China, Norway

Cappelen, Alexander W.
Falch, Ranveig
Huang, Zhongjing
Tungodden, Bertil

Acceptance of inequality between children: Large-scale experimental evidence from China and Norway

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Acceptance of inequality between children: Large-scale experimental evidence from China and Norway

Overview

Identification	Acceptanceofinequalitybetweenchildren

Abstract

In a novel large-scale experiment, we study how adults in two societies, Shanghai (China) and Norway, make real distributive decisions involving children. We find that acceptance of inequality between children increases with the age of the children, is affected by the source of inequality and the cost of redistribution, and is lower than acceptance of inequality between adults. We document a large cross-societal difference in inequality acceptance: adults in Shanghai implement twice as much inequality between children compared with adults in Norway. Finally, we show that the willingness to accept inequality between children is predictive of attitudes to child policies.

mmChina_Norway2018_release: main dataset (Norway sample)

mmChina_Norway2023_release: follow-up dataset (Norway sample)

mmChina_Shanghai2018_release: main dataset (China sample)

mmChina_Norway2023_release: follow-up dataset (China sample)

Unit of Analysis	Individuals

Scope & Coverage

Keywords	inequality acceptance, experiment, social preferences, children
Countries	China, Norway

Geographic Coverage

Shanghai (China) and Norway

Universe

Adult population in Shanghai that has lived and worked in Shanghai for more than two years and the Norwegian adult population.

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	Cappelen, Alexander W. Falch, Ranveig Huang, Zhongjing Tungodden, Bertil
Funding Agency/ies	Institute for Applied International Studies (Fafo) NORFACE (New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe) Network European Research Council Project FAIR Research Council of Norway

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The data is from an online experiment with general population samples from Shanghai (China) and Norway. The adult participants were recruited through two data-collection agencies, Opinion Research Shanghai in Shanghai and Norstat in

Norway. We recruited 3,000 adult residents in Shanghai (China) and 3,014 adult residents in Norway in the main study in 2018, and 1,500 adult residents in Shanghai and Norway.

Weighting
In mmChina_Norway2018_release and mmChina_Norway2023_release weighting is defined by the data collection agency in charge of the respective data collection.

Data Collection

Data Collection Mode	Online experiment

Depositor(s)	

Files Description

Dataset contains 4 file(s)

mmChina_Norway2018_release	
# Cases	3014
# Variable(s)	25

mmChina_Norway2023_release	
# Cases	1544
# Variable(s)	27

mmChina_Shanghai2018_release	
# Cases	3000
# Variable(s)	27

mmChina_Shanghai2023_release	
# Cases	1500
# Variable(s)	21

Variables List

Dataset contains 100 variable(s)

File mmChina_Norway2018_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	RESPID	respid	continuous	numeric-12.0	3014	0	-
2	age	Hva er din alder?	continuous	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)
3	age_group	Hva er din alder?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)
4	gender	Er du mann eller kvinne?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Er du mann eller kvinne? (Are you a man or a woman?)
5	househol ..	Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 Ã¥r?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 år? (How many persons are there in the household below 18 years old?)
6	NO_house ..	Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (fÃ¸r skatt)?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (før skatt)? (What is the household's gross income (before tax)?)
7	p0	Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I sÃ¥ fall hvilket parti stemte du pÃ¥?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Did you vote in the parliamentary election in 2017? If so, what party did you vote for?)
8	p0_12_ot ..	Andre: (Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017?	discrete	character-244	42	-	Andre: Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Others: Did you vote in the parliamentary election in 2017? If so, what party did you vote for?)
9	p1	Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme på? (If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)
10	p1_12_ot ..	Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen,	discrete	character-244	41	-	Andre: Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme på? (Others: If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)
11	rotateNO ..	rotate NOHNO61707 Treatments - HIDDEN	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	-
12	rotateNO ..	rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN	discrete	numeric-12.0	1000	2014	-
13	NOHNO617 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	1000	2014	NOHNO61707_T1 question details
14	rotateNO ..	rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN	discrete	numeric-12.0	1009	2005	-
15	NOHNO617 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	1009	2005	NOHNO61707_T2 question details
16	rotateNO ..	rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN	discrete	numeric-12.0	1005	2009	-
17	NOHNO617 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg	discrete	numeric-12.0	1005	2009	NOHNO61707_T3 question details

