Appendix A: Ideological Clusters

How Libertarian, Communitarian, Liberal, and Conservative Groups are identified

The Cato Institute/YouGov survey asked the following three questions to identify clusters of likeminded respondents based on their answers to questions about the proper role of government involvement in economic affairs and in promoting traditional values.

1. If you had to choose, would you rather have a:
    a. Smaller government providing fewer services **54%**
    b. Bigger government providing more services **46%**

2. Some people say we need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems, others say the free market can handle these problems with less government involvement. Which comes closer to your own view?
    a. We need a strong government to handle today's complex economic problems **46%**
    b. The free market can handle these problems with less government involvement **54%**

3. Which of these two statements comes closer to your own view?
    a. The government should promote traditional values in our society **54%**
    b. The government should not favor any particular set of values **46%**

Respondents were divided into five groups, based on whether they wanted more or less government involvement in economic affairs and promoting traditional values. Here are the five groups defined:
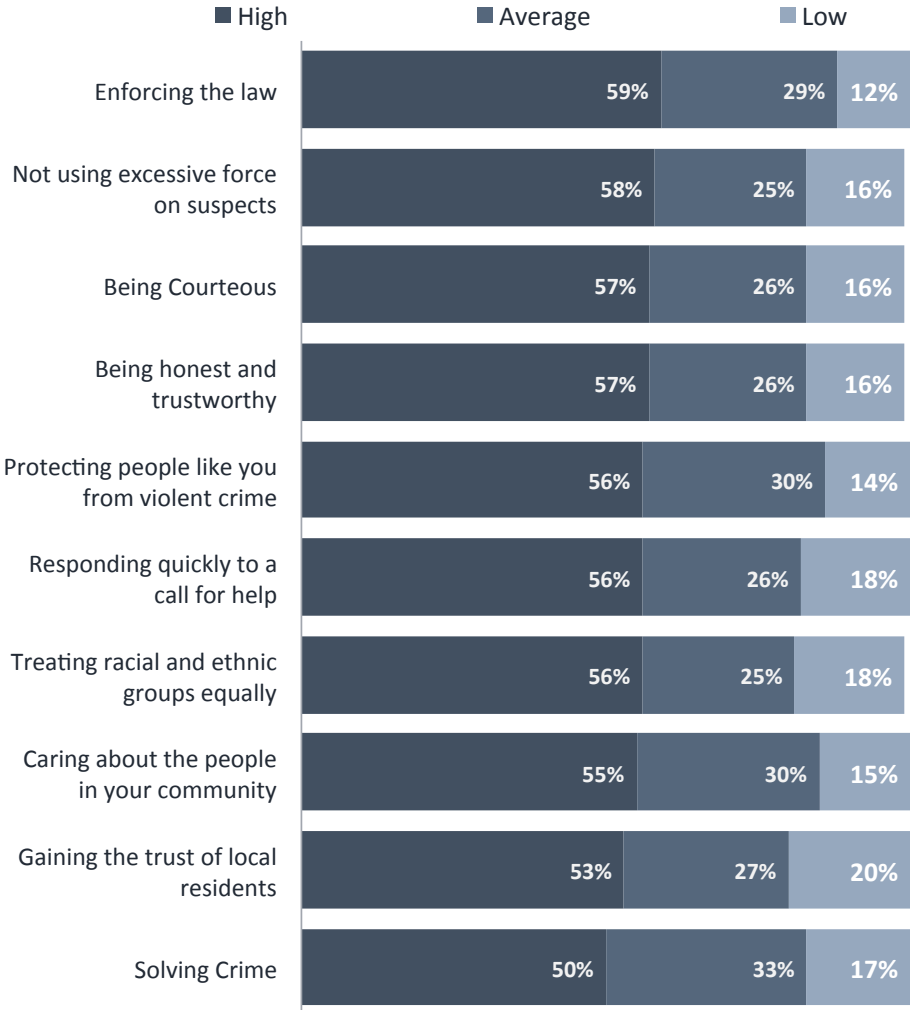
17%	**(17%) Libertarian**: These respondents on average said they prefer a smaller government providing fewer services, believe the free market can handle complex problems with less government involvement, and say government should not favor any particular set of values.
26%	**(26%) Conservative**: These respondents on average said they prefer a smaller government providing fewer services, believe the free market can handle complex problems with less government involvement, and say government should promote traditional values in society.
18%	**(18%) Liberal**: These respondents on average said they prefer a larger government providing more services, believe a strong government is needed to handle today's complex economic problems, and say government should not favor any particular set of values.
16%	**(16%) Communitarian**: These respondents on average said they prefer a larger government providing more services, believe a strong government is needed to handle today's complex economic problems, and say government should promote traditional values.
25%	**(25%) Middle**: These respondents did not conform to any of the other four groups.

