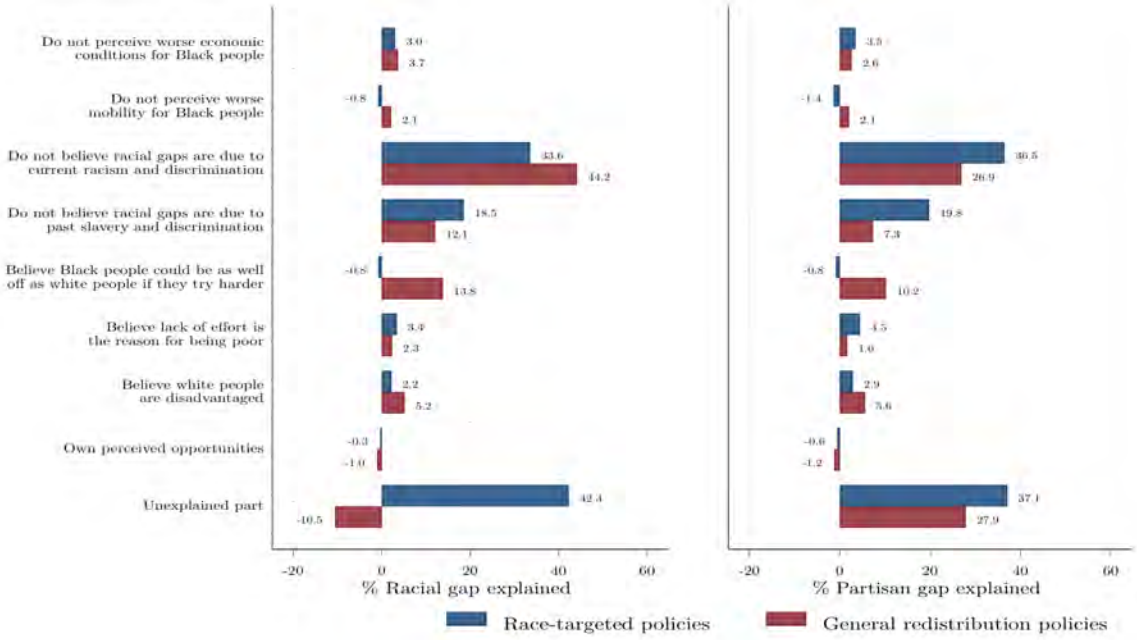
Notes: See the notes to Figure 4.

Figure 9: Decomposing Policy Views for Adult Respondents

(a) Individual covariates and mechanisms correlated with policy views



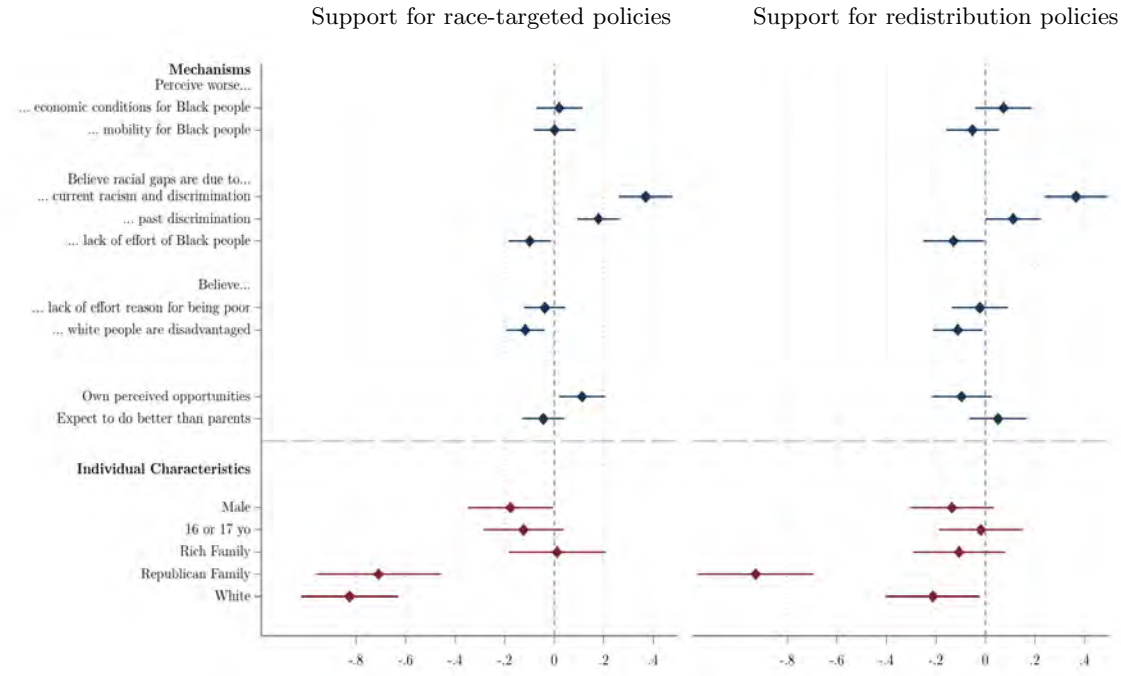
(b) Gelbach decomposition of the racial and partisan gaps in policy views



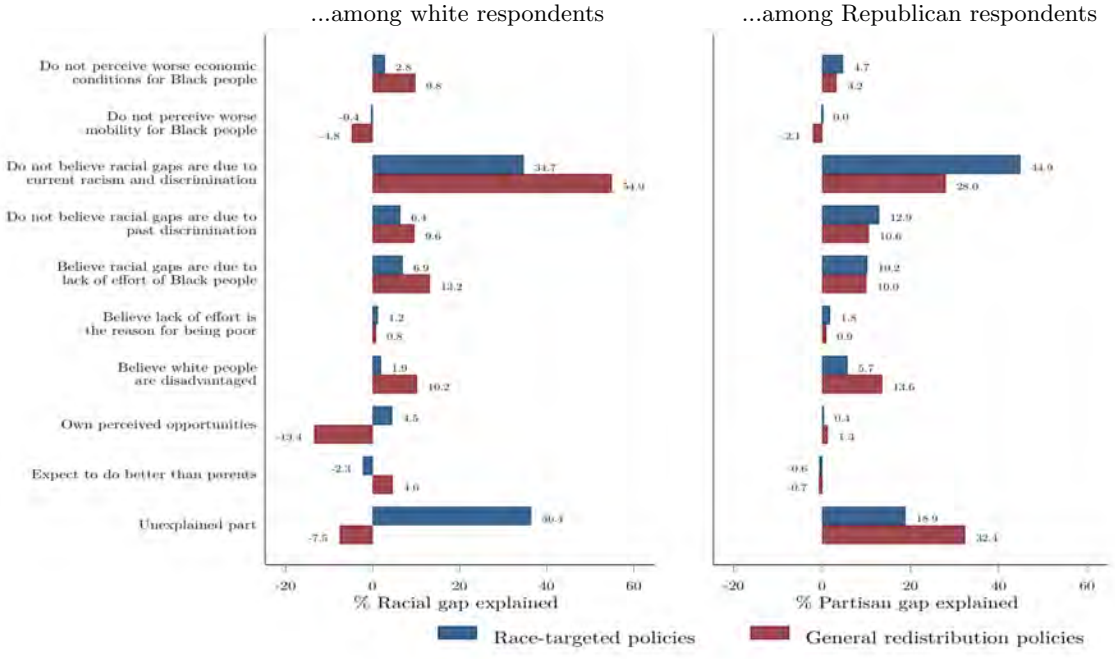
Notes: In Panel A, the dependent variables are the race-targeted policy index capturing support for these policies (left sub-figure) and the redistribution index (right subfigure). Depicted are coefficients on two different types of variables and from two different specifications. In the set of rows labeled "Mechanisms," we show the coefficients on the factors described in Section 4.2 from the regressions of each policy index on these factors, controlling for the full array of individual covariates (we do not show the coefficients on the latter). For more detailed definitions of each factor, see Appendix Section A-2.4. The second sets of rows, "Individual characteristics" reports coefficients on individual covariates from a regression of the policy index on (only) the full set of individual covariates (the factors from the panel "Mechanisms" are not included here). The figure includes only respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments. In Panel B, we report the Gelbach decompositions of the racial and partisan gap in policy views, following Gelbach (2016). Each bar indicates the share of the partisan gap explained by each of the factors, as explained in Section 4.2.

Figure 10: Decomposing Policy Views for Teenage Respondents

(a) Individual covariates and mechanisms correlated with policy views



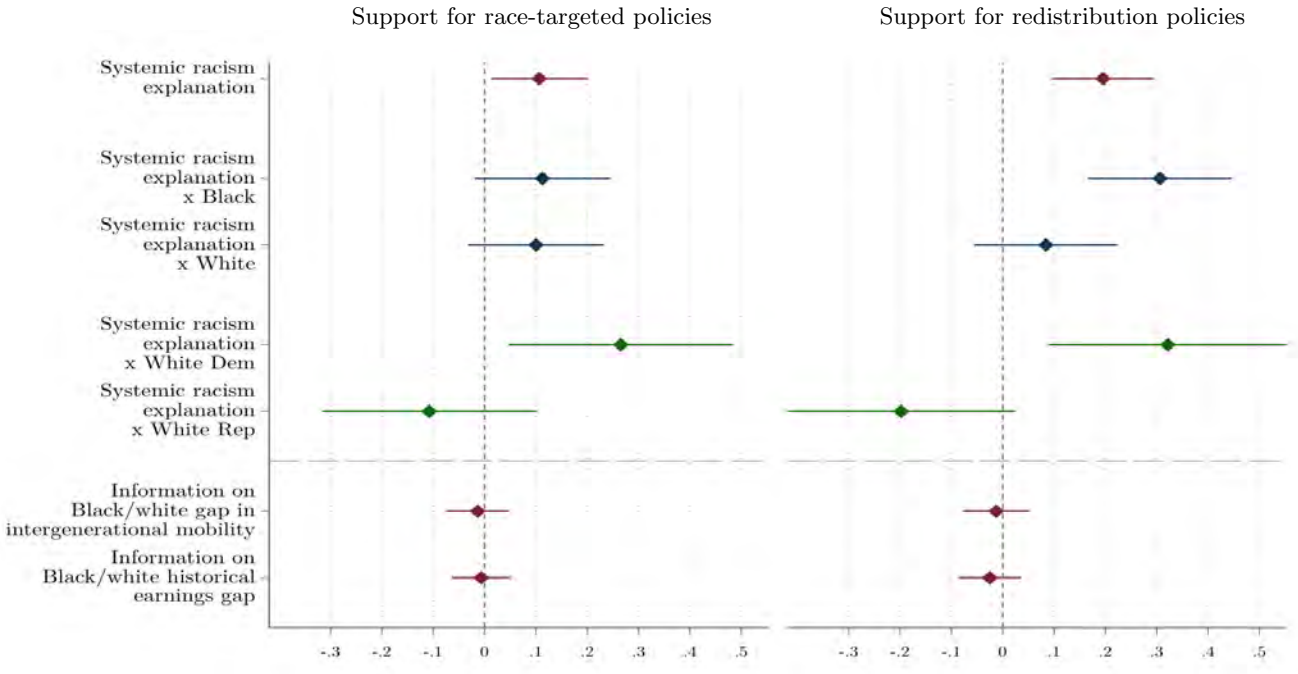
(b) Gelbach decomposition of the racial and partisan gaps in policy views



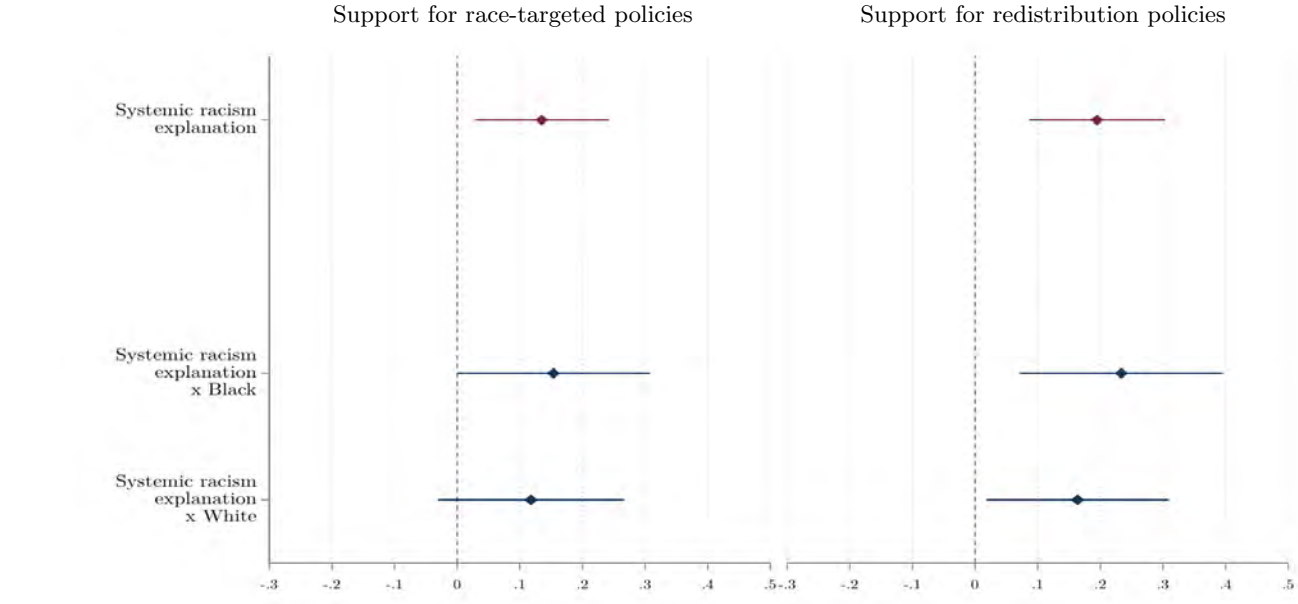
Notes: This figure is based on the youth survey. See the notes to Figure 9.

Figure 11: Treatment Effects

(a) Adult Survey



(b) Youth Survey



Notes: The figure shows the treatment effects in the adult survey (Panel A) and in the youth survey (Panel B). "Support for race-targeted policies" shows treatment effects on the race-targeted policy index; "support for redistribution policies" shows the effects on the redistribution index. The regressions include the full set of covariates, as described in the notes to Tables 4 and 5. For the full set of regression results on the adult sample see Tables A-7 and A-9 for the systemic racism treatment and Tables A-35 and A-36 for the Black/white gap in mobility and earnings treatments. For the youth survey, the full set of results can be seen in Tables A-8 and A-10.

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-1.1 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 Data at the Local Level

- **Inequality**: Gini index of household income inequality at ZIP code level, (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **Share of Black residents**: share of Black residents living in given ZIP code, (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **Share of white residents**: share of white residents living in given ZIP code, (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **Black unemployment rate**: share of unemployed from Black civilian labor force in given ZIP code, (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **White unemployment rate**: share of unemployed from white civilian labor force in given ZIP code, (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **Black income per capita**: per capita income of Black residents in given ZIP code in the past 12 months (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars), (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **White income per capita**: per capita income of white residents in given ZIP code in the past 12 months (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars), (source: American Community Survey, 2017; `https://www.nhgis.org/documentation/tabular-data`).
- **Black intergenerational mobility**: probability of reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution (among Black children of given county born in the same year) in 2014-15, (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **White intergenerational mobility**: probability of reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution (among white children of given county born in the same year) in 2014-15, (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Share of Black people with a college degree**: fraction of Black children of given county who have a four year college degree (among children who received ACS or 2000 Census long form at age 25+), (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Share of white people with a college degree**: fraction of white children of given county who have a four year college degree (among children who received ACS or 2000 Census long form at age 25+), (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Black incarceration rate**: fraction of Black people of given county incarcerated on April 1st, 2010 (where incarceration is defined as residing in a federal detention center, federal prison, state prison, local jail, residential correctional facility, military jail, or juvenile correctional facility), (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **White incarceration rate**: fraction of white people of given county incarcerated on April 1st, 2010 (where incarceration is defined as residing in a federal detention center, federal prison, state prison, local jail, residential correctional facility, military jail, or juvenile correctional facility), (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Black teenagers pregnancy rate**: fraction of Black women who grew up in the given county who ever claimed a child who was born when they were between the ages of 13 and 19 as a dependent at any point, (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).

- **White teenagers pregnancy rate**: fraction of white women who grew up in the given county who ever claimed a child who was born when they were between the ages of 13 and 19 as a dependent at any point, (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Share of two-parent Black families:** fraction of Black children in given county claimed by two people in the year they are linked to parents, (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Share of two-parent white families:** fraction of white children in given county claimed by two people in the year they are linked to parents, (source: Opportunity Insights; `https://opportunityinsights.org`).
- **Segregation:** dissimilarity index which measures the evenness with which two groups (Black and white people) are distributed across census tracts in a given MSA, (source: Diversity and Disparities; `https://s4.ad.brown.edu/projects/diversity/Data/data.htm`).

A-1.3 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 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 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 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 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 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 loacl 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 loacl jails per 1,000 US residents (source: Correctional Populations in the United States, 2010; `https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf`).

A-1.4 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 braket**: 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 and others: 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.
Democrat Family: respondent's parents political affiliation is democrat.

A-2.2 Variables Based on Survey Questions

Economic Circumstances Variables:

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).
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).
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).
% 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.
% 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 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.

Adult Specific

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).

% 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.

Teenager Specific

% city population that is Black: the question asks "Out of every 100 people living in your city, how many are Black?", answer options range from 0 to 100. Continuous variable.

Mobility and Future Expectations Variables:

Adult Specific

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).

Move from Q1 to ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ "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 ≥ "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).

Own effort in school will pay off: the question asks "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?", answer options range from 1= *"It will help a lot"*, to 3= *"It will not help at all"*. Indicator=1 if answer=(1=help a lot).

Will graduate from college: the question asks "Do you think you will graduate from college when older?", answer options are 1= *"Yes"*, or 2= *"No"*. Indicator=1 if answer=1.

Will be rich in the future: the question asks "How likely do you think it is for you to be rich when you grow up?", answer options range from 1= *"Very likely"*, to 5= *"Not likely at all"*. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=likely or 1=very likely).
Will be better off than own parents: the question asks "How likely do you think it is for you to be richer than your parents when you grow up?", answer options range from 1= *"Very likely"*, to 5= *"Not likely at all"*. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=likely or 1=very likely).

Perceived Causes for Racial Gaps Variables:

Lack of effort 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 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).
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).
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).
Discrimination against white people†: the question asks "How much discrimination is there in the United States today against white people?", answer options range from 1= *"A great deal"*, to 5= *"None at all"*. Indicator=1 if answer=(3=a moderate amount or 2=a lot or 1=a great deal).

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).
Reason Black people poor is slavery 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 are often discriminated against: average of the following indicator variables: *Black people often discriminated at school*, *Black people often discriminated in getting a job*, *Black people often discriminated at work*, *Black people often discriminated in public*, *Black people often discriminated by the police*, *Black people often discriminated in getting housing*, *Black people often discriminated in medical care*, and *Black people often discriminated in judicial system*.
I am often discriminated against: average of the following indicator variables: *I have been often discriminated at school*, *I have been often discriminated in public*, *I have been often discriminated by the police*, *I have been often discriminated in getting a job*, *I have been often discriminated at work*, *I have been often discriminated in getting housing*, *I have been often discriminated in medical care*, and *I have been often discriminated in judicial system*.
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).

Teenager Specific

Reason Black people poor is 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.
Black people are often discriminated against: average of the following indicator variables: *Black people often discriminated at school*, *Black people often discriminated in getting a job*, *Black people often discriminated at work*, *Black people often discriminated in public*, and *Black people often discriminated by the police*.
I am often discriminated against: average of the following indicator variables: *I have been often discriminated at school*,

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

I have been often discriminated in public, *I have been often discriminated by the police*, *I have been often discriminated by same age*, and *I have been often discriminated online*.

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).

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).

Additional Economic Perceptions Variables:

Adult Specific

% 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 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 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 Medi-

caid, 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 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.
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.

Racial Identity Variables:

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).
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).
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.

Discrimination Variables:

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 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 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).
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).
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 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).

Adult Specific

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).
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).
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 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).

Teenager Specific

I have been often discriminated by same age: the question asks "How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior by other people of your age?", 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 online: the question asks "How often have you experienced discrimination or been hassled or made to feel inferior online?", answer options range from 1= *"Very often"*, to 4= *"Never"*. Indicator=1 if answer=(2=often or 1=very often).

A-2.3 Variables at the Local Level

ln per capita income: logarithm of the per capita income of the respondent's ZIP code.
ln population: logarithm of the population of the respondent's ZIP code.

