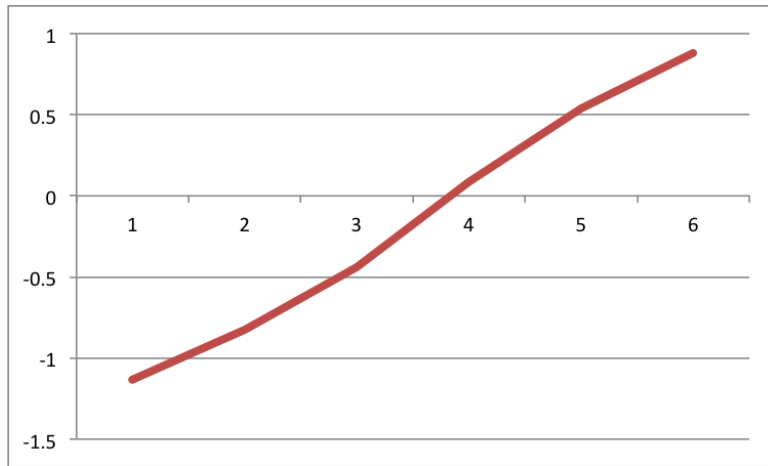


Online Appendixes to "Support for Redistribution in an Age of Rising Inequality: New Stylized Facts and Some Tentative Explanations" by Vivekinan Ashok, Ilyana Kuziemko, and Ebonya Washington

Online Appendix A. Supplementary figures and tables noted in the text

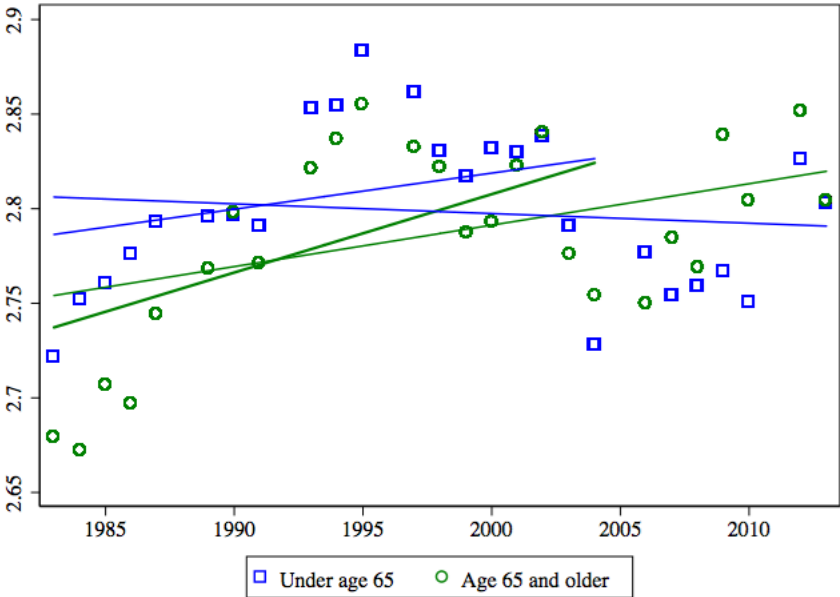
Figure A.1: The six “cut points” generated from ordered probit estimate in Online Appendix Table A.5 col. (1)



Notes: There are seven categories for the main “redistribution” outcome variable, generating six ordered probit “cut-points” (with $-\infty$ and $+\infty$ serving as endpoints). The generated cut-points are graphed on the y-axis.