Ideally, we'd use a variety of issue questions to ascertain the share of libertarians, conservatives, liberals, and communitarians in the electorate. However, with limited space on the survey we used these three questions, which can identify the clusters relatively well.

Appendix B: Police Department Ratings

Americans Overall Give Their Local Police High Marks on Competency, Fairness, and Trust

How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job.

Legend: ■ High   ■ Average   ■ Low

Category	High	Average	Low
Enforcing the law	59%	29%	12%
Not using excessive force on suspects	58%	25%	16%
Being Courteous	57%	26%	16%
Being honest and trustworthy	57%	26%	16%
Protecting people like you from violent crime	56%	30%	14%
Responding quickly to a call for help	56%	26%	18%
Treating racial and ethnic groups equally	56%	25%	18%
Caring about the people in your community	55%	30%	15%
Gaining the trust of local residents	53%	27%	20%
Solving Crime	50%	33%	17%

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Appendix C: Police Department Ratings by Demographics

	Protect People Like You from Crime^	Responding Quickly to a Call for Help^	Being Honest and Trustworthy^	High Confidence in Police Being Courteous^	Believe Most Police Think They Are Above the Law	Thinks Justice System Gives Preference to Whites	Thinks Justice System Treats All Equally
Race							
White	60%	59%	62%	62%	46%	40%	49%
Black	38%	44%	36%	43%	61%	72%	18%
Hispanic	49%	50%	51%	49%	61%	51%	27%
Gender							
Male	55%	56%	56%	55%	46%	42%	43%
Female	57%	56%	58%	60%	53%	48%	41%
Age							
18-34	50%	47%	49%	46%	63%	52%	33%
35-54	52%	52%	52%	52%	48%	43%	45%
55+	64%	66%	67%	73%	39%	41%	48%
Education							
High School or Less	54%	54%	55%	55%	53%	44%	42%
Some College	52%	52%	50%	56%	51%	47%	41%
College Grad	65%	65%	69%	66%	39%	43%	49%
Post Grad	66%	61%	67%	63%	42%	49%	36%
Income							
<30,000	50%	54%	51%	56%	56%	47%	39%
30,000-49,999	54%	56%	57%	56%	50%	49%	37%
50,000-$79,999	65%	60%	64%	63%	47%	50%	43%
80,000+	64%	60%	63%	64%	41%	43%	46%
Community Type							
City	51%	51%	49%	54%	55%	52%	34%
Suburb	59%	61%	61%	61%	45%	44%	44%
Rural Area	57%	54%	59%	57%	51%	37%	51%
Partisanship							
Democrat/Lean Dem	50%	50%	48%	48%	62%	70%	20%
Independent	48%	48%	49%	50%	51%	40%	47%
Republican/Lean GOP	68%	68%	72%	74%	35%	21%	63%

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^ percentage answering 4 or 5 when asked: "How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job."

Appendix C: Police Department Ratings by Demographics (continued)

	Knows Someone Stopped & Searched by Police	Police Ever Used Profanity With You	Knows Someone Physically Abused by Police	Believe Police Tactics Are Too Harsh	Believe Police Are Too Quick to Use Lethal Force	Believe Police Only Use Lethal Force When Necessary	Believe Police Held Accountable for Misconduct	Extremely/ Very Concerned About Crime
Race								
White	47%	15%	20%	26%	35%	65%	57%	20%
Black	60%	24%	41%	56%	73%	27%	36%	41%
Hispanic	40%	25%	29%	33%	54%	46%	49%	41%
Gender								
Male	52%	23%	25%	31%	42%	58%	53%	26%
Female	41%	12%	21%	29%	42%	58%	55%	26%
Age								
18-34	42%	21%	27%	38%	52%	48%	42%	34%
35-54	53%	21%	25%	31%	42%	58%	53%	26%
55+	46%	12%	18%	22%	34%	66%	66%	20%
Education								
High School or Less	46%	19%	27%	29%	44%	56%	57%	29%
Some College	49%	19%	25%	32%	43%	57%	49%	28%
College Grad	43%	12%	11%	27%	39%	61%	58%	18%
Post Grad	46%	14%	19%	28%	39%	61%	53%	22%
Income								
<30,000	46%	23%	32%	36%	52%	48%	49%	31%
30,000-49,999	49%	14%	24%	27%	39%	61%	56%	33%
50,000-$79,999	45%	19%	20%	31%	38%	62%	50%	22%
80,000+	51%	14%	16%	23%	38%	62%	60%	19%
Community Type								
City	46%	23%	28%	33%	51%	49%	52%	34%
Suburb	43%	16%	19%	29%	37%	63%	54%	26%
Rural Area	53%	14%	22%	27%	40%	60%	57%	18%
Partisanship								
Democrat/Lean Dem	47%	21%	29%	41%	62%	38%	38%	29%
Independent	47%	19%	22%	36%	44%	56%	50%	25%
Republican/Lean GOP	45%	12%	16%	13%	20%	80%	75%	24%