Inequality: Gini index of household income inequality at ZIP code level.
Population share difference: difference between the share of white and Black residents living in given ZIP code.
Unemployment rate difference: difference between the share of unemployed from withe and Black civilian labor force in given ZIP code.
Income per capita difference: difference between per capita income of white and Black residents in given ZIP code.
Intergenerational mobility difference: difference between the probability of white and Black children of reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution (among children of given county born in the same year) in 2014-15.
People with a college degree share difference: difference between the share of white and Black people of given county who have a four year college degree.
Incarceration rate difference: difference between the share of white and Black people of given county incarcerated.
Teenagers pregnancy rate difference: difference between the share of white and Black women who grew up in the given county who ever claimed a child who was born when they were between the ages of 13 and 19 as a dependent at any point.
Two-parents families share difference: difference between the share of white and Black children in given county claimed by two people in the year they are linked to parents.
Segregation: dissimilarity index which measures the evenness with which two groups (Black and white people) are distributed across census tracts in a given MSA.
Black population share: share of Black residents living in given ZIP code.
Black unemployment rate: share of unemployed from Black civilian labor force in given ZIP code.
Black income per capita: per capita income of Black residents in given ZIP code.
Black intergenerational mobility: probability of reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution (among Black children of given county born in the same year) in 2014-15.
Share of Black people with a college degree: share of Black people of given county who have a four year college degree.
Black incarceration rate: share of Black people of given county incarcerated.
Black teenagers pregnancy rate: share of Black women who grew up in the given county who ever claimed a child who was born when they were between the ages of 13 and 19 as a dependent at any point.
Share of two-parents Black families: share of Black children in given county claimed by two people in the year they are linked to parents.
Black migration: percentage-point change in Black population between 1940 and 1970 at the MSA level.
Number of subcounty governments: number of subcounty governments for every MSA in 2012.

A-2.4 Indices

The summary indices that aggregate information over the same domain are 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.

Exposure to Racial Gaps: index increasing in *Inequality*, *Income per capita difference*, *Intergenerational mobility difference*, *People with a college degree share difference*, *Two-parents families share difference*, and *Segregation*; decreasing in *Population share difference*, *Unemployment rate difference*, *Incarceration rate difference*, and *Teenagers pregnancy rate difference*.
Exposure to Racial Gaps - Black people local factors: index increasing in *Inequality*, *Black population share*, *Black unemployment rate*, *Black incarceration rate*, *Black teenagers pregnancy rate*, and *Segregation*; decreasing in *Black income per capita*, *Black intergenerational mobility*, *Share of Black people with a college degree*, and *Share of two-parents Black families*.

Adult Specific
Black people are often discriminated against: index increasing in *Black people often discriminated at school*, *Black people often discriminated in getting a job*, *Black people often discriminated at work*, *Black people often discriminated in public*, *Black people often discriminated by the police*, *Black people often discriminated in getting housing*, *Black people often discriminated in medical care*, and *Black people often discriminated in judicial system*.
Race-targeted policies: 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*, and *In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves*.

General 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*.
Perceive worse economic conditions for Black people: index increasing in *White person earns more than a Black person (in US)*, *White person earns more than a Black person (in their ZIP)*, *Black/white earnings difference has not decreased*, in the difference between *% Black men not employed* and *% white men not employed*, and in the difference between *% white people with college degree* and *% Black people with college degree*.
Perceive worse mobility for Black people: index increasing in the difference between *Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3 - white children* and *Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3 - Black children*, and in the difference between *White mobility at ZIP level* and *Black mobility at ZIP level*.
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination: index increasing in *Racism is a serious problem*, and in the index *Black people are often discriminated against*.
Believe racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination: index increasing in *Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination*.
Believe Black people could be as well off as white people if try harder: index increasing in *Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder*.
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor: index increasing in *Lack of effort reason people poor*.
Believe white people are disadvantaged: index increasing in *Discrimination against white people*.
Own perceived opportunities: index increasing in *Own effort will pay off*.
Race important for own identity: index increasing in *Race important to own identity*.

Teenager Specific
Black people are often discriminated against: index increasing in *Black people often discriminated at school*, *Black people often discriminated in getting a job*, *Black people often discriminated at work*, *Black people often discriminated in public*, and *Black people often discriminated by the police*.
Race-targeted policies: 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*.
General 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*.
Perceive worse economic conditions for Black people: index increasing in White person earns more than a Black person (in US), *Black/white earnings difference has not decreased*, in the difference between *% Black men not employed* and *% white men not employed*, and in the difference between *% white people with college degree* and *% Black people with college degree*.
Perceive worse mobility for Black people: index increasing in *White children have ≥ "fairly high" chances of becoming rich*, and decreasing in *Black children have ≥ "fairly high" chances of becoming rich*.
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination: index increasing in *Racism is a serious problem*, and in the index *Black people are often discriminated against*.
Believe racial gaps are due to past discrimination: index increasing in *Reason Black people poor is discrimination*.
Believe racial gaps are due to lack of effort of Black people: index increasing in *Lack of effort reason Black people poor*.
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor: index increasing in *Lack of effort reason people poor*.
Believe white people are disadvantaged: index increasing in *Discrimination against white people*.
Own perceived opportunities: index increasing in *Will be rich in the future*.
Expect to do better than parents: index increasing in *Will be better off than own parents*.
Race important for own identity: index increasing in *Race important to own identity*.

A-3 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

- Don't believe Black people are discriminated in the medical system.
- Against preferential admission to college for Black students.
- Believe lack of effort is the reason why people are poor.
- Believe low income people don't pay too much in taxes.
- Against paying reparations to descendants of slaves.

Profile II: Pro-redistribution

- Support more spending on schools in poor neighborhoods.
- Support more spending on housing for the poor.
- Support more spending on poorest neighborhoods.
- Disagree lack of effort is the reason why Black people are on average poorer than white people.
- Support more spending on health care for the poor.

Profile III: Racial inequality serious problem

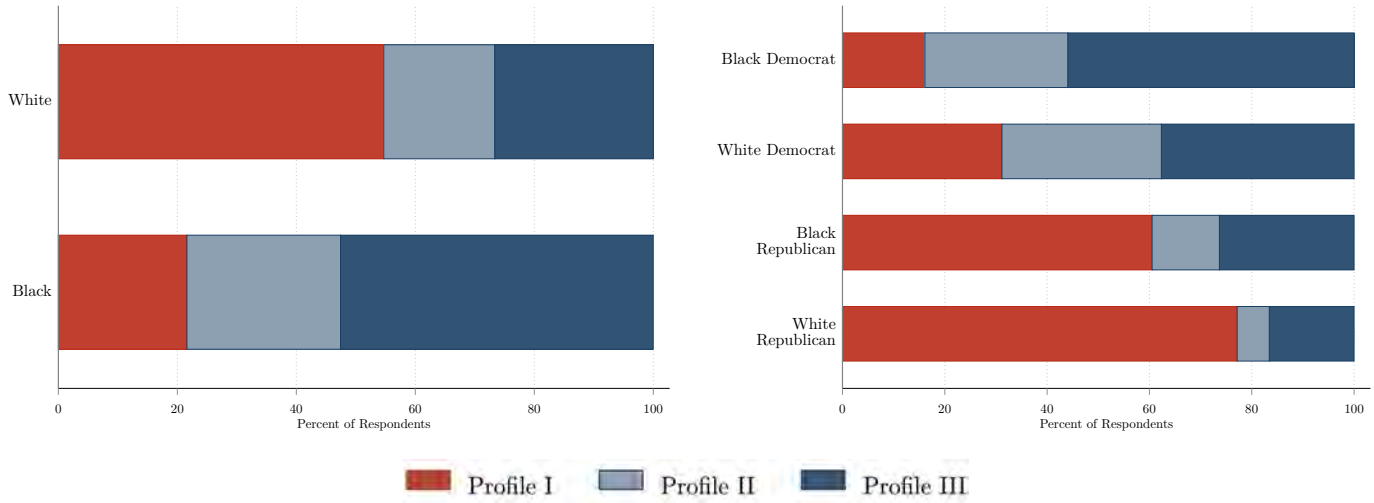
- Believe Black people are discriminated in the justice system.
- Believe Black people are discriminated in getting a job.
- Believe Black people are discriminated by the police.
- Believe Black people are discriminated in getting housing.
- Believe Black people are discriminated in a public setting.

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-1 shows that only 22% of Black respondents are in profile I. 26% 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

(52%) belong to profile III. On the contrary, 75% of Republican respondents belong to profile I. Only 7% and 18% of them are aligned with profiles II and III. White Democrats are relatively evenly split between the three profiles. Figure A-2 shows that other characteristics such as education, gender, age, or income are not as predictive of or differentiated along these dimensions.

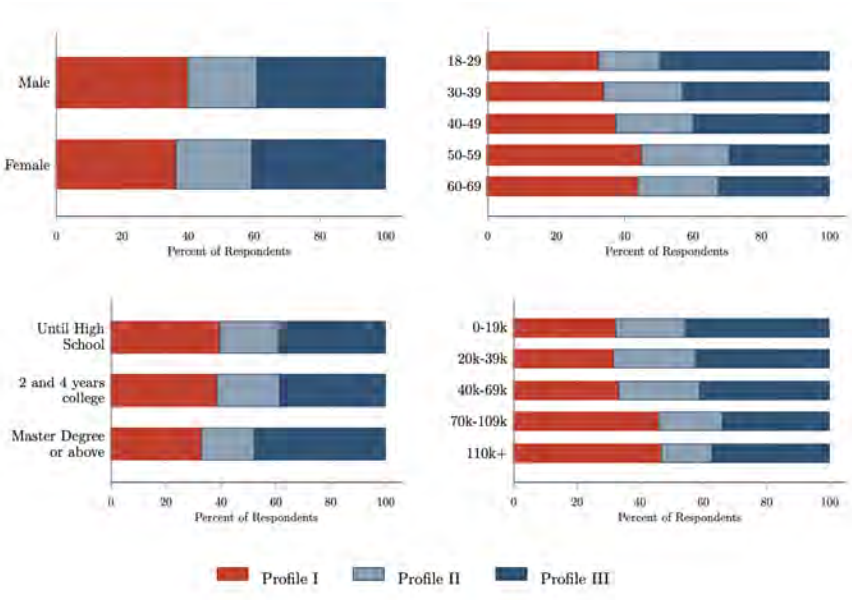
Figure A-1: Classifying Respondents Based on their Survey Answers Probability of Belonging to Each Profile, by Race and Political Affiliation



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-3. 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-3.

Figure A-2: 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-4 Additional Tables and Figures

Table A-1: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	White person earns more than a Black person (in their ZIP)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% US population that is Black	% ZIP population that is Black	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)											
Reality	/	/	/	/	/	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.45	0.36
Mean	0.60	0.67	0.75	0.68	0.56	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.59	0.44	0.32
White mean	0.48	0.54	0.69	0.64	0.45	0.44	0.35	0.43	0.57	0.41	0.31
Black mean	0.73	0.81	0.80	0.73	0.66	0.41	0.52	0.46	0.61	0.47	0.33
White democrat mean	0.57	0.62	0.77	0.72	0.50	0.42	0.35	0.41	0.57	0.39	0.30
White republican mean	0.41	0.51	0.66	0.61	0.47	0.49	0.36	0.49	0.61	0.46	0.37
Black democrat mean	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.76	0.68	0.43	0.54	0.46	0.62	0.48	0.33
Black republican mean	0.71	0.62	0.70	0.62	0.64	0.32	0.39	0.55	0.60	0.50	0.43
Panel B: Partial Correlation											
White Dem	-0.15***	-0.12***	-0.05**	-0.02	-0.15***	-0.00	-0.14***	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.07***	-0.03***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Rep	-0.36***	-0.33***	-0.23***	-0.20***	-0.28***	0.04***	-0.13***	0.02**	-0.02**	-0.02**	0.03***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	-0.03	0.05**	0.01	0.03*	0.07***	-0.05***	-0.02*	-0.01	-0.02***	0.03***	0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04*	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01*	0.05***	0.03***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	0.08***	0.01	0.03	0.05**	-0.05**	-0.02	-0.03**	-0.09***	-0.03***	0.01	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	0.05	0.03	0.10***	0.03	0.01	-0.02**	-0.03***	-0.03***	-0.01	-0.04***	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	0.07**	0.03	0.12***	0.05***	0.03	-0.03***	-0.04***	0.01*	0.02***	-0.02***	-0.03***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	0.02	0.06***	0.05***	0.07***	0.09***	-0.03***	-0.05***	0.02***	0.03***	-0.00	-0.01**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	1697	1697	3235	3085	3232	2510	2509	5574	5574	5771	5772
R^2	0.138	0.137	0.076	0.068	0.102	0.056	0.192	0.114	0.070	0.119	0.122
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism											
Treatment	0.17***	0.13***	0.08***	0.07***	0.03			-0.05***	0.00	0.00	-0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)			(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.13***	0.08**	0.08***	0.10***	0.04			-0.04**	0.02	-0.01	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)			(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.21***	0.18***	0.08***	0.04	0.01			-0.06***	-0.01	0.01	-0.04**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)			(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	0.23***	0.26***	0.12**	0.14**	0.13**			-0.06**	-0.00	-0.01	-0.05*
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)			(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	0.14***	0.05	0.02	-0.09	-0.11**			-0.09***	-0.04*	0.01	-0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)			(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1413	1413	1412	1412	1411			1412	1412	1412	1411
R^2	0.164	0.152	0.111	0.093	0.129			0.142	0.113	0.121	0.123

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 6-11 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Regressions in all panels 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. Only some of these coefficients are 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 white ("White mean") and Black respondents ("Black mean"), and for white Democrats ("White democrat mean"), white Republicans ("White republicans mean"), Black Democrats ("Black democrat mean"), and Black Republicans ("Black republican mean"). For the perception variables (columns 6-11), the actual values ("Reality") are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.3). Panel B shows the coefficients on being a white Democrat, 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 Black, being female, being aged 18-29, having a low income, and not having a college degree. Panel C 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 × Black" and "T × White"). The last two rows focus on the treatment effects of the video on the white respondents by showing the interaction with their political affiliation ("T × White Dem" and "T × White Rep"). Missing coefficients mean that the given question wasn't asked in the same survey wave where the treatment was provided. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-2: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% US population that is Black	% city population that is Black	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Reality	/	/	/	/	0.13	0.17	0.24	0.38	0.45	0.36
Mean	0.55	0.66	0.73	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.61	0.41	0.30
White mean	0.41	0.53	0.63	0.28	0.39	0.30	0.40	0.56	0.36	0.26
Black mean	0.68	0.78	0.82	0.48	0.41	0.48	0.41	0.66	0.46	0.34
White dem family mean	0.55	0.72	0.86	0.40	0.37	0.27	0.39	0.60	0.35	0.23
White rep family mean	0.25	0.34	0.42	0.22	0.40	0.31	0.43	0.56	0.39	0.28
Black dem family mean	0.73	0.81	0.86	0.48	0.41	0.49	0.44	0.67	0.45	0.31
Black rep family mean	0.54	0.62	0.71	0.36	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.63	0.48	0.32
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
White Dem Family	-0.07**	-0.05	-0.03	-0.15***	-0.02	-0.14***	-0.02	-0.08***	-0.09***	-0.07***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
White Rep Family	-0.32***	-0.38***	-0.31***	-0.29***	-0.00	-0.15***	0.01	-0.11***	-0.09***	-0.04***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Male	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.04*	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03***	-0.02	0.03**	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
16 or 17 yo	0.00	-0.05**	-0.03*	-0.00	0.02**	0.01	-0.00	-0.02*	-0.03***	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Rich Family	0.04	0.04	0.07***	0.00	-0.02**	-0.05***	0.05***	0.04***	-0.02	-0.02*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	1588	1588	2005	2005	2002	2004	1624	1624	1623	1619
R^2	0.162	0.174	0.112	0.112	0.060	0.215	0.068	0.107	0.080	0.060
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism										
Treatment	0.29***	0.21***	0.08***	0.02	-0.02**	0.00	-0.04***	0.01	0.00	-0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.22***	0.18***	0.07**	0.05	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.04***	0.01	-0.01	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.34***	0.22***	0.08***	-0.00	-0.02	0.01	-0.03**	0.01	0.01	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem Family	0.35***	0.18***	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.03	-0.05*	-0.00	0.07**	0.01
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep Family	0.38***	0.23***	0.17***	-0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1366	1366	1505	1505	1503	1504	1376	1376	1378	1375
R^2	0.199	0.213	0.148	0.106	0.056	0.218	0.065	0.124	0.082	0.065

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 5-10 are continuous 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. Only some of these coefficients are 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 white ("White mean") and Black respondents ("Black mean"), and for white with Democrat parents ("White dem family mean"), white with Republican parents ("White rep family mean"), Black with Democrat parents ("Black dem family mean"), and Black with Republican parents ("Black rep family mean"). For the perception variables (columns 5-10), the actual values ("Reality") are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.3). Panel B shows the coefficients on being white with Democrat parents, being white with Republican parents, being male, being aged 16-17, and being from a rich family. Omitted categories are being Black, being female, being aged 13-15, and being from a not rich family. Panel C 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 × Black" and "T × White"). The last two rows focus on the treatment effects of the video on the white respondents by showing the interaction with the political affiliation of their parents ("T × White Dem Family" and "T × White Rep Family"). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-3: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Own effort		Think likely to be in top 20%		Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3	
	has paid off	will pay off	themselves (<45 yo)	own child (>45 yo with child)	Black children	white children
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Reality	/	/	/	/	0.25	0.46
Mean	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.33	0.43	0.56
White mean	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.40	0.50
Black mean	0.23	0.39	0.39	0.29	0.46	0.62
White democrat mean	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.50
White republican mean	0.47	0.43	0.49	0.38	0.45	0.53
Black democrat mean	0.20	0.37	0.37	0.29	0.47	0.63
Black republican mean	0.34	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.51	0.58
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
White Dem	0.06***	-0.05***	-0.08***	-0.05*	-0.07***	-0.09***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Rep	0.15***	0.05**	-0.02	-0.00	-0.00	-0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	0.07***	0.05***	0.14***	0.02	0.03***	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	0.00	-0.04***	-0.03**	0.11***	-0.00	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	0.03*	-0.10***			-0.02**	-0.02***
	(0.02)	(0.02)			(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	0.04***	-0.00	-0.04**	0.03	-0.05***	-0.03***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	0.19***	0.12***	0.24***	0.18***	-0.02***	-0.02**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	0.08***	0.01	0.07***	0.09***	-0.03***	-0.02***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	6362	5115	4765	2346	8397	8397
R^2	0.112	0.040	0.145	0.085	0.066	0.066
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism						
Treatment	-0.06***	-0.04	-0.06*	0.06	-0.03**	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.04	-0.07*	-0.10**	0.06	-0.01	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	-0.09***	-0.02	-0.02	0.07	-0.06**	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.09	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.11***	-0.06*
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	-0.16***	-0.01	-0.05	0.08	-0.02	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Observations	1413	1412	738	442	1413	1413
R^2	0.120	0.077	0.213	0.161	0.084	0.099

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 5-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-4: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Black children have ≥ "fairly high" chances of becoming rich	White children have ≥ "fairly high" chances of becoming rich	Own effort in school will pay off	Will graduate from college	Will be rich in the future	Will be better off than own parents
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean	0.16	0.39	0.65	0.79	0.34	0.55
White mean	0.14	0.23	0.70	0.79	0.27	0.45
Black mean	0.19	0.55	0.60	0.79	0.41	0.64
White dem family mean	0.09	0.21	0.69	0.83	0.27	0.47
White rep family mean	0.18	0.26	0.73	0.82	0.32	0.50
Black dem family mean	0.12	0.51	0.59	0.84	0.40	0.65
Black rep family mean	0.25	0.54	0.61	0.75	0.43	0.75
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
White Dem Family	-0.11***	-0.35***	0.10***	0.01	-0.17***	-0.22***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
White Rep Family	-0.03	-0.30***	0.16***	0.00	-0.15***	-0.17***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Male	0.02	-0.01	-0.06***	-0.11***	0.07***	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
16 or 17 yo	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.08***	-0.05**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Rich Family	-0.00	-0.04*	0.11***	0.19***	0.15***	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	2005	2005	2005	2004	2004	2004
R^2	0.045	0.153	0.064	0.099	0.086	0.075
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism						
Treatment	-0.06***	0.01	0.03	-0.02	-0.00	-0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.07**	0.03	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.06**	-0.01	0.09***	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem Family	-0.04	0.00	0.06	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
T x White Rep Family	-0.05	-0.03	0.11*	-0.05	-0.05	-0.07
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Observations	1505	1505	1505	1505	1505	1505
R^2	0.050	0.169	0.071	0.103	0.094	0.079