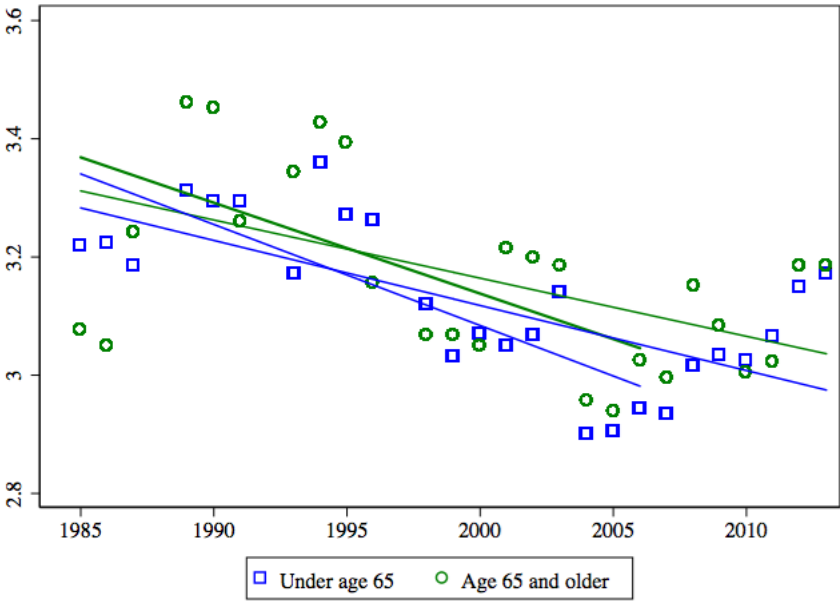
Redistributive views by age in other countries (additional outcomes not shown in main draft)

Figure A.2: View regarding gap between high and low incomes, elderly versus others, British Social Attitudes survey



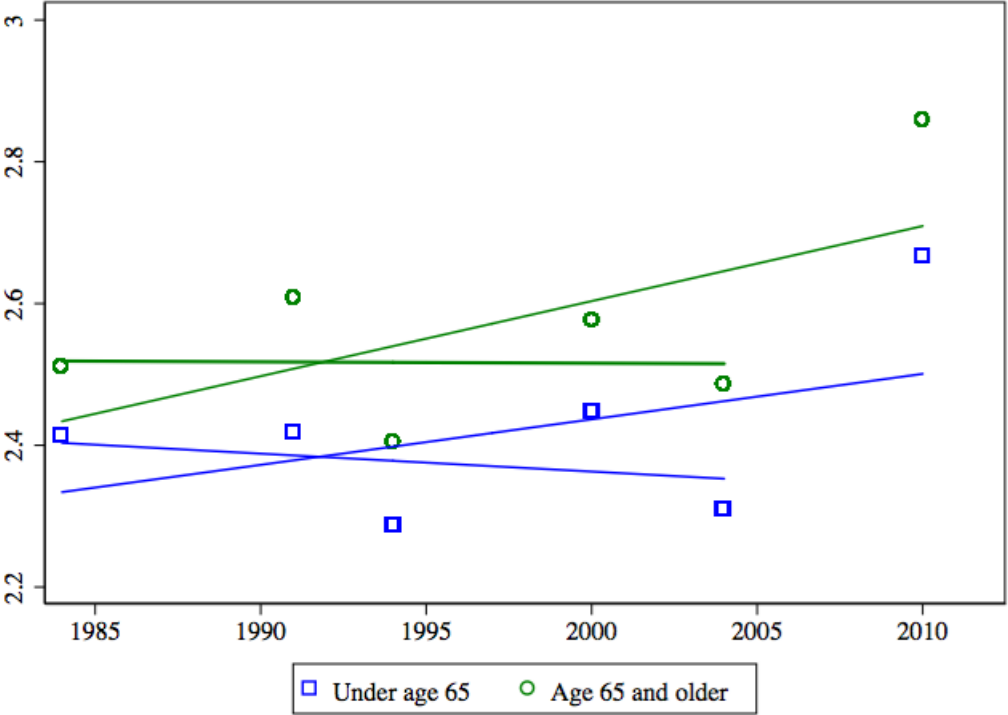
Notes: This figure depicts responses since 1983 in the British Social Attitudes (BSA) on the gap between high and low incomes. The graph uses the *incomgap* variable from the BSA (though subtracts it from four so that it is increasing in the size of the perceived gap). The shorter line depicts the trend line from 1985 to 2004 only.

