Online Appendix – DRAFT
Voluntary Taxation and Beyond: The Promise of Subgroup Social-Contracting Voting Mechanisms
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ONLINE APPENDIX I. DATA SOURCES

A. Google Consumer Surveys

When a member of the Internet-using population in the United States visits one webpage in "a network of premium online news, reference and entertainment sites" (which include, for example, Gannett Company sites like desmoinesregister.com[1]), they must take a survey before viewing the content.[2] The researcher pays a small fee to have respondents take their survey, which is split between Google Consumer Surveys ("GCS") and the content provider.[3] This "surveywall" is flexible, in the sense that respondents can respond to the survey, click "Show me a different question," or click "Skip survey" (see Online Appendix Exhibit 1). Response rates for our questions averaged 13.3% (see Online Appendix Table 1).[4]

The largest benefit to GCS is its representativeness of the U.S. Internet-using population (in July 2015, 76% of U.S. population over 18 reported Internet use, according to the Current Population Survey[5]). GCS uses stratified sampling to show each survey to a representative group of Internet users,[6] using the Current Population Survey to define the target population.[7] Once data has been collected, GCS calculates post-stratification weights to compensate for sampling inaccuracies.[8] For this project, GCS respondents were sampled and weighted such that gender, age, and region are representative of the U.S. Internet-using population as a whole.

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[1] desmoinesregister.com, accessed April 18, 2016. YouTube, "Google Consumer Surveys: Publisher Case Study – Gannett," available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OsvGyc8wrFA (accessed April 18, 2016. When launched, GCS worked with "20 online publishers, including Pandora, *AdWeek*, the *New York Daily News* and the *Texas Tribune*" (quotes in original). Mashable, "Google Partners with Publishers on A New Kind of Paywall," available at http://mashable.com/2012/03/30/google-survey-paywall/#jfhaGZaT2aqS (accessed April 18, 2016).

[2] Google Consumer Surveys, "How It Works," available at http://www.google.com/insights/consumersurveys/how (accessed April 15, 2016).

[3] Seth Stephens-Davidowitz and Hal Varian. 2015. "A Hands-on Guide to Google Data," 18, available at http://people.ischool.berkeley.edu/~hal/Papers/2015/primer.pdf (accessed April 16, 2016).

[4] For reference, among about 24,000 responses to surveys run by Google as part of a white paper, the response rate was 16.75%. Paul McDonald, Matt Mohebbi, Brett Slatkin. "Comparing Google Consumer Surveys to Existing Probability and Non-Probability Based Internet Surveys," available at http://www.google.com/insights/consumersurveys/static/consumer_surveys_whitepaper.pdf, 12 (accessed April 15, 2016).

[5] See Online Appendix Table 2.

[6] According to Google, "Consumer Surveys utilized the users' DoubleClick cookies to infer age and gender. Approximate location was determined using the IP address of the respondent. Income and urban density were computed by mapping the location to census tracts and using the census data to infer income and urban density." McDonald et al., supra note 4, at 5.

[7] Ibid., 4.

[8] Ibid., 5-6.

Both Google and the Pew Foundation have performed audits of the GCS methodology.[9] A Google white paper suggests that their methodology produces more accurate results than other Internet survey methodologies, as compared to "gold standard" telephone survey benchmarks. The average absolute error (by question and sample) was 3.76% compared to the benchmarks.[10] The 2012 Pew report found a median difference of 3% from 43 benchmark measures using the GCS methodology.[11] GCS data has been used for papers in, for example, economics,[12] law,[13] marketing,[14] and political science[15] since its launch in 2012.

There are three drawbacks to the GCS platform. First, respondents have little incentive to pay attention to the question content, as their ultimate goal is to view the online content on the other side of the "surveywall."

Second, a 175-character limit allows only certain types of questions to be asked of respondents. Thus, many surveys run on MTurk (including the other surveys conducted for this project) or other platforms would not be possible to run on GCS.

Third, the lack of an internal randomization function means that if a researcher is asking more than one version of the same question, no internal tool assigns each respondent to a survey arm at random. Therefore, different surveys need to be set up and run for each version of a question. However, there are two reasons to conclude that, if handled properly, this does not produce unbalanced samples and therefore biased results. First, each group is sampled and weighted to produce identical distributions on gender, age, and region. This produces perfect balance on these covariates (see Online Appendix Table 6). Second, no respondent can take the

[9] NORC at the University of Chicago, an independent social research organization, also published an audit as a 2013 white paper, concluding that GCS "may be a useful supplement to existing surveys." Erin R. Tanenbaum, Parvati Krishnamurty, and Michael Stern. 2013. "How Representative are Google Consumer Surveys?: Results from an Analysis of a Google Consumer Survey Question Relative National Level Benchmarks with Different Survey Modes and Sample Characteristics." JSM 2013 - Survey Research Methods Section, available at http://www.amstat.org/sections/srms/proceedings/y2013/files/308821_81587.pdf (accessed April 18, 2016).

[10] McDonald et al., supra note 4, at 7.

[11] Pew Research Center. 2012. "A Comparison of Results from Surveys by the Pew Research Center and Google Consumer Surveys," available at http://www.people-press.org/2012/11/07/a-comparison-of-results-from-surveys-by-the-pew-research-center-and-google-consumer-surveys/ (accessed April 15, 2016).

[12] Bo Cowgill. 2015. "Competition and Productivity in Employee Promotion Contests," Working Paper, available at http://www.columbia.edu/~bc2656/papers/PromotionContests.pdf (accessed April 16, 2016).

[13] Conor Clarke and Edward Fox. 2015. "Perceptions of Taxing and Spending: A Survey Experiment," 882 Yale Law Journal 124, 2015, available at http://www.yalelawjournal.org/note/perceptions-of-taxing-and-spending (accessed April 15, 2016).

[14] Shane Frederick, Leonard Lee, and Ernest Baskin. 2014. "The Limits of Attraction," Journal of Marketing Research 51:4.

[15] David E. Broockman and Daniel M. Butler. 2015. "The Causal Effects of Elite Position-Taking on Voter Attitudes: Field Experiments with Elite Communication," American Journal of Political Science.

survey twice (if certain protocols are followed): once a respondent passes a "surveywall" for a certain site, they will not see another survey on that site for 24 hours or one week, depending on the site and the length of the survey.[16] Therefore, if data collection for all surveys is completed in less than 24 hours and the respondent does not visit another "surveywall" site and thus risk exposure to another arm of the survey, the respondent cannot take the survey twice. An analysis of IP addresses was performed on the final GCS dataset for this project, and no IP address appeared more than once.

For this research, GCS was paid $.10 per response. The data was collected on February 22, 2016.

B. Amazon Mechanical Turk

Amazon Mechanical Turk ("MTurk") is an online task completion marketplace. For this project, respondents followed a link from MTurk's website to a survey hosted by Qualtrics, an online survey platform. Any worker located in the U.S. who wanted to take the survey could do so. The MTurk marketplace has been used extensively to produce data for papers in economics,[17] law,[18] political science, and other social science disciplines.[19]

The drawback of the MTurk methodology is that the MTurk worker population, while restricted to the U.S., is not representative of the U.S. population at large or the Internet-using U.S. population. Prior research into this population shows that demographic characteristics are skewed.[20] Our analysis corroborates these findings (see Online Appendix Table 1). The samples are 55-58% male and are younger than average (nearly 50% of the samples are between 25-34 years old). Nearly 60% voted for Obama in 2012, while less than 20% voted for Romney. 45% were registered Democrats and only 18-19% were registered Republicans. Nearly 80% were white.

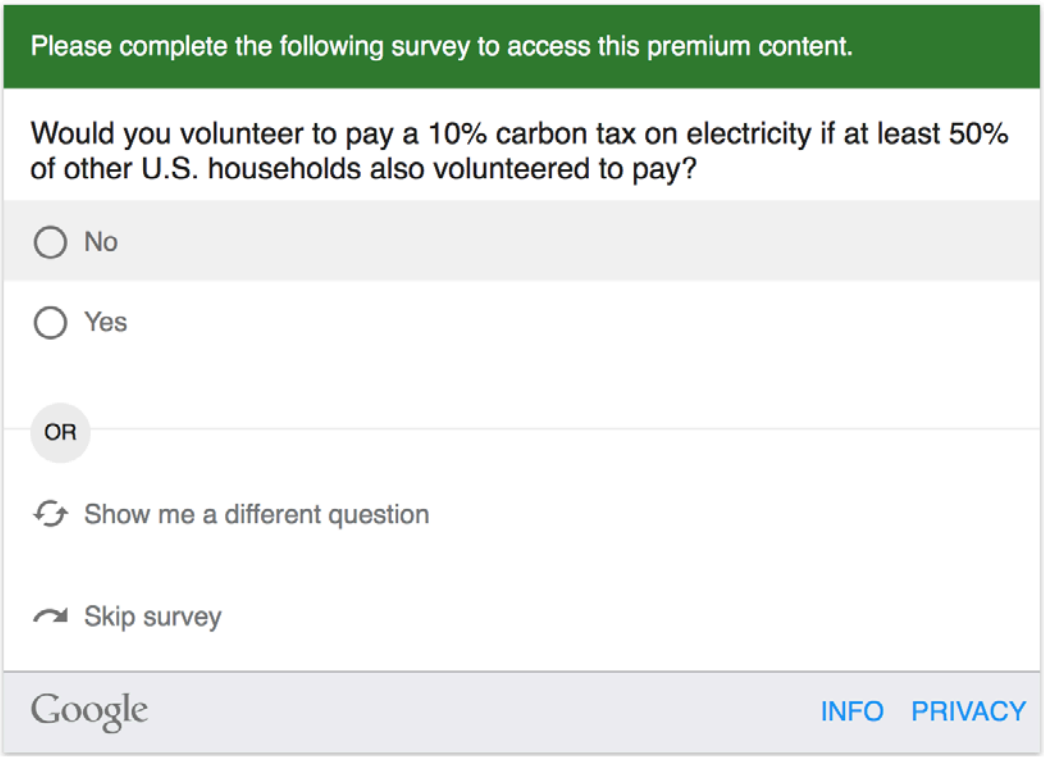
[16] Phone call with Google Consumer Surveys, February 21, 2016.
[17] See e.g., Ilyana Kuziemko, Michael I. Norton, Emmanuel Saez and Stefanie Stantcheva. 2015. "How Elastic Are Preferences for Redistribution? Evidence from Randomized Survey Experiments." American Economic Review, 105(4):1478-1508.
[18] See e.g., Ian Ayres, Emad Atiq, Sheng Li, Michelle Lu, Christine Tsang, and Tom Maher. 2014. "A Randomized Experiment Assessing the Accuracy of Microsoft's 'Bing It On' Challenge Claims," 26 Loyola Law Review 1.
[19] See e.g., Connor Huff and Dustin Tingley. 2015. "'Who are these people?' Evaluating the demographic characteristics and political preferences of MTurk survey respondents," Research and Politics, 1.
[20] Berinsky et. al. argue that MTurk workers are more representative than "convenience samples," but less so than expensive representative samples like the Current Population Survey. Adam J. Berinsky, Gregory A. Huber, Gabriel S. Lenz. 2012. "Evaluating Online Labor Markets for Experimental Research: Amazon.com's Mechanical Turk," Political Analysis 20 (3). Huff and Tingley (2015) extend this analysis.

The benefits to the MTurk platform are control over survey wording and randomization procedures. Much more complex survey design may be pursued using the MTurk worker pool, such as those utilized for this project.

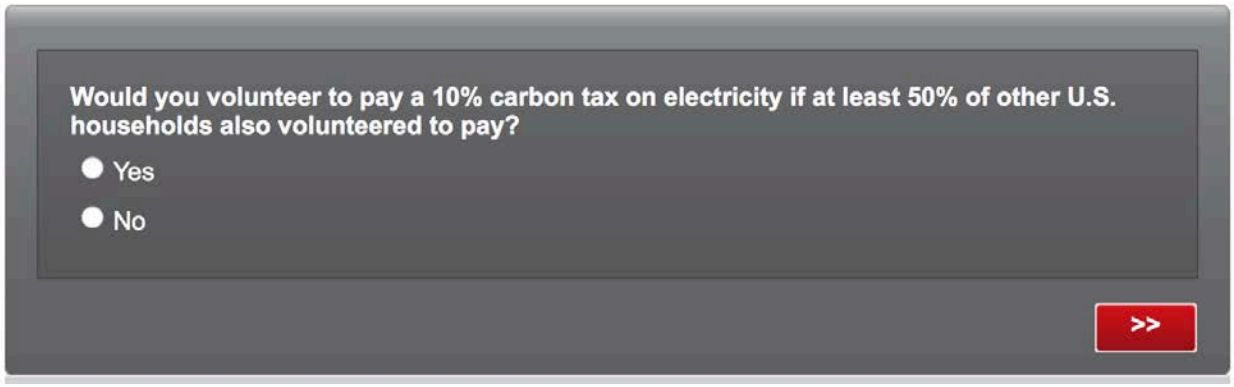
For this research, MTurk respondents were paid between $.25 and $.50. Amazon charges a 40% commission based on respondent payment amounts. The data was collected between February 15, 2016 and April 2, 2016.