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-2. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-5: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Lack of effort reason		Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination	Racism		Black people are often discriminated against	I am	White person less likely to be hired	to be admitted to college
	people poor	Black people poor			is a serious problem	will become worse in the future				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Mean	0.51	0.48	0.29	0.61	0.66	0.20	0.62	0.20	0.50	0.53
White mean	0.60	0.58	0.36	0.51	0.51	0.13	0.51	0.13	0.62	0.66
Black mean	0.43	0.37	0.23	0.71	0.80	0.27	0.73	0.25	0.38	0.40
White democrat mean	0.42	0.40	0.24	0.66	0.69	0.12	0.66	0.11	0.48	0.56
White republican mean	0.79	0.78	0.56	0.41	0.35	0.16	0.40	0.19	0.81	0.79
Black democrat mean	0.41	0.34	0.20	0.74	0.85	0.27	0.76	0.26	0.36	0.38
Black republican mean	0.61	0.57	0.46	0.55	0.49	0.26	0.60	0.28	0.59	0.56
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
White Dem	-0.01	0.06**	0.00	-0.09***	-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.08***	-0.12***	0.13***	0.16***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
White Rep	0.33***	0.39***	0.30***	-0.38***	-0.48***	-0.10***	-0.35***	-0.07***	0.46***	0.44***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Male	0.08***	0.09***	0.15***	0.05***	-0.08***	-0.00	-0.02**	0.11***	0.09***	0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Age 30-49	0.03**	0.05*	0.03**	-0.07***	-0.01	0.03***	-0.03***	-0.02***	0.02	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age 50-69	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.06***	-0.16***	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.13***	-0.10***	-0.09***	-0.08***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Middle Income	0.01	-0.06**	-0.03***	0.03**	0.01	-0.04***	0.00	-0.03***	-0.13***	-0.10***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
High Income	0.05***	-0.05**	0.01	0.07***	-0.00	-0.06***	0.01	-0.02**	-0.08***	-0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
College Degree	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00	0.08***	0.03***	0.00	0.06***	0.02***	-0.02	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	8377	2469	8393	8393	8392	7788	8376	7247	2400	2401
R^2	0.094	0.127	0.128	0.135	0.173	0.046	0.184	0.127	0.157	0.149
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism										
Treatment	-0.03	-0.09***	-0.10***	0.04	0.04*	0.03	0.03*	0.01	-0.01	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.05	-0.10***	0.06*	0.06**	0.08**	0.04	0.02	-0.05	-0.04
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.05	-0.14***	-0.10***	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White Dem	-0.13**	-0.16**	-0.21***	0.10*	0.01	-0.02	0.09**	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)
T x White Rep	0.04	-0.12*	-0.01	-0.10*	-0.00	-0.02	-0.10**	-0.03	0.00	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Observations	1408	1063	1413	1413	1413	1413	1410	1410	1037	1037
R^2	0.130	0.154	0.166	0.140	0.211	0.091	0.208	0.156	0.189	0.171

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-6: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Lack of effort reason		Reason Black people poor is discrimination	Racism		Black people are	I am	White person less is likely to be admitted to college
	people poor	Black people poor		is a serious problem	will become worse in the future	often discriminated against		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.67	0.49	0.80	0.75	0.15	0.61	0.15	0.45
White mean	0.69	0.59	0.73	0.61	0.06	0.48	0.10	0.54
Black mean	0.65	0.40	0.86	0.89	0.25	0.74	0.20	0.36
White dem family mean	0.56	0.39	0.91	0.77	0.03	0.60	0.06	0.34
White rep family mean	0.83	0.78	0.51	0.41	0.09	0.34	0.11	0.71
Black dem family mean	0.57	0.36	0.88	0.92	0.26	0.77	0.19	0.33
Black rep family mean	0.86	0.54	0.64	0.71	0.19	0.62	0.17	0.64
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Dem Family	-0.14***	-0.03	0.01	-0.10***	-0.20***	-0.11***	-0.16***	0.02
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
White Rep Family	0.15***	0.35***	-0.31***	-0.51***	-0.16***	-0.40***	-0.10***	0.36***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Male	0.04**	0.07***	-0.04**	-0.04**	-0.00	-0.06***	0.04***	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
16 or 17 yo	0.01	0.04*	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.05*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Rich Family	0.03	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.00	-0.04
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Observations	2003	1614	1649	1983	1762	1997	1996	1339
R^2	0.058	0.124	0.136	0.232	0.089	0.214	0.090	0.106
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	-0.04*	-0.16***	0.07***	0.00	0.00	0.05***	0.01	-0.05*
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.06	-0.17***	0.10***	0.06**	-0.01	0.07***	0.02	-0.13***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.04	-0.14***	0.05*	-0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White Dem Family	-0.04	-0.13**	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11**	0.03	0.07
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Rep Family	-0.04	-0.12**	0.04	-0.10**	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.00
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Observations	1504	1374	1256	1488	1300	1501	1501	1155
R^2	0.070	0.160	0.173	0.267	0.096	0.236	0.080	0.131

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-2. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-7: Views on Race-targeted Policies: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Support govt intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children	In favor of preferential		In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves	Race-targeted policy index
			hiring for Black people	college admission for Black students		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean	0.69	0.71	0.35	0.39	0.56	0.00
White mean	0.52	0.66	0.25	0.27	0.33	-0.37
Black mean	0.85	0.76	0.46	0.51	0.79	0.38
White democrat mean	0.72	0.76	0.32	0.37	0.43	0.04
White republican mean	0.29	0.60	0.23	0.24	0.30	-0.61
Black democrat mean	0.88	0.79	0.49	0.55	0.83	0.46
Black republican mean	0.57	0.64	0.42	0.39	0.58	-0.09
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
White Dem	-0.10***	-0.01	-0.13***	-0.16***	-0.35***	-0.41***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
White Rep	-0.52***	-0.21***	-0.24***	-0.32***	-0.49***	-1.07***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Male	-0.12***	-0.01	0.09***	0.07***	0.05***	0.02
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Age 30-49	-0.01	0.09***	-0.04***	-0.03**	-0.03**	0.07
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Age 50-69	0.03***	0.07***	-0.16***	-0.13***	-0.20***	-0.24***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Middle Income	0.02	0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05***	-0.09*
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
High Income	-0.01	0.07***	0.03***	0.03***	-0.01	0.09**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
College Degree	0.02	0.03*	0.07***	0.08***	0.03***	0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Observations	8371	3087	8392	8392	8387	3070
R^2	0.212	0.061	0.123	0.123	0.292	0.240
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism						
Treatment	0.09***	0.06**	0.01	-0.00	-0.01	0.09*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	0.06**	0.08**	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.08
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	0.12***	0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.09
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Dem	0.12**	0.12**	0.12*	0.08	0.02	0.27**
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.11)
T x White Rep	0.10**	-0.04	-0.07	-0.10*	-0.08	-0.11
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Observations	1410	1413	1413	1413	1413	1410
R^2	0.231	0.092	0.122	0.118	0.323	0.286

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 6 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-8: Views on Race-targeted Policies in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Support govt intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children	In favor of preferential college admission for Black students	In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves	Race-targeted policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)					
Mean	0.79	0.63	0.33	0.51	-0.00
White mean	0.70	0.51	0.17	0.26	-0.55
Black mean	0.88	0.74	0.49	0.76	0.54
White dem family mean	0.83	0.66	0.26	0.38	-0.11
White rep family mean	0.47	0.35	0.12	0.20	-0.99
Black dem family mean	0.92	0.79	0.50	0.75	0.56
Black rep family mean	0.88	0.64	0.42	0.50	0.17
Panel B: Partial Correlation					
White Dem Family	-0.06**	-0.09**	-0.25***	-0.42***	-0.57***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)
White Rep Family	-0.43***	-0.39***	-0.41***	-0.61***	-1.50***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Male	-0.05***	-0.07***	-0.01	0.01	-0.11**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
16 or 17 yo	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05**	-0.10**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Rich Family	-0.02	0.05*	0.02	0.01	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Observations	1856	1474	1801	1539	1055
R^2	0.184	0.141	0.171	0.353	0.387
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism					
Treatment	0.04**	0.08***	0.11***	0.01	0.15***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	0.07**	0.11***	0.17***	0.07*	0.19**
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
T x White	0.02	0.05	0.06*	-0.04	0.12
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)
T x White Dem Family	0.04	0.02	0.10*	-0.03	0.07
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.13)
T x White Rep Family	0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.07	0.02
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.12)
Observations	1408	1259	1355	1147	891
R^2	0.204	0.172	0.193	0.359	0.434

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 5 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-2. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-9: Views on General Redistribution Policies: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	Favor more spending on					Support government intervention to reduce		General redistribution policy index
		income support programs	schools in poor neighborhoods	housing for the poor	poorest neighborhoods	health care for the poor	unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	income differences	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)									
Mean	0.08	0.75	0.84	0.81	0.86	0.84	0.74	0.66	0.00
White mean	0.11	0.67	0.80	0.75	0.81	0.78	0.67	0.58	-0.28
Black mean	0.06	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.81	0.73	0.27
White democrat mean	0.06	0.83	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.83	0.77	0.20
White republican mean	0.18	0.51	0.71	0.61	0.71	0.64	0.54	0.43	-0.75
Black democrat mean	0.04	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.78	0.40
Black republican mean	0.17	0.58	0.67	0.64	0.72	0.69	0.65	0.51	-0.58
Panel B: Partial Correlation									
White Dem	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03**	-0.05*
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
White Rep	0.10***	-0.28***	-0.17***	-0.24***	-0.17***	-0.22***	-0.29***	-0.32***	-0.95***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Male	0.05***	-0.02**	-0.06***	-0.05***	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.01	0.01	-0.13***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Age 30-49	-0.00	0.07***	0.05***	0.07***	0.07***	0.07***	0.04***	0.03**	0.17***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Age 50-69	-0.06***	0.05***	0.07***	0.10***	0.09***	0.08***	0.01	-0.01	0.18***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Middle Income	-0.03***	-0.02	0.02	-0.02*	0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
High Income	0.02**	-0.03***	0.00	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.03***	0.03***	-0.01	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
College Degree	0.01*	-0.02**	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02**	0.02*	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Observations	8395	8391	8392	8390	8391	8389	8390	8395	8375
R^2	0.062	0.085	0.058	0.079	0.056	0.075	0.077	0.088	0.161
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism									
Treatment	-0.03*	0.04	0.05**	0.03	0.05**	0.02	0.02	0.06***	0.18***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	-0.04*	0.06**	0.06**	0.06**	0.04	0.05	0.05*	0.09***	0.28***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	-0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.05*	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.08
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Dem	-0.05	0.08	0.13***	0.07	0.09**	0.12***	0.03	0.03	0.32***
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.12)
T x White Rep	0.01	-0.06	-0.05	-0.08*	-0.00	-0.13***	-0.06	-0.01	-0.20*
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Observations	1413	1412	1413	1412	1413	1412	1412	1413	1409
R^2	0.095	0.092	0.081	0.094	0.071	0.092	0.105	0.126	0.186

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-8 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 9 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-10: Views on General Redistribution Policies in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	Favor more spending on helping the poor	Support government intervention to reduce		General redistribution policy index
			unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	income differences	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)					
Mean	0.07	0.62	0.61	0.49	-0.00
White mean	0.08	0.55	0.49	0.38	-0.22
Black mean	0.05	0.69	0.73	0.60	0.26
White dem family mean	0.05	0.75	0.67	0.54	0.35
White rep family mean	0.13	0.31	0.30	0.23	-0.78
Black dem family mean	0.05	0.75	0.79	0.64	0.39
Black rep family mean	0.00	0.38	0.50	0.42	-0.15
Panel B: Partial Correlation					
White Dem Family	-0.01	0.06*	-0.03	-0.03	0.07
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
White Rep Family	0.08***	-0.37***	-0.40***	-0.35***	-0.98***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Male	0.00	-0.08***	-0.06***	-0.07***	-0.17***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
16 or 17 yo	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Rich Family	0.03**	-0.08***	-0.01	-0.04	-0.12**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Observations	1587	1773	1815	1761	1355
R^2	0.046	0.136	0.145	0.120	0.221
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism					
Treatment	-0.00	0.07***	0.08***	0.09***	0.21***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.06)
T x Black	0.00	0.12***	0.11***	0.10**	0.27***
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
T x White	-0.01	0.03	0.07**	0.09**	0.16**
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.07)
T x White Dem Family	-0.01	0.04	0.04	0.12*	0.11
	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.12)
T x White Rep Family	-0.00	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.14
	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.13)
Observations	1180	1354	1372	1322	1015
R^2	0.057	0.170	0.168	0.137	0.265

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 5 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-2. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-11: Additional Economic Perceptions: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	% Black	% white	Black	White	Black	White	% Black people among			% Black	% white	Black	White	% Black	% white	Black	White
	women not employed		college completion rate		college premium		people on SNAP	people on Medicaid	people on welfare	children living with single parent		teenage pregnancy rate		people incarcerated		mobility at ZIP level	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics																	
Reality	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.63	61.136k	77.603k	0.25	0.19	0.16	0.53	0.20	0.032	0.016	0.022	0.004	/	/
Mean	0.43	0.39	0.52	0.66	55.85	68.07	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.43	0.21	0.13	0.30	0.13	0.29	0.38
White mean	0.43	0.38	0.55	0.66	56.70	66.49	0.56	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.44	0.20	0.13	0.24	0.12	0.27	0.34
Black mean	0.42	0.40	0.49	0.65	55.00	69.67	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.62	0.42	0.23	0.14	0.35	0.14	0.31	0.42
White democrat mean	0.41	0.37	0.53	0.66	54.45	65.78	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.43	0.17	0.11	0.22	0.10	0.26	0.34
White republican mean	0.50	0.43	0.57	0.66	59.65	67.62	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.47	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.17	0.34	0.40
Black democrat mean	0.42	0.40	0.50	0.68	54.15	70.01	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.63	0.43	0.24	0.15	0.36	0.14	0.31	0.42
Black republican mean	0.53	0.47	0.44	0.57	59.87	69.08	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.45	0.27	0.17	0.26	0.14	0.44	0.50
Panel B: Partial Correlation																	
White Dem	-0.01	-0.02**	0.02	-0.01	-0.88	-4.20***	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.06***	-0.00	-0.05***	-0.04***	-0.13***	-0.04***	-0.05***	-0.08***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Rep	0.06***	0.03***	0.04***	-0.02	0.89	-4.42***	0.08***	0.07***	0.08***	-0.02*	0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.11***	-0.01	0.03***	-0.03**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.86)	(0.86)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	0.04***	0.01**	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.44	-2.12***	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.05***	-0.05***	-0.01	-0.00	-0.06***	-0.02***	0.05***	0.03***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	0.03***	0.01*	0.01	0.03**	0.17	1.13	0.01	0.03***	0.02***	0.06***	0.04***	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	-0.02***	-0.07***	0.01	0.05***	2.66***	4.51***	-0.03***	-0.00	-0.01	0.09***	0.03***	0.03**	-0.01	0.03*	-0.01	-0.11***	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	-0.05***	-0.05***	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.36	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.03***	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.00	-0.02**	-0.07***	-0.06***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	-0.02***	-0.02**	0.02	0.02*	5.64***	4.40***	-0.02***	-0.03***	-0.02***	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.03***	-0.00	-0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	-0.00	-0.01	0.04***	0.05***	-1.11*	-1.63**	-0.01*	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01*	-0.01	-0.03***	-0.01*	-0.02**	-0.02***	0.00	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.64)	(0.64)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	5771	5773	2490	2490	2490	2489	5724	5770	5774	2510	2510	2510	2509	2510	2510	5748	5752
R^2	0.118	0.089	0.059	0.066	0.060	0.067	0.055	0.052	0.048	0.072	0.047	0.032	0.033	0.100	0.054	0.137	0.122
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism																	
Treatment	-0.00	-0.04***					0.00	-0.01	-0.01							-0.05***	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)					(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)							(0.01)	(0.02)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.05***					0.00	-0.01	0.00							-0.06***	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)					(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.01	-0.04**					0.00	-0.01	-0.01							-0.05**	-0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)					(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.02	-0.05*					-0.03	-0.03	-0.05*							-0.11***	-0.07**
	(0.03)	(0.03)					(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)							(0.03)	(0.04)
T x White Rep	0.00	-0.04					-0.01	-0.02	-0.02							-0.02	-0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)					(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)							(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1412	1412					1412	1412	1412							1410	1412
R^2	0.123	0.105					0.079	0.072	0.060							0.171	0.161

Notes: All dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-12: Racial Identity: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Race important to own identity	Can generally trust		Prefer to live in white neighborhood	Accepting of close relative		Police	
		Black people	white people		marrying a Black person	marrying a white Person	afraid of	stopped by
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.55	0.74	0.64	0.32	0.91	0.90	0.16	0.28
White mean	0.31	0.77	0.77	0.49	0.89	0.95	0.11	0.25
Black mean	0.78	0.71	0.51	0.16	0.93	0.86	0.21	0.32
White democrat mean	0.27	0.82	0.79	0.43	0.92	0.96	0.10	0.19
White republican mean	0.43	0.74	0.79	0.57	0.84	0.93	0.14	0.34
Black democrat mean	0.83	0.71	0.49	0.14	0.93	0.85	0.21	0.31
Black republican mean	0.59	0.70	0.63	0.28	0.89	0.89	0.18	0.48
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Dem	-0.51***	0.07***	0.22***	0.23***	-0.01	0.10***	-0.10***	-0.06**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
White Rep	-0.39***	-0.01	0.23***	0.36***	-0.10***	0.06***	-0.09***	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Male	0.06***	-0.02*	0.04***	0.06***	-0.03***	-0.00	0.04***	0.17***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Age 30-49	0.07***	-0.07***	0.01	0.02*	0.04***	0.02	-0.02**	-0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Age 50-69	0.06***	-0.04***	0.04***	0.07***	0.03*	0.06***	-0.10***	-0.20***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Middle Income	-0.00	0.04***	0.02*	0.03**	0.01	0.02	-0.00	-0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
High Income	0.05***	0.07***	0.08***	0.07***	0.00	0.03*	0.01	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
College Degree	0.02*	0.05***	0.00	0.04***	-0.02	-0.06***	0.02*	0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Observations	8391	8387	8385	8387	2397	2394	8392	3087
R^2	0.264	0.033	0.089	0.147	0.045	0.056	0.061	0.133
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	-0.04	-0.05**	-0.04*	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.04**	-0.04*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.00	-0.08**	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.06*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.08**	-0.02	-0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem	-0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.00
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep	-0.15***	-0.07	-0.10*	-0.01	-0.00	0.03	-0.11**	-0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Observations	1413	1412	1410	1410	1034	1033	1412	1413
R^2	0.279	0.061	0.123	0.142	0.068	0.084	0.082	0.146

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-13: Racial Identity in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Race important to own identity	Can generally trust		Prefer to live in white neighborhood	Accepting of close relative		Police	
		Black people	white people		marrying a Black person	marrying a white person	afraid of	stopped by
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.51	0.82	0.69	0.23	0.96	0.95	0.16	0.10
White mean	0.21	0.81	0.82	0.33	0.93	0.99	0.05	0.07
Black mean	0.79	0.83	0.56	0.14	0.98	0.92	0.26	0.13
White dem family mean	0.15	0.84	0.83	0.27	0.93	0.99	0.04	0.05
White rep family mean	0.32	0.78	0.86	0.42	0.92	0.97	0.06	0.08
Black dem family mean	0.84	0.84	0.56	0.12	0.99	0.93	0.29	0.08
Black rep family mean	0.56	0.82	0.54	0.14	1.00	0.92	0.14	0.21
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Dem Family	-0.63***	0.05*	0.29***	0.15***	-0.02	0.06***	-0.21***	-0.11***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
White Rep Family	-0.49***	0.01	0.33***	0.28***	-0.04***	0.07***	-0.23***	-0.09***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Male	-0.05**	-0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.02**	-0.05***	0.09***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
16 or 17 yo	-0.02	0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Rich Family	0.05**	0.06***	0.06***	0.12***	-0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	1863	2001	2001	2002	1588	1588	2004	1627
R^2	0.367	0.051	0.137	0.137	0.033	0.068	0.110	0.073
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.00	0.01	0.06**	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
T x White	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem Family	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.07	0.04	-0.01	0.02	0.04
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White Rep Family	-0.01	0.08*	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Observations	1390	1501	1501	1502	1366	1366	1504	1379
R^2	0.387	0.045	0.133	0.133	0.030	0.082	0.138	0.059