File mmChina_Norway2018_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
18	NOHNO617 ..	Et samfunn bÃ¸r ta sikte pÃ¥ Ã¥ utjevne inntektsforskjeller	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	NOHNO61707_Q2_1 question details
19	NOHNO617 ..	Et samfunn bÃ¸r ha et spesielt fokus pÃ¥	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	NOHNO61707_Q2_2 question details
20	NOHNO617 ..	Barn bÃ¸r holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	NOHNO61707_Q2_3 question details
21	NOHNO617 ..	Det er viktig for barn Ã¥ lÃ¦re at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	NOHNO61707_Q2_4 question details
22	NOHNO617 ..	Hvor mange barn har du?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Hvor mange barn har du? (How many children do you have?)
23	NO_educa ..	Hva er din hÃ¸yeste fullfÃ¸rte utdannelse?	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	Hva er din høyeste fullførte utdannelse? (What is your highest completed education?)
24	Module	-	discrete	numeric-12.0	3014	0	-
25	weight	-	continuous	numeric-12.0	3014	0	-

File mmChina_Norway2023_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	RESPID	respid	continuous	numeric-12.0	1544	0	-
2	age	Hva er din alder?	continuous	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)
3	age_group	Hva er din alder?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)
4	gender	Er du mann eller kvinne?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Er du mann eller kvinne? (Are you a man or a woman?)
5	age_group2	Hva er din alder?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)
6	Alder_ko ..	Hva er din alder?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)
7	househol ..	Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 Ã¥r?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 år? How many persons are there in the household below 18 years old? 1- Ingen (None) 2-1 3-2 4-3 5-4 6- 5 eller flere (5 or more) 90- Vil ikke svare (do not want to respond)
8	NO_house ..	Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (fÃ¸r skatt)?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (før skatt)? (What is the household's gross income (before tax)?)
9	p0	Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Did you vote in the last parliamentary elections (Sept. 2021)? If so, what party did you vote for?)
10	p0_12_ot ..	Andre: (Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)?	discrete	character-244	52	-	Andre: Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Others: Did you vote in the last parliamentary elections (Sept. 2021)? If so, what party did you vote for?)
11	p1	Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme pÃ¥?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hvis det var stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du stemme på? (If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)

File mmChina_Norway2023_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
12	p1_12_ot ..	Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme	discrete	character-244	67	-	Andre: Hvis det var stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du stemme på? (Others: If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)
13	NOHNO117 ..	NOHNO117213q	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	-
14	rotate1	rotate1 Random selection of which sample to test based on least quota.	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	-
15	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser	discrete	numeric-12.0	255	1289	NOHNO117213q1a question details
16	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	258	1286	NOHNO117213q1b question details
17	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	259	1285	NOHNO117213q1c question details
18	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	257	1287	NOHNO117213q1d question details
19	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	257	1287	NOHNO117213q1e question details
20	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	257	1287	NOHNO117213q1f question details
21	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	NOHNO117213q2ax question details
22	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	NOHNO117213q2bx question details
23	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	NOHNO117213q2cx question details
24	NOHNO117 ..	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	NOHNO117213q2dx question details
25	NO_educa ..	Hva er din hÃ¸yeste fullfÃ¸rte utdannelse?	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	Hva er din høyeste fullførte utdanning? (What is your highest completed education?)
26	Week	Week	discrete	numeric-12.0	1544	0	-
27	weight	-	continuous	numeric-12.0	1544	0	-

File mmChina_Shanghai2018_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	rid	Sample Number	continuous	numeric-12.0	3000	0	-
2	D1	Please fill in your gender:	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	Please fill in your gender: 1-male 2-female
3	D2	What is your exact age	continuous	numeric-8.0	3000	0	What is your exact age?
4	D2a	Age group	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	-
5	D6	Which of the following income level	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	D6 question details
6	D6a	Income group	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	-
7	Group	Panel	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	-