ONLINE APPENDIX II. SCREENSHOTS OF SURVEY TREATMENTS

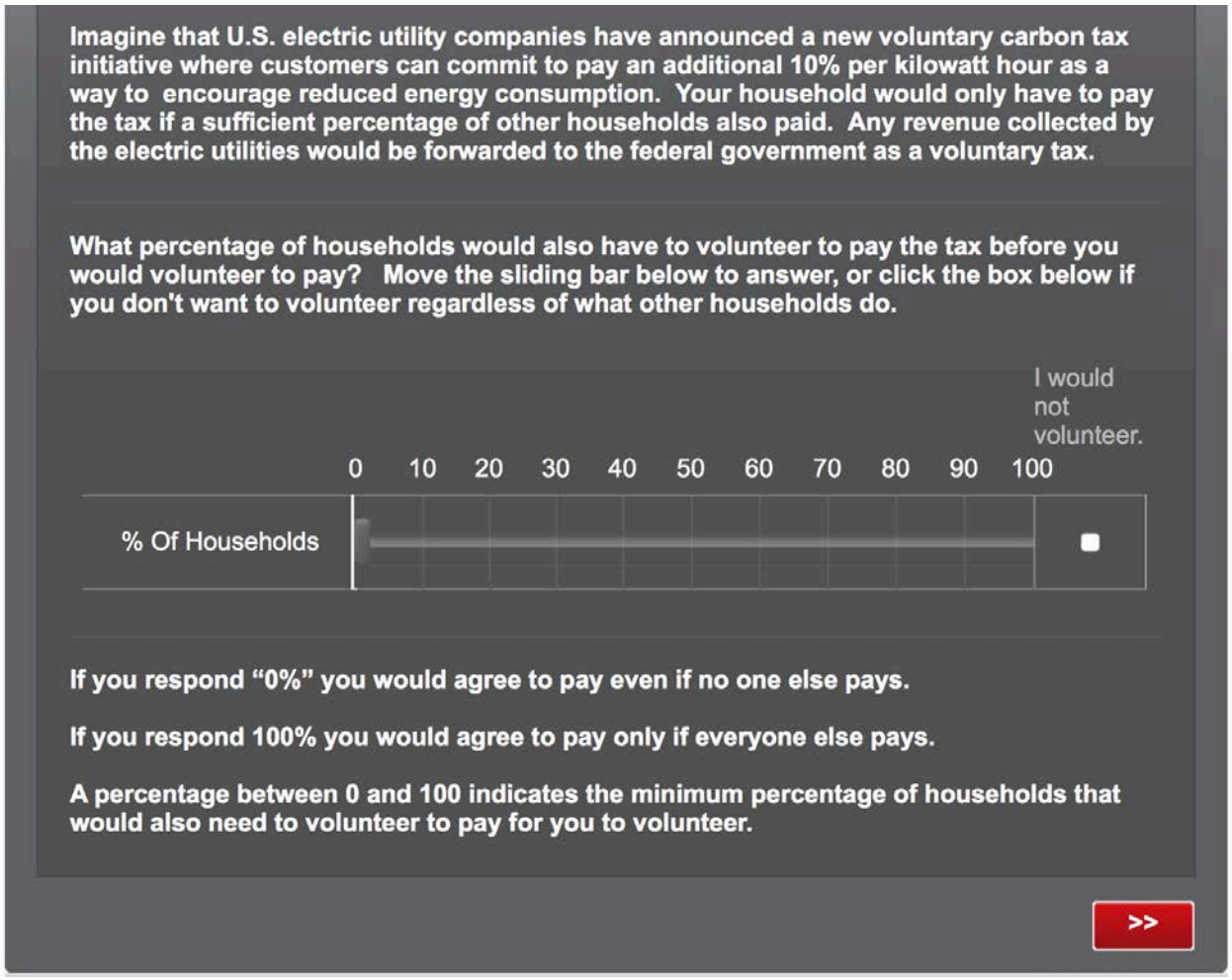
Online Appendix Exhibit 1
GCS Carbon Tax (Fixed Provision Points) Survey Screenshot



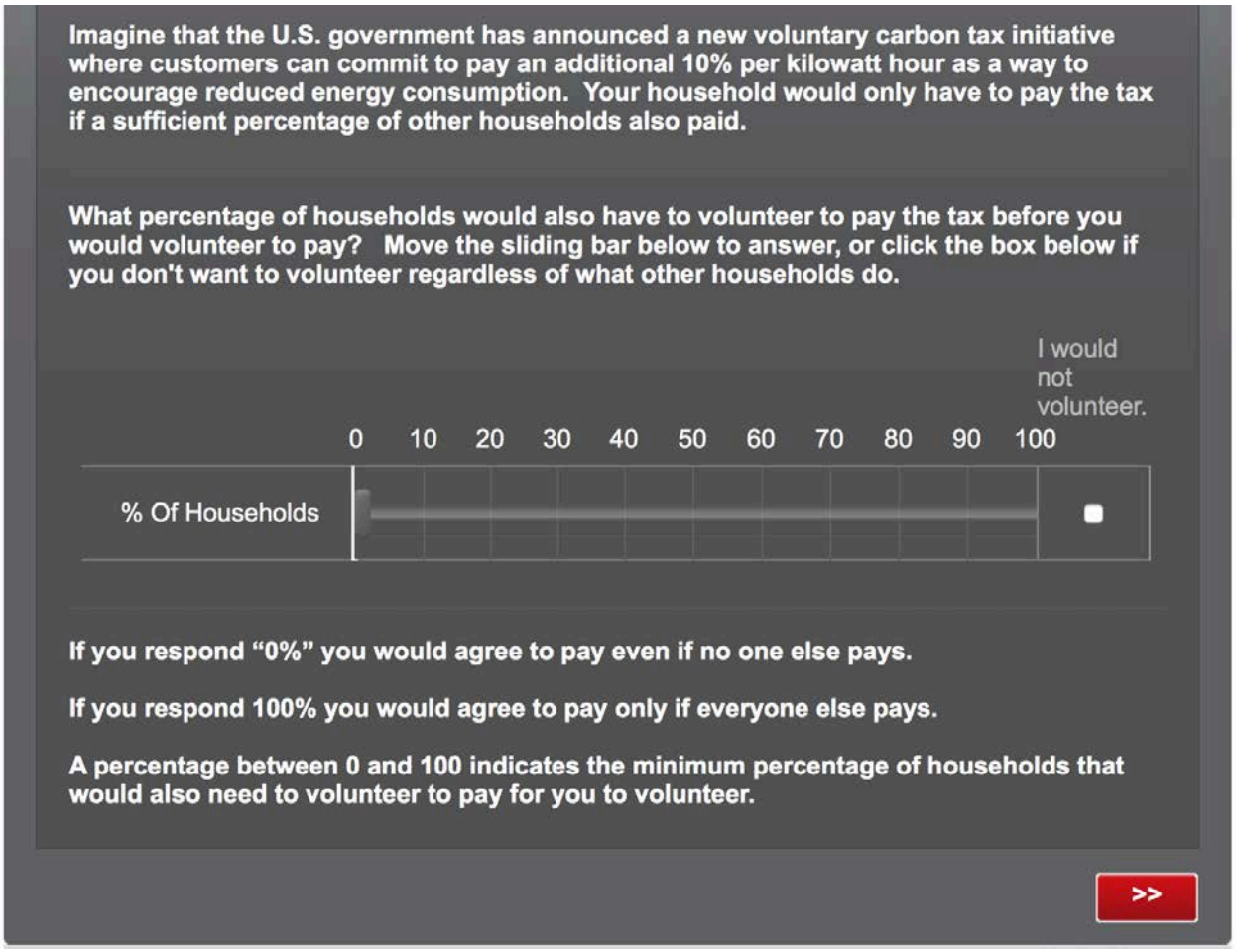
Online Appendix Exhibit 2
MTurk Carbon Tax (Fixed Provision Points) Survey Screenshot



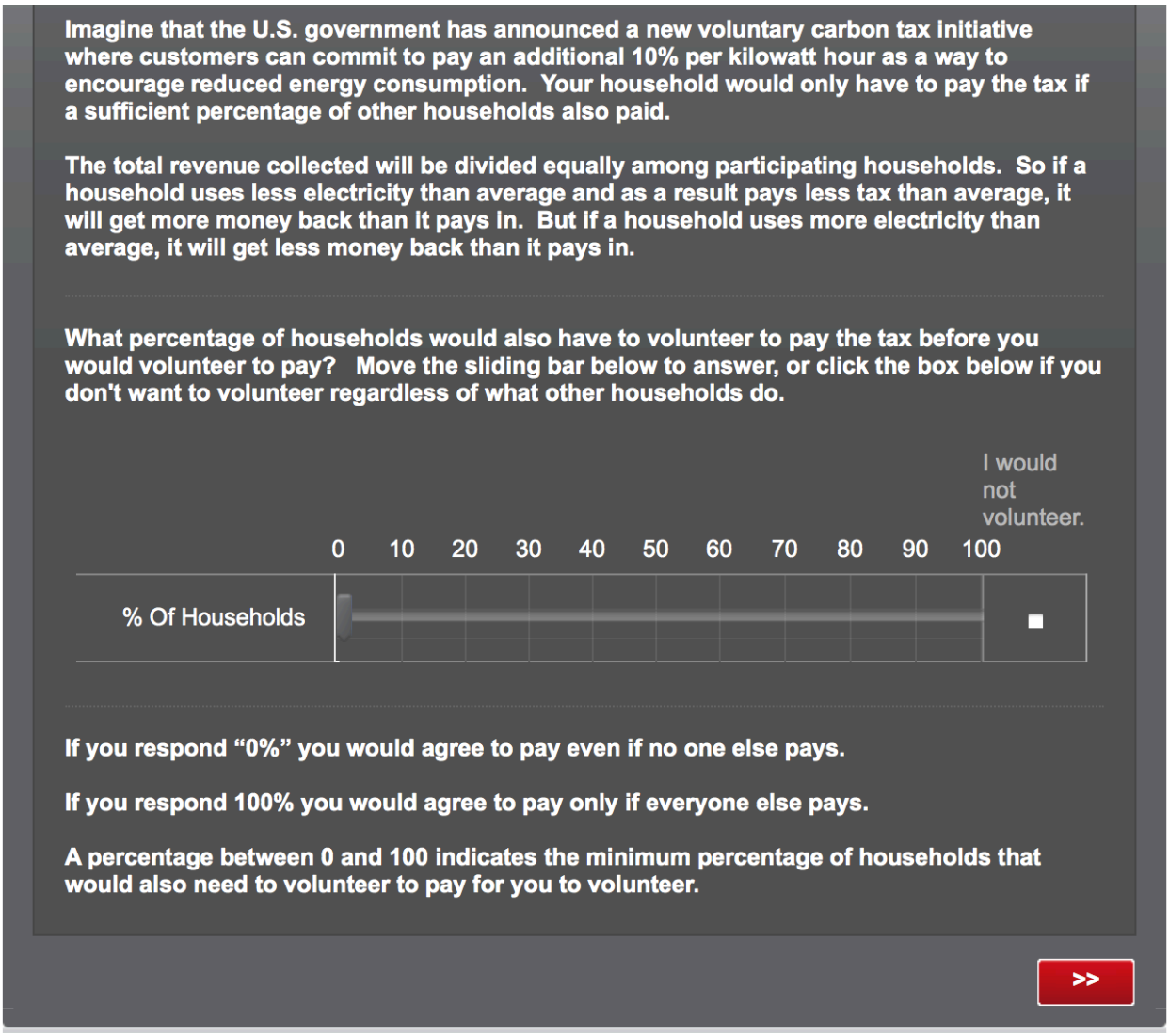
Online Appendix Exhibit 3
MTurk Carbon Tax (Variable Provision Points) Survey Screenshot – Utility Control