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-2. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-14: Discrimination: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Black people often discriminated								I have been often discriminated							
	at school	in getting a job	at work	in getting housing	in medical care	in public	by the police	in judicial system	at school	in getting a job	at work	in getting housing	in medical care	in public	by the police	in judicial system
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)																
Mean	0.59	0.64	0.58	0.62	0.51	0.61	0.72	0.70	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.20
White mean	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.49	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.11
Black mean	0.66	0.77	0.70	0.74	0.61	0.70	0.85	0.83	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.29	0.27
White democrat mean	0.67	0.67	0.63	0.64	0.54	0.65	0.76	0.74	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.09
White republican mean	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.32	0.43	0.46	0.43	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.18
Black democrat mean	0.68	0.81	0.73	0.78	0.64	0.71	0.88	0.86	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.28	0.29	0.27
Black republican mean	0.63	0.59	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.29
Panel B: Partial Correlation																
White Dem	-0.03*	-0.10***	-0.09***	-0.08***	-0.08***	-0.05***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.08***	-0.13***	-0.12***	-0.13***	-0.08***	-0.15***	-0.16***	-0.14***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Rep	-0.28***	-0.39***	-0.36***	-0.36***	-0.30***	-0.29***	-0.41***	-0.42***	-0.00	-0.06***	-0.06***	-0.07***	-0.04***	-0.09***	-0.11***	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02*	-0.03***	-0.03**	-0.03***	-0.03***	0.07***	0.11***	0.08***	0.11***	0.08***	0.10***	0.18***	0.17***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.06***	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.07***	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.03**	-0.05***	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.02*	-0.06***	-0.03**	-0.02**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	-0.18***	-0.12***	-0.13***	-0.05***	-0.17***	-0.18***	-0.09***	-0.12***	-0.11***	-0.07***	-0.07***	-0.08***	-0.13***	-0.15***	-0.11***	-0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02*	0.01	-0.02*	-0.04***	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.03***	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.03**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02**	0.02*	-0.01	-0.04***	-0.02*	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	0.07***	0.06***	0.06***	0.07***	0.09***	0.05***	0.04***	0.05***	0.01	0.04***	0.04***	0.03***	0.03***	0.02**	0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	8390	8387	8383	8389	8389	8390	8388	8390	7264	7260	7257	7260	7264	7264	7262	7262
R^2	0.108	0.138	0.122	0.111	0.108	0.092	0.142	0.158	0.051	0.070	0.054	0.081	0.068	0.087	0.126	0.116
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism																
Treatment	0.02	0.04	0.05*	0.05**	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.06*	0.02	0.06*	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.05*	0.05*	0.07**	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.02	0.06*	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem	0.06	0.15***	0.09	0.13**	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep	-0.15***	-0.09*	-0.10*	-0.09	-0.09*	-0.12**	-0.11**	-0.06	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Observations	1412	1412	1412	1413	1413	1413	1412	1413	1413	1412	1412	1411	1413	1413	1412	1413
R^2	0.142	0.157	0.143	0.142	0.147	0.115	0.167	0.184	0.069	0.102	0.094	0.116	0.099	0.111	0.150	0.157

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-1. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-15: Discrimination in the Youth Survey: Correlation with Individual Covariates and Effects of the Systemic Racism Treatment

	Black people often discriminated					I have been often discriminated				
	at school	in getting a job	at work	in public	by the police	at school	in public	by the police	by same age	online
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Mean	0.49	0.62	0.54	0.66	0.73	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.19
White mean	0.38	0.47	0.41	0.53	0.59	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.12
Black mean	0.60	0.77	0.68	0.78	0.87	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.27
White dem family mean	0.49	0.61	0.51	0.66	0.75	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.07
White rep family mean	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.41	0.41	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.11
Black dem family mean	0.62	0.81	0.74	0.80	0.90	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.27
Black rep family mean	0.50	0.61	0.54	0.74	0.75	0.07	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.29
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
White Dem Family	-0.14***	-0.14***	-0.13***	-0.07**	-0.09***	-0.13***	-0.17***	-0.17***	-0.12***	-0.20***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
White Rep Family	-0.35***	-0.45***	-0.38***	-0.35***	-0.45***	-0.07***	-0.11***	-0.13***	-0.07***	-0.13***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Male	-0.03	-0.07***	-0.09***	-0.05***	-0.04**	0.04**	0.05***	0.06***	0.01	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
16 or 17 yo	-0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Rich Family	0.02	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	2004	2003	2001	2004	2004	2002	2001	2002	2001	2000
R^2	0.109	0.183	0.147	0.125	0.198	0.048	0.075	0.085	0.054	0.068
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism										
Treatment	0.06**	0.08***	0.08***	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.05***	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.09**	0.10***	0.09***	0.02	0.06*	0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.07**	0.04
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	0.03	0.06*	0.07**	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.04	0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem Family	0.08	0.12**	0.15***	0.10*	0.09*	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.03
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep Family	-0.01	0.02	0.03	-0.02	-0.05	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.07
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Observations	1505	1504	1503	1504	1505	1505	1504	1504	1503	1502
R^2	0.120	0.218	0.162	0.138	0.237	0.043	0.071	0.083	0.047	0.065

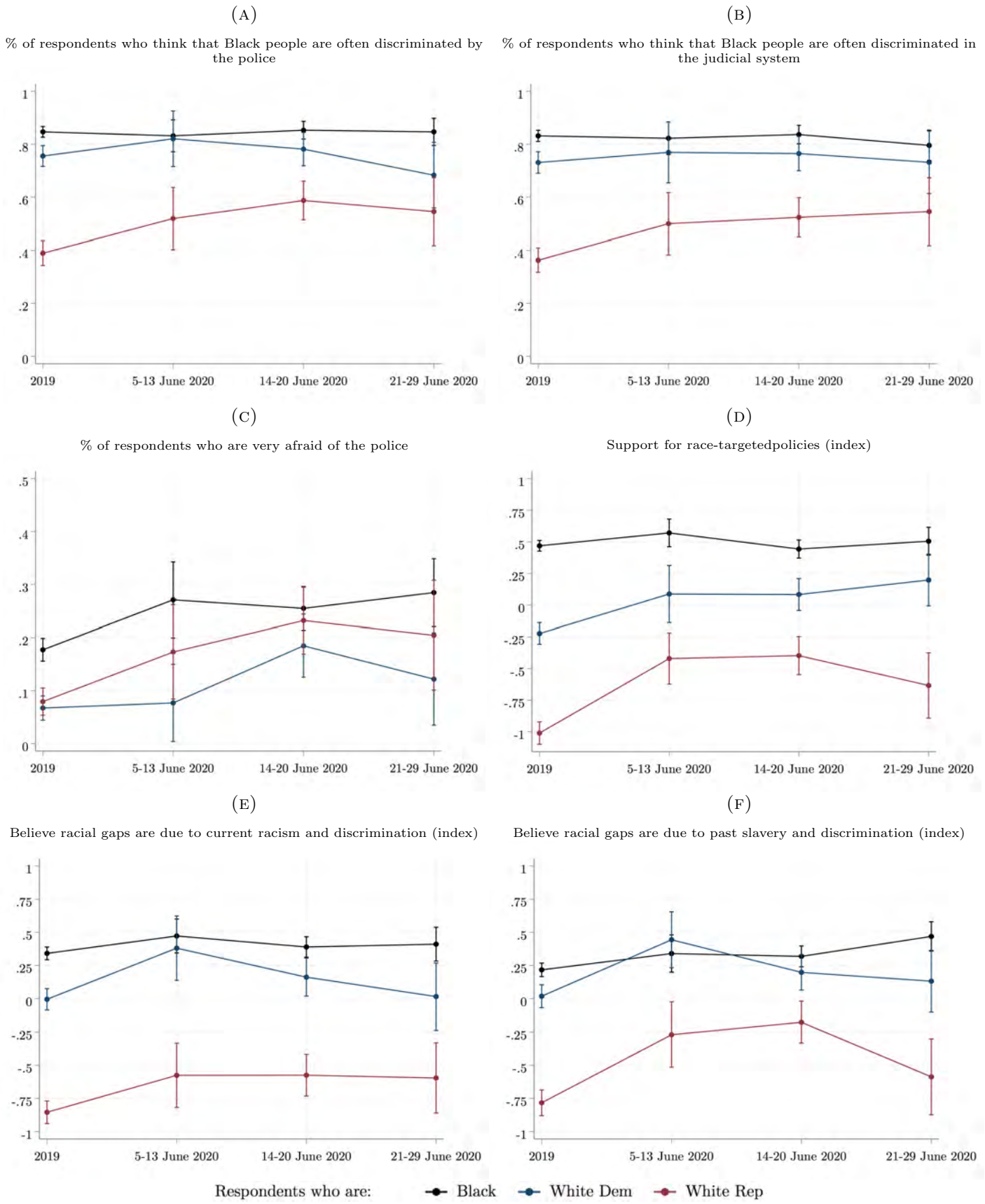
Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-2. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-16: Adults and Teens

	Perceived economic circumstances				Perceived causes of racial gaps			
	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	Racism is a serious problem	Black people are often discriminated against	Race-targeted policy index	General redistribution policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Race x Age								
White Teen	-0.17***	-0.17***	-0.15***	-0.22***	-0.21***	-0.21***	-0.83***	-0.23***
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Black Adult	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.14***	-0.06***	0.01	-0.14***	-0.16***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
White Adult	-0.20***	-0.18***	-0.11***	-0.05*	-0.26***	-0.11***	-0.70***	-0.35***
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Republican	-0.19***	-0.23***	-0.18***	-0.11***	-0.31***	-0.21***	-0.67***	-0.84***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Male	-0.02	0.03*	0.00	0.07***	-0.04***	-0.00	0.04	-0.11***
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Middle Income	0.07***	0.06***	0.10***	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.10**	0.08*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.05)
High Income	0.07***	0.06***	0.13***	0.04*	0.02	0.02	0.07*	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Observations	3288	3288	3790	3787	3821	3829	3039	3261
R^2	0.132	0.139	0.084	0.115	0.193	0.158	0.268	0.175
Panel B: Race x Age x Party								
White Dem Teen	-0.09**	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.13***	-0.10***	-0.09***	-0.57***	0.11
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.08)
White Rep Teen	-0.34***	-0.39***	-0.34***	-0.29***	-0.53***	-0.42***	-1.51***	-1.01***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Black Adult	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.16***	-0.06***	0.02	-0.11**	-0.10*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
White Dem Adult	-0.15***	-0.11***	-0.07***	0.03	-0.18***	-0.04	-0.48***	-0.16**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.07)
White Rep Adult	-0.35***	-0.32***	-0.20***	-0.10***	-0.50***	-0.26***	-1.19***	-0.95***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Male	-0.03*	0.02	-0.00	0.07***	-0.04***	-0.01	0.02	-0.15***
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Middle Income	0.07***	0.06***	0.11***	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.09**	0.07
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
High Income	0.07***	0.06***	0.13***	0.04*	0.02	0.02	0.07*	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Observations	3288	3288	3790	3787	3821	3829	3039	3261
R^2	0.129	0.136	0.087	0.114	0.194	0.160	0.266	0.159
Panel C: Adult vs Teen difference within...								
White respondents	0.122	0.769	0.031	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.013
Black respondents	0.239	0.256	0.270	0.000	0.007	0.494	0.007	0.004
White democrats	0.084	0.131	0.202	0.000	0.009	0.039	0.306	0.001
White republicans	0.784	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.383	0.000	0.000	0.500
Observations	3288	3288	3790	3787	3821	3829	3039	3261
R^2	0.132	0.139	0.084	0.115	0.193	0.158	0.268	0.175

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-6 are indicator variables for whether the respondent agrees with the statements listed (for more detailed question formulations and definitions, see Appendix Section A-2.2). The dependent variables in columns 7 and 8 are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, state fixed effects, and indicator variables for all treatments. Only some of these coefficients are reported due to space constraints. Panel A shows the coefficients on being a white teenager, being a Black adult, being a white adult, being Republican, being male, having a middle income or being from a middle income family, and having a high income or being from a high income family. Omitted categories are being a Black teenager, being Democrat, being female, and having a low income or being from a low income family. Panel B shows the coefficients on being a white Democrat teenager, being a white Republican teenager, being a Black adult, being a white Democrat adult, being a white Republican adult, being male, having a middle income or being from a middle income family, and having a high income or being from a high income family. Omitted categories are being a Black teenager, being female, and having a low income or being from a low income family. Panel C 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 white adult and being a white teenager, the second row being a Black adult and being a Black teenager, the third row being a white Democrat adult and being a white Democrat teenager, and the fourth row being a white Republican adult and being a white Republican teenager. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Figure A-3: Effect of George Floyd's Murder Over Time



Notes: The figure reports the share of respondents that satisfy the condition listed in the heading of the subfigure (Panels A, B, and C) or the mean value of the index listed in the heading of the subfigure (Panels D, E, F) at four different points in time: 2019, between June 5 and June 13 2020, between June 14 and June 20 2020, and between June 21 and June 29 2020. The murder of George Floyd happened on May 25, 2020. The 90% confidence interval is reported for point in time. We only include respondents who were not assigned to any of the video treatments. The number of observations per period and group is the following: 2019: 863 Black respondents, 327 white Democrats, 303 white Republicans; 5-13 June 2020: 107 Black respondents, 39 white Democrats, 52 white Republicans; 14-20 June 2020: 335 Black respondents, 132 white Democrats, 127 white Republicans; 21-29 June 2020: 108 Black respondents, 28 white Democrats, 44 white Republicans.

Table A-17: Gelbach Decomposition

	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	-0.78	-0.57	-0.89	-1.04	-0.70	-0.94	-0.48	-0.19
	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Coefficient full model	-0.33	0.06	-0.33	-0.29	-0.25	-0.32	-0.28	0.12
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Perceive worse...								
... economic conditions for Black people	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.04
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
... mobility for Black people	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Believe racial gaps are due to...								
... current racism and discrimination	-0.26	-0.25	-0.32	-0.28	-0.22	-0.23	-0.12	-0.12
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)
... past slavery and discrimination	-0.14	-0.07	-0.18	-0.08	-0.20	-0.06	-0.05	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Believe...								
... Black people could be as well off as	0.01	-0.08	0.01	-0.11	0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.05
white people if try harder	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)
... lack of effort reason for being poor	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.07	-0.05	-0.00	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.00)
... white people are disadvantaged	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Own perceived opportunities	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(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

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 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.

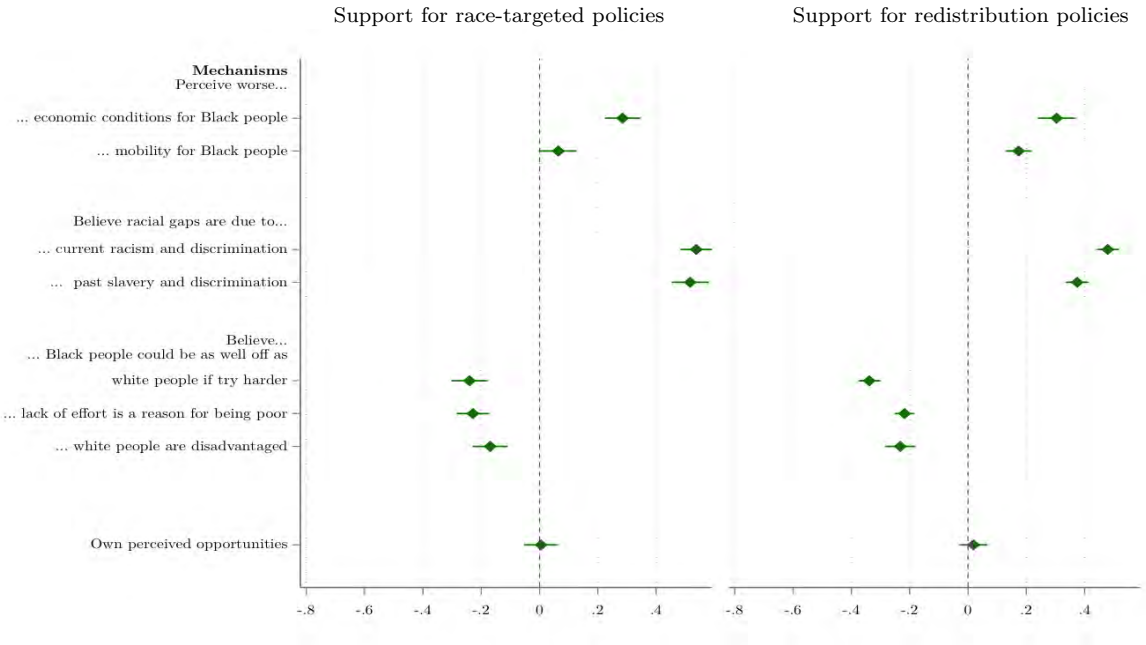
Table A-18: Gelbach Decomposition in the Youth Survey

	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	-1.10	-0.53	-1.06	-1.05	-0.85	-1.17	-0.63	-0.03
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.11)
Coefficient full model	-0.40	0.04	-0.20	-0.34	-0.06	-0.45	-0.26	0.26
	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Perceive worse...								
... economic conditions for Black people	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.03	0.02	0.06	-0.03	-0.06
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.04)
... mobility for Black people	0.00	0.03	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.05	0.00	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Believe racial gaps are due to...								
... current racism and discrimination	-0.38	-0.29	-0.48	-0.29	-0.39	-0.23	-0.17	-0.18
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.06)
... past discrimination	-0.07	-0.05	-0.14	-0.11	-0.17	-0.22	0.01	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.01)
... lack of effort of Black people	-0.08	-0.07	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.14	-0.03	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Believe...								
... lack of effort reason for being poor	-0.01	-0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.00)
... white people are disadvantaged	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.14	-0.17	-0.24	0.00	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Own perceived opportunities	-0.05	0.07	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.03	-0.04	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Expect to do better than parents	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
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

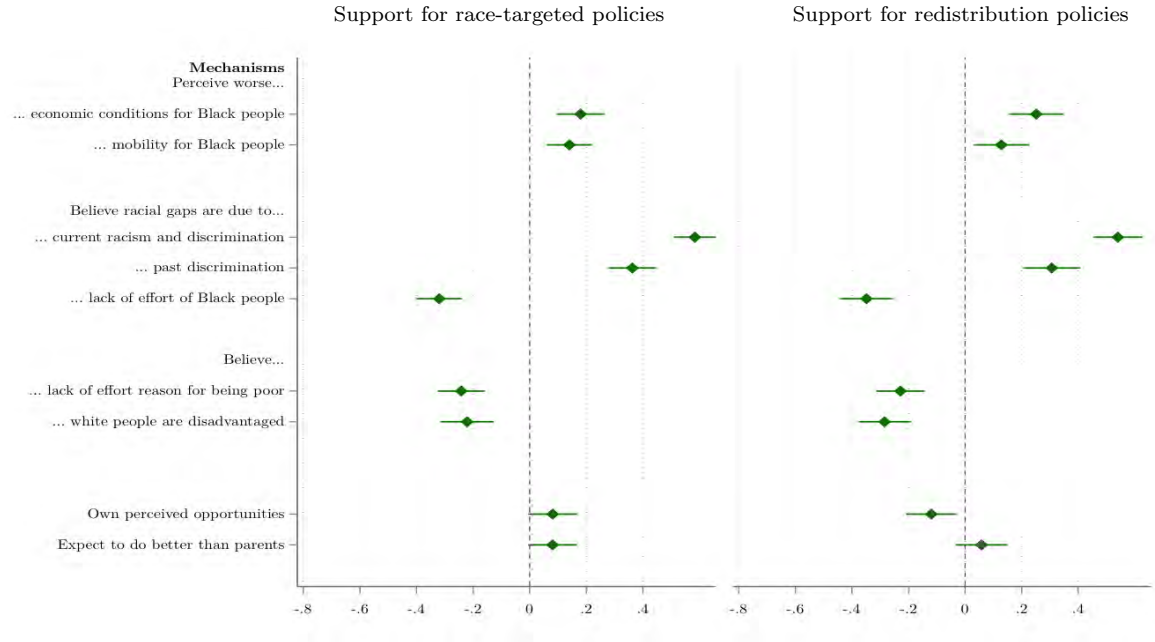
Notes: The table reports results from a Gelbach decomposition of the racial and the partisan gap, following Gelbach (2016). This method explains how much of the gap between the coefficient on the white indicator (racial gap columns) or Republican parents indicator (partisan gap columns) when all the 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.

Figure A-4: Decomposing Policy Views - One mechanism at the time

(a) Adult Survey



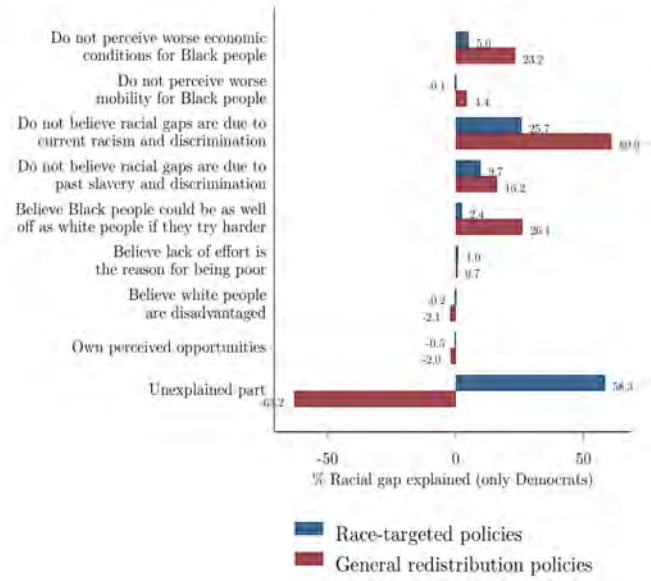
(b) Youth Survey



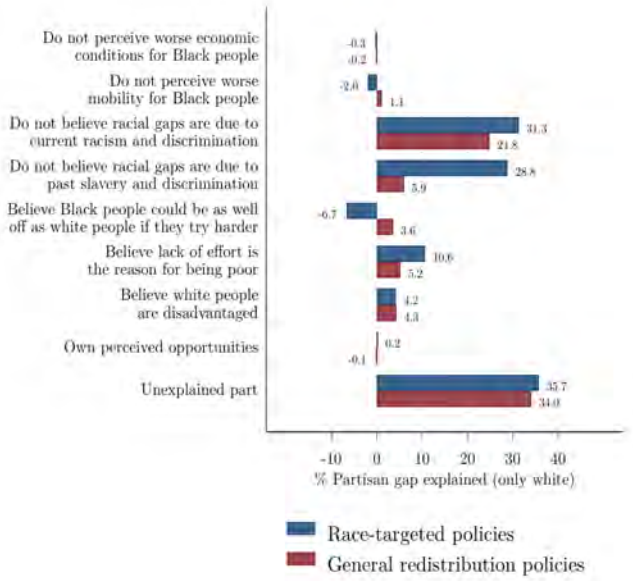
Notes: The figure shows the results from the regressions of the two policy indices on the set of covariates "Mechanisms" (control group only). Every row shows the coefficient from the regression of the policy index on the single mechanism of the given row and on the full set of individual characteristics indicators. The variables reported are indices described defined in Appendix Section A-2.4.