Figure A.3: Agreement that government should redistribute income, elderly versus others, British Social Attitudes survey



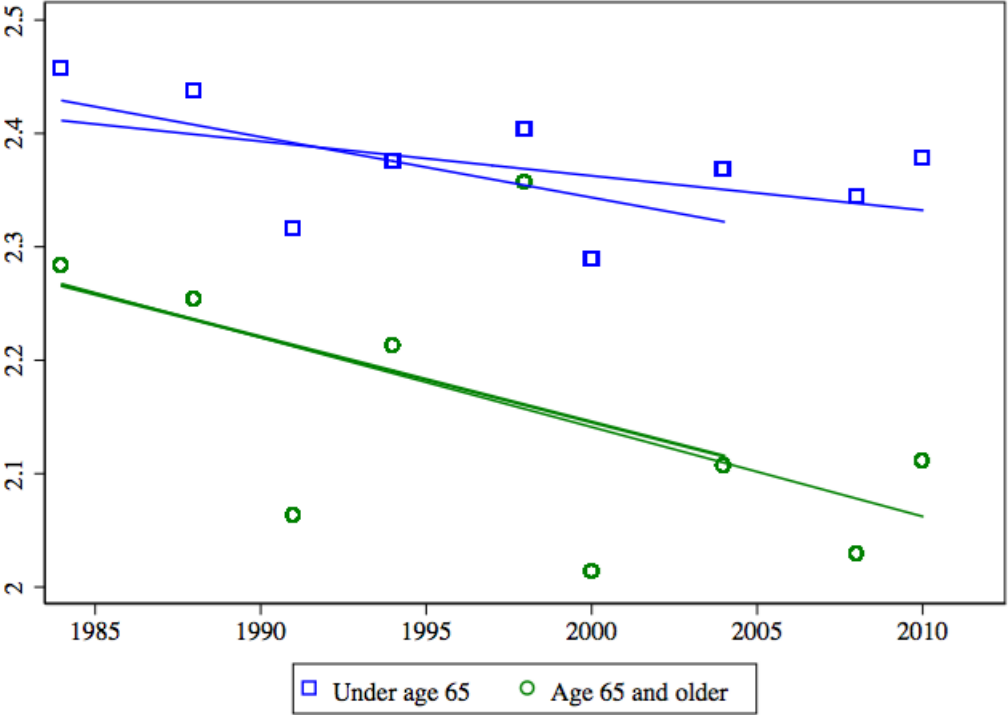
Notes: This figure depicts responses since 1985 in the British Social Attitudes (BSA) on the support for government redistribution of income. The graph uses the *redistrib* variable from the BSA (though subtracts it from six so that it is increasing in support for government activism). The shorter line depicts the trend line from 1985 to 2004 only.

Figure A.4: Agreement that income should not be based solely on individual achievement, everybody should have what they need for a decent life, elderly versus others, German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)



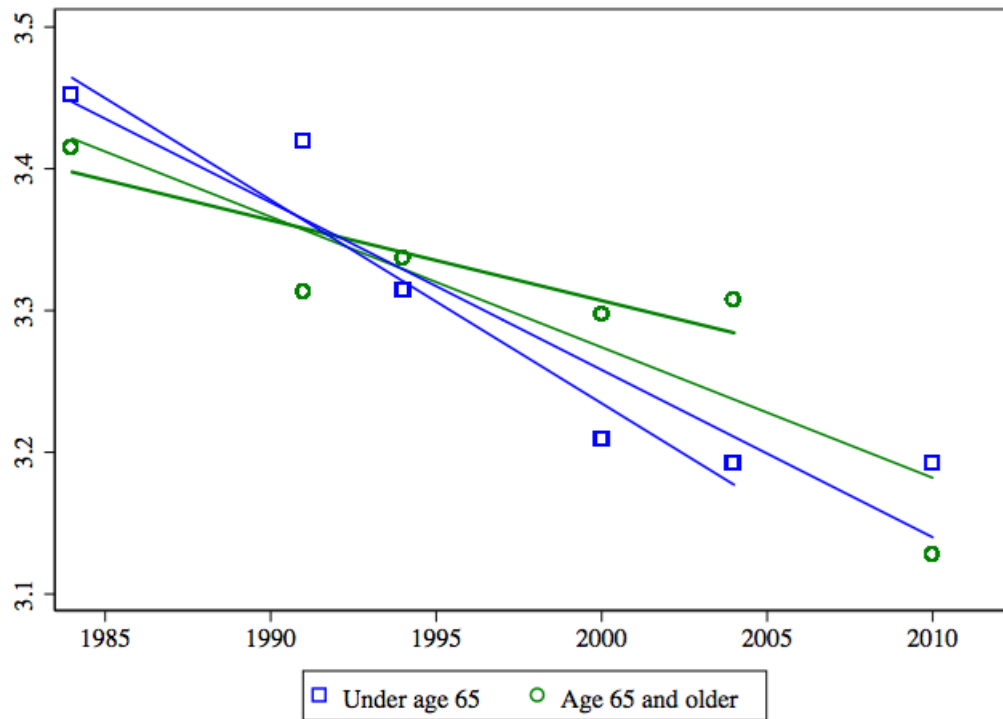
Notes: This figure depicts responses since 1984 in the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) on the link between income and individual achievement. The graph uses the *V205* variable from the ALLBUS (though subtracts it from five so that it is increasing in support for government activism). The shorter line depicts the trend line from 1984 to 2004 only.