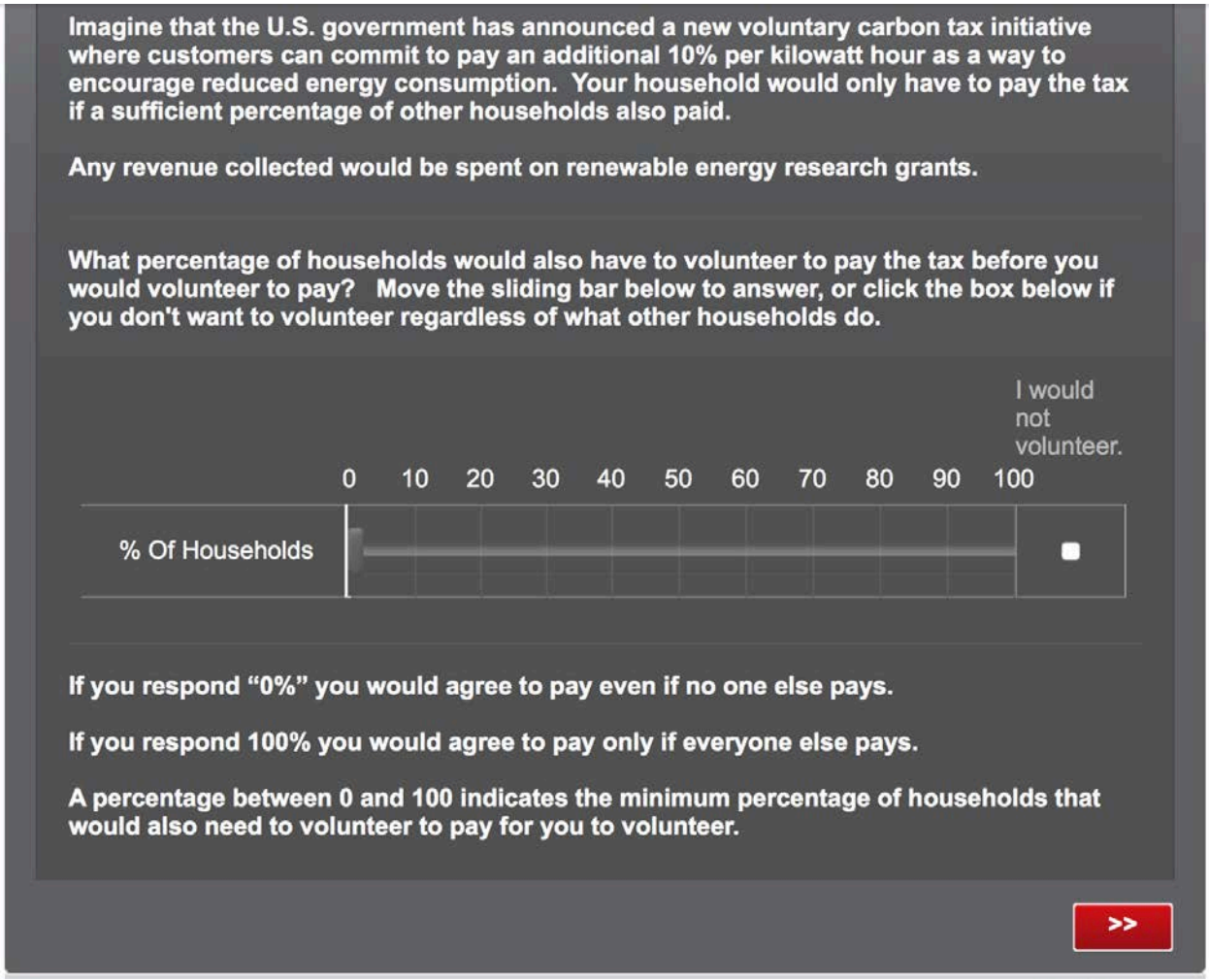
Online Appendix Exhibit 4
MTurk Carbon Tax (Variable Provision Points) Survey Screenshot – Government Control



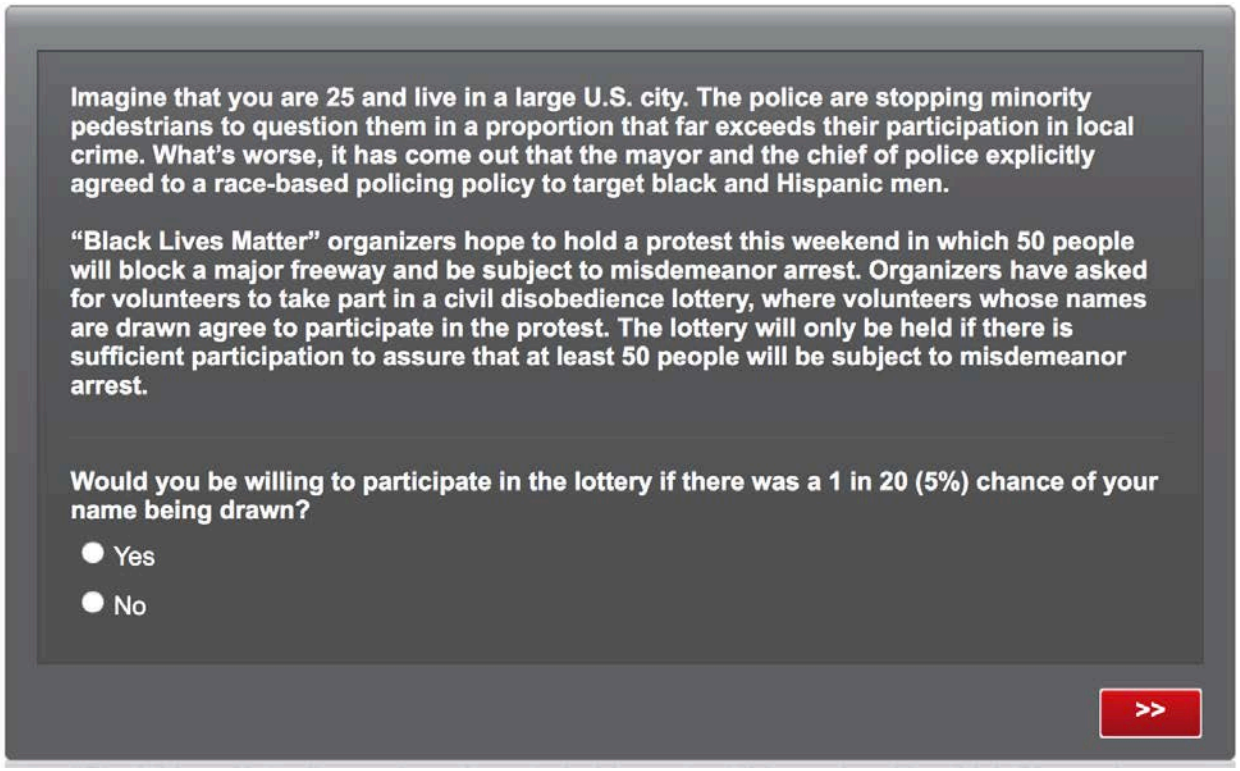
Online Appendix Exhibit 5
MTurk Carbon Tax (Variable Provision Points) Survey Screenshot – Government Plus Rebate



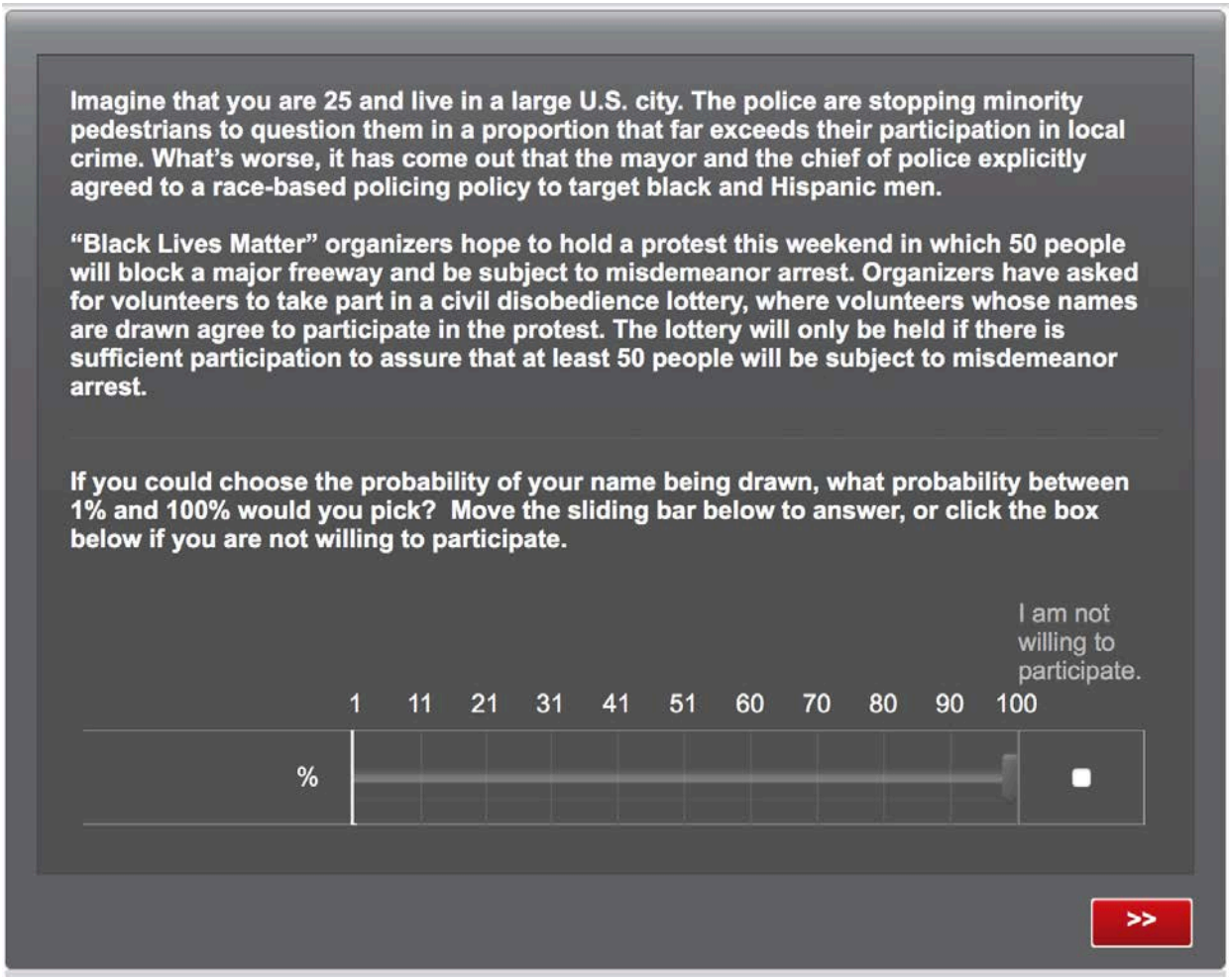
Online Appendix Exhibit 6
MTurk Carbon Tax (Variable Provision Points) Survey Screenshot – Government Plus Renewable Energy