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Appendix D: Number of Police Stops in Past 5 Years

OLS Regression Predicting # of Police Stops in Past 5 years

DV=# of Police Stops	(1)	(2)	(3)
Income	0.044*	0.039	0.049*
	(2.24)	(1.08)	(2.28)
Black	-0.39	-0.12	-0.49
	(1.29)	(0.35)	(1.60)
Black * Income Interaction	0.11*	0.12*	0.11*
	(2.04)	(1.93)	(2.01)
White		0.39	
		(1.53)	
White * Income Interaction		0.0067	
		(0.16)	
Hispanic			-0.41
			(1.46)
Hispanic * Income Interaction			-0.025
			(0.55)
Male	0.40***	0.40***	0.40***
	(3.71)	(3.70)	(3.72)
Age	-0.023***	-0.025***	-0.025***
	(7.33)	(7.84)	(7.88)
Some College	-0.10	-0.14	-0.14
	(0.82)	(1.07)	(1.10)
College Graduate	-0.23	-0.28	-0.32
	(1.35)	(1.65)	(1.86)
Post Graduate	-0.16	-0.22	-0.26
	(0.74)	(1.07)	(1.22)
Constant	1.54***	1.37***	1.74***
	(7.70)	(5.30)	(8.01)
N	872	872	872
R2	0.092	0.102	0.103

Model estimated via OLS regression; t statistics in parentheses
* p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001
Data from Cato Institute/YouGov Aug 2016 National Survey

Appendix E: Respect for Authority Index (RAI)

In order to gauge Americans' disposition toward authority figures, the author created the Respect for Authority Index (RAI). The scale is constructed by averaging responses to three questions taken from a version of the Moral Foundations Theory Questionnaire used to measure the Authority/Subversion Foundation:[109]

Respect for Authority Index (RAI)

1. Agree/Disagree: Respect for authority is something all children need to learn.

2. Relevant/Not Relevant to Moral Judgment: Whether or not someone showed a lack of respect for authority

3. Relevant/Not Relevant to Moral Judgment: Whether or not an action caused chaos or disorder

The Cronbach's alpha for the three items is .66, which indicates these questions are suitable to combine into a composite measure of respect for authority. Each of the three questions had response options ranging from 1-5. The first question asked respondents their level of agreement with a series of statements with 1 indicating strongly disagree and 5 indicating strongly agree. The second two questions asked respondents how relevant a series of statements were when deciding if something is right or wrong, with 1 indicating Not at All Relevant and 5 indicating Extremely Relevant. Respondents' answers to these three questions were averaged together such that lower scores indicate a lower respect for authority and higher scores indicate a higher respect for authority.

The Respect for Authority Index (RAI) was then divided into quarters, according to the Interquartile Range, such that roughly the first 25% of respondents scoring the lowest were assigned to Group 1 (Low RAI), the respondents scoring between 26-50% along the scale were assigned to Group 2 (Low-Med RAI), the respondents scoring between 51-75% were assigned to Group 3 (Med-High RAI), and the respondents scoring between 76-100% were assigned to group 4 (High RAI). Respondents in Group 4 are identified in this report as scoring "High" on RAI and respondents from Group 1 are identified as scoring "Low" on RAI.

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[109] Jonathan Haidt, Jesse Graham, and Craig Joseph, "Above and Below Left-Right: Ideological Narratives and Moral Foundations," *Psychological Inquiry* 20 (2009): 110-119; Jonathan Haidt, *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People Are Divided by Politics and Religion* (New York: Pantheon Books, 2012).