Figure A.5: Disagreement that differences in income are needed as incentive for individual achievement, elderly versus others, German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)



Notes: This figure depicts responses since 1984 in the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) on whether income differences are needed as an incentive for individual achievement. The graph uses the *V206* variable from the ALLBUS (though subtracts it from five so that it is increasing in disagreement with the statement). The shorter line depicts the trend line from 1984 to 2004 only.

Figure A.6: Agreement that state should ensure decent income, German General Social Survey (ALLBUS), excluding East German residents



Notes: This figure depicts responses since 1984 in the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) on whether income differences are needed as an incentive for individual achievement. Respondents included in the figure reside in the territory of the old Federal Republic (including West Berlin) at the time of the interview ($V5 = 1$). The graph uses the $V206$ variable from the ALLBUS (though subtracts it from five so that it is increasing in disagreement with the statement). The shorter line depicts the trend line from 1984 to 2004 only.

Robustness of results in Table 1 (GSS)

Online Appendix Table A.1: Main *black* and *elderly* results, allowing effects of control variables to vary linearly with time

	Reduce inc. diffs			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Elderly x (Year-1975)/100	-1.995*** [0.401]		-1.910*** [0.386]	-1.571*** [0.507]
Black x (Year-1975)/100		-1.423*** [0.414]	-1.439*** [0.428]	-1.827*** [0.590]
College x (Year-1975)/100				1.044* [0.499]
Top inc. quintile x (Year-1975)/100				0.581 [0.455]
Female x (Year-1975)/100				-0.0234 [0.362]
Mean, dept. var.	4.251	4.252	4.251	4.256
Observations	24388	24463	24388	21875

Notes: Year fixed effects are included in all regressions. The main effects of any interaction variable are included in the regression but are not reported. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.2: Do income measures explain redistribution trends? (Extending sample through 2012)

	Reduce inc. diffs (1-7)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Elderly x (Year-1975)/100	-2.138*** [0.318]	-1.971*** [0.329]	-1.490*** [0.315]	-1.829*** [0.355]				
Black x (Year-1975)/100					-0.668 [0.589]	-0.800 [0.525]	-0.682 [0.590]	-0.530 [0.605]
Mean, dept. var.	4.253	4.254	4.253	4.253	4.254	4.256	4.254	4.254
Scaled effect (SD)	-1.090	-1.005	-0.760	-0.933	-0.340	-0.408	-0.348	-0.270
Scaled effect (party)	-1.845	-1.705	-1.286	-1.578	-0.576	-0.691	-0.588	-0.458
Income covar?	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Educ. covars?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Relative covars?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Share explained		.0779946	.3029018	.1445914		-.1981527	-.0215247	.2053602
Observations	28310	28144	28310	28310	28395	28223	28395	28395

See notes for Table 1. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.3: Do income measures explain redistribution trends? (Additional interactions)

	Reduce inc. diffs (1-7)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Elderly x (Year-1975)/100	-1.995*** [0.401]	-2.034*** [0.392]	-1.452*** [0.405]	-1.791*** [0.388]				
Black x (Year-1975)/100					-1.423*** [0.414]	-1.737*** [0.480]	-1.821*** [0.450]	-1.495*** [0.374]
Mean, dept. var.	4.251	4.252	4.251	4.251	4.252	4.254	4.252	4.252
Scaled effect	-1.846	-1.882	-1.343	-1.658	-1.316	-1.605	-1.683	-1.382
Income covar?	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Educ. covars?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Relative covars?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Share explained		-.0197095	.2722932	.1018803		-.2199206	-.2789428	-.0500543
Observations	24388	24260	24388	24388	24463	24331	24463	24463