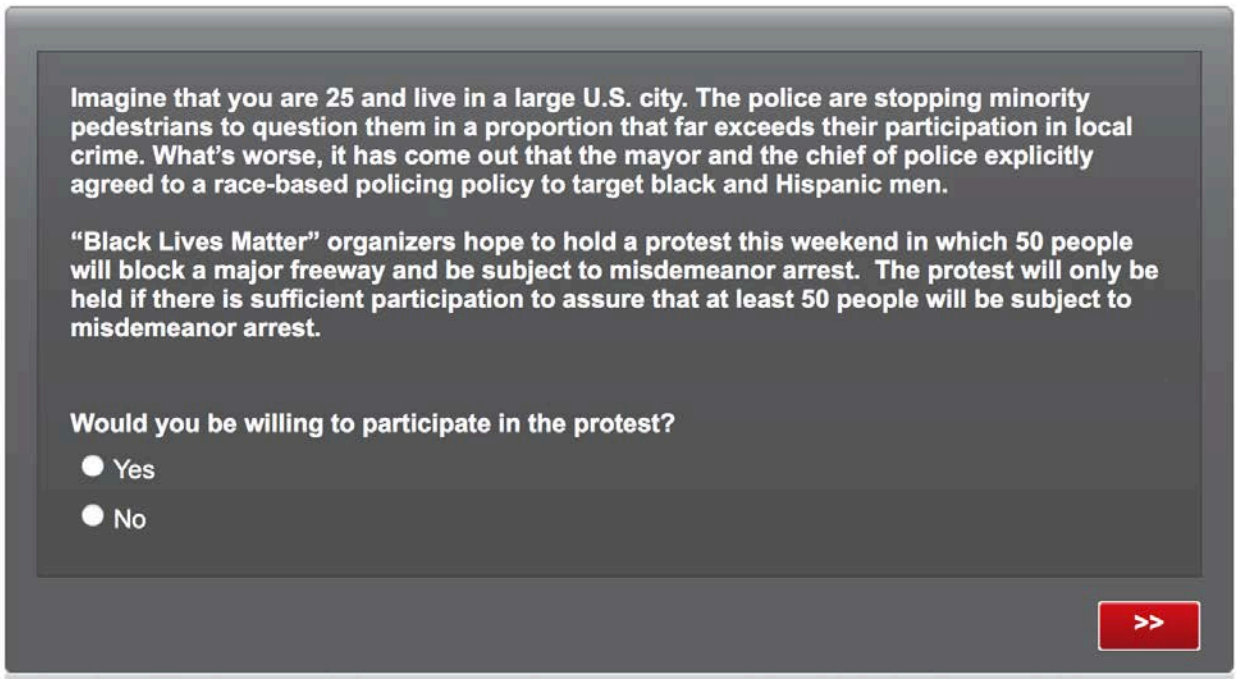
Online Appendix Exhibit 7
MTurk Civil Disobedience Survey Screenshot – Fixed Probability (5%)



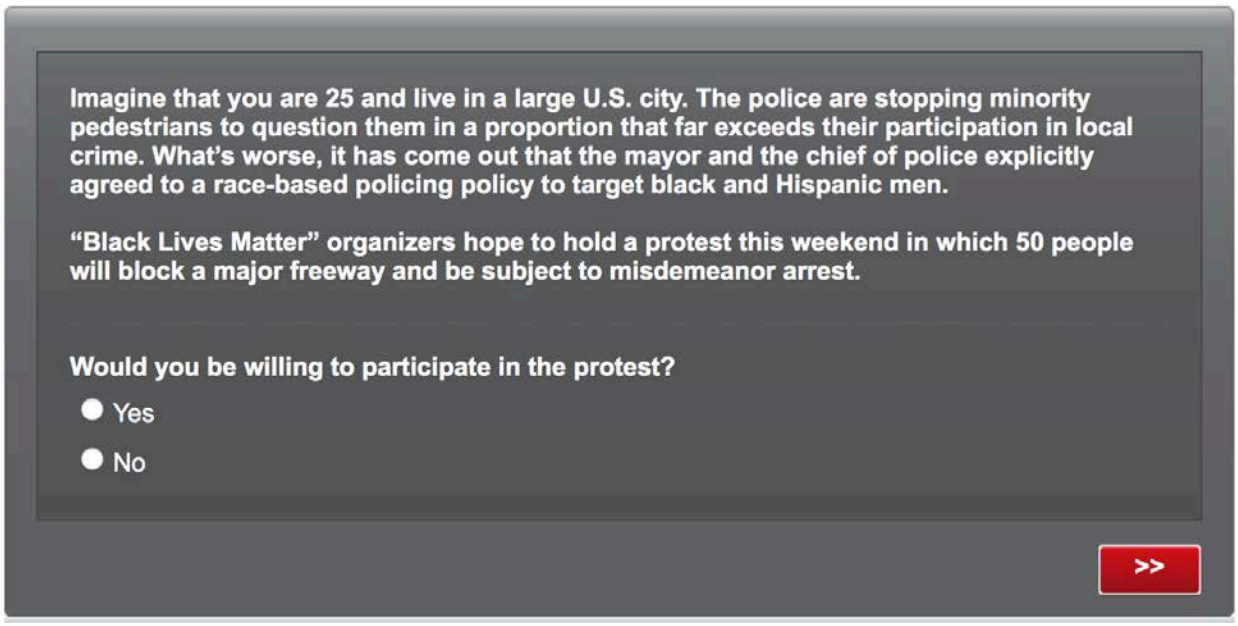
Online Appendix Exhibit 8
MTurk Civil Disobedience Survey Screenshot – Variable Probability



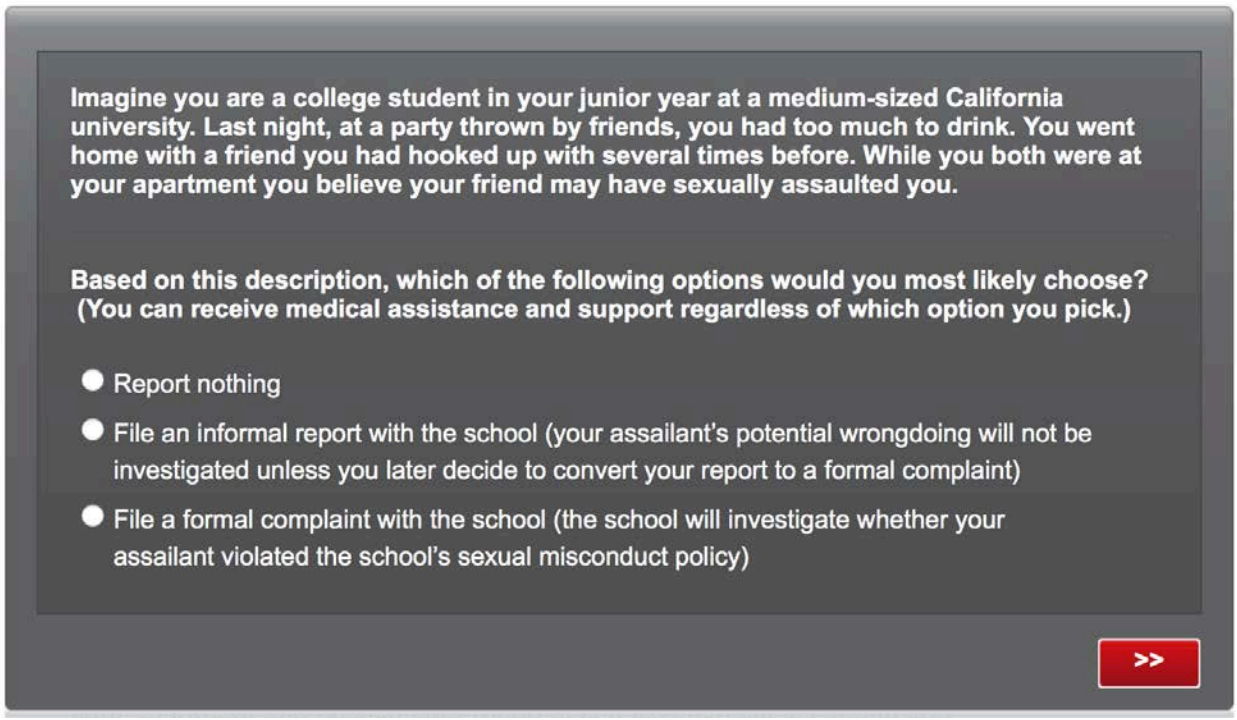
Online Appendix Exhibit 9
MTurk Civil Disobedience Survey Screenshot – Fixed Probability (100%) With Sentence About 50 People Needed for Protest to Occur



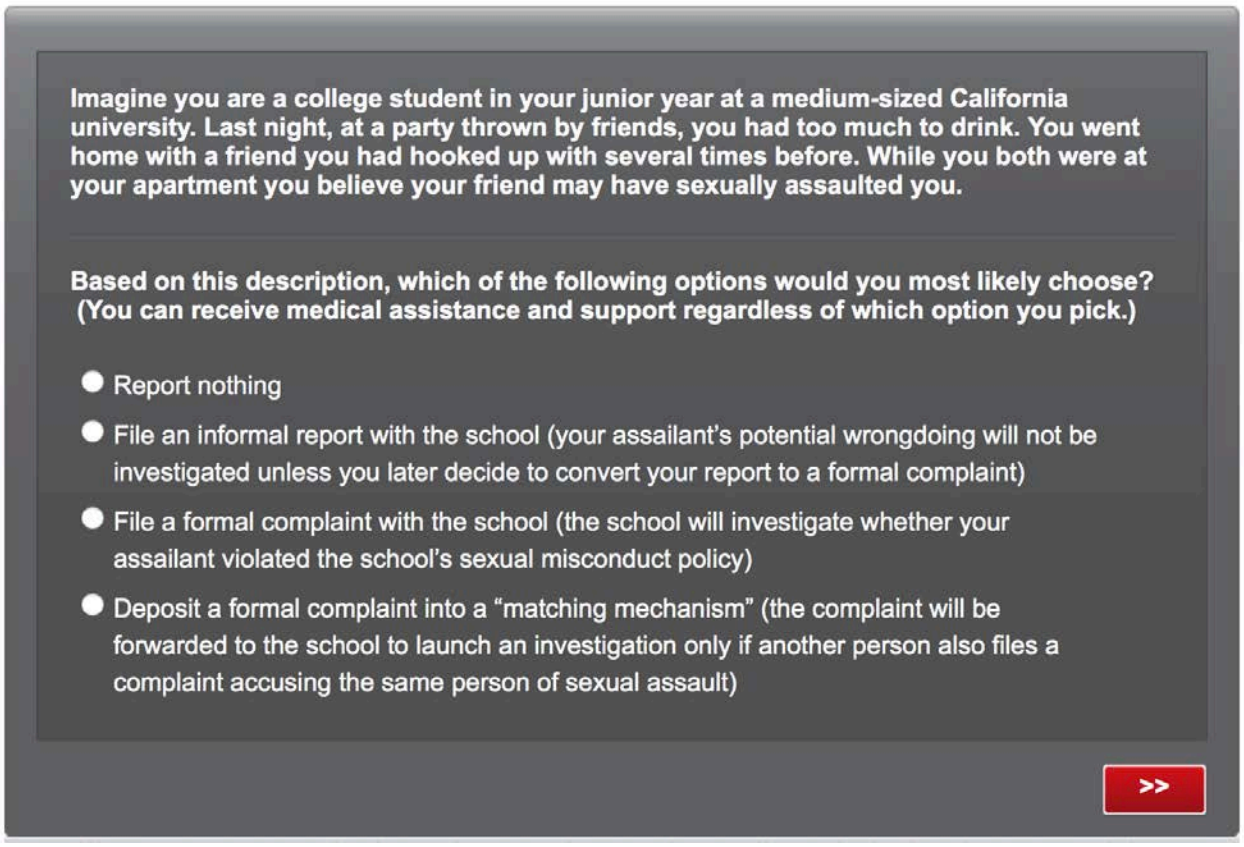
Online Appendix Exhibit 10
MTurk Civil Disobedience Survey Screenshot – Fixed Probability (100%) Without Sentence
About 50 People Needed for Protest to Occur