Figure A-5: Gelbach Decomposition

(a) Racial Gap - Democrat Respondents



(b) Partisan Gap - White Respondents



Notes: Panel (A) reports the Gelbach decomposition of the racial gap for the race-targeted policy and the general redistribution policy indices focusing only on Democrat respondents (control group only). Panel (B) reports the Gelbach decomposition of the partisan gap for the race-targeted policy and the general redistribution policy indices focusing only on white respondents (control group only). Each bar indicates the share of the gap explained by each of the factors.

Table A-19: Main Sources of News

	TV	Social Networks	Newspapers	Radio	Word of Mouth	None
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Could choose only 1 option						
White Mean	0.42	0.20	0.27	0.05	0.03	0.03
Black Mean	0.49	0.25	0.17	0.04	0.03	0.02
Dem Mean	0.49	0.22	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.02
Rep Mean	0.45	0.20	0.24	0.06	0.03	0.02
White Dem Mean	0.41	0.21	0.29	0.04	0.03	0.02
White Rep Mean	0.45	0.19	0.25	0.06	0.03	0.02
Black Dem Mean	0.54	0.23	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.02
Black Rep Mean	0.47	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02
Panel B: Could choose 2 options						
White mean	0.66	0.35	0.42	0.08	0.07	0.03
Black mean	0.69	0.35	0.31	0.07	0.10	0.04
Dem mean	0.71	0.35	0.36	0.07	0.08	0.02
Rep mean	0.69	0.32	0.40	0.08	0.09	0.02
White dem mean	0.69	0.37	0.43	0.08	0.06	0.01
White rep mean	0.70	0.33	0.41	0.09	0.07	0.02
Black dem mean	0.73	0.35	0.32	0.07	0.10	0.02
Black rep mean	0.63	0.28	0.35	0.05	0.14	0.03

Notes: The table shows the respondents' choices of their main sources of news. Every row reports the distribution of a different subgroup of respondents. In Panel A, we show the distribution of the choices for those respondents that could choose only one option, each row adds up to 1. In panel B, we show the distribution of the choices for those respondents that could choose one or two option, each row adds up to a number between 1 and 2.

Table A-20: Main Sources of News in the Youth Survey

	TV (1)	Social Networks (2)	Newspapers (3)	Radio (4)	Word of Mouth (5)	None (6)
Panel A: Could choose 2 options						
White mean	0.55	0.47	0.08	0.01	0.27	0.06
Black mean	0.55	0.54	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.06
Dem family mean	0.61	0.56	0.05	0.00	0.21	0.05
Rep family mean	0.52	0.42	0.09	0.02	0.26	0.07
White dem family mean	0.61	0.50	0.07	0.00	0.25	0.03
White rep family mean	0.52	0.43	0.09	0.02	0.28	0.07
Black dem family mean	0.62	0.59	0.04	0.01	0.18	0.05
Black rep family mean	0.54	0.35	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.05

Notes: The table shows the respondents' choices of their main sources of news. Every row reports the distribution of a different subgroup of respondents. In panel A, we show the distribution of the choices for those respondents that could choose one or two option, each row adds up to a number between 1 and 2.

A-5 Effect of Local Factors

In this section, we present additional results regarding exposure to racial gaps, discussed in Section 4.3.

Table A-21: Effect of Local Factors on Views and Attitudes in the Youth Survey

	Exposure to Racial Gaps		
	x Black (1)	x White (2)	White (3)
Perceive worse economic conditions for Black people	0.14*	0.02	-0.44***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Perceive worse mobility for Black people	-0.09	0.01	-0.53***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination	-0.01	0.11	-0.70***
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Believe racial gaps are due to past discrimination	-0.06	0.12	-0.22***
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Believe racial gaps are due to lack of effort of Black people	0.16**	0.03	0.23***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor	0.07	-0.02	-0.03
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Believe white people are disadvantaged	-0.03	-0.11	0.24***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Own perceived opportunities	0.07	0.19**	-0.55***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Expect to do better than parents	0.10	0.21***	-0.59***
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Race-targeted policies	0.01	0.22**	-0.90***
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)
General redistribution policies	0.00	0.08	-0.29***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Race important for own identity	0.00	0.12*	-1.36***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)

Notes: The table reports a different specification in every row. The dependent variables in every row are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. The three columns report the coefficients of the three main independent variables. Columns 1 and 2 show the coefficients of the interaction with the respondent's race of an indicator variable equal to one when the index *Exposure to Racial Gaps*, as defined in Appendix Section A-2.4, is above its median. Column 3 shows the coefficients on being white where the omitted category is being Black. All regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, logarithm of the population of the respondent's zip code, logarithm of the per capita income of the respondent's zip code, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-22: Effect of Local Factors on Views and Attitudes - Black People Local Factors

	Exposure to Racial Gaps		
	x Black	x White	White
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Perceive worse economic conditions for Black people	-0.01	0.15**	-0.39***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Perceive worse mobility for Black people	-0.02	0.01	-0.22***
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination	0.06**	0.07**	-0.50***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination	0.08**	0.08**	-0.40***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe racial gaps are due to lack of effort of Black people	0.11***	0.05	0.20***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor	0.09***	0.04	0.13***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Believe white people are disadvantaged	0.10**	0.07**	0.13***
	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Own perceived opportunities	0.09**	0.02	-0.07
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Race-targeted policies	0.08**	0.15***	-0.44***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
General redistribution policies	0.00	0.09***	-0.21***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Race important for own identity	0.10***	0.17***	-1.05***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)

Notes: The table reports a different specification in every row. The dependent variables in every row are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. The three columns report the coefficients of the three main independent variables. Columns 1 and 2 show the coefficients of the interaction with the respondent's race of an indicator variable equal to one when the index *Exposure to Racial Gaps - Black people local factors*, as defined in Appendix Section A-2.4, is above its median. Column 3 shows the coefficients on being white where the omitted category is being Black. All regressions include controls for gender, age group, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, logarithm of the population of the respondent's zip code, logarithm of the per capita income of the respondent's zip code, indicator variable for survey wave, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-23: Detailed Local Variables

	Perceive worse		Believe racial gaps are due to			Believe		Own perceived opportunities	Race-targeted policies	General redistribution policies	Race important for own idenity
	economic conditions for Black people	mobility for Black people	current racism and discrimination	past slavery and discrimination	lack of effort of Black people	lack of effort is reason for being poor	white people are disadvantaged				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Panel A: Inequality - ZIP											
Inequality x Black	-0.58	-0.03	-0.01	0.48*	0.40	0.12	0.27	0.46	0.33	0.27	0.35
	(0.46)	(0.35)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.41)	(0.35)	(0.27)	(0.19)	(0.24)
Inequality x White	1.04**	0.25	1.93***	2.09***	0.32	-0.25	-0.11	0.75**	1.73***	1.34***	2.14***
	(0.45)	(0.35)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.28)	(0.36)	(0.26)	(0.19)	(0.24)
Observations	3006	5653	8254	8272	8272	8256	5801	5023	3000	8255	8270
R^2	0.119	0.047	0.255	0.203	0.175	0.097	0.117	0.045	0.272	0.189	0.303
Panel B: Population Share Difference - ZIP											
Pop share diff x Black	-0.08	-0.03	-0.09***	-0.07**	-0.05*	-0.02	0.07	-0.04	-0.07**	-0.03	-0.15***
	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Pop share diff x White	-0.12	0.15**	-0.30***	-0.30***	-0.00	0.10*	-0.13**	0.03	-0.25***	-0.18***	-0.25***
	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Observations	3009	5657	8260	8278	8278	8262	5805	5029	3003	8261	8276
R^2	0.118	0.048	0.253	0.200	0.175	0.097	0.119	0.044	0.267	0.186	0.300
Panel C: Unemployment Rate Difference - ZIP											
Unemployment diff x Black	0.64	0.27	-0.25	-0.63***	-0.49**	0.08	-0.24	0.63**	-0.20	-0.26	-0.58***
	(0.39)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.29)	(0.23)	(0.17)	(0.20)
Unemployment diff x White	0.06	0.33	-0.27	-0.26	-0.19	0.20	0.10	0.40*	-0.29*	-0.22*	-0.46***
	(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Observations	2956	5594	8190	8207	8207	8191	5738	4970	2950	8191	8205
R^2	0.118	0.047	0.249	0.197	0.175	0.097	0.116	0.045	0.259	0.183	0.298
Panel D: Income per Capita Difference - ZIP											
Per capita income diff x Black	-0.05	-0.05**	-0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.05**	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Per capita income diff x White	0.04	-0.03	0.06***	0.07***	0.03*	-0.01	-0.00	0.06**	0.06***	0.02	0.07***
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Observations	2482	4741	7009	7022	7022	7009	4906	4220	2476	7008	7020
R^2	0.117	0.049	0.253	0.199	0.182	0.105	0.113	0.046	0.282	0.187	0.305
Panel E: Intergenerational Mobility Difference - County											
Mobility diff x Black	0.30	-0.17	0.29	0.05	0.13	0.13	-0.41	0.16	0.11	0.25	0.22
	(0.47)	(0.35)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.39)	(0.35)	(0.27)	(0.19)	(0.24)
Mobility diff x White	0.80*	-0.27	0.94***	1.05***	1.03***	0.49*	0.49*	0.30	0.89***	0.43**	2.11***
	(0.44)	(0.34)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.36)	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.24)
Observations	2981	5625	8223	8241	8241	8225	5770	4997	2975	8224	8239
R^2	0.119	0.048	0.250	0.198	0.177	0.097	0.118	0.044	0.261	0.184	0.303
Panel F: People with a College Degree Share Difference - County											
College share diff x Black	0.32	-0.18	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.05	0.08	0.21	0.07	0.19	0.03
	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.15)
College share diff x White	0.53*	-0.03	0.60***	0.66***	0.94***	0.45***	0.52***	0.21	0.47***	0.32***	1.23***
	(0.28)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.15)
Observations	2834	5423	7971	7988	7988	7974	5542	4812	2829	7973	7986
R^2	0.119	0.047	0.249	0.196	0.178	0.097	0.119	0.042	0.259	0.183	0.301
Panel G: Incarceration Rate Difference - County											
Incarceration share diff x Black	-2.68	-1.71	-0.10	-4.06***	-1.17	-1.51	-3.04*	-0.04	0.30	-0.80	-0.45
	(2.07)	(1.61)	(1.15)	(1.17)	(1.18)	(1.25)	(1.78)	(1.61)	(1.20)	(0.88)	(1.09)
Incarceration share diff x White	-0.51	-1.01	-0.46	0.18	1.33	1.00	0.01	-1.09	0.23	-0.92	1.09
	(1.64)	(1.28)	(0.93)	(0.95)	(0.96)	(1.01)	(1.03)	(1.34)	(0.95)	(0.71)	(0.88)
Observations	2973	5614	8210	8228	8228	8212	5758	4986	2967	8211	8226
R^2	0.118	0.048	0.249	0.198	0.175	0.097	0.117	0.044	0.257	0.184	0.295
Panel H: Teenagers Pregnancy Rate Difference - County											
Teen births diff x Black	-0.45	-0.24	-0.47**	-0.64***	-0.49**	-0.48*	-0.19	-0.56*	-0.47*	-0.19	-0.58***
	(0.43)	(0.32)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.25)	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.25)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Teen births diff x White	-0.66*	-0.20	-0.12	-0.31	-0.47**	-0.46**	-0.35	0.20	-0.57***	-0.16	-1.05***
	(0.38)	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.19)
Observations	2957	5595	8186	8203	8203	8188	5736	4966	2951	8187	8201
R^2	0.118	0.047	0.249	0.197	0.175	0.098	0.117	0.045	0.259	0.183	0.299
Panel I: Two-Parents Families Share Difference - County											
2-parents families diff x Black	-0.07	-0.27	0.43**	0.23	0.29	0.17	0.27	0.56**	0.21	0.02	0.46***
	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.29)	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.18)
2-parents families diff x White	0.56**	-0.04	0.39**	0.45***	0.40**	0.28	0.48***	-0.20	0.62***	0.31**	1.25***
	(0.28)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.15)
Observations	2981	5625	8223	8241	8241	8225	5770	4997	2975	8224	8239
R^2	0.120	0.048	0.250	0.197	0.176	0.097	0.118	0.045	0.261	0.184	0.302
Panel L: Segregation - MSA											
Segregation x Black	0.43	0.00	0.33*	0.02	-0.03	0.02	-0.39	0.15	-0.00	0.06	0.25
	(0.32)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Segregation x White	0.31	-0.07	0.21	0.19	0.45**	0.30	0.22	0.30	0.53***	0.04	0.99***
	(0.33)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Observations	2778	5387	7938	7956	7956	7942	5542	4772	2773	7940	7954
R^2	0.114	0.047	0.250	0.194	0.174	0.096	0.121	0.044	0.262	0.184	0.303

Notes: The dependent variables in every column are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. Every panel reports the coefficients of the interaction with the respondent's race of every single component of the index *Exposure to Racial Gaps*, as defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. The index's components are defined in Appendix Section A-2.3. All regressions include controls for gender, age group, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, logarithm of the population of the respondent's zip code, logarithm of the per capita income of the respondent's zip code, indicator variable for survey wave, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-24: Effect of Local Factors on Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions

	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offer	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	White person earns more than a Black person (in their ZIP)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% US population that is Black	% ZIP population that is Black	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x Black	0.04	0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.16***	0.01	0.00	0.03***	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x White	-0.00	0.03	0.02	0.09***	0.08***	0.01	0.04***	0.03***	0.04***	0.03***	0.04***
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White	-0.16***	-0.19***	-0.10***	-0.11***	-0.21***	0.01	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.05***	-0.07***	-0.04***
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	1491	1491	2809	2672	2806	2383	2382	5043	5043	5217	5218
R^2	0.143	0.145	0.078	0.079	0.107	0.062	0.283	0.124	0.075	0.129	0.129

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 6-11 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The table reports the coefficients of the interaction with the respondent's race of an indicator variable equal to one when the index *Exposure to Racial Gaps*, as defined in Appendix Section A-2.4, is above its median. The table also shows the coefficients on being white where the omitted category is being Black. All regressions include controls for gender, age group, income group, political affiliation, education, state fixed effects, logarithm of the population of the respondent's zip code, logarithm of the per capita income of the respondent's zip code, indicator variable for survey wave, and indicator variables for all treatments. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-25: Effect of Local Factors on Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities

	Own effort		Think likely to be in top 20%		Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3	
	has paid off	will pay off	themselves (<45 yo)	own child (>45 yo with child)	Black children	white children
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x Black	0.03	0.01	0.04**	0.00	0.01	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x White	0.03	-0.01	0.09***	-0.00	0.02**	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White	0.05***	-0.05**	-0.11***	-0.08**	-0.08***	-0.10***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	5770	4609	4403	2121	7712	7712
R^2	0.114	0.040	0.150	0.097	0.071	0.069

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 5-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-24. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-26: Effect of Local Factors on Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps

	Lack of effort reason		Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination	Racism		Black people are often discriminated against	I am often discriminated against	White person less likely to be hired	White person less likely to be admitted to college
	people poor	Black people poor			is a serious problem	will become worse in the future				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x Black	0.00	0.00	0.03**	0.07***	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.06*
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x White	0.02	-0.04	0.05***	0.08***	0.03	0.00	0.04***	0.03**	0.03	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
White	0.04***	0.13***	0.04**	-0.17***	-0.21***	-0.13***	-0.16***	-0.13***	0.18***	0.21***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	7695	2141	7708	7708	7707	7141	7692	6643	2081	2082
R^2	0.096	0.130	0.135	0.142	0.182	0.047	0.191	0.132	0.163	0.153

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-24. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-27: Effect of Local Factors on Views on Race-targeted Policies

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Support govt 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	Race-targeted policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x Black	-0.02	0.03	0.03**	0.03**	0.04**	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x White	-0.01	0.05*	0.09***	0.08***	0.10***	0.24***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
White	-0.18***	-0.08***	-0.20***	-0.23***	-0.42***	-0.70***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)
Observations	7689	2674	7707	7707	7702	2660
R^2	0.222	0.067	0.136	0.137	0.306	0.262

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 6 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-24. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-28: Effect of Local Factors on Views on General Redistribution Policies

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	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	Favor more spending on health care for the poor	Support government intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	Support government intervention to reduce income differences	General redistribution policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x Black	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.05***	0.05***	0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Exposure to Racial Gaps x White	0.02	0.05***	-0.01	0.00	0.02*	0.02	0.05***	0.09***	0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
White	0.01	-0.08***	-0.03**	-0.05***	-0.04***	-0.05***	-0.07***	-0.06***	-0.25***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Observations	7710	7707	7707	7706	7706	7705	7706	7710	7694
R^2	0.065	0.103	0.070	0.089	0.063	0.087	0.085	0.106	0.184

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-8 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 9 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-24. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-29: Effect of Local Factors on Views and Attitudes - 2019 Sample

	Exposure to Racial Gaps		
	x Black	x White	White
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Perceive worse mobility for Black people	-0.02	-0.06	-0.26***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination	0.02	0.08**	-0.53***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Believe racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination	0.09**	0.13***	-0.43***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Believe Black people could be as well off as white people if try harder	0.07*	0.06	0.12***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor	0.04	-0.01	0.08*
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Own perceived opportunities	-0.08	-0.03	-0.40***
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Race-targeted policies	0.05	0.15***	-0.80***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
General redistribution policies	0.01	0.08*	-0.30***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Race important for own identity	0.05	0.11***	-1.13***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)

Notes: The table reports a different specification in every row. The dependent variables in every row are indices defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. The three columns report the coefficients of the three main independent variables. Columns 1 and 2 show the coefficients of the interaction with the respondent's race of an indicator variable equal to one when the index *Exposure to Racial Gaps*, as defined in Appendix Section A-2.4, is above its median. Column 3 shows the coefficients on being white where the omitted category is being Black. All regressions include controls for gender, age group, race, parents' income group, parents' political affiliation, state fixed effects, logarithm of the population of the respondent's zip code, logarithm of the per capita income of the respondent's zip code, and indicator variables for all treatments. We only include respondents from Wave 1 of the survey. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-30: Effect of Local Factors on Views and Attitudes - Stayed in the Same MSA

	Exposure to Racial Gaps		
	x Black	x White	White
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Perceive worse mobility for Black people	0.07	0.03	-0.18*
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination	0.03	0.11*	-0.58***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Believe racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination	0.10*	0.12**	-0.46***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Believe Black people could be as well off as white people if try harder	0.12**	0.08	0.17**
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor	0.04	0.04	0.08
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Own perceived opportunities	-0.13	-0.08	-0.44***
	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Race-targeted policies	0.05	0.19***	-0.83***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
General redistribution policies	-0.03	0.08	-0.35***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Race important for own identity	0.08	0.14***	-1.04***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)

Notes: We only include respondents who reported to be living today in the same MSA as the one where they were born. See notes to table A-29. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-31: Effect of Local Factors on Views and Attitudes - Moved to a Different MSA

	Exposure to Racial Gaps		
	x Black (1)	x White (2)	White (3)
Perceive worse mobility for Black people	-0.06	-0.18**	-0.31***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Believe racial gaps are due to current racism and discrimination	0.07	0.04	-0.48***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Believe racial gaps are due to past slavery and discrimination	0.12**	0.12**	-0.37***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Believe Black people could be as well off as white people if try harder	-0.02	0.02	0.09
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Believe lack of effort is reason for being poor	0.00	-0.04	0.06
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Own perceived opportunities	-0.05	0.04	-0.32***
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Race-targeted policies	0.07	0.08*	-0.74***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
General redistribution policies	0.12*	0.07	-0.24***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Race important for own identity	0.05	0.04	-1.19***
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)

Notes: We only include respondents who reported to be living today in a different MSA from the one where they were born. See notes to table A-29. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-6 Effects of the Information Treatments

The tables in this section show the effects of the two information treatments on a detailed set of outcomes.