See notes for Table 1. In cols. (2) through (4) and (6) through (8), each of the additional controls is interacted with the group of interest. For example, in col. (3), each of the education fixed effects enters the equation both in levels and interacted with the *elderly* variable.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.4: Do income measures explain redistribution trends? (Dropping obs. with missing income values)

	Reduce inc. diffs (1-7)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Elderly x (Year-1975)/100	-1.852*** [0.489]	-1.759*** [0.499]	-1.175** [0.523]	-1.601*** [0.518]				
Black x (Year-1975)/100					-1.950*** [0.526]	-2.016*** [0.584]	-1.915*** [0.577]	-1.776*** [0.518]
Mean, dept. var.	4.254	4.256	4.254	4.254	4.256	4.257	4.256	4.256
Scaled effect (SD)	-0.953	-0.905	-0.605	-0.824	-1.004	-1.037	-0.986	-0.914
Scaled effect (party)	-1.698	-1.613	-1.077	-1.468	-1.788	-1.847	-1.755	-1.627
Income covar?	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Educ. covars?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Relative covars?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Share explained		.0502844	.3657529	.135805		-.0334621	.0180649	.0896414
Observations	22030	21902	22030	22030	22061	21929	22061	22061

See notes for Table 1. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.5: Do income measures explain redistribution trends? (Ordered probit)

	Reduce inc. diffs (1-7)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Elderly x (Year-1975)/100	-1.038*** [0.214]	-1.021*** [0.212]	-0.712*** [0.208]	-0.921*** [0.216]				
Black x (Year-1975)/100					-0.844*** [0.232]	-0.862*** [0.254]	-0.905*** [0.261]	-0.781*** [0.236]
Mean, dept. var.	4.251	4.252	4.251	4.251	4.252	4.254	4.252	4.252
Income covar?	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Educ. covars?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Relative covars?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	24388	24260	24388	24388	24463	24331	24463	24463

See notes for Table 1. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.6: Do other policy preference explain black/elderly effect?

	Dept. Var: Reduce inc. diffs							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Elderly x (Year-1975)/100	-2.528*** [0.425]	-2.505*** [0.434]	-2.461*** [0.365]	-2.347*** [0.382]				
Black x (Year-1975)/100					-1.700** [0.618]	-1.593** [0.611]	-1.912*** [0.562]	-1.731*** [0.564]
Support abortion rights		-0.151*** [0.0503]				-0.146** [0.0496]		
Homo. sex wrong		-0.0287 [0.0173]				-0.0512** [0.0174]		
Support gun ownership rights				-0.515*** [0.0894]				-0.470*** [0.0898]
Mean, dept. var.	4.236	4.236	4.230	4.230	4.237	4.237	4.232	4.232
Scaled effect	-2.318	-2.296	-2.240	-2.136	-1.555	-1.457	-1.736	-1.572
Share explained	–	.0093518	–	.0465159	–	.0627715	–	.0943607
Observations	11588	11588	12378	12378	11618	11618	12415	12415

See notes for Table 3. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Online Appendix B. Summary of Surveys Considered for International Evidence

To compare our results for the US to other countries, we conducted a comprehensive search for comparable datasets from similar, developed countries. Our universe was the 17 OECD nations with the highest per capita income in 2012 according to The World Bank. These nations are in order: Norway, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, (the United States), Canada, Austria, the Netherlands, Finland, Japan, Germany, Belgium, Iceland, France and the United Kingdom. Additionally, we considered a number of cross-national surveys, which sample across multiple countries in each wave.

If a survey asked a consistently phrased and measured question regarding redistributive preferences over at least a ten year period prior to 2006, we included the country in our international analyses. We found that 3 national surveys and none of the cross-national surveys met our criteria for inclusion. The tables on the next several pages summarize the results of this search.