Appendix F: Sensitivity to Harm Index (SHI)

In order to gauge Americans' disposition towards others experiencing harm, the author created the Sensitivity to Harm Index (RAI). The scale is constructed by averaging responses to two questions taken from the Moral Foundations Theory Questionnaire used to measure the Care/Harm Foundation: [110]

Sensitivity to Harm (SHI)

1. Agree/Disagree: Compassion for those who are suffering is the most crucial virtue.

2. Relevant/Not Relevant to Moral Judgment: Whether or not someone suffered emotionally

The Cronbach's alpha for the three items is .48, which indicates these questions are moderately suitable to combine into a composite measure. Both questions had response options ranging from 1-5. The first question asked respondents their level of agreement with a series of statements with 1 indicating strongly disagree and 5 indicating strongly agree. The second question asked respondents how relevant a series of statements were when deciding if something is right or wrong, with 1 indicating Not at All Relevant and 5 indicating Extremely Relevant. Respondents' answers to these two questions were averaged together such that lower scores indicate a lower sensitivity to others experiencing harm and higher scores indicate a higher sensitivity to others experiencing harm.

The Sensitivity to Harm Index (SHI) was then divided into quarters, according to the Interquartile Range, such that roughly the first 25% of respondents scoring the lowest were assigned to Group 1 (Low SHI), the respondents scoring between 26-50% along the scale were assigned to Group 2 (Low-Med SHI), the respondents scoring between 51-75% were assigned to Group 3 (Med-High SHI), and the respondents scoring between 76-100% were assigned to Group 4 (High-SHI). Respondents in Group 4 are identified in this report as scoring "High" on RAI and respondents from Group 1 are identified as scoring "Low" on RAI.

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[110] Jonathan Haidt, Jesse Graham, and Craig Joseph, "Above and Below Left-Right: Ideological Narratives and Moral Foundations," *Psychological Inquiry* 20 (2009): 110-119; Jonathan Haidt, *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People Are Divided by Politics and Religion* (New York: Pantheon Books, 2012).

Appendix G: Predicting Perceptions of Justice System Bias

	White		Black		Hispanic		All	
	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B	Model A	Model B
Male	0.24	0.24	0.85*	1.02**	0.13	-0.074	0.18	0.20
	(0.210)	(0.228)	(0.360)	(0.386)	(0.265)	(0.331)	(0.139)	(0.172)
Age	0.0011	0.0021	0.031**	0.023*	-0.0020	-0.009	-0.0024	-0.0028
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Education	0.16	0.19	0.28	0.31	0.15	0.055	0.19**	0.23**
	(0.095)	(0.107)	(0.225)	(0.177)	(0.155)	(0.163)	(0.068)	(0.075)
Income Above $40K	-0.34	-0.30	0.47	0.35	-0.0080	0.090	-0.26	-0.22
	(0.232)	(0.278)	(0.456)	(0.392)	(0.341)	(0.434)	(0.143)	(0.177)
City	0.11	0.21	-0.028	0.43	0.24	0.34	0.17	0.28
	(0.235)	(0.272)	(0.335)	(0.346)	(0.219)	(0.243)	(0.192)	(0.202)
Liberal	1.78***	1.44***	-0.39	-0.42	0.14	-0.078	1.25***	0.88*
	(0.339)	(0.332)	(0.440)	(0.429)	(0.488)	(0.586)	(0.374)	(0.347)
Conservative	-0.92***	-0.77***	-1.22**	-0.98*	-0.59*	-0.50*	-0.94***	-0.74***
	(0.211)	(0.183)	(0.437)	(0.445)	(0.249)	(0.237)	(0.151)	(0.150)
Concern about Crime		-0.81		0.20		-0.34		-0.53*
		(0.487)		(0.488)		(0.426)		(0.220)
Know Someone Searched, Arrested, or Jailed		-0.029		0.36		1.55***		0.16
		(0.331)		(0.714)		(0.387)		(0.238)
Experienced Mistreatment		-0.80		-0.37		-0.19		-0.66**
		(0.499)		(0.471)		(0.343)		(0.248)
Perceived Harsh Tactics		1.36***		2.00***		1.86***		1.59***
		(0.221)		(0.462)		(0.357)		(0.130)
No Accountability		0.56*		0.40		0.12		0.54**
		(0.278)		(0.562)		(0.418)		(0.187)
Sensitivity to Harm Scale (SHI)		0.85***		0.85		0.96*		0.98***
		(0.216)		(0.446)		(0.403)		(0.205)
African-American							1.84***	1.33***
							(0.246)	(0.250)
Hispanic							0.50*	0.52
							(0.246)	(0.279)
Constant	-0.83**	-1.88***	-0.32	-2.52**	0.020	-1.55*	-0.55*	-1.93***
	(0.311)	(0.537)	(0.769)	(0.907)	(0.511)	(0.656)	(0.269)	(0.391)
Observations	1152	1151	391	391	369	368	1998	1996