Table A-32: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions: Effects of the Information Treatments

	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% US population that is Black	% ZIP population that is Black	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Mobility							
Treatment	-0.01	-0.03**	-0.04***	-0.03***	-0.03***	-0.02	-0.02*
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.00	-0.03*	-0.02	-0.03**	-0.01	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x White	-0.01	-0.05***	-0.04**	-0.04**	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x White Dem	0.02	-0.05**	-0.03	-0.01	-0.00	-0.02	-0.04*
	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
T x White Rep	-0.05	-0.10***	-0.07**	-0.09***	-0.08***	-0.06**	-0.08***
	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Observations	2852	1434	1434	1417	1417	1432	1432
R^2	0.032	0.097	0.209	0.085	0.070	0.099	0.073
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap							
Treatment	0.32***	-0.02*	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.29***	0.00	-0.03*	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x White	0.34***	-0.04***	-0.05***	-0.02	0.00	-0.03*	-0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x White Dem	0.36***	-0.03	-0.04	0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.04**
	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Rep	0.31***	-0.09***	-0.06*	-0.06**	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04*
	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Observations	3060	1540	1540	1519	1519	1538	1538
R^2	0.122	0.068	0.209	0.068	0.078	0.100	0.074

Notes: The dependent variable in column 1 is an indicator variable defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 2-7 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, political affiliation, education, and state fixed effects. Panel A shows the treatment effects of the mobility treatment, Panel B shows the treatment effects of the historical earnings gap treatment. Both Panels report 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 mobility 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"). The last two rows focus on the treatment effects of the video on the white respondents by showing the interaction with their political affiliation ("T × White Dem" and "T × White Rep"). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-33: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities: Effects of the Information Treatments

	Own effort		Think likely to be in top 20%		Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3	
	has paid off	will pay off	themselves (<45 yo)	own child (>45 yo with child)	Black children	white children
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Mobility						
Treatment	-0.04**	0.00	-0.00	-0.02	-0.04***	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.06**	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.06***	-0.05***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x White	-0.03	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.05***
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x White Dem	-0.09*	0.15**	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	0.05***
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Rep	0.05	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.05**	0.03
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	1760	1093	1631	788	2853	2853
R^2	0.131	0.065	0.169	0.133	0.067	0.077
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap						
Treatment	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.02	-0.05	-0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x White	-0.04	0.01	0.00	-0.06	-0.02	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x White Dem	-0.04	0.07	-0.00	-0.11	-0.01	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Rep	-0.03	0.05	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	1898	1163	1735	850	3061	3061
R^2	0.136	0.080	0.166	0.107	0.078	0.101

Notes: The dependent variable in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 5-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-32. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-34: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps: Effects of the Information Treatments

	Lack of effort reason people poor	Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination	Racism		Black people are often discriminated against	I am
				is a serious problem	will become worse in the future		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Mobility							
Treatment	-0.02	-0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.00	0.05*	0.03	-0.02	0.02	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x White	-0.03	-0.00	-0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.03	-0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	-0.10***	0.02	-0.06*	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	2850	2851	2851	2852	2507	2848	2252
R^2	0.118	0.108	0.150	0.228	0.066	0.231	0.110
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap							
Treatment	0.00	-0.01	0.03*	0.01	0.01	-0.00	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.00	0.02	0.04*	0.03	0.01	-0.00	-0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x White	0.00	-0.04*	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.00	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	0.02	-0.07**	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	3057	3060	3060	3061	2699	3056	2416
R^2	0.109	0.117	0.150	0.205	0.058	0.203	0.121

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-32. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-35: Views on Race-targeted Policies: Effects of the Information Treatments

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	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	Race-targeted policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Mobility					
Treatment	0.02	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
T x Black	0.01	-0.05**	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White Dem	0.08**	0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.12*
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)
T x White Rep	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.13*
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Observations	2848	2851	2851	2849	2847
R^2	0.287	0.120	0.142	0.328	0.378
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap					
Treatment	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White	0.02	-0.03	-0.04*	-0.04*	-0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White Dem	0.05	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.04
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Rep	0.04	-0.02	-0.04	-0.07*	-0.06
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)
Observations	3056	3059	3059	3057	3053
R^2	0.273	0.132	0.156	0.350	0.397

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 5 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-32. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-36: Views on General Redistribution Policies: Effects of the Information Treatments

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	Favor more spending on					Support government intervention to reduce		General redistribution policy index
		income support programs	schools in poor neighborhoods	housing for the poor	poorest neighborhoods	health care for the poor	unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	income differences	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)									
Treatment	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x White	-0.02	-0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x White Dem	-0.03	-0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
T x White Rep	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05*	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Observations	2852	2851	2851	2851	2850	2850	2853	2853	2849
R^2	0.079	0.149	0.077	0.125	0.072	0.127	0.135	0.148	0.258
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Historical Earnings Gap									
Treatment	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
T x Black	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.00	-0.02	-0.00	0.02	0.04*	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.03**	-0.04*	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.04
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White Dem	-0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.07
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.07)
T x White Rep	-0.07***	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.08***	-0.00	-0.05	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Observations	3060	3059	3059	3059	3059	3058	3061	3061	3058
R^2	0.058	0.151	0.090	0.115	0.075	0.107	0.121	0.135	0.247

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-8 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 9 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-32. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-7 Belief that the Survey was Left-Wing Biased

In this section, we compare treatment effects on our full sample and in the sample excluding respondents who perceived the survey to be left-wing biased. In each table, Panel A replicates the results on the full sample (also shown in the tables in Appendix Section A-4). Panel B excludes all respondents who felt the survey was left-wing biased.

Table A-37: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions - Left-wing Bias

	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	White person earns more than a Black person (in their ZIP)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample									
Treatment	0.18***	0.13***	0.09***	0.08***	0.03	-0.05***	0.00	0.00	-0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.14***	0.08***	0.09***	0.11***	0.05	-0.04**	0.02	-0.00	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.21***	0.18***	0.08***	0.04	0.01	-0.06***	-0.01	0.01	-0.04*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	0.23***	0.26***	0.12**	0.14**	0.13**	-0.06**	-0.00	-0.01	-0.05*
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	0.14***	0.05	0.02	-0.09	-0.11**	-0.09***	-0.04*	0.01	-0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1413	1413	1412	1412	1411	1412	1412	1412	1411
R^2	0.164	0.158	0.115	0.095	0.136	0.151	0.117	0.117	0.129
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias									
Treatment	0.19***	0.14***	0.10***	0.08***	0.04	-0.04***	0.01	0.01	-0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.13***	0.06**	0.08***	0.08**	0.04	-0.04**	0.01	-0.01	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.27***	0.23***	0.11***	0.09**	0.03	-0.04**	0.01	0.04*	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	0.29***	0.28***	0.14***	0.17***	0.15**	-0.06**	0.01	0.00	-0.05
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	0.20***	0.11*	0.08	-0.08	-0.13*	-0.06*	0.01	0.05	-0.00
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Observations	1200	1200	1199	1199	1198	1199	1199	1199	1198
R^2	0.161	0.154	0.131	0.086	0.125	0.134	0.114	0.107	0.116

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 6-9 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Regressions in all panels 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. These coefficients are not reported due to space constraints. Panel A and B report 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 × Black" and "T × White"). The last two rows focus on the treatment effects of the video on the white respondents by showing the interaction with their political affiliation ("T × White Dem" and "T × White Rep"). In Panel A, the full sample is included. In Panel B, respondents who considered the survey to be left-wing biased are excluded. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-38: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities - Left-wing Bias

	Own effort		Think likely to be in top 20%		Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3	
	has paid off	will pay off	themselves (<45 yo)	own child (>45 yo with child)	Black children	white children
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample						
Treatment	-0.07***	-0.04*	-0.06*	0.06	-0.03**	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.04	-0.07*	-0.10**	0.06	-0.01	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	-0.09***	-0.02	-0.02	0.06	-0.06**	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.09	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.11***	-0.06*
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	-0.16***	-0.01	-0.05	0.08	-0.02	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Observations	1413	1412	738	442	1413	1413
R^2	0.124	0.078	0.213	0.161	0.082	0.096
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias						
Treatment	-0.04	-0.02	-0.04	0.04	-0.03*	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09*	0.05	-0.00	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	-0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.06**	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.11*	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	-0.13***	-0.06*
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.03)
T x White Rep	-0.10	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.03
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Observations	1200	1199	632	379	1200	1200
R^2	0.112	0.080	0.232	0.168	0.089	0.099

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 5-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-39: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps - Left-wing Bias

	Lack of effort reason		Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination	Racism		Black people are often discriminated against	I am	White person less likely to be hired	White person less likely to be admitted to college
	people poor	Black people poor			is a serious problem	will become worse in the future				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample										
Treatment	-0.04	-0.10***	-0.10***	0.04*	0.05**	0.03	0.04**	0.01	-0.02	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.02	-0.07	-0.10***	0.07**	0.08**	0.08***	0.05*	0.02	-0.06	-0.06
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.06	-0.14***	-0.10***	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White Dem	-0.13**	-0.16**	-0.21***	0.10*	0.01	-0.02	0.09**	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)
T x White Rep	0.04	-0.12*	-0.01	-0.10*	-0.00	-0.02	-0.10**	-0.03	0.00	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Observations	1408	1063	1413	1413	1413	1413	1410	1410	1037	1037
R^2	0.127	0.155	0.175	0.142	0.214	0.091	0.214	0.150	0.177	0.166
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias										
Treatment	-0.04	-0.11***	-0.09***	0.07***	0.08***	0.04*	0.07***	0.02	-0.02	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x Black	0.00	-0.06	-0.06*	0.07*	0.06*	0.07**	0.05*	0.04	-0.06	-0.04
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.09**	-0.17***	-0.12***	0.07*	0.09**	0.00	0.10***	0.04	0.02	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Dem	-0.14**	-0.15**	-0.22***	0.12**	0.04	-0.01	0.11**	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)
T x White Rep	0.04	-0.18**	-0.02	-0.04	0.09	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.06
	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Observations	1198	900	1200	1200	1200	1200	1197	1197	879	879
R^2	0.107	0.127	0.158	0.117	0.179	0.101	0.176	0.150	0.160	0.152

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-40: Views on Race-targeted Policies - Left-wing Bias

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Support govt intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children	In favor of preferential		In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves	Race-targeted policy index
			hiring for Black people	college admission for Black students		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample						
Treatment	0.10***	0.06***	0.01	0.00	-0.00	0.11**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	0.07**	0.09***	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.11*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	0.12***	0.04	0.04	0.02	-0.03	0.10
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Dem	0.12**	0.12**	0.12*	0.08	0.02	0.27**
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.11)
T x White Rep	0.10**	-0.04	-0.07	-0.10*	-0.08	-0.11
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Observations	1410	1413	1413	1413	1413	1410
R^2	0.223	0.092	0.129	0.127	0.331	0.295
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias						
Treatment	0.10***	0.08***	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.16***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	0.05	0.08**	-0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.09
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	0.16***	0.09**	0.09**	0.07*	0.02	0.24***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)
T x White Dem	0.11**	0.07	0.11*	0.07	0.06	0.26**
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.11)
T x White Rep	0.17***	0.12**	0.02	-0.02	-0.00	0.20
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.13)
Observations	1197	1200	1200	1200	1200	1197
R^2	0.194	0.089	0.110	0.112	0.296	0.250

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 6 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-41: Views on General Redistribution Policies - Left-wing Bias

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	Favor more spending on					Support government intervention to reduce		General redistribution policy index
		income support programs	schools in poor neighborhoods	housing for the poor	poorest neighborhoods	health care for the poor	unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	income differences	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample									
Treatment	-0.03*	0.04*	0.05**	0.03	0.05***	0.02	0.03	0.07***	0.20***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	-0.04*	0.07**	0.06**	0.07**	0.05*	0.05*	0.06*	0.10***	0.31***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	-0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.00	0.05**	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.08
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Dem	-0.05	0.08	0.13***	0.07	0.09**	0.12***	0.03	0.03	0.32***
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.12)
T x White Rep	0.01	-0.06	-0.05	-0.08*	-0.00	-0.13***	-0.06	-0.01	-0.20*
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)
Observations	1413	1412	1413	1412	1413	1412	1412	1413	1409
R^2	0.099	0.095	0.088	0.103	0.074	0.096	0.110	0.139	0.202
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias									
Treatment	-0.03*	0.04	0.05**	0.03	0.06***	0.04*	0.05**	0.11***	0.23***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)
T x Black	-0.03*	0.05	0.04*	0.06**	0.05*	0.04	0.06**	0.09***	0.25***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	-0.02	0.03	0.06*	0.00	0.07**	0.03	0.03	0.13***	0.21***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.08)
T x White Dem	-0.04	0.05	0.11**	0.06	0.09**	0.11**	0.03	0.06	0.29**
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.12)
T x White Rep	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.06	0.02	-0.06	0.05	0.16**	0.09
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.14)
Observations	1200	1199	1200	1200	1200	1199	1199	1200	1197
R^2	0.095	0.082	0.093	0.089	0.078	0.079	0.107	0.132	0.181

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-8 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 9 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-42: Additional Economic Perceptions - Left-wing Bias

	% Black	% white	% Black people among			Black	White
	women not employed		people on SNAP	people on Medicaid	people on welfare	mobility at ZIP level	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample							
Treatment	0.00	-0.04***	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05***	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.05***	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.05***	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.01	-0.04**	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05**	-0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.02	-0.05*	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05*	-0.11***	-0.07**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
T x White Rep	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1412	1412	1412	1412	1412	1410	1412
R^2	0.129	0.110	0.084	0.077	0.062	0.178	0.163
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias							
Treatment	0.01	-0.04***	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.04***	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.05**	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.05**	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.04*	-0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.00	-0.04	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.10***	-0.06
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
T x White Rep	0.05	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Observations	1199	1199	1200	1199	1199	1198	1199
R^2	0.118	0.096	0.088	0.079	0.063	0.170	0.157

Notes: All dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-43: Racial Identity - Left-wing Bias

	Race important to own identity	Can generally trust		Prefer to live in white neighborhood	Accepting of close relative		Police	
		Black people	white people		marrying a Black person	marrying a white Person	afraid of	stopped by
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample								
Treatment	-0.03	-0.05**	-0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.04**	-0.04
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.01	-0.08**	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.05	-0.06*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.08**	-0.02	-0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem	-0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.00
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep	-0.15***	-0.07	-0.10*	-0.01	-0.00	0.03	-0.11**	-0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Observations	1413	1412	1410	1410	1034	1033	1412	1413
R^2	0.279	0.063	0.122	0.143	0.065	0.085	0.082	0.149
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias								
Treatment	-0.01	-0.05**	-0.05	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.02	-0.04*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.00	-0.08**	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08*	0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
T x White Dem	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep	-0.05	-0.07	-0.16**	0.05	-0.05	-0.01	-0.10	-0.05
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Observations	1200	1199	1197	1198	877	876	1199	1200
R^2	0.283	0.076	0.136	0.141	0.072	0.085	0.090	0.146

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-44: Discrimination - Left-wing Bias

	Black people often discriminated								I have been often discriminated							
	at school	in getting a job	at work	in getting housing	in medical care	in public	by the police	in judicial system	at school	in getting a job	at work	in getting housing	in medical care	in public	by the police	in judicial system
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Panel A: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Full Sample																
Treatment	0.02	0.04*	0.05**	0.06**	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04*	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.07**	0.03	0.07**	0.06*	0.03	0.06*	0.03	0.04	-0.01	0.05*	0.05*	0.07**	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.02	0.06*	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem	0.06	0.15***	0.09	0.13**	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep	-0.15***	-0.09*	-0.10*	-0.09	-0.09*	-0.12**	-0.11**	-0.06	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Observations	1412	1412	1412	1413	1413	1413	1412	1413	1413	1412	1412	1411	1413	1413	1412	1413
R^2	0.149	0.167	0.145	0.144	0.153	0.119	0.177	0.178	0.064	0.099	0.091	0.113	0.095	0.106	0.147	0.155
Panel B: Treatment Effects - Systemic Racism - Dropping left-wing bias																
Treatment	0.06**	0.08***	0.08***	0.10***	0.07**	0.07***	0.05**	0.05**	0.02	0.04*	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.06*	0.02	0.07**	0.07**	0.02	0.07*	0.02	0.02	-0.00	0.07**	0.06*	0.08**	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	0.06	0.15***	0.10**	0.13***	0.12***	0.08**	0.09**	0.09***	0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
T x White Dem	0.06	0.20***	0.11*	0.15**	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.07	0.01	-0.05	-0.06	-0.01
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep	-0.04	0.03	-0.00	0.05	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.05	-0.00	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Observations	1199	1199	1199	1200	1200	1200	1199	1200	1200	1199	1199	1198	1200	1200	1199	1200
R^2	0.124	0.139	0.116	0.125	0.139	0.099	0.136	0.139	0.074	0.104	0.104	0.115	0.090	0.104	0.152	0.154

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-37. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-8 Using the 2016 vote for Clinton vs. Trump to Measure Political Affiliation

In this section, we distinguish respondents by their vote in 2016 (Clinton vs. Trump) instead of by party affiliation/leanings. We replicate the tables from Appendix Section A-4. Doing so allows us to also consider voters that lean Independent. Respondents are considered to be Clinton (respectively, Trump) voters if they either voted for or would have voted for (had they voted) for Clinton (respectively, Trump) in the 2016 presidential election.

Table A-45: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	White person earns more than a Black person (in their ZIP)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% US population that is Black	% ZIP population that is Black	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)											
Reality	/	/	/	/	/	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.45	0.36
Mean	0.62	0.68	0.75	0.69	0.57	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.60	0.44	0.32
White mean	0.49	0.55	0.69	0.64	0.46	0.44	0.35	0.44	0.58	0.41	0.32
Black mean	0.74	0.82	0.81	0.74	0.67	0.41	0.53	0.46	0.61	0.47	0.33
White Clinton mean	0.56	0.60	0.76	0.69	0.48	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.57	0.38	0.28
White Trump mean	0.43	0.50	0.64	0.60	0.44	0.47	0.38	0.46	0.59	0.44	0.35
Black Clinton mean	0.75	0.84	0.84	0.75	0.68	0.42	0.53	0.45	0.61	0.47	0.32
Black Trump mean	0.69	0.73	0.66	0.65	0.61	0.39	0.48	0.47	0.61	0.49	0.37
Panel B: Partial Correlation											
White Clinton	-0.14***	-0.14***	-0.05**	-0.04	-0.17***	-0.01	-0.15***	-0.05***	-0.05***	-0.08***	-0.05***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Trump	-0.35***	-0.33***	-0.26***	-0.22***	-0.32***	0.03***	-0.13***	0.00	-0.04***	-0.04***	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	-0.04	0.04*	0.01	0.04**	0.08***	-0.04***	-0.02*	-0.00	-0.02***	0.03***	0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.05***	0.03***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	0.08**	0.00	0.02	0.04**	-0.07***	-0.02	-0.03**	-0.09***	-0.04***	0.01	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	0.05	0.02	0.09***	0.03	0.01	-0.02**	-0.03***	-0.03***	-0.01	-0.04***	-0.05***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	0.05*	0.02	0.12***	0.07***	0.04*	-0.03***	-0.04***	0.02**	0.03***	-0.02**	-0.02***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	0.01	0.05**	0.05***	0.07***	0.10***	-0.03***	-0.04***	0.03***	0.03***	-0.00	-0.01*
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	1568	1568	2965	2831	2963	2365	2364	5177	5177	5354	5355
R^2	0.148	0.144	0.094	0.076	0.108	0.057	0.196	0.112	0.074	0.117	0.118
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism											
Treatment	0.17***	0.12***	0.08***	0.07***	0.02			-0.05***	-0.00	0.01	-0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)			(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.13***	0.08**	0.09***	0.10***	0.04			-0.03**	0.02	0.00	-0.06***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)			(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.20***	0.17***	0.07**	0.04	0.01			-0.07***	-0.03*	0.01	-0.04**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)			(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Clinton	0.29***	0.29***	0.15***	0.18***	0.13**			-0.07***	-0.01	0.02	-0.04
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)			(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Trump	0.12**	0.06	0.01	-0.08	-0.10*			-0.08***	-0.04*	0.00	-0.04
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)			(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Observations	1313	1313	1312	1312	1312			1312	1312	1312	1311
R^2	0.173	0.162	0.123	0.098	0.129			0.139	0.105	0.109	0.109