Online Appendix Table B.1: Summary of international surveys

Country	Name/s	Years Available	Question/s	Summary	Website	
Norway	Labour Force Survey	2010, 4th quarter	NA			
	Social Inequality ISSP	1992, 1999, 2009	See below (Cross-national survey summary).			
	LOGG easy-to-use	2007/08	NA			
	Quality of Life and Gender Equality		2007 NA			
	Leadership Survey		2000 NA			
	Survey on "Benefits and Problems of the Welfare State"		1996 NA			
	Level of Living Study for Social Benefits Recipients		1995 NA			
	Level of Living under Debt Settlements - Contrasts Between Acceptable Levels of Living and Views of Justice		1992 NA			
	Equal Status Project in the First to Third Grade of the Compulsory School		1990 NA			
	Attitudes Towards the Development of Society		1988 NA			
	Survey of Work Welfare and Equal Opportunities		1980 NA			
					The Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD) identifies variables across all national surveys by thematic area. The "Equality and Inequality" theme identifies potentially relevant questions/modules that are spread across different surveys/years. The possibility for constructing a time series of a similar question for more than a few years is unlikely. Additionally, most questions have not been translated into English.	http://www.nsd.uib.no/nsd/english/individualdata.html
	Switzerland	Foreigners in Switzerland? The process of integration from one generation to the next	1997, 1998	NA		
European Social Survey		2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010	See below (Cross-national survey summary).			
Social Inequality ISSP		1987, 1999	See below (Cross-national survey summary).			
L'émigration militaire neuchâteloise au XVIIIe siècle			1998 NA			
Living conditions and social inequality: Switzerland in comparative perspective			2000 NA			
Les Suisses et leur société au début des années 1960 et 1990			1962 NA			
Les Suisses et leur société: positionnements et images			1991 NA			
MOSAIC 2009. Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland			2009 NA			
Pauvreté des femmes à Genève			1990 NA			
Hidden Poverty? Living Conditions and Coping in Households Facing Poverty			2003 NA			
Concepts of risk and solidarity		1991, 1992	NA			
Wahrnehmung sozialer Ungleichheit – Eine repräsentative Befragung der Schweizer Bevölkerung			1987 NA			
					The FORS Data Service identifies surveys by thematic area. The "Social structure, migration, and poverty" theme identifies potentially relevant surveys. However, none of the surveys yield anything greater than a 2 year time series. Additionally, most of the documentation has not been translated into English.	http://forscenter.ch/en/
Luxembourg	Multiple			None of the national surveys seem relevant to the project.	http://www.ceps.lu/?type=module&id=125	

Online Appendix Table B.1: Summary of international surveys (cont'd)

Country	Name/s	Years Available	Question/s	Summary	Website
			Government should reduce income differences (4, 5, 7 pt scales vary by year)		
			There is too much of a difference between rich and poor in this country (5pt scale),		
Australia	National Social Science Survey (NSSS)	1984/85, 1986/87, 1986/87, 1989/90, 1993, 1994, 1995/96	Income and wealth should be redistributed toward ordinary working people (5pt scale) Government should redistribute income from the better-off to those who are less well-off (5pt scale),	The NSSS has been conducted between 1984 and 2001. Questions measuring support for redistribution and attitudes toward inequality have been asked in each wave. Data between 1997-2001 is unavailable from the Australian Data Archive.	http://ada.edu.au/social-science/nsss
	Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AuSSA)	2003, 2005	Ordinary working people do not get their fair share of the nation's wealth (5pt scale) Reduce income differences between the rich and the poor (4pt scale) Thinking of income levels generally in Australia today, would you say that the gap between those with high incomes and those with low incomes is... ? (5pt scale),	The AuSSA is the current survey of social and political attitudes. Every wave through 2011 has asked questions measuring support for redistribution. The unavailable data between 1997 and 2006, and varying response scales used to measure key redistributive preferences make time series analyses inappropriate for this project.	http://ada.edu.au/social-science/ausa
			Differences in income in Australia are too large (5pt scale)		
			It is the responsibility of government to reduce the differences in income between people with high 2009 incomes and those with low incomes (5pt scale) It is the responsibility of government to reduce the differences in income between people with high 2011 incomes and those with low incomes (5pt scale)		

Online Appendix Table B.1: Summary of international surveys (cont'd)