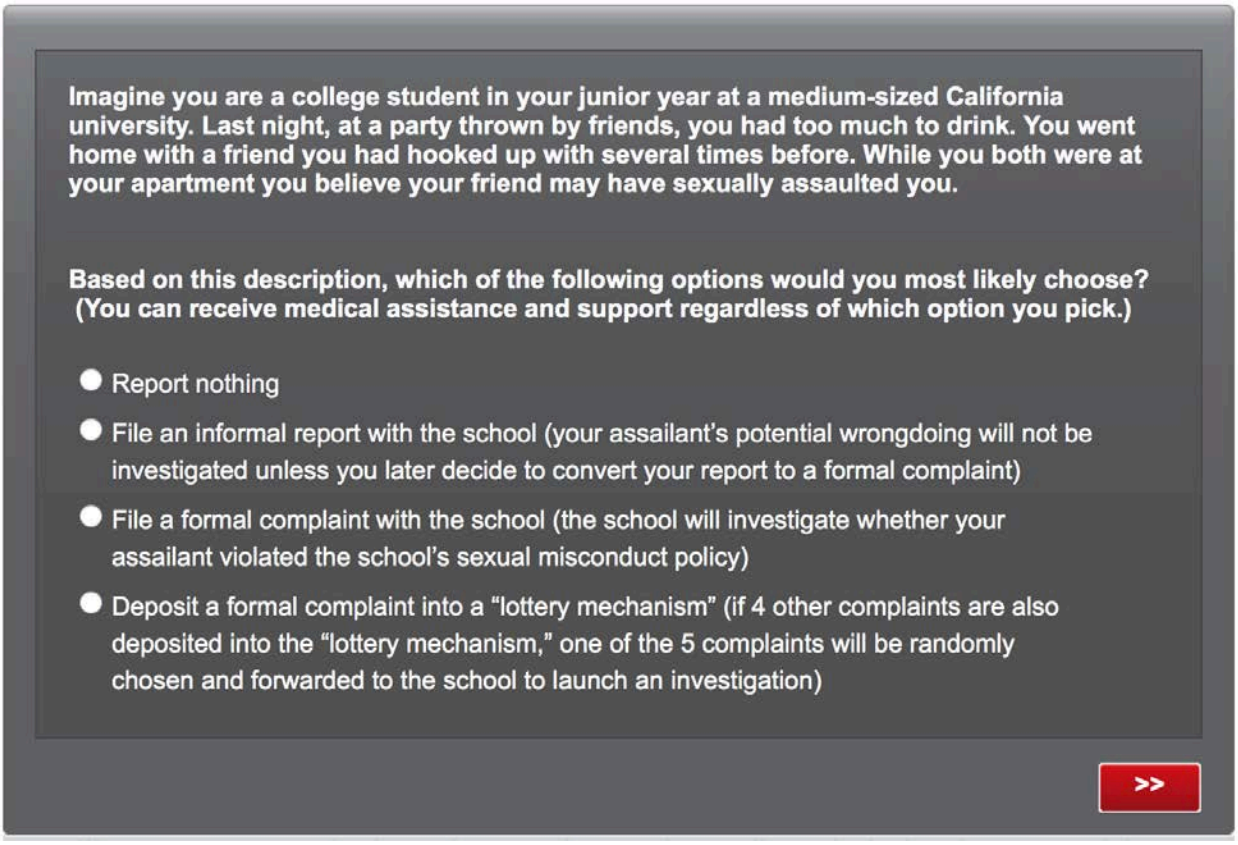
Online Appendix Exhibit 11
MTurk Sexual Assault Survey Screenshot – Control



Online Appendix Exhibit 12
MTurk Sexual Assault Survey Screenshot – Matching Escrow



Online Appendix Exhibit 13
MTurk Sexual Assault Survey Screenshot – Lottery Escrow



Online Appendix Exhibit 14
MTurk Demographic Questions Screenshots

What is your household's yearly income?

- $0-$24,999
- $25,000-$49,999
- $50,000-$74,999
- $75,000-$99,999
- $100,000-$149,999
- $150,000 or more

What is your marital status?

- Single (never married)
- Currently married
- Divorced, separated, or widowed

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than high school
- High school or GED
- Associates degree
- Bachelors degree
- Graduate degree

What is your registered political party?

- Democratic
- Republican
- Independent (no party or other party)
- Not registered to vote

Who did you support in the last presidential election?

- Obama (Democrat)
- Romney (Republican)
- Other candidate
- Did not support any candidate

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Online Appendix Table 1
GCS Response Rate

Question	Response Rate
10%	14.7%
20%	13.6%
30%	12.8%
40%	13.0%
50%	14.1%
60%	13.4%
70%	12.1%
80%	12.2%
90%	12.5%
99%	13.5%
Control	14.3%
Average	13.3%

Note: "Average" represents the simple average of the response rate across the 11 questions.

Online Appendix Table 2
Summary Statistics for Survey Samples

	CPS (July 2015)	GCS	MTurk		
Variable	U.S. Adults Over Age 18	Carbon Tax (Fixed Provision Points) Survey Sample	Carbon Tax (Fixed Provision Points) and Civil Disobediance Survey Sample	Carbon Tax (Variable Provision Points) Survey Sample	Sexual Assault Survey Sample
Gender: Male	0.48	0.48	0.55	0.58	0.55
Gender: Female	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.42	0.44
Gender: Other	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Region: West	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.20
Region: South	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.36
Region: Midwest	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23
Region: Northeast	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.21
Race: Asian	0.06	-	0.08	0.06	0.09
Race: Black	0.12	-	0.06	0.06	0.05
Race: Hispanic	0.15	-	0.06	0.04	0.05
Race: White	0.65	-	0.76	0.81	0.78
Race: Mixed Race	0.01	-	0.03	0.02	0.02
Race: Other	0.01	-	0.00	0.01	0.01
Age: 24 or less	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.15
Age: 25-34	0.18	0.19	0.47	0.48	0.44
Age: 35-44	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Age: 45-54	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.11
Age: 55-64	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.08	0.08
Age: 65+	0.20	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.03
Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual	-	-	0.89	0.91	0.92
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.05
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual	-	-	0.06	0.05	0.01
Sexual Orientation: Other	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.00
Income: $25,000 or less	0.20	0.08	0.19	0.19	0.19
Income: $25,000-$49,999	0.25	0.59	0.32	0.32	0.32
Income: $50,000-$74,999	0.19	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24
Income: $75,000-$99,999	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.12
Income: $100,000-$149,999	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.09
Income: $150,000 or more	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04
Marital Status: Single	0.27	-	0.56	0.52	0.53
Marital Status: Married	0.54	-	0.36	0.39	0.39
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed	0.19	-	0.07	0.09	0.08
Education: Less Than High School	0.11	-	0.01	0.01	0.00
Education: High School	0.49	-	0.28	0.29	0.27
Education: Associates Degree	0.10	-	0.16	0.16	0.14
Education: Bachelors Degree	0.20	-	0.41	0.40	0.42
Education: Graduate Degree	0.11	-	0.15	0.14	0.17
Political Party: Democrat	-	-	0.45	0.46	0.45
Political Party: Republican	-	-	0.18	0.20	0.19
Political Party: Independent	-	-	0.33	0.31	0.32
Political Party: Not Registered	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.04
Voted in 2012: Obama	-	-	0.59	0.59	0.58
Voted in 2012: Romney	-	-	0.17	0.19	0.19
Voted in 2012: Other	-	-	0.08	0.07	0.07
Voted in 2012: None	-	-	0.17	0.16	0.16
Urban Density: Rural	-	0.17	-	-	-
Urban Density: Suburban	-	0.47	-	-	-
Urban Density: Urban	-	0.36	-	-	-
Uses the Internet	0.76	-	-	-	-
N	-	4,283	2,228	998	1,049

Notes: The GCS sample is weighted using GCS-provided weights (weighted by gender, age, and region). Missing values (not shown) in the GCS sample are 71 for income and 103 for urban density. Proportions for those variables are calculated omitting these missing values.

Online Appendix Table 3
Orthogonality Tests for GCS Carbon Tax (Fixed Provision Points) Survey Sample (N = 4,283)

	All	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	99%	Control	F-test from regression of var on treatment groups	*p*-value
Gender: Female	51.7%	51.4%	52.0%	51.9%	52.0%	52.0%	52.0%	52.0%	52.0%	50.3%	52.0%	51.0%	0.0442	1.000
Age: 24 or Less	14.2%	14.3%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.6%	14.1%	14.1%	0.00661	1.000
Age: 25-34	19.5%	19.6%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	20.1%	19.4%	19.4%	0.00977	1.000
Age: 35-44	18.8%	19.0%	18.7%	18.7%	18.7%	18.7%	18.7%	18.7%	18.7%	19.4%	18.7%	18.7%	0.00938	1.000
Age: 45-54	19.3%	19.6%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	17.9%	19.4%	19.4%	0.0500	1.000
Age: 55-64	16.1%	16.2%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.6%	16.0%	16.0%	0.00782	1.000
Age: 65+	12.2%	11.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	11.5%	12.3%	12.3%	0.0527	1.000
Income: $24,999 or Less	7.7%	10.2%	7.1%	6.6%	5.4%	8.8%	7.4%	4.9%	8.9%	9.7%	10.1%	6.3%	1.919	0.038
Income: $25,000-$49,999	59.3%	55.0%	58.0%	66.3%	58.5%	59.3%	56.2%	60.7%	61.7%	56.4%	56.5%	62.8%	1.827	0.051
Income: $50,000-$74,999	25.0%	25.3%	26.3%	19.2%	27.7%	24.9%	26.1%	28.4%	24.2%	23.8%	25.3%	25.4%	0.973	0.465
Income: $75,000-$99,999	5.6%	5.8%	5.9%	6.4%	4.9%	4.7%	8.1%	6.5%	3.5%	6.0%	6.0%	4.2%	1.151	0.320
Income: $100,000-$149,999	2.1%	3.5%	2.4%	1.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	3.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.180	0.299
Income: $150,000 or More	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	1.958	0.034
Region: Midwest	22.1%	22.2%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.7%	22.0%	22.0%	0.0114	1.000
Region: Northeast	18.6%	17.9%	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%	16.2%	18.9%	18.9%	0.177	0.998
Region: South	35.5%	36.8%	35.3%	35.3%	35.3%	35.3%	35.3%	35.3%	35.3%	36.5%	35.3%	35.3%	0.0223	1.000
Region: West	23.9%	24.1%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	24.6%	23.8%	23.8%	0.0127	1.000
Urban Density: Rural	17.0%	12.6%	14.1%	17.8%	19.4%	17.3%	15.1%	16.7%	15.0%	21.5%	16.0%	20.9%	2.078	0.023
Urban Density: Suburban	47.0%	47.1%	50.4%	42.9%	47.0%	48.2%	47.0%	46.3%	51.3%	44.2%	45.8%	47.0%	0.883	0.548
Urban Density: Urban	36.0%	40.3%	35.5%	39.3%	33.7%	34.6%	37.9%	37.0%	33.7%	34.3%	38.2%	32.0%	1.179	0.300
F-test statistic from regression of each treatment assignment on all above covariates (omitting one category in each group)		0.942	0.235	0.954	0.995	0.237	0.612	0.576	0.682	1.211	0.449	0.707		
p-value		0.520	0.999	0.506	0.459	0.999	0.877	0.904	0.815	0.250	0.969	0.790		
Number of Observations	4283	379	369	384	407	392	386	390	396	377	392	411		

Notes: Table reports F-test values and *p*-values from weighted OLS regressions of treatment assignment on the covariates (bottom rows) and covariates on treatment assignment (right-hand columns). Weights provided by GCS for gender, age, and region. *P*-values for F-tests for gender, age, and region rows are .998 or greater, as expected.