Notes: This table is based only on respondents who supported Trump or Clinton in the 2016 election. The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 6-11 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. Regressions in all panels include controls for gender, age group, race, income group, presidential candidate supported in 2016, education, state fixed effects, indicator variable for survey wave, 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 respondents who saw no treatment video ("Mean"), and separately for white ("White mean") and Black respondents ("Black mean"), and for white Clinton voters ("White Clinton mean"), white Trump voters ("White Trump mean"), Black Clinton voters ("Black Clinton mean"), and Black Trump voters ("Black Trump mean"). For the perception variables (columns 6-11), the actual values ("Reality") are reported in the first row (sources provided in Appendix Section A-1.3). Panel B shows the coefficients on being a white Clinton voter, being a white Trump voter, 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 Black, being female, being aged 18-29, having a low income, and not having a college degree. Panel C 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 × Black" and "T × White"). The last two rows focus on the treatment effects of the video on the white respondents by showing the interaction with the presidential candidate they supported ("T × White Clinton" and "T × White Trump"). Missing coefficients mean that the given question wasn't asked in the same survey wave where the treatment was provided. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-46: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	Own effort		Think likely to be in top 20%		Move from Q1 to ≥ Q3	
	has paid off	will pay off	themselves (<45 yo)	own child (>45 yo with child)	Black children	white children
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Reality	/	/	/	/	0.25	0.46
Mean	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.33	0.43	0.56
White mean	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.40	0.51
Black mean	0.22	0.40	0.38	0.29	0.46	0.62
White Clinton mean	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.48
White Trump mean	0.44	0.39	0.44	0.38	0.44	0.53
Black Clinton mean	0.22	0.40	0.37	0.29	0.46	0.62
Black Trump mean	0.24	0.40	0.43	0.23	0.49	0.61
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
White Clinton	0.05***	-0.05***	-0.08***	-0.03	-0.09***	-0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Trump	0.13***	0.01	-0.04*	0.01	-0.01	-0.06***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	0.07***	0.05***	0.15***	0.02	0.03***	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.01	-0.04**	-0.03*	0.12***	-0.00	-0.01*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	0.02	-0.10***			-0.02***	-0.02***
	(0.02)	(0.02)			(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	0.04***	0.00	-0.04**	0.03	-0.05***	-0.03***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	0.19***	0.12***	0.24***	0.18***	-0.02***	-0.02**
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	0.08***	0.00	0.07***	0.09***	-0.02***	-0.02***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	5912	4731	4396	2217	7817	7817
R^2	0.111	0.040	0.151	0.089	0.066	0.065
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism						
Treatment	-0.07***	-0.04	-0.05	0.07	-0.03*	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x Black	-0.03	-0.06*	-0.06	0.06	-0.00	0.03
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	-0.10***	-0.02	-0.03	0.07	-0.06**	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Clinton	-0.09	-0.06	-0.05	0.03	-0.09***	-0.03
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Trump	-0.12**	0.02	-0.01	0.11	-0.02	-0.00
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1313	1313	683	411	1313	1313
R^2	0.118	0.081	0.213	0.180	0.085	0.111

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-4 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variables in columns 5-6 are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-47: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	Lack of effort reason		Black people could be as well off as white people if they try harder	Reason Black people poor is slavery and discrimination	Racism		Black people are often discriminated against	I am	White person less likely	
	people poor	Black people poor			is a serious problem	will become worse in the future			to be hired	to be admitted to college
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Mean	0.51	0.48	0.30	0.61	0.66	0.20	0.63	0.20	0.50	0.52
White mean	0.60	0.59	0.37	0.51	0.51	0.14	0.51	0.14	0.62	0.66
Black mean	0.43	0.37	0.23	0.71	0.81	0.26	0.74	0.25	0.37	0.38
White Clinton mean	0.43	0.40	0.22	0.66	0.69	0.12	0.63	0.10	0.42	0.51
White Trump mean	0.75	0.74	0.51	0.39	0.36	0.15	0.41	0.17	0.78	0.78
Black Clinton mean	0.41	0.32	0.20	0.74	0.85	0.27	0.76	0.24	0.35	0.36
Black Trump mean	0.55	0.63	0.37	0.57	0.58	0.24	0.61	0.30	0.49	0.53
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
White Clinton	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.11***	-0.14***	-0.13***	-0.10***	-0.14***	0.11***	0.14***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
White Trump	0.30***	0.36***	0.28***	-0.39***	-0.47***	-0.10***	-0.35***	-0.07***	0.43***	0.43***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Male	0.08***	0.07***	0.15***	0.05***	-0.07***	-0.01	-0.02**	0.11***	0.08***	0.08***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Age 30-49	0.03**	0.06**	0.04***	-0.07***	-0.01	0.03***	-0.03***	-0.02**	0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age 50-69	-0.03**	-0.00	-0.06***	-0.16***	-0.03**	-0.02	-0.14***	-0.11***	-0.09***	-0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Middle Income	0.02	-0.05*	-0.03**	0.03**	0.01	-0.04***	-0.00	-0.02**	-0.12***	-0.08***
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
High Income	0.06***	-0.04	0.02	0.07***	-0.00	-0.06***	0.01	-0.01	-0.08***	-0.06**
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
College Degree	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.08***	0.03**	0.00	0.06***	0.03***	-0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	7799	2271	7813	7813	7812	7243	7798	6760	2206	2207
R^2	0.098	0.134	0.140	0.145	0.185	0.045	0.190	0.125	0.172	0.163
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism										
Treatment	-0.03	-0.10***	-0.10***	0.03	0.05**	0.04*	0.03*	0.01	-0.01	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.01	-0.05	-0.09**	0.07*	0.07**	0.09***	0.04	0.05	-0.04	-0.04
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.06	-0.14***	-0.12***	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White Clinton	-0.15***	-0.16***	-0.22***	0.06	0.09*	-0.02	0.14***	-0.02	-0.00	-0.06
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)
T x White Trump	0.03	-0.13**	-0.02	-0.05	-0.03	-0.00	-0.08**	-0.01	0.04	0.02
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Observations	1309	994	1313	1313	1313	1313	1311	1311	969	969
R^2	0.139	0.160	0.175	0.157	0.250	0.088	0.224	0.149	0.200	0.172

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-48: Views on Race-targeted Policies - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Support govt 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	Race-targeted policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean	0.69	0.71	0.36	0.40	0.57	-0.00
White mean	0.52	0.66	0.26	0.28	0.34	-0.37
Black mean	0.85	0.77	0.46	0.52	0.80	0.38
White Clinton mean	0.74	0.76	0.30	0.34	0.39	-0.04
White Trump mean	0.32	0.58	0.22	0.23	0.29	-0.65
Black Clinton mean	0.89	0.79	0.47	0.55	0.82	0.47
Black Trump mean	0.66	0.60	0.36	0.38	0.65	-0.13
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
White Clinton	-0.09***	0.00	-0.17***	-0.20***	-0.40***	-0.45***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
White Trump	-0.50***	-0.24***	-0.26***	-0.33***	-0.51***	-1.12***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Male	-0.11***	-0.00	0.09***	0.07***	0.06***	0.05
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Age 30-49	-0.01	0.09***	-0.04***	-0.03*	-0.03***	0.07*
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Age 50-69	0.03***	0.06**	-0.17***	-0.14***	-0.21***	-0.27***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Middle Income	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04***	-0.07
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
High Income	-0.02	0.07***	0.04***	0.04***	0.00	0.12***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
College Degree	0.01	0.04**	0.07***	0.08***	0.03***	0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Observations	7795	2832	7812	7812	7808	2818
R^2	0.233	0.078	0.117	0.118	0.287	0.260
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism						
Treatment	0.09***	0.06**	0.01	-0.00	-0.01	0.10**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	0.07**	0.09***	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.10
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	0.12***	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.10
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Clinton	0.13***	0.09*	0.10*	0.12**	0.02	0.28***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.10)
T x White Trump	0.10**	-0.02	-0.03	-0.07	-0.10**	-0.06
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.09)
Observations	1310	1313	1313	1313	1313	1310
R^2	0.259	0.106	0.126	0.118	0.320	0.311

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-5 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 6 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-49: Views on General Redistribution Policies - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	Favor more spending on					Support government intervention to reduce		General redistribution policy index
		income support programs	schools in poor neighborhoods	housing for the poor	poorest neighborhoods	health care for the poor	unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	income differences	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)									
Mean	0.08	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.86	0.84	0.74	0.66	-0.00
White mean	0.10	0.67	0.80	0.75	0.81	0.78	0.68	0.59	-0.29
Black mean	0.05	0.83	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.81	0.74	0.28
White Clinton mean	0.05	0.82	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.82	0.74	0.16
White Trump mean	0.15	0.53	0.71	0.64	0.73	0.68	0.55	0.45	-0.68
Black Clinton mean	0.05	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.77	0.38
Black Trump mean	0.11	0.67	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.78	0.65	0.55	-0.27
Panel B: Partial Correlation									
White Clinton	-0.01	-0.00	0.02*	-0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.10***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
White Trump	0.09***	-0.27***	-0.18***	-0.22***	-0.16***	-0.20***	-0.28***	-0.30***	-0.92***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Male	0.04***	-0.02**	-0.05***	-0.05***	-0.04***	-0.03***	-0.00	0.01	-0.12***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Age 30-49	-0.01	0.07***	0.05***	0.08***	0.07***	0.07***	0.03**	0.03**	0.16***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Age 50-69	-0.06***	0.04***	0.06***	0.09***	0.08***	0.08***	-0.00	-0.02*	0.15***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Middle Income	-0.03***	-0.02	0.01	-0.02*	-0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
High Income	0.02***	-0.04***	0.00	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.03***	0.03***	-0.00	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
College Degree	0.01	-0.02*	0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02*	0.02*	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Observations	7815	7811	7813	7812	7811	7810	7810	7815	7799
R^2	0.063	0.090	0.072	0.086	0.060	0.079	0.081	0.086	0.167
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism									
Treatment	-0.03	0.05*	0.05**	0.04*	0.05***	0.02	0.02	0.06**	0.19***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
T x Black	-0.03	0.07**	0.06**	0.07**	0.04	0.05	0.06*	0.08**	0.29***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	-0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06**	0.00	-0.01	0.05	0.10
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Clinton	-0.04	0.06	0.11***	0.08*	0.08*	0.11**	0.02	0.06	0.25**
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.11)
T x White Trump	-0.01	-0.00	-0.02	-0.05	0.05	-0.09**	-0.04	0.03	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.10)
Observations	1313	1312	1313	1313	1313	1313	1312	1313	1311
R^2	0.079	0.106	0.093	0.103	0.087	0.096	0.116	0.136	0.204

Notes: The dependent variables in columns 1-8 are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. The dependent variable in column 9 is an index defined in Appendix Section A-2.4. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-50: Additional Economic Perceptions - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	% Black	% white	Black	White	Black	White	% Black people among			% Black	% white	Black	White	% Black	% white	Black	White
	women not employed		college completion rate		college premium		people on SNAP	people on Medicaid	people on welfare	children living with single parent		teenage pregnancy rate		people incarcerated		mobility at ZIP level	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics																	
Reality	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.63	61.136k	77.603k	0.25	0.19	0.16	0.53	0.20	0.032	0.016	0.022	0.004	/	/
Mean	0.43	0.39	0.52	0.66	55.97	68.28	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.43	0.22	0.14	0.30	0.14	0.29	0.38
White mean	0.44	0.39	0.55	0.66	56.89	66.74	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.44	0.20	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.28	0.35
Black mean	0.42	0.39	0.49	0.66	55.08	69.76	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.62	0.42	0.23	0.14	0.36	0.15	0.31	0.42
White Clinton mean	0.40	0.36	0.56	0.68	54.97	66.15	0.54	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.41	0.18	0.11	0.24	0.10	0.24	0.32
White Trump mean	0.47	0.41	0.55	0.65	58.39	67.21	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.46	0.22	0.15	0.26	0.15	0.31	0.37
Black Clinton mean	0.41	0.39	0.50	0.66	54.86	69.59	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.62	0.42	0.24	0.14	0.37	0.15	0.30	0.41
Black Trump mean	0.47	0.42	0.48	0.65	56.20	70.66	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.60	0.42	0.20	0.14	0.26	0.13	0.36	0.46
Panel B: Partial Correlation																	
White Clinton	-0.01	-0.03***	0.01	-0.01	-1.35*	-4.74***	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.05***	-0.01	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.12***	-0.04***	-0.07***	-0.10***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.79)	(0.78)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Trump	0.04***	0.01	0.02*	-0.03**	1.04	-4.16***	0.05***	0.04***	0.05***	-0.03***	0.02	-0.01	-0.02*	-0.12***	-0.01*	0.01	-0.05***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.80)	(0.79)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	0.04***	0.02**	-0.04***	-0.05***	-0.58	-2.12***	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.05***	-0.05***	-0.01	0.00	-0.06***	-0.02***	0.04***	0.03***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.62)	(0.62)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	0.04***	0.02*	0.01	0.03***	0.48	1.44*	0.01	0.03***	0.02***	0.07***	0.04***	0.01	-0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02*
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.78)	(0.78)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	-0.02***	-0.07***	0.01	0.05***	2.97***	4.80***	-0.03***	-0.00	-0.01	0.09***	0.03***	0.03***	-0.00	0.03**	-0.01	-0.11***	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.80)	(0.79)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	-0.05***	-0.04***	0.01	0.01	0.82	0.74	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.03***	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02**	-0.07***	-0.05***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.79)	(0.79)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	-0.01*	-0.01*	0.02	0.02**	5.90***	4.67***	-0.02***	-0.02***	-0.02***	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.00	-0.03**	-0.00	-0.00	0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.77)	(0.77)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	-0.00	-0.01	0.05***	0.05***	-0.79	-1.36**	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02*	-0.01	-0.03***	-0.01	-0.02**	-0.02***	0.00	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.66)	(0.66)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	5354	5356	2348	2348	2348	2347	5315	5353	5357	2365	2365	2365	2364	2366	2366	5325	5329
R^2	0.115	0.086	0.063	0.073	0.064	0.071	0.051	0.048	0.044	0.076	0.049	0.033	0.033	0.098	0.052	0.132	0.116
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism																	
Treatment	0.00	-0.05***					0.00	-0.01	-0.01							-0.05***	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)					(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)							(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	-0.00	-0.05***					0.01	-0.00	0.00							-0.05**	0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)					(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White	0.01	-0.04**					-0.00	-0.01	-0.02							-0.05**	-0.04*
	(0.02)	(0.02)					(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Clinton	0.00	-0.05*					-0.00	-0.02	-0.02							-0.07**	-0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)					(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)							(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Trump	0.01	-0.04					-0.00	-0.01	-0.01							-0.03	-0.03
	(0.02)	(0.03)					(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)							(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1312	1312					1312	1312	1312							1310	1312
R^2	0.111	0.099					0.075	0.064	0.057							0.167	0.154

Notes: All dependent variables are continuous variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-51: Racial Identity - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	Race important to own identity	Can generally trust		Prefer to live in white neighborhood	Accepting of close relative		Police	
		Black people	white people		marrying a Black person	marrying a white Person	afraid of	stopped by
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.56	0.74	0.64	0.32	0.91	0.91	0.16	0.29
White mean	0.32	0.78	0.78	0.50	0.88	0.95	0.11	0.26
Black mean	0.79	0.71	0.51	0.15	0.93	0.86	0.21	0.31
White Clinton mean	0.26	0.83	0.79	0.42	0.90	0.95	0.09	0.18
White Trump mean	0.38	0.73	0.77	0.56	0.87	0.95	0.12	0.33
Black Clinton mean	0.82	0.72	0.49	0.13	0.94	0.86	0.21	0.28
Black Trump mean	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.24	0.87	0.84	0.19	0.48
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Clinton	-0.54***	0.06***	0.21***	0.22***	-0.02	0.10***	-0.11***	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
White Trump	-0.43***	-0.01	0.22***	0.35***	-0.08***	0.08***	-0.10***	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Male	0.06***	-0.01	0.05***	0.05***	-0.03**	-0.00	0.05***	0.17***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Age 30-49	0.07***	-0.08***	0.01	0.02*	0.03**	0.01	-0.02**	-0.04*
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Age 50-69	0.05***	-0.05***	0.03**	0.07***	0.02	0.04***	-0.10***	-0.22***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Middle Income	0.00	0.04***	0.02	0.02*	0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.06***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
High Income	0.06***	0.07***	0.08***	0.07***	-0.00	0.02	0.02**	0.04*
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
College Degree	0.02*	0.05***	0.01	0.05***	-0.02	-0.06***	0.02**	0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Observations	7811	7808	7807	7808	2203	2200	7812	2832
R^2	0.256	0.035	0.093	0.152	0.047	0.057	0.063	0.138
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	-0.03	-0.04*	-0.04*	-0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.04*	-0.05**
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.02	-0.06*	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.07**
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.08**	-0.03	-0.07*	-0.00	-0.00	0.01	-0.05	-0.03
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Clinton	-0.08	-0.00	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Trump	-0.09**	-0.05	-0.08	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.09**	-0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Observations	1313	1313	1312	1311	966	965	1312	1313
R^2	0.283	0.062	0.129	0.147	0.071	0.086	0.085	0.141

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-52: Discrimination - Clinton vs Trump Voters

	Black people often discriminated								I have been often discriminated							
	at school	in getting a job	at work	in getting housing	in medical care	in public	by the police	in judicial system	at school	in getting a job	at work	in getting housing	in medical care	in public	by the police	in judicial system
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)																
Mean	0.59	0.65	0.59	0.62	0.51	0.62	0.73	0.70	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.21
White mean	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.49	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.12
Black mean	0.66	0.78	0.70	0.75	0.61	0.70	0.85	0.83	0.20	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.28	0.29	0.27
White Clinton mean	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.61	0.49	0.63	0.74	0.72	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.07
White Trump mean	0.43	0.41	0.37	0.39	0.33	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.16
Black Clinton mean	0.67	0.81	0.72	0.77	0.63	0.72	0.88	0.85	0.20	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.26
Black Trump mean	0.61	0.64	0.57	0.62	0.49	0.58	0.69	0.71	0.26	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.32	0.33	0.31
Panel B: Partial Correlation																
White Clinton	-0.06***	-0.13***	-0.12***	-0.11***	-0.11***	-0.07***	-0.10***	-0.12***	-0.09***	-0.15***	-0.14***	-0.14***	-0.09***	-0.15***	-0.17***	-0.16***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
White Trump	-0.28***	-0.39***	-0.35***	-0.36***	-0.30***	-0.28***	-0.40***	-0.42***	0.00	-0.07***	-0.07***	-0.07***	-0.03**	-0.10***	-0.12***	-0.09***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Male	0.00	0.01	-0.00	-0.02*	-0.03***	-0.03**	-0.03***	-0.03***	0.07***	0.10***	0.07***	0.11***	0.09***	0.10***	0.18***	0.17***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 30-49	-0.06***	-0.02*	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.07***	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.02*	-0.04***	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.06***	-0.02**	-0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Age 50-69	-0.19***	-0.12***	-0.14***	-0.06***	-0.18***	-0.18***	-0.09***	-0.12***	-0.11***	-0.07***	-0.07***	-0.08***	-0.13***	-0.16***	-0.12***	-0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Middle Income	-0.02	-0.00	-0.02	-0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.02*	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.03**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
High Income	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02*	0.00	-0.03**	-0.01	-0.03***	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
College Degree	0.07***	0.06***	0.05***	0.07***	0.09***	0.04***	0.04***	0.04***	0.02*	0.04***	0.04***	0.04***	0.04***	0.03**	0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Observations	7811	7807	7804	7809	7809	7810	7808	7810	6773	6770	6768	6770	6773	6773	6772	6771
R^2	0.109	0.142	0.119	0.114	0.107	0.096	0.155	0.166	0.053	0.069	0.053	0.083	0.068	0.087	0.125	0.115
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism																
Treatment	0.02	0.03	0.05*	0.05**	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.06*	0.01	0.07*	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	-0.00	0.07**	0.06*	0.09***	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	-0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	-0.00	-0.01	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Clinton	0.07	0.17***	0.14***	0.20***	0.15***	0.14**	0.09**	0.13***	0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.07	0.01	-0.05	-0.03	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Trump	-0.11**	-0.05	-0.07	-0.08*	-0.06	-0.11**	-0.07*	-0.06	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Observations	1313	1312	1312	1313	1313	1313	1312	1313	1313	1312	1312	1312	1313	1313	1313	1313
R^2	0.156	0.166	0.147	0.152	0.157	0.126	0.187	0.195	0.072	0.100	0.090	0.116	0.096	0.106	0.143	0.147

Notes: All dependent variables are indicator variables defined in Appendix Section A-2.2. See notes to Table A-45. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-9 Results using the Restricted Teenager Sample

In this section we restrict the teenager sample to only those for whom parents responded to the background questions. For these teenagers, we are more confident that the parents' political affiliation and income among others are accurate. We show that our results from Appendix Section A-4 are robust to this sample restriction.