Country	Name/s	Years Available	Question/s	Summary	Website
Denmark	Attitudes to development aid and environment aid		2002 NA		
	Attitudes to the welfare state		2005 NA		
	Contemporary Patterns of Social Differentiation - The Case of Aalborg		2004 NA		
	Danish attitudes towards immigrants and refugees		2002 NA		
	Danish Electorate Studies	1987, 1988	NA		
	Danish Gallup Omnibus Data	1965, 1984, 1986-89	NA		
	Danish Longitudinal Survey of Youth - Children (DLSY-C), Children and Parents		2010 NA		
	Danish Omnibus Survey	1987, 1997	NA		
	Employments in Scientific Positions at Universities	1995/96	NA		
	Eurobarometer	1976, 1987, 1981	See below (Cross-national survey summary).		
	European Social Survey	2006, 2008, 2010, 2012	See below (Cross-national survey summary).		
	Female Clergymen: Working Conditions and Co-Operation		1989 NA		
	Social Inequality ISSP	1987, 1992, 1999, 2009	See below (Cross-national survey summary).		
	Language Proficiency		1996 NA		
	Language Understanding as Source of Error in Surveys, 1996: The Danes' Living Conditions and Attitudes, II		1996 NA		
	Materially and Socially Badly Situated Families		1988 NA		
	Municipality size and local democracy (Denmark)		2001 NA		
	Observa Political Index Polls	1980, 1984	NA		
	Political Values in Funen		1977 NA		
	Refugees in Denmark		1986 NA		
	Scandinavian Welfare Survey		1972 NA		
	Shared responsibility	2007-11	NA		
	Socialization and Political Participation of Young People		1979 NA		
	Socially Afflicted Children, Young People and Families		1996 NA		
	Sport, exercise and everyday life		1999 NA		
	The development of a sustainable consumption pattern in Denmark	1998-2000	NA		
	The populations living conditions		2000 NA		
	The Scientific Staff at the Danish Universities	1993-96	NA		
	They have made their bed, now they must lie on it? Feelings and attitudes towards financially needy and the welfare state	2007-10	NA		

The Danish Data Archive identifies variables across all national surveys by thematic area. The "Social Stratification and Groupings - Equality and Inequality" theme identifies potentially relevant questions/modules that are spread across different surveys/years. The possibility for constructing a time series of a similar question for more than a few years is unlikely.

<http://samfund.dda.dk/dda/default-en.asp>

Online Appendix Table B.1: Summary of international surveys (cont'd)

Country	Name/s	Years Available	Question/s	Summary	Website
Sweden	Swedish National Election Studies Program (SNES)	1988, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010	Reduce income differences in society? (5pt scale)	The Swedish National Data Service (SND) identifies variables across all national surveys by thematic area. The "Social Stratification and Groupings - Equality and Inequality" theme identifies potentially relevant questions/modules that are spread across different surveys/years. A 7 year time series is possible using the SNES data.	http://www.valforskning.pol.gu.se/english/Data___Documentation/
	Class Structure in Sweden		1980 NA		
	Citizen Survey		1987 NA		
	Attitudes to Inequality		1991 NA		
Canada	Canadian Income Survey		2012 NA	Statistics Canada identifies surveys by thematic area. The "Income, pensions, spending and wealth - Low income and inequality" theme identifies potentially relevant surveys. Those surveys that collect data over multiple periods do not measure attitudes.	http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/subject-sujet/subtheme-soustheme.action?pid=3868&id=3874&lang=eng&more=1
	Canadian Survey on Economic Well-being		2013		
	Ontario Material Deprivation Survey		2008		
	Survey of Consumer Finances	1974-2006	NA		
	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics	1993-2011	NA		
Austria	NA	NA	NA	Statistics Austria classifies national surveys by theme. Both the "Social Statistics" and "How's Austria?" themes do not yield any useable data.	http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/index.html
Netherlands	Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS)		2012 NA	The LISS panel was started in 2007 and is a yearly survey with a core module as well as year-specific topics. In 2012, researchers included questions pertaining to income inequality.	http://www.lissdata.nl/lissdata/About_the_Panel/General
			Efforts should not be made to further increase the material standard of living. (5pt scale)		
Finland			High income tax reduces my willingness to work. (5pt scale)	The Finnish Social Science Data Archive allows searches by keyword. Inequality/income related search identified the EVA semi-annual survey. Depending on the appropriateness of the questions, a time series analysis of attitudes is possible.	http://www.fsd.uta.fi/en/data/index.html
			1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014		
	EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes		Finland suffers from a worrying trend of ownership concentration. (5pt scale)		
Japan	Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS)	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010	NA	The JGSS is modeled after the GSS and was established in 2000. The documentation and data are available in English. Searches for older data did not yield obviously useful surveys in English.	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/209