Online Appendix Table 4
Orthogonality Tests for MTurk Carbon Tax (Fixed Provision Points) and Civil Disobedience Survey Sample (N = 2,228)

	All	1%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	99%	Control	Fixed Probability - 100% (With Sentence)	Fixed Probability - 100% (Without Sentence)	Fixed Probability - 5%	Variable Probability	F-test from regression of var on treatment groups	*p*-value
Gender: Female	44.7%	42.2%	43.7%	41.5%	46.4%	45.3%	44.0%	40.2%	49.4%	50.5%	39.1%	42.9%	51.4%	45.1%	44.1%	42.4%	47.2%	1.172	0.250
Gender: Male	55.1%	57.8%	56.3%	58.0%	53.6%	53.6%	56.0%	59.8%	50.6%	48.9%	60.9%	56.6%	48.6%	54.4%	55.8%	57.4%	52.8%	1.186	0.279
Age: 24 or Less	17.8%	22.2%	15.3%	18.1%	21.3%	13.8%	14.8%	19.1%	21.1%	16.8%	15.1%	18.0%	18.4%	16.9%	17.9%	19.0%	17.4%	0.827	0.640
Age: 25-34	46.8%	47.8%	46.8%	46.8%	49.7%	43.6%	50.0%	45.4%	45.0%	54.9%	42.7%	42.9%	40.5%	45.2%	47.3%	47.8%	47.0%	1.157	0.302
Age: 35-44	19.1%	18.3%	19.1%	17.4%	16.9%	20.4%	19.8%	20.1%	17.8%	14.7%	18.8%	24.3%	21.1%	21.2%	17.6%	16.8%	20.9%	0.957	0.496
Age: 45-54	8.8%	6.1%	7.9%	5.9%	6.0%	14.4%	12.1%	9.8%	8.3%	7.6%	13.0%	4.8%	9.2%	9.0%	10.2%	7.9%	8.0%	1.917	0.021
Age: 55-64	6.1%	4.4%	5.8%	9.0%	4.9%	6.6%	2.7%	5.2%	5.6%	4.3%	8.9%	6.3%	8.6%	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	7.3%	1.214	0.257
Age: 65+	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	3.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.838	0.628
Race: Asian	8.3%	10.6%	10.5%	8.5%	8.2%	6.0%	7.1%	6.7%	6.6%	7.1%	6.3%	10.1%	7.0%	8.3%	7.9%	8.6%	8.5%	0.548	0.905
Race: Black	5.7%	6.1%	6.3%	4.3%	4.9%	3.9%	7.1%	5.2%	5.6%	6.5%	5.7%	6.3%	7.0%	6.3%	6.8%	4.5%	5.4%	0.512	0.928
Race: Hispanic	6.2%	6.1%	7.4%	5.3%	6.6%	4.4%	6.0%	8.2%	4.4%	7.6%	4.7%	5.3%	8.1%	8.3%	5.5%	6.5%	4.7%	0.969	0.483
Race: Mixed Race	2.7%	5.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.2%	3.9%	2.7%	2.1%	1.7%	3.3%	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	0.771	0.702
Race: Other	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	1.218	0.254
Race: White	76.5%	70.6%	73.2%	79.3%	78.1%	78.5%	76.4%	77.3%	78.9%	74.5%	81.3%	75.7%	74.1%	74.7%	77.1%	77.1%	77.0%	0.842	0.623
Education: Less Than High School	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	N/A	N/A
Education: High School	27.6%	31.1%	28.9%	29.3%	25.1%	22.7%	26.4%	30.9%	26.1%	27.7%	30.2%	21.7%	31.4%	27.1%	27.8%	26.9%	28.9%	0.837	0.629
Education: Associates Degree	15.6%	12.8%	15.8%	11.2%	19.1%	16.0%	14.8%	17.5%	16.7%	16.3%	12.0%	17.5%	17.3%	14.7%	13.7%	16.8%	17.1%	0.880	0.581
Education: Bachelors Degree	41.2%	41.1%	38.9%	44.1%	43.2%	44.8%	45.1%	37.1%	42.8%	38.0%	43.6%	38.6%	37.8%	41.5%	42.6%	39.8%	41.2%	0.609	0.860
Education: Graduate Degree	14.9%	15.0%	15.8%	14.4%	12.6%	15.5%	13.2%	12.9%	14.4%	17.4%	13.0%	21.7%	13.0%	15.8%	14.8%	16.2%	12.7%	1.062	0.388
Income: $24,999 or Less	19.2%	17.8%	23.2%	21.3%	18.6%	17.7%	17.0%	21.6%	20.6%	16.3%	23.4%	16.4%	16.2%	17.4%	19.4%	18.8%	21.2%	0.885	0.575
Income: $25,000-$49,999	32.0%	32.2%	27.9%	33.3%	38.1%	40.1%	29.4%	28.3%	32.6%	32.3%	32.3%	23.8%	33.5%	33.8%	32.2%	31.8%	30.1%	1.371	0.159
Income: $50,000-$74,999	22.4%	27.2%	22.1%	22.3%	19.1%	19.3%	20.3%	17.5%	25.0%	21.7%	19.8%	30.2%	24.9%	23.9%	22.1%	20.2%	23.6%	1.340	0.175
Income: $75,000-$99,999	12.6%	9.4%	16.3%	10.1%	12.6%	8.3%	11.5%	11.3%	15.0%	16.8%	13.5%	14.3%	11.9%	11.5%	13.3%	12.9%	12.7%	1.020	0.430
Income: $100,000-$149,999	9.8%	10.6%	6.8%	11.7%	13.1%	11.0%	7.1%	14.4%	7.8%	8.7%	6.8%	9.5%	10.3%	9.7%	9.3%	11.2%	9.1%	1.177	0.286
Income: $150,000 or More	3.9%	2.8%	3.7%	2.1%	3.3%	5.5%	3.8%	5.7%	3.3%	3.8%	4.2%	5.8%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	5.1%	3.3%	0.713	0.763
Marital Status: Single	56.1%	57.8%	55.8%	58.0%	59.6%	58.0%	53.8%	55.2%	56.7%	54.3%	56.3%	52.4%	55.7%	55.3%	59.0%	53.8%	58.4%	0.476	0.947
Marital Status: Married	36.4%	36.1%	34.2%	33.0%	33.3%	34.8%	39.6%	39.2%	34.4%	40.2%	36.5%	39.7%	36.2%	38.6%	34.9%	37.0%	35.2%	0.590	0.875
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed	7.5%	6.1%	10.0%	9.0%	7.1%	7.2%	6.6%	5.7%	8.9%	5.4%	7.3%	7.9%	8.1%	6.1%	6.0%	9.2%	8.3%	0.863	0.600
Region: Midwest	23.0%	21.7%	20.5%	21.3%	21.3%	23.2%	34.1%	25.3%	27.2%	19.6%	21.4%	19.6%	21.6%	24.6%	24.3%	19.2%	24.1%	1.926	0.020
Region: Northeast	20.7%	19.4%	20.0%	21.8%	24.0%	23.8%	17.0%	19.6%	23.3%	20.1%	21.4%	19.6%	18.9%	19.4%	20.1%	21.5%	22.0%	1.505	0.932
Region: South	35.4%	33.9%	36.3%	38.3%	31.1%	35.4%	35.7%	36.1%	33.3%	39.1%	32.8%	33.9%	38.4%	36.1%	33.8%	37.2%	34.3%	1.508	0.930
Region: West	20.9%	25.0%	23.2%	18.6%	23.5%	17.7%	13.2%	19.1%	16.1%	21.2%	24.5%	27.0%	21.1%	19.9%	21.8%	22.2%	19.6%	1.595	0.073
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual	5.6%	7.2%	4.7%	4.3%	7.7%	5.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	5.7%	6.3%	7.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.9%	5.4%	0.460	0.964
Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual	88.9%	85.6%	88.4%	91.5%	87.4%	91.7%	88.5%	90.7%	90.0%	90.2%	88.8%	86.8%	87.0%	87.6%	89.2%	89.0%	89.7%	0.660	0.815
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual	4.2%	3.9%	6.3%	3.2%	4.4%	2.8%	4.9%	3.6%	4.4%	3.8%	3.1%	5.8%	3.8%	4.7%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%	0.484	0.943
Sexual Orientation: Other	1.3%	3.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.6%	1.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.192	0.274
Political Party: Democrat	45.0%	42.8%	45.8%	45.2%	49.7%	43.6%	47.3%	41.8%	46.7%	44.0%	41.7%	45.0%	47.0%	43.4%	45.7%	46.2%	44.6%	0.413	0.972
Political Party: Republican	17.9%	15.0%	17.4%	12.2%	15.3%	16.0%	18.7%	18.6%	20.6%	18.5%	22.9%	22.8%	16.2%	18.7%	16.5%	19.0%	17.2%	1.130	0.325
Political Party: Independent	32.9%	37.8%	31.1%	38.8%	33.9%	35.9%	30.8%	35.1%	28.3%	30.4%	32.3%	28.6%	31.9%	34.5%	33.8%	29.8%	33.6%	0.976	0.475
Political Party: Not Registered	4.2%	4.4%	5.8%	3.7%	1.1%	4.4%	3.3%	4.6%	4.4%	7.1%	3.1%	3.7%	4.9%	3.4%	4.0%	4.9%	4.5%	0.877	0.584
Voted for in 2012: Obama	58.8%	56.7%	63.2%	60.1%	61.2%	53.0%	60.4%	54.6%	56.7%	59.8%	57.3%	62.4%	57.3%	58.5%	57.2%	59.9%	58.6%	0.639	0.834
Voted for in 2012: Romney	16.8%	13.9%	16.3%	12.2%	13.7%	19.3%	14.3%	16.5%	20.0%	17.4%	21.9%	17.5%	18.4%	20.1%	14.4%	15.9%	16.7%	1.358	0.166
Voted for in 2012: No Candidate	16.7%	21.1%	13.2%	20.2%	16.4%	17.7%	14.3%	19.1%	18.3%	16.8%	14.8%	14.3%	15.1%	14.5%	18.3%	17.1%	17.1%	0.895	0.564
Voted for in 2012: Other	7.9%	8.3%	7.4%	7.4%	8.7%	9.9%	11.0%	9.8%	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	5.8%	9.2%	6.8%	10.1%	7.2%	7.6%	1.040	0.409
F-test statistic from regression of each treatment assignment on all above covariates (omitting one category in each group)		0.968	0.866	0.811	0.780	1.146	1.294	0.780	0.680	0.841	1.117	1.519	0.643	1.147	0.825	1.107	0.963		
p-value		0.521	0.690	0.773	0.815	0.258	0.120	0.815	0.920	0.729	0.295	0.028	0.946	0.257	0.753	0.308	0.529		
Number of Observations	2,228	180	190	188	183	181	182	194	180	184	192	189	185	557	547	573	551		

Notes: Table reports F-test values and *p*-values from OLS regressions of treatment assignment on the covariates (bottom rows) and covariates on treatment assignment (right-hand columns).

Online Appendix Table 5
Orthogonality Tests for MTurk Carbon Tax (Variable Provision Points) Survey Sample (N = 998)

	All	Utility	Government	Government + Rebate	Government + Renewable	F-test from regression of var on Government, Government + Rebate, and Government + Renewable	*p*-value
Gender: Female	42.4%	42.7%	40.7%	41.9%	44.2%	0.225	0.879
Gender: Male	57.6%	57.3%	59.3%	58.1%	55.8%	0.225	0.879
Age: 24 or Less	13.6%	12.4%	15.9%	11.7%	14.3%	0.774	0.509
Age: 25-34	48.2%	44.9%	52.7%	47.2%	47.7%	1.091	0.352
Age: 35-44	19.3%	23.1%	16.3%	23.0%	15.5%	2.741	0.042
Age: 45-54	8.9%	8.5%	7.4%	9.7%	10.1%	0.469	0.704
Age: 55-64	7.7%	9.4%	5.4%	6.9%	9.3%	1.335	0.262
Age: 65+	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%	1.6%	3.1%	0.548	0.650
Race: Asian	6.2%	4.3%	6.6%	8.9%	5.0%	1.732	0.159
Race: Black	6.4%	8.1%	5.0%	6.0%	6.6%	0.671	0.570
Race: Hispanic	4.0%	3.4%	3.9%	3.6%	5.0%	0.342	0.795
Race: Mixed Race	1.9%	3.4%	2.3%	1.2%	0.8%	1.843	0.138
Race: Other	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.00428	1.000
Race: White	80.7%	79.9%	81.4%	79.4%	81.8%	0.206	0.892
Education: Less Than High School	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Education: High School	29.2%	24.4%	31.4%	34.7%	26.0%	2.732	0.043
Education: Associates Degree	15.9%	15.0%	14.7%	13.7%	20.2%	1.600	0.188
Education: Bachelors Degree	40.3%	48.3%	38.0%	37.9%	37.6%	2.732	0.043
Education: Graduate Degree	14.1%	12.4%	14.0%	13.7%	16.3%	0.534	0.659
Income: $24,999 or Less	19.3%	19.2%	17.8%	19.4%	20.9%	0.265	0.851
Income: $25,000-$49,999	31.9%	31.2%	34.5%	29.8%	31.8%	0.446	0.720
Income: $50,000-$74,999	23.7%	24.4%	21.7%	27.0%	22.1%	0.831	0.477
Income: $75,000-$99,999	12.9%	12.4%	11.6%	13.7%	14.0%	0.273	0.845
Income: $100,000-$149,999	9.0%	10.3%	10.9%	7.3%	7.8%	0.978	0.402
Income: $150,000 or More	3.1%	2.6%	3.5%	2.8%	3.5%	0.181	0.909
Marital Status: Single	51.8%	48.3%	53.5%	52.4%	52.7%	0.523	0.667
Marital Status: Married	39.3%	43.2%	37.2%	39.5%	37.6%	0.750	0.522
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed	8.9%	8.5%	9.3%	8.1%	9.7%	0.165	0.920
Region: Midwest	22.8%	22.6%	24.8%	21.4%	22.5%	0.297	0.828
Region: Northeast	19.6%	19.2%	18.2%	20.6%	20.5%	0.207	0.892
Region: South	38.0%	39.7%	36.0%	37.1%	39.1%	0.316	0.814
Region: West	19.5%	18.4%	20.9%	21.0%	17.8%	0.439	0.725
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual	5.3%	3.0%	5.8%	4.8%	7.4%	1.637	0.179
Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual	91.1%	93.6%	92.2%	89.5%	89.1%	1.394	0.243
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual	2.9%	2.1%	1.6%	4.8%	3.1%	1.833	0.139
Sexual Orientation: Other	0.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.633	0.594
Political Party: Democrat	45.8%	43.2%	43.0%	47.2%	49.6%	1.052	0.369
Political Party: Republican	19.5%	20.5%	22.1%	19.0%	16.7%	0.872	0.455
Political Party: Independent	31.3%	31.2%	31.0%	31.5%	31.4%	0.00482	1.000
Political Party: Not Registered	3.4%	5.1%	3.9%	2.4%	2.3%	1.310	0.270
Voted for in 2012: Obama	58.9%	62.0%	53.5%	59.3%	61.2%	1.544	0.202
Voted for in 2012: Romney	18.6%	21.8%	21.3%	16.1%	15.5%	1.823	0.141
Voted for in 2012: No Candidate	15.7%	10.7%	16.7%	16.1%	19.0%	2.262	0.080
Voted for in 2012: Other	6.7%	5.6%	8.5%	8.5%	4.3%	1.852	0.136
F-test statistic from regression of each treatment assignment on all above covariates (omitting one category in each group)		1.235	1.145	0.859	1.083		
p-value		0.169	0.262	0.700	0.343		
Number of Observations	998	234	258	248	258		