Models estimated via Logit regression; robust standard errors in parentheses * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<.001
Data from Cato Institute/YouGov November 2015 National Survey

Appendix H: Experiment: Effectiveness of Charging Justice System with Bias

[TREATMENT] Some people say that the US criminal justice system is unfair to African Americans and Hispanics and so we should consider reforms of the system. In general, do you think the criminal justice system in this country is too harsh, too lenient, or about right in its handling of crime?

[CONTROL] In general, do you think the criminal justice system in this country is too harsh, too lenient, or about right in its handling of crime?

Effect of Receiving Message about Racial Bias on Perception of Harsh or Lenient Justice System

	1	2	3
Treatment	-0.069***	-0.068***	-0.151***
	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.036)
Ideology		0.080***	0.067***
		(0.005)	(0.008)
Ideology X Treatment			0.026*
			(0.011)
Constant	0.510***	0.257***	0.297***
	(0.007)	(0.019)	(0.025)
Observations	2000	2000	2000
R-squared	0.021	0.116	0.119

Models estimated via OLS regression

* p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001

Data from Cato Institute/YouGov November 2015 Survey

	Treatment		Control			
	M	(SD)	M	(SD)	Diff	Comparisons of Means Test
Very Liberal	2.19	1.06	3.50	1.87	-1.31	t(163)=-5.59***
Liberal	2.95	1.38	3.39	1.48	-0.44	t(286)=-2.61**
Moderate	3.71	1.34	4.04	1.31	-0.33	t(569)=-2.97**
Conservative	4.13	1.19	4.39	1.33	-0.26	t(473)=-2.24*
Very Conservative	4.48	1.57	4.81	1.34	-0.33	t(287)=-1.92^

^ p <.10 * p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001

Note: Comparisons of means tests comparing treatment and control groups among political groups. Responses were on a scale of 1 to 7, in answer to this question: In general, do you think the criminal justice system in this country is too harsh, too lenient, or about right in its handling of crime, with 1 indicating far too harsh and 7 indicating far too lenient.

Appendix I: Predicting Favorability Toward Police; Measurement

Care was taken to construct independent variables with survey questions using a similar response structure (i.e. scale of 1-5) and each coded from min to max (0-1) to reduce the likelihood that one measure received unmerited advantage in the regression equation.

Satisfaction with Personal Contact (1) Please rate your overall level of satisfaction with interactions you've had with police officers in the past 5 years on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 meaning you were highly dissatisfied and 5 meaning you were highly satisfied.

Response options ranged from 1 to 5 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Caring (1) How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job....Caring about the people in your community.

Response options ranged from 1 to 5 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Racial Bias (1) How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job.... Treating racial and ethnic groups equally.

Response options ranged from 1 to 5 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Untrustworthy (1) How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job.... Being honest and trustworthy.

Response options ranged from 1 to 5 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Competency (1) How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job.... Protecting people like you from violent crime.

Response options ranged from 1 to 5 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Use Harsh Tactics (1) How good a job is the police department in your community doing for each of the following, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you think it's doing a poor job and 5 means you think it's doing an excellent job.... Not using excessive force on suspects.

Response options ranged from 1 to 5 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Lack Accountability (1) Based on what you've read or heard, do you think police officers are generally held accountable for misconduct, or not?

Response options ranged from 1 to 2 and were recoded 0 to 1 (min to max).

Perception of Police: Experienced Mistreatment (1) Has a police officer ever used abusive language or profanity in an interaction with you? (Yes/No) (2) Do you happen to know anyone who has been physically mistreated or abused by the police? (Yes/No)

Respondents who reported experience both with verbal and physical police abuse were coded as 1 and those with neither of these experiences or just one were coded as 0.

Respect for Authority (1) Respect for authority is something all children need to learn.
(2) Relevant/Not Relevant to Moral Judgment: Whether or not someone showed a lack of respect for authority
(3) Relevant/Not Relevant to Moral Judgment: Whether or not an action caused chaos or disorder

This variable coded respondents who scored above average on the Respect for Authority Index (RAI) as 1 and coded respondents scored at the average or below on RAI as 0. (Please see Appendix E for more information).