Table A-53: Perceived Racial Gaps in Economic Conditions in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	Black children attend worse quality schools than white children	White people get more job offers	White person earns more than a Black person (in US)	Black/white earnings difference has not decreased	% US population that is Black	% city population that is Black	% Black people with college degree	% white people with college degree	% Black men not employed	% white men not employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Reality	/	/	/	/	0.13	0.17	0.24	0.38	0.45	0.36
Mean	0.45	0.56	0.70	0.38	0.40	0.36	0.41	0.58	0.39	0.27
White mean	0.39	0.50	0.63	0.31	0.39	0.29	0.39	0.56	0.36	0.25
Black mean	0.62	0.72	0.84	0.53	0.43	0.51	0.45	0.64	0.47	0.33
White dem family mean	0.56	0.73	0.86	0.45	0.36	0.26	0.38	0.59	0.35	0.23
White rep family mean	0.23	0.31	0.42	0.23	0.41	0.32	0.42	0.56	0.39	0.27
Black dem family mean	0.63	0.74	0.85	0.56	0.43	0.51	0.45	0.66	0.47	0.30
Black rep family mean	0.14	0.43	0.82	0.36	0.55	0.60	0.55	0.70	0.44	0.39
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
White Dem Family	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.16***	-0.04***	-0.16***	-0.06***	-0.08***	-0.10***	-0.08***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
White Rep Family	-0.34***	-0.39***	-0.32***	-0.34***	-0.02	-0.17***	-0.01	-0.10***	-0.09***	-0.05**
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Male	0.02	0.02	-0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02*	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
16 or 17 yo	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Rich Family	0.08**	0.05	0.10***	0.04	-0.03***	-0.06***	0.05***	0.07***	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Observations	887	887	1298	1298	1298	1298	920	920	921	921
R^2	0.234	0.233	0.132	0.143	0.066	0.229	0.088	0.129	0.103	0.075
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism										
Treatment	0.33***	0.23***	0.06**	0.03	-0.02*	0.01	-0.04***	0.01	0.02	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
T x Black	0.28***	0.20***	0.03	0.10*	-0.02	0.02	-0.06**	0.03	0.02	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White	0.34***	0.24***	0.07**	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.04**	-0.00	0.02	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem Family	0.32***	0.15**	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.05*	-0.00	0.07**	0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Rep Family	0.38***	0.26***	0.15***	0.01	-0.04*	-0.05*	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	839	839	974	974	974	974	848	848	849	849
R^2	0.246	0.241	0.165	0.137	0.092	0.250	0.103	0.139	0.105	0.070

Notes: See notes to Table A-2. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-54: Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility and Expectations about Own Opportunities in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	Black children have ≥ "fairly high" chances of becoming rich	White children have ≥ "fairly high" chances of becoming rich	Own effort in school will pay off	Will graduate from college	Will be rich in the future	Will be better off than own parents
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)						
Mean	0.14	0.33	0.70	0.83	0.33	0.54
White mean	0.14	0.22	0.70	0.80	0.28	0.47
Black mean	0.15	0.56	0.69	0.89	0.41	0.69
White dem family mean	0.10	0.21	0.69	0.84	0.28	0.48
White rep family mean	0.17	0.26	0.72	0.82	0.35	0.53
Black dem family mean	0.12	0.53	0.68	0.89	0.40	0.65
Black rep family mean	0.27	0.55	0.82	1.00	0.64	1.00
Panel B: Partial Correlation						
White Dem Family	-0.07***	-0.32***	-0.01	-0.06**	-0.13***	-0.23***
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
White Rep Family	0.00	-0.25***	0.05	-0.07**	-0.11***	-0.19***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Male	0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.08***	0.06**	0.04
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
16 or 17 yo	-0.07***	-0.05**	-0.03	-0.02	-0.13***	-0.07***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Rich Family	-0.00	-0.03	0.11***	0.20***	0.13***	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Observations	1298	1298	1298	1298	1298	1298
R^2	0.057	0.158	0.042	0.112	0.109	0.106
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism						
Treatment	-0.06***	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.08**
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x Black	-0.03	-0.02	-0.07	-0.04	0.04	-0.08
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
T x White	-0.07***	-0.01	0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.07*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
T x White Dem Family	-0.05	0.01	0.01	-0.05	-0.00	-0.06
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
T x White Rep Family	-0.05	-0.02	0.09	-0.07	-0.06	-0.10*
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Observations	974	974	974	974	974	974
R^2	0.056	0.174	0.056	0.133	0.120	0.106

Notes: See notes to Table A-4. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-55: Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	Lack of effort reason		Reason Black people poor is discrimination	Racism		Black people are often discriminated against	I am	White person less is likely to be admitted to college
	people poor	Black people poor		is a serious problem	will become worse in the future			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.67	0.56	0.77	0.68	0.12	0.54	0.11	0.50
White mean	0.71	0.63	0.70	0.58	0.06	0.45	0.09	0.55
Black mean	0.59	0.38	0.89	0.89	0.23	0.74	0.15	0.37
White dem family mean	0.55	0.41	0.89	0.75	0.03	0.61	0.05	0.34
White rep family mean	0.86	0.82	0.49	0.38	0.09	0.32	0.11	0.73
Black dem family mean	0.56	0.36	0.91	0.91	0.26	0.77	0.14	0.29
Black rep family mean	0.82	0.57	0.64	0.82	0.10	0.69	0.18	0.67
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Dem Family	-0.11***	0.00	-0.04	-0.13***	-0.18***	-0.15***	-0.07***	0.12**
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
White Rep Family	0.21***	0.39***	-0.39***	-0.55***	-0.16***	-0.44***	-0.02	0.44***
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Male	-0.02	0.05	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)
16 or 17 yo	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.05
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Rich Family	0.05*	0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.08**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Observations	1297	909	1033	1285	1169	1297	1296	736
R^2	0.096	0.168	0.186	0.262	0.103	0.224	0.049	0.152
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	-0.03	-0.15***	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.06**	0.01	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x Black	0.04	-0.10	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.09*	-0.03	-0.17**
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White	-0.05	-0.16***	0.03	-0.05	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)
T x White Dem Family	-0.05	-0.14**	-0.00	0.03	0.04	0.10*	0.04	0.12
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x White Rep Family	-0.07	-0.17***	0.03	-0.09*	-0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Observations	974	845	783	963	861	973	972	695
R^2	0.105	0.183	0.222	0.281	0.118	0.242	0.047	0.160

Notes: See notes to Table A-6. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-56: Views on Race-targeted Policies in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	More changes needed to give Black people equal rights	Support govt intervention to reduce unequal opportunities between Black and white children	In favor of preferential college admission for Black students	In favor of paying reparations to descendants of slaves	Race-targeted policy index
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)					
Mean	0.74	0.57	0.26	0.41	0.00
White mean	0.66	0.48	0.16	0.24	-0.33
Black mean	0.89	0.79	0.47	0.76	0.82
White dem family mean	0.82	0.64	0.24	0.36	0.13
White rep family mean	0.43	0.34	0.13	0.21	-0.69
Black dem family mean	0.91	0.85	0.48	0.79	0.86
Black rep family mean	0.89	0.71	0.50	0.40	0.55
Panel B: Partial Correlation					
White Dem Family	-0.11***	-0.20***	-0.26***	-0.47***	-0.72***
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.10)
White Rep Family	-0.49***	-0.50***	-0.41***	-0.61***	-1.55***
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.10)
Male	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.04
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
16 or 17 yo	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07***	-0.13*
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Rich Family	-0.01	0.01	0.05*	0.03	0.11
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Observations	1206	841	1195	1000	595
R^2	0.233	0.215	0.180	0.381	0.428
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism					
Treatment	0.05*	0.05	0.09***	-0.01	0.18**
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x Black	0.08	0.09	0.17***	0.07	0.23*
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.14)
T x White	0.04	0.04	0.06*	-0.04	0.16*
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.09)
T x White Dem Family	0.04	0.02	0.09	-0.04	0.08
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.15)
T x White Rep Family	0.04	-0.03	0.02	-0.07	0.08
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.13)
Observations	908	774	891	743	545
R^2	0.237	0.214	0.196	0.381	0.433

Notes: See notes to Table A-8. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-57: Views on General Redistribution Policies in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	Upper income people pay too much in taxes	Favor more spending on helping the poor	Support government intervention to reduce		General redistribution policy index
			unequal opportunities between rich and poor children	income differences	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)					
Mean	0.07	0.60	0.58	0.46	-0.00
White mean	0.09	0.54	0.46	0.36	-0.20
Black mean	0.02	0.73	0.80	0.66	0.47
White dem family mean	0.05	0.75	0.66	0.55	0.39
White rep family mean	0.14	0.31	0.29	0.22	-0.74
Black dem family mean	0.02	0.78	0.83	0.73	0.55
Black rep family mean	0.00	0.40	0.64	0.60	0.22
Panel B: Partial Correlation					
White Dem Family	0.01	-0.01	-0.14***	-0.12***	-0.16**
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
White Rep Family	0.09***	-0.43***	-0.50***	-0.43***	-1.16***
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Male	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)
16 or 17 yo	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.03
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Rich Family	0.04**	-0.12***	-0.06**	-0.06*	-0.19***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Observations	1067	1164	1185	1150	900
R^2	0.060	0.204	0.219	0.186	0.311
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism					
Treatment	-0.00	0.04	0.06**	0.11***	0.12*
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)
T x Black	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.16***	0.14
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.13)
T x White	-0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08**	0.11
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
T x White Dem Family	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.02
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.13)
T x White Rep Family	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.10
	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.13)
Observations	789	882	888	859	670
R^2	0.074	0.231	0.238	0.210	0.347

Notes: See notes to Table A-10. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-58: Racial Identity in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	Race important to own identity	Can generally trust		Prefer to live in white neighborhood	Accepting of close relative		Police	
		Black people	white people		marrying a Black person	marrying a white person	afraid of	stopped by
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)								
Mean	0.43	0.79	0.75	0.28	0.94	0.96	0.11	0.08
White mean	0.24	0.79	0.83	0.35	0.93	0.98	0.04	0.08
Black mean	0.78	0.78	0.58	0.14	0.97	0.91	0.25	0.08
White dem family mean	0.16	0.83	0.83	0.29	0.93	0.99	0.04	0.05
White rep family mean	0.35	0.77	0.86	0.43	0.91	0.97	0.06	0.10
Black dem family mean	0.87	0.79	0.55	0.13	0.97	0.90	0.26	0.04
Black rep family mean	0.55	0.73	0.64	0.18	1.00	0.86	0.09	0.14
Panel B: Partial Correlation								
White Dem Family	-0.66***	0.10***	0.29***	0.16***	-0.03	0.07***	-0.19***	-0.04
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
White Rep Family	-0.50***	0.05	0.32***	0.29***	-0.06**	0.07***	-0.20***	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Male	-0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.02**	-0.01	0.04**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
16 or 17 yo	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.00	-0.03*	0.03*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Rich Family	0.06**	0.07***	0.03	0.12***	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	1194	1296	1296	1296	887	887	1297	920
R^2	0.361	0.058	0.147	0.129	0.034	0.115	0.127	0.050
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism								
Treatment	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.11**	-0.06	-0.08	-0.05	0.03	0.00	-0.00	-0.01
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White	-0.00	0.05*	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x White Dem Family	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.00	0.02
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)
T x White Rep Family	-0.02	0.09*	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Observations	889	972	972	972	839	839	973	848
R^2	0.356	0.053	0.155	0.127	0.040	0.123	0.154	0.057

Notes: See notes to Table A-13. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A-59: Discrimination in the Youth Survey - Subsample for Which Parents Started the Survey

	Black people often discriminated					I have been often discriminated				
	at school	in getting a job	at work	in public	by the police	at school	in public	by the police	by same age	online
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Panel A: Descriptive Statistics (control group only)										
Mean	0.43	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.66	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.13
White mean	0.36	0.44	0.39	0.50	0.57	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.10
Black mean	0.56	0.80	0.69	0.77	0.86	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.19
White dem family mean	0.50	0.61	0.53	0.64	0.75	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.07
White rep family mean	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.11
Black dem family mean	0.59	0.82	0.74	0.80	0.88	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.19
Black rep family mean	0.36	0.73	0.64	0.82	0.91	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.36	0.27
Panel B: Partial Correlation										
White Dem Family	-0.15***	-0.18***	-0.16***	-0.11***	-0.12***	-0.05*	-0.09***	-0.08***	-0.04	-0.10***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
White Rep Family	-0.36***	-0.50***	-0.42***	-0.40***	-0.50***	0.00	-0.03	-0.04**	-0.00	-0.05*
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Male	0.00	-0.05**	-0.06**	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02*	0.02	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
16 or 17 yo	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Rich Family	0.06**	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03**	-0.01	0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Observations	1298	1298	1297	1298	1298	1298	1297	1297	1297	1296
R^2	0.121	0.206	0.168	0.148	0.222	0.038	0.054	0.057	0.043	0.043
Panel C: Treatment Effects - Causes of Racial Gaps: Systemic Racism										
Treatment	0.06*	0.06**	0.07**	0.05*	0.03	-0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
T x Black	0.15**	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.07*	0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)
T x White	0.03	0.06*	0.07*	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.00	0.07**	0.04
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
T x White Dem Family	0.05	0.11*	0.12**	0.11*	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.09**	0.05
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)
T x White Rep Family	-0.01	0.03	0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Observations	974	974	973	974	974	974	973	973	973	972
R^2	0.132	0.230	0.182	0.165	0.254	0.038	0.063	0.065	0.043	0.048

Notes: See notes to Table A-15. The sample is restricted to those respondents whose parents took part in the initial part of the survey. Family income and family political affiliation provided by the respondent's parent. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

A-10 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_e8yFk0vGPm3RQEe`
- Adult Survey - Wave 2: `https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eM9NKpqqQhwiJJI`
- 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.

- Intergenerational mobility treatment: `https://youtu.be/OUG8uKCboW4`
- Historical earnings gap treatment: `https://youtu.be/arcyI_hX_vc`
- Systemic racism treatment: `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SRxXpms5vgU`

A-11 Adult Questionnaire

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. Which State do you live in?

7. Which ZIP code do you live in?

8. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Have you ever moved to a different city before you turned 20? *Yes; No*

Background Questions

1. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] 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. 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:]* 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. Did you vote in the last presidential election?
    Yes; No

11. *[If Yes to Q10:]* In the last presidential election, you supported:
    Hillary Clinton; Donald Trump; Jill Stein; Gary Johnson

    [If No to Q10:] 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. Are you registered to vote?
    Yes; No

13. *[If No to Q12:]* [**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

14. *[If No to Q12:]* [**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

15. *[If Yes to Q12:]* 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

16. *[If Yes to Q12:]* [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Did you vote in the 2018 midterms elections?
Yes; No

17. *[If Yes to Q16:]* [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Which party did you vote for?
Republican Party ; Democratic Party; Other

[If No to Q16:] [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Which party would you have liked to support?
Republican Party ; Democratic Party; Other

18. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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

19. *[If Plan to vote:]* [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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 and 3**] 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

20. How often do you attend church, mosque, synagogue or another place of worship?
Every week; Almost every week; About once a month; Seldom; Never

21. 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

22. Are you or is anyone in your household currently covered by Medicaid?
Yes; No

23. 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

24. Are you or is anyone in your household currently receiving food stamps or using a food stamp benefit card?
Yes; No

25. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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

26. [**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

27. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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

28. [**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)

29. [**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

30. *[If Yes to Q29:]* [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Which parent was in prison or jail for some time?
Mother; Father; Both

31. [**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

32. *[If Yes to Q31:]* [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Which parent was away from home for extended periods of time?
Mother; Father; Both

33. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Have you ever been arrested?
Yes; No

34. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Have you ever been incarcerated?
Yes; No

35. *[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

36. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Which of the following best describes the area you live in?
Urban; Rural

37. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] In which state was your mother living when you were born?

38. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] In which city?

39. [**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".

40. 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.

41. 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

42. *[If TV:]* Please specify which TV channel:
ABC; CBS; CNN; FOX; MSNBC; NBC; Other

43. *[If Newspaper:]* 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

44. *[If News websites:]* 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

45. *[If Internet:]* Please specify which website or social network:
Facebook; Twitter; Instagram; Snapchat; Tik Tok; YouTube; Pinterest; LinkedIn; Other

46. [**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)

Randomized Treatment

Wave 1

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

Wave 2

1. Systemic Racism Treatment
2. Control Group

Perceptions and Attitudes Questions

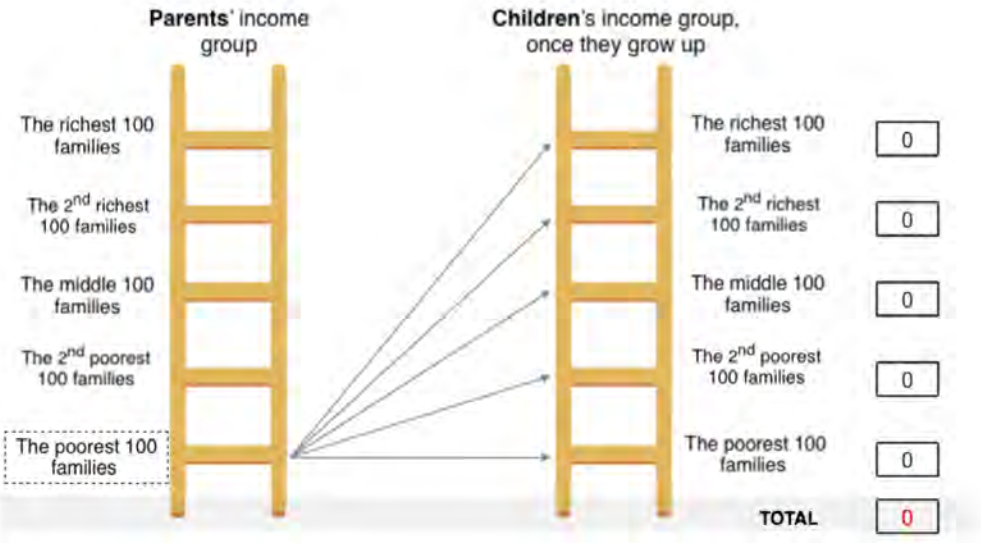
1. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] In general, how would you compare the quality of schools that black children and white children go to? Would you say that on average black children go to:
   Much lower quality schools than white children; Lower quality schools than white children; Schools of a similar 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!
   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.

   [**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!

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 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. 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 black 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 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.
Ladder figure.

5. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] 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. 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 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.

10. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)**] 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.

11. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A), Wave 2, and 3**] 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?
Slider 0-100.

12. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A), Wave 2, and 3**] Now think of black children currently growing up in your zip code. Out of 100 black 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 and 3**] 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), Wave 2, and 3**] 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), Wave 2, and 3**] Out of every 100 white 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), Wave 2, and 3**] Out of every 100 black 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 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.

21. [**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.

22. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)**] 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. 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 black person with a college degree compared to 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 black person:
Slider $24,800-$100,000.

24. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block A)**] [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.

25. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)**] 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.

26. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)**] 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.

27. [**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.

28. [**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.

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?
By children we mean someone younger than 18 years old
Slider 0-100.

30. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)**] How many black children out of 100 live in a single parent family in the US?
Slider 0-100.

31. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] 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.

32. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] 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.

33. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] 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.

34. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] Out of 100 adult white women, how many would you say are not working? *By adult we mean someone aged between 25 and 64.*
Slider 0-100.

35. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] Out of 100 adult white men, how many would you say are not working?
Slider 0-100.

36. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] Out of 100 adult black women, how many would you say are not working?
Slider 0-100.

37. [**Asked in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B), Wave 2, and 3**] Out of 100 adult black men, how many would you say are not working?
Slider 0-100.

38. [**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?

39. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)**] At any given time, how many out of every 1,000 (one thousand) white 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.

40. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)**] At any given time, how many out of 1,000 (one thousand) black men are incarcerated?
0-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500; more than 500.

41. [**Asked only in Wave 1 (Randomized Block B)**] [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.

42. [**Asked only in Wave 1**] Thinking of your neighborhood, how would you rate the quality of the following:

    42.1 Public service, such as street cleaning or garbage removals:
    Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.

    42.2 Facilities, such as parks, sports facilities:
    Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.

    42.3 Safety:
    Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.

    42.4 Public schools:
    Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.

    42.5 Public transportation:
    Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Very good.

43. [**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.

44. *[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.

45. *[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.

46. *[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 you 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.

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. *[If Black:]* How important is being black to your identity?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all.

    [If White:] How important is being white to your identity?
Extremely important; Very important; Moderately important; A little important; Not important at all.

50. *[In Wave 1 asked only if Black, in Wave 2 and 3 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.

*$127,000 in Wave 1

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. Are you afraid of the police?
Not at all; A little; Very much.

55. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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. 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. 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. 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 and 3**] 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 and 3**] 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. 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 1**] [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.

66. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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.

67. [**Asked only in Wave 2 and 3**] 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.

68. Please, tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:

    68.1 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: The Economist/YouGov Poll - 2018 - Question 26C `https://d25d2506sfb94s.cloudfront.net/cumulus_uploads/document/maf7idof71/econTabReport.pdf`

    68.2 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: The Economist/YouGov Poll - 2018 - Question 26D `https://d25d2506sfb94s.cloudfront.net/cumulus_uploads/document/maf7idof71/econTabReport.pdf`

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. 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.

   7.1 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.

   7.2 **[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.

   7.3 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.

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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

   12.1 Increasing income support programs for the poor?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

   12.2 Spending more money on schools in poor neighborhoods?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

   12.3 Providing decent housing for those who cannot afford it?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

   12.4 Improving the conditions of the poorest neighborhoods?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

   12.5 Helping low income households pay for their health insurance and health care?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

   12.6 Spending more on defense and national security?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

   12.7 Spending more on infrastructure?
   Strongly favor; Favor; Oppose; Strongly oppose.

Concluding 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 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.

   2.1 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).

   2.2 *[After seeing numbers]* Are you surprised by these numbers?
   Yes; No.

   2.3 *[If Yes to Q2.2:]* What did you find particularly surprising?

3. Do you feel that the survey was biased?
   Yes, left-wing bias; Yes, right-wing bias; No, it did not feel bias.

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

A-12 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 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.

4. Now 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.

5. Consider now about a black 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:
   Close to zero; Low; Fairly low; Fairly high; High; Almost certain.

6. Finally, 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.

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 white 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 black 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 white 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 white men, how many would you say are currently not working?
Slider 0-100.

15. Out of 100 adult black women, how many would you say are currently not working?
Slider 0-100.

16. Out of 100 adult black 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-13 References

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