Notes: Table reports F-test values and *p*-values from OLS regressions of treatment assignment on the covariates (bottom rows) and covariates on treatment assignment (right-hand columns).

Online Appendix Table 6
Orthogonality Tests for MTurk Sexual Assault Survey Sample (N = 1,049)

	All	Control	Lottery Escrow	Matching Escrow	F-test from regression of var on Lottery Escrow and Matching Escrow	*p*-value
Gender: Female	44.1%	44.4%	45.0%	43.0%	0.145	0.865
Gender: Male	55.5%	55.3%	55.0%	56.1%	0.0470	0.954
Age: 24 or Less	14.8%	13.8%	12.0%	18.5%	3.148	0.043
Age: 25-34	44.4%	44.1%	45.8%	43.3%	0.238	0.788
Age: 35-44	19.4%	21.5%	17.8%	18.8%	0.825	0.438
Age: 45-54	11.2%	11.5%	13.2%	8.8%	1.695	0.184
Age: 55-64	7.7%	6.6%	8.9%	7.7%	0.643	0.526
Age: 65+	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	0.108	0.898
Race: Asian	9.0%	7.2%	8.6%	11.1%	1.715	0.180
Race: Black	4.9%	5.4%	4.6%	4.6%	0.191	0.826
Race: Hispanic	5.1%	5.4%	4.6%	5.4%	0.170	0.844
Race: Mixed Race	2.5%	2.0%	3.2%	2.3%	0.517	0.596
Race: Other	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.146	0.864
Race: White	77.9%	79.4%	78.2%	76.1%	0.570	0.566
Education: Less Than High School	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	N/A	N/A
Education: High School	27.2%	27.5%	26.9%	27.1%	0.0159	0.984
Education: Associates Degree	13.8%	14.9%	11.2%	15.4%	1.557	0.211
Education: Bachelors Degree	42.3%	41.8%	43.6%	41.6%	0.163	0.850
Education: Graduate Degree	16.6%	15.8%	18.3%	15.7%	0.579	0.561
Income: $24,999 or Less	19.2%	16.3%	19.2%	21.9%	1.776	0.170
Income: $25,000-$49,999	32.2%	32.7%	30.9%	33.0%	0.200	0.819
Income: $50,000-$74,999	24.1%	22.3%	27.8%	22.2%	1.933	0.145
Income: $75,000-$99,999	12.2%	14.6%	11.5%	10.5%	1.488	0.226
Income: $100,000-$149,999	8.7%	10.0%	7.2%	8.8%	0.911	0.402
Income: $150,000 or More	3.6%	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%	0.113	0.893
Marital Status: Single	52.6%	51.3%	52.1%	54.4%	0.366	0.694
Marital Status: Married	39.2%	42.4%	37.8%	37.3%	1.151	0.317
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed	8.2%	6.3%	10.0%	8.3%	1.610	0.200
Region: Midwest	22.9%	23.5%	22.3%	22.8%	0.0659	0.936
Region: Northeast	21.4%	18.6%	21.8%	23.9%	1.479	0.228
Region: South	35.8%	39.0%	37.0%	31.6%	2.198	0.111
Region: West	19.8%	18.9%	18.9%	21.7%	0.551	0.576
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual	1.4%	0.9%	2.3%	1.1%	1.428	0.240
Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual	91.6%	92.3%	90.3%	92.3%	0.622	0.537
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual	4.9%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%	0.0620	0.940
Sexual Orientation: Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Political Party: Democrat	44.7%	46.1%	43.0%	45.0%	0.360	0.698
Political Party: Republican	19.4%	16.6%	23.2%	18.5%	2.569	0.077
Political Party: Independent	32.3%	35.2%	31.2%	30.5%	1.046	0.352
Political Party: Not Registered	3.5%	2.0%	2.6%	6.0%	4.788	0.008
Voted for in 2012: Obama	57.8%	58.5%	57.6%	57.3%	0.0538	0.948
Voted for in 2012: Romney	18.8%	20.3%	17.5%	18.5%	0.481	0.618
Voted for in 2012: No Candidate	16.3%	13.8%	16.6%	18.5%	1.475	0.229
Voted for in 2012: Other	7.1%	7.4%	8.3%	5.7%	0.933	0.394
F-test statistic from regression of each treatment assignment on all above covariates (omitting one category in each group)		0.980	1.277	1.125		
p-value		0.502	0.134	0.287		
Number of Observations	1049	349	349	351		

Notes: Table reports F-test values and *p*-values from OLS regressions of treatment assignment on the covariates (bottom rows) and covariates on treatment assignment (right-hand columns).

Online Appendix Table 7
Carbon Tax Fixed Probability Regression Results (GCS and MTurk) with Demographic Coefficients

	Google		Amazon	
Variable	Answers "Yes"	Answers "Yes"	Answers "Yes"	Answers "Yes"
10% Group			0.020	0.027
			(0.049)	(0.049)
20% Group	0.040	0.041	-0.024	-0.029
	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.048)	(0.049)
30% Group	-0.013	-0.008	0.006	-0.003
	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.049)	(0.049)
40% Group	-0.023	-0.011	0.048	0.061
	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.050)	(0.050)
50% Group	0.004	0.009	0.117**	0.126**
	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.050)	(0.050)
60% Group	-0.003	0.002	0.081	0.094*
	(0.033)	(0.035)	(0.049)	(0.049)
70% Group	0.009	0.023	0.139***	0.147***
	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.051)	(0.050)
80% Group	0.060	0.065*	0.205***	0.213***
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.051)	(0.050)
90% Group	0.024	0.020	0.184***	0.213***
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.050)	(0.050)
99% Group	0.074**	0.081**	0.271***	0.278***
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.050)	(0.050)
Control Group	-0.036	-0.030	0.116**	0.118**
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.050)	(0.050)
Gender: Female		-0.043***		-0.017
		(0.015)		(0.021)
Region: West		-0.000		0.028
		(0.025)		(0.032)
Region: South		-0.051**		0.047*
		(0.025)		(0.028)
Region: Midwest		-0.042*		0.041
		(0.025)		(0.031)
Race: Asian				-0.001
				(0.039)
Race: Black				-0.006
				(0.047)
Race: Hispanic				0.063
				(0.043)
Race: Mixed Race				-0.049
				(0.064)
Race: Other				-0.051
				(0.139)
Age: 25-34		-0.026		-0.054*
		(0.025)		(0.030)
Age: 35-44		-0.017		-0.068*
		(0.026)		(0.037)
Age: 45-54		-0.051*		-0.145***
		(0.027)		(0.044)
Age: 55-64		-0.029		-0.079
		(0.027)		(0.052)
Age: 65+		-0.022		-0.037
		(0.030)		(0.092)
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual				0.025
				(0.057)
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual				0.014
				(0.045)
Income: $25,000-$49,999		-0.043		0.050*
		(0.028)		(0.030)
Income: $50,000-$74,999		-0.007		0.047
		(0.030)		(0.033)
Income: $75,000-$99,999		0.049		0.050
		(0.046)		(0.039)
Income: $100,000-$149,999		0.076		0.096**
		(0.063)		(0.041)
Income: $150,000 or more		0.030		0.018
		(0.110)		(0.059)
Marital Status: Married				-0.042*
				(0.026)
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed				0.016
				(0.043)
Education: Less Than High School				-0.023
				(0.123)
Education: Associates Degree				0.021
				(0.032)
Education: Bachelors Degree				0.040
				(0.026)
Education: Graduate Degree				0.069**
				(0.034)
Political Party: Republican				-0.260***
				(0.028)
Political Party: Independent				-0.120***
				(0.024)
Political Party: Not Registered				-0.102*
				(0.052)
Urban Density: Rural		-0.035		
		(0.022)		
Urban Density: Suburban		-0.052***		
		(0.016)		
Constant	0.209***	0.334***	0.311***	0.363***
	(0.025)	(0.046)	(0.035)	(0.055)
Observations	4,283	4,136	2,228	2,228
R-squared	0.006	0.024	0.032	0.088

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. The omitted treatment category is 10% for GCS and 1% for MTurk. The omitted demographic profile for GCS is an urban, under age 25 male with a household yearly income of less that $25,000 from the Northeast. The omitted demographic profile for MTurk is a white, under age 25, heterosexual, single, high school-educated, registered Democrat, male with a household yearly income of less that $25,000 from the Northeast.

Online Appendix Table 8
Carbon Tax Variable Probability Regression Results (MTurk) with Demographic Coefficients

Variable	Opts Out (=1)	Opts Out (=1)	Minimum Percentage of Other Households That Also Need to Volunteer (0-100%)	Minimum Percentage of Other Households That Also Need to Volunteer (0-100%)
Government Control	-0.018	-0.018	-4.473	-3.255
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(3.198)	(3.227)
Government Plus Rebate	-0.123***	-0.122***	-7.010**	-6.170**
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(3.008)	(3.039)
Government Plus Renewable Energy Grants	-0.096**	-0.080**	2.109	3.368
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(3.112)	(3.112)
Gender: Female		-0.022		2.193
		(0.029)		(2.169)
Region: West		0.007		2.393
		(0.042)		(3.247)
Region: South		0.047		3.641
		(0.038)		(2.869)
Region: Midwest		0.068		5.713*
		(0.043)		(3.149)
Race: Asian		-0.010		4.838
		(0.053)		(4.667)
Race: Black		-0.052		2.484
		(0.054)		(3.844)
Race: Hispanic		-0.041		-2.801
		(0.069)		(5.549)
Race: Mixed Race		-0.009		-3.960
		(0.099)		(7.950)
Race: Other		-0.064		12.290
		(0.151)		(9.761)
Age: 25-34		0.086**		3.614
		(0.042)		(3.176)
Age: 35-44		0.157***		9.031**
		(0.050)		(3.846)
Age: 45-54		0.107*		6.557
		(0.062)		(4.873)
Age: 55-64		0.088		13.499***
		(0.067)		(4.880)
Age: 65+		-0.018		17.757***
		(0.104)		(6.509)
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual		0.008		-5.640
		(0.076)		(6.022)
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual		0.063		-5.163
		(0.066)		(4.152)
Income: $25,000-$49,999		-0.032		1.403
		(0.040)		(3.147)
Income: $50,000-$74,999		0.007		2.968
		(0.044)		(3.527)
Income: $75,000-$99,999		0.013		-6.161
		(0.052)		(4.102)
Income: $100,000-$149,999		-0.088		3.868
		(0.056)		(4.606)
Income: $150,000 or more		-0.072		-0.868
		(0.083)		(5.443)
Marital Status: Married		-0.044		-0.657
		(0.033)		(2.510)
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed		-0.010		-7.865*
		(0.059)		(4.738)
Education: Less Than High School		0.112		-8.629
		(0.201)		(24.972)
Education: Associates Degree		0.009		0.089
		(0.044)		(3.452)
Education: Bachelors Degree		-0.045		1.149
		(0.036)		(2.669)
Education: Graduate Degree		-0.028		-3.635
		(0.047)		(3.635)
Political Party: Republican		0.244***		9.912***
		(0.041)		(3.162)
Political Party: Independent		0.071**		1.059
		(0.031)		(2.431)
Political Party: Not Registered		0.241***		0.131
		(0.086)		(7.378)
Constant	0.321***	0.180***	63.201***	51.500***
	(0.031)	(0.064)	(2.374)	(5.221)
Observations	998	998	738	738
R-squared	0.014	0.086	0.017	0.083

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. The omitted category is "Utility Control." The omitted demographic profile is a white, under age 25, heterosexual, single, high school-educated, registered Democrat, male with a household yearly income of less that $25,000 from the Northeast.