Appendix J.1: Predicting Favorability Toward Police

Predicting Favorability Toward the Police Using Demographics Only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
African American	-1.163***	-1.165***	-1.097***	-1.090***	-1.053***	-1.129***	-1.017***	-0.947***	-0.931***
	(0.173)	(0.173)	(0.182)	(0.176)	(0.176)	(0.172)	(0.186)	(0.187)	(0.185)
Hispanic	-0.592**	-0.592**	-0.432*	-0.457*	-0.510**	-0.545**	-0.283	-0.250	-0.221
	(0.190)	(0.191)	(0.204)	(0.205)	(0.196)	(0.183)	(0.218)	(0.223)	(0.212)
Male		-0.080							-0.112
		(0.155)							(0.160)
Age			0.019***				0.019***	0.019***	0.019***
			(0.005)				(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Education				0.245***			0.262***	0.206**	0.208**
				(0.067)			(0.069)	(0.075)	(0.075)
Income Above $40K					0.498***			0.393*	0.390*
					(0.147)			(0.161)	(0.160)
Lives in City						-0.140			-0.084
						(0.126)			(0.131)
Constant	0.890***	0.929***	-0.001	0.404*	0.568***	0.924***	-0.543	-0.678	-0.603
	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.283)	(0.186)	(0.139)	(0.108)	(0.350)	(0.363)	(0.363)
Observations	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998
Pseudo R-squared	.03	.03	.05	.04	.04	.03	.06	.06	.06

Models estimated via Logit regression robust standard errors in parentheses * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<.001$
Data from Cato Institute/YouGov November 2015 National Survey

Appendix J.2: Predicting Favorability Toward Police

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Satisfied Personal Contact^	2.54***										1.51***
(^ If had contact <5 yrs)	(0.21)										(0.22)
Perception of Police:											
Caring		2.41***								1.38***	0.91***
		(0.17)								(0.20)	(0.27)
Racial Bias			-2.25***							-1.14***	-1.37***
			(0.20)							(0.27)	(0.32)
Untrustworthy				-2.22***						-0.51	-0.58*
				(0.26)						(0.28)	(0.25)
Competency					2.08***					0.99***	0.96***
					(0.17)					(0.17)	(0.20)
Use Harsh Tactics						-2.02***				-0.13	0.34
						(0.19)				(0.24)	(0.27)
Lack Accountability							-1.42***			-0.75***	-0.75**
							(0.19)			(0.16)	(0.23)
Experienced Mistreatment								-1.50***		-0.73*	-0.34
								(0.33)		(0.31)	(0.30)
Respect for Authority									0.81***	0.40*	-0.01
									(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.18)
DEMOGRAPHIC/POLITICAL											
African-American	-0.15	-0.50*	-0.19	-0.61**	-0.66**	-0.45	-0.64**	-0.79***	-0.91***	-0.02	0.35
	(0.37)	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.34)
Hispanic	0.09	0.03	-0.03	-0.10	-0.02	-0.05	-0.13	-0.17	-0.10	0.10	0.15
	(0.27)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.31)	(0.31)
Male	-0.00	-0.05	-0.00	-0.10	-0.22	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.09	0.18	0.20
	(0.20)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Age	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)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Education	0.20*	0.25***	0.28***	0.27**	0.26***	0.26***	0.23***	0.19*	0.23**	0.34***	0.26**
	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)
Income Above 40K	0.45	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.39*	0.32	0.34	0.43*	0.09	0.14
	(0.28)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.25)	(0.32)
City	-0.05	0.07	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.11	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05	0.14	0.08
	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Liberal	0.02	0.21	0.37	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.39*	0.22	0.17	0.62*	0.40
	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.28)	(0.31)
Conservative	1.13***	0.97***	1.05***	1.11***	1.22***	1.15***	0.93***	1.08***	1.07***	0.84***	0.94***
	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.24)
Constant	-2.45***	-1.95***	-0.72	-0.54	-1.79***	-0.76	-0.09	-0.56	-1.11*	-1.64**	-2.24***
	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.43)	(0.41)	(0.45)	(0.43)	(0.46)	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.51)	(0.50)
Observations	1552	1994	1994	1992	1991	1994	1996	1998	1998	1983	1541^
Pseudo R-squared	0.308	0.285	0.187	0.185	0.246	0.164	0.166	0.130	0.122	0.374	0.437

Models estimated via Logit regression; robust standard errors in parentheses * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<.001
Data from Cato Institute/YouGov November 2015 National Survey