Online Appendix Table B.1: Summary of international surveys (cont'd)

Country	Name/s	Years Available	Question/s	Summary	Website
Germany	German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)	1984, 1991, 1994, 2000, 2004, 2010	The state must ensure that people can live on a decent income, even in illness, hardship, unemployment and old age (4pt scale)	The German GSS allows for several time series analyses of attitudes.	http://www.gesis.org/en/allbus
		1984, 1991, 1994, 2000, 2004, 2010	Income should not be based solely on individual achievement. Instead, everybody should have what they and their family need for a decent life (4pt scale)		
		1984, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2010	Only when differences in income and in social standing are large enough, is there an incentive for individual achievement (4pt scale)		
				Statistics Belgium provides access to national surveys. None of the surveys listed appear relevant.	http://statbel.fgov.be/en/statistics/surveys-methodology/surveys/
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	The Interuniversity Pole Public Policy and Opinion (PIOP) conducts the General Election Study Belgium. The survey was conducted in 1991, 1995, 1999, and 2003. It is unclear whether any questions asked are relevant.	http://bdq.reseau-quetelet.cnrs.fr/en/Study_details/278
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	NA	NA	NA	The French Data Service (Reseau Quetelet) states that French studies are not translated.	http://www.reseau-quetelet.cnrs.fr/spip/?lang=en
United Kingdom	British Social Attitudes (BSA) Survey	1985, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2012	Government should reduce income differences (5pt scale)	The BSA Survey allows for several time series analyses of attitudes.	http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/key-data.aspx
		1983-87, 1989-91, 1993-95, 1997-2004, 2006-10, 2012, 2013	Gap between high and low incomes (3pt scale)		
		1985-87, 1989-91, 1993-96, 1998-2013	Government should redistribute income (5pt scale)		

Online Appendix Table B.2: Summary of international surveys (Cross-national surveys)

Cross-national Survey	Years Available	Question/s	Summary	Website
World Values Survey	Waves between 1990 and 2013	1. Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. (Code one number for each issue):	Both questions were fielded in 3 waves between 1995 and 2007 for OECD countries of interest (those comparable to the US).	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp
		Incomes should be made more equal	Question 1 was asked 3 times to respondents from the US; 2 times to respondents from the UK, Sweden, and Germany.	
ISSP	1987, 1992, 1999, 2009	2. [Same instruction as above]	Question 2 was asked 3 times to respondents from the US and Sweden; 2 times to respondents from the UK and Germany.	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp
		The government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for	The ISSP collaborates with national survey programs to cover certain topics. Social Inequality was the focus of 4 waves (3 waves, pre-recession). For OECD countries of interest, the coverage is as follows: 4 Years: Australia, Austria, Germany, UK, USA 3 Years: Norway, Sweden 2 Years: Canada, France, Japan, Switzerland	
Pew Global Attitudes Survey	Specific to question (see right)	1. People have different views of democracy. As I read you a list, please tell me how important each of the following is in a democracy to you. A small income gap between rich and poor...do you think this is very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all in a democracy? (Spring 2012)	1 Year: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands	http://www.issp.org/index.php
Pew Global Attitudes Survey	Specific to question (see right)	2. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all...Social inequality (Spring 2010)	The 2 questions pertaining to redistribution are only asked in single years, post-recession.	http://www.pewglobal.org/
Eurobarometer	1989-2014	See summary	The Eurobarometer consistently fields a standard battery of questions measuring public opinion towards the European Union/Community. Questions relating to redistribution are few, inconsistent over time, and are only asked in special waves.	http://www.gesis.org/en/eurobarometer/home/
European Social Survey	2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012	Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels [5 pt. scale]	The ESS is a relatively recent survey that covers 4 pre-recession years starting in 2002. In addition, the 2008 Wave focused on Welfare Attitudes, asking a number of questions pertaining to inequality and redistribution (see: http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/themes.html?t=rg/)	http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/