Online Appendix Table 9
Civil Disobedience Regression Results with Demographic Coefficients

Variable	Opts In (=1)	Opts In (=1)	Probability at Which Willing to Volunteer (0-100%)
Fixed 100% Probability - Without "Sufficient Participation" Sentence	0.008	0.008	
	(0.026)	(0.025)	
Fixed 5% Probability	0.053**	0.058**	
	(0.026)	(0.025)	
Variable Probability	0.228***	0.233***	
	(0.028)	(0.027)	
Gender: Female		0.022	3.306
		(0.020)	(2.244)
Region: West		-0.028	2.206
		(0.030)	(3.664)
Region: South		-0.027	1.996
		(0.026)	(3.043)
Region: Midwest		-0.003	0.073
		(0.029)	(3.207)
Race: Asian		-0.038	-3.714
		(0.034)	(4.268)
Race: Black		0.252***	3.193
		(0.046)	(5.109)
Race: Hispanic		0.132***	3.544
		(0.043)	(5.840)
Race: Mixed Race		-0.031	5.934
		(0.059)	(7.065)
Race: Other		-0.045	4.559
		(0.140)	(10.185)
Age: 25-34		-0.037	2.072
		(0.029)	(3.518)
Age: 35-44		-0.053	-1.414
		(0.035)	(3.870)
Age: 45-54		-0.087**	-0.832
		(0.041)	(4.593)
Age: 55-64		-0.058	4.302
		(0.049)	(6.498)
Age: 65+		-0.225***	8.201
		(0.054)	(8.169)
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual		-0.030	-1.976
		(0.051)	(5.333)
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual		0.150***	6.363
		(0.047)	(6.186)
Sexual Orientation: Other		0.279***	-7.986
		(0.091)	(6.753)
Income: $25,000-$49,999		-0.016	0.052
		(0.029)	(3.281)
Income: $50,000-$74,999		-0.046	-1.391
		(0.031)	(3.373)
Income: $75,000-$99,999		-0.017	-2.665
		(0.037)	(3.871)
Income: $100,000-$149,999		-0.062	1.686
		(0.038)	(4.424)
Income: $150,000 or more		-0.038	6.105
		(0.053)	(7.624)
Marital Status: Married		-0.011	0.600
		(0.024)	(2.606)
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed		-0.003	-9.339**
		(0.041)	(3.728)
Education: Less Than High School		-0.044	63.616***
		(0.090)	(5.225)
Education: Associates Degree		0.073**	1.177
		(0.031)	(3.718)
Education: Bachelors Degree		0.007	-3.676
		(0.024)	(3.036)
Education: Graduate Degree		0.016	-3.442
		(0.031)	(3.932)
Political Party: Republican		-0.157***	-8.165**
		(0.025)	(3.390)
Political Party: Independent		-0.077***	-2.790
		(0.023)	(2.646)
Political Party: Not Registered		-0.146***	0.447
		(0.043)	(5.797)
Constant	0.242***	0.331***	15.424***
	(0.018)	(0.046)	(4.979)
Observations	2,228	2,228	551
R-squared	0.039	0.110	0.062

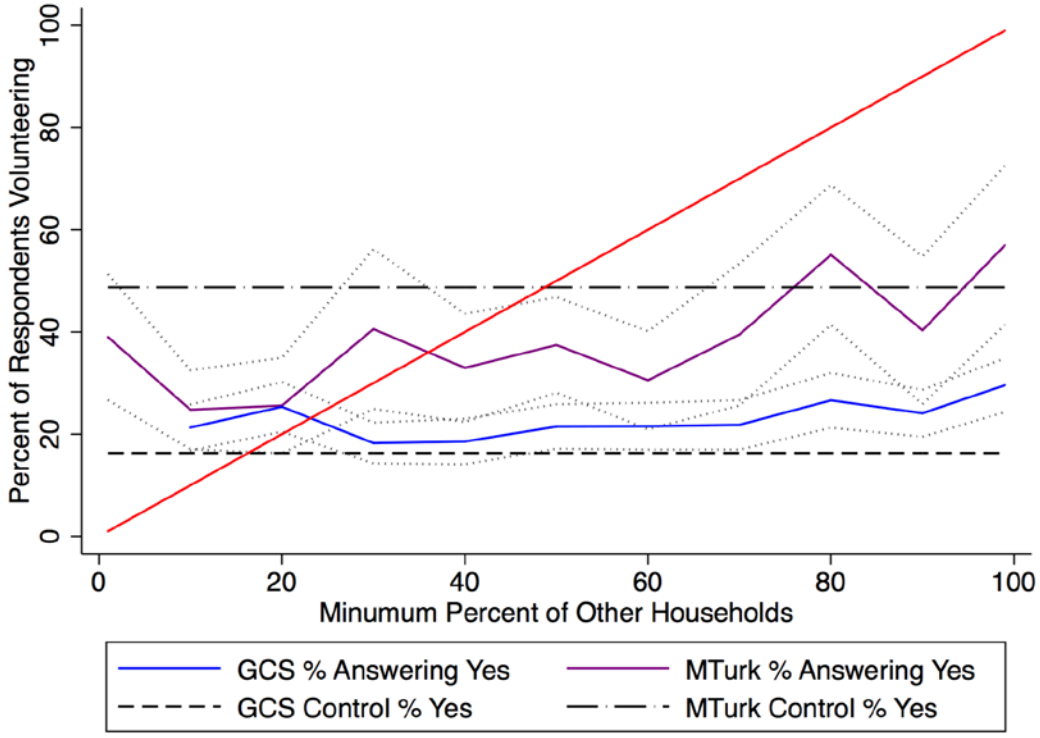
Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. The omitted category is "Fixed 100% Probability – With Sentence About 50 People Needed for Protest to Occur." The omitted demographic profile is a white, under age 25, heterosexual, single, high school-educated, registered Democrat, male with a household yearly income of less than $25,000 from the Northeast.

Online Appendix Table 10
Sexual Assault Regression Results with Full Demographics

Group	Do Nothing	Do Nothing	Informal Report	Informal Report	Formal Complaint	Formal Complaint	Escrow Option	Escrow Option
Lottery Escrow	-0.029	-0.029	-0.049	-0.046	0.063**	0.064**	0.014**	0.010
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Matching Escrow	-0.014	-0.005	-0.099***	-0.109***	0.013	0.016	0.100***	0.099***
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Gender: Female		-0.035		0.005		0.036		-0.005
		(0.033)		(0.030)		(0.027)		(0.011)
Gender: Other		0.109		-0.047		0.021		-0.083
		(0.232)		(0.259)		(0.199)		(0.054)
Region: West		-0.003		-0.003		0.009		-0.003
		(0.049)		(0.047)		(0.039)		(0.019)
Region: South		0.096**		-0.098**		0.013		-0.011
		(0.043)		(0.041)		(0.033)		(0.017)
Region: Midwest		-0.020		-0.049		0.085**		-0.015
		(0.047)		(0.044)		(0.039)		(0.019)
Race: Asian		-0.009		0.047		0.010		-0.048***
		(0.057)		(0.055)		(0.045)		(0.011)
Race: Black		-0.112		0.085		0.006		0.021
		(0.074)		(0.070)		(0.060)		(0.033)
Race: Hispanic		-0.124*		-0.014		0.142**		-0.005
		(0.069)		(0.066)		(0.067)		(0.025)
Race: Mixed Race		-0.144		0.094		0.068		-0.019
		(0.098)		(0.098)		(0.088)		(0.039)
Race: Other		-0.316**		0.001		0.354*		-0.040*
		(0.126)		(0.165)		(0.191)		(0.023)
Age: 25-34		0.019		-0.053		0.043		-0.009
		(0.050)		(0.047)		(0.039)		(0.019)
Age: 35-44		0.054		-0.089		0.060		-0.025
		(0.059)		(0.055)		(0.046)		(0.021)
Age: 45-54		0.013		-0.034		0.022		-0.001
		(0.068)		(0.065)		(0.052)		(0.028)
Age: 55-64		0.012		-0.044		0.021		0.011
		(0.073)		(0.071)		(0.058)		(0.032)
Age: 65+		0.107		-0.077		-0.000		-0.030
		(0.114)		(0.101)		(0.086)		(0.046)
Sexual Orientation: Homosexual		-0.014		0.049		-0.033		-0.002
		(0.071)		(0.069)		(0.058)		(0.029)
Sexual Orientation: Bisexual		-0.073		-0.073		0.126		0.021
		(0.146)		(0.128)		(0.121)		(0.063)
Income: $25,000-$49,999		0.019		-0.029		0.034		-0.025
		(0.046)		(0.042)		(0.036)		(0.021)
Income: $50,000-$74,999		0.038		-0.014		0.034		-0.057***
		(0.050)		(0.046)		(0.040)		(0.019)
Income: $75,000-$99,999		-0.030		0.056		0.028		-0.053**
		(0.059)		(0.058)		(0.048)		(0.023)
Income: $100,000-$149,999		0.053		0.012		0.014		-0.079***
		(0.067)		(0.062)		(0.052)		(0.020)
Income: $150,000 or more		-0.111		0.040		0.148*		-0.077***
		(0.088)		(0.091)		(0.082)		(0.021)
Marital Status: Married		-0.060		0.048		0.009		0.003
		(0.038)		(0.036)		(0.031)		(0.016)
Marital Status: Divorced/Separated/Widowed		-0.039		0.033		-0.004		0.010
		(0.064)		(0.057)		(0.052)		(0.028)
Education: Less Than High School		-0.350***		-0.238***		0.649***		-0.061*
		(0.099)		(0.091)		(0.082)		(0.034)
Education: Associates Degree		-0.077		0.066		0.026		-0.015
		(0.053)		(0.049)		(0.043)		(0.019)
Education: Bachelors Degree		-0.043		0.042		-0.006		0.006
		(0.040)		(0.037)		(0.032)		(0.015)
Education: Graduate Degree		-0.032		-0.028		0.031		0.029
		(0.052)		(0.047)		(0.042)		(0.021)
Political Party: Republican		0.027		-0.026		-0.010		0.010
		(0.044)		(0.041)		(0.037)		(0.016)
Political Party: Independent		0.007		-0.016		-0.001		0.011
		(0.037)		(0.034)		(0.030)		(0.013)
Political Party: Not Registered		-0.097		0.086		0.037		-0.027
		(0.085)		(0.082)		(0.078)		(0.026)
Constant	0.458***	0.482***	0.358***	0.411***	0.183***	0.055	0.000	0.052
	(0.027)	(0.072)	(0.026)	(0.067)	(0.021)	(0.055)	(.)	(0.034)
Observations	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049
R-squared	0.001	0.033	0.008	0.033	0.004	0.038	0.053	0.084

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. The omitted category is "Control." The omitted demographic profile is a white, under age 25, heterosexual, single, high school-educated, registered Democrat, male with a household yearly income of less that $25,000 from the Northeast.

Online Appendix Figure 1
Figure 1 with July 2015 CPS Post-Stratification Weights



Notes: N = 4,283 for GCS, N = 2,228 for MTurk. MTurk data have been weighted using post-stratification weights based on the July 2015 Current Population Survey using gender, age group, and region joint distribution proportions. GCS data have been re-weighted using post-stratification weights based on the July 2015 Current Population Survey using gender, age group, and region joint distribution proportions. The GCS-provided weights were not used.