File mmChina_Shanghai2018_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
8	T1_a	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 5 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T1_a question details
9	T2_a	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 5 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T2_a question details
10	T3_a	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 5 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T3_a question details
11	T1_b	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 9 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T1_b question details
12	T2_b	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 9 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T2_b question details
13	T3_b	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 9 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T3_b question details
14	T1_c	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 13 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T1_c question details
15	T2_c	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 13 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T2_c question details
16	T3_c	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 13 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T3_c question details
17	T1_d	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 17 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T1_d question details
18	T2_d	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 17 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T2_d question details
19	T3_d	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 17 years old	discrete	numeric-8.0	250	2750	T3_d question details
20	S1	Statement 1	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	S1 question details
21	S2	Statement 2	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	S2 question details
22	S3	Statement 3	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	S3 question details
23	S4	Statement 4	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	S4 question details
24	D3	What is your final education level?	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	What is your final education level? Please choose the one which best describe your final education level. - Primary school or below - Junior middle school - Senior middle school - College - University - Graduate school or above
25	D4	Do you have children or not	discrete	numeric-8.0	3000	0	Do you have children or not?
26	D4_1	Number of Children	discrete	numeric-8.0	2468	532	How many children do you you have? (Only asked to the participants who have children)
27	shanghai	Shanghai	discrete	numeric-9.0	3000	0	-

File mmChina_Shanghai2023_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	RID	Questionnaire Number	continuous	numeric-12.0	1500	0	-
2	D1	Gender:	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	Please fill in your gender: 1-male 2-female
3	D2	Exact age	continuous	numeric-12.0	1500	0	What is your exact age?
4	D2a	Age group	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	-

File mmChina_Shanghai2023_release

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
5	D3	Final education level	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	What is your final education level? Please choose the one which best describe your final education level. – Primary school or below – Junior middle school – Senior middle school – College – University – Graduate school or above
6	D4	Have children or not	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	Do you have children or not?
7	D4_1	Number of Children	discrete	numeric-12.0	1176	324	How many children do you you have? (Only asked to the participants who have children)
8	D6	Income level	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	D6 question details
9	D6a	Income group	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	-
10	Panel	Group	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	-
11	T1_a	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children	discrete	numeric-12.0	250	1250	T1_a question details
12	T1_b	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Adult	discrete	numeric-12.0	250	1250	T1_b question details
13	T2_a	Case 2: Merit with Children	discrete	numeric-12.0	250	1250	T2_a question details
14	T2_b	Case 2: Merit with Adult	discrete	numeric-12.0	250	1250	T2_b question details
15	T3_a	Case 3: Efficiency with Children	discrete	numeric-12.0	250	1250	T3_a question details
16	T3_b	Case 3: Efficiency with Adult	discrete	numeric-12.0	250	1250	T3_b question details
17	S1	Statement 1	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	S1 question details
18	S2	Statement 2	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	S2 question details
19	S3	Statement 3	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	S3 question details
20	S4	Statement 4	discrete	numeric-12.0	1500	0	S4 question details
21	shanghai	Shanghai	discrete	numeric-9.0	1500	0	-

Variables Description

Dataset contains 100 variable(s)

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

RESPID: respid

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 3-6738] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=2576.615 /-] [StdDev=1630.75 /-]
Definition	Respondent ID

age: Hva er din alder?

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 18-92] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=50.431 /-] [StdDev=17.085 /-]
Definition	Age
Literal question	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)

age_group: Hva er din alder?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Age group
Literal question	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	18-29 Ã¥r	446	14.8%
2	30-39 Ã¥r	491	16.3%
3	40-49 Ã¥r	522	17.3%
4	50 Ã¥r +	1555	51.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

gender: Er du mann eller kvinne?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Gender (Mann-Man; Kvinne-woman)
Literal question	Er du mann eller kvinne? (Are you a man or a woman?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Mann	1436	47.6%
2	Kvinne	1578	52.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

household_children_u18: Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 Ã¥r?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Number of people in the household under 18 years old
Literal question	Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 år? (How many persons are there in the household below 18 years old?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Ingen	2269	75.3%
2	1	342	11.3%
3	2	288	9.6%
4	3	82	2.7%
5	4	18	0.6%
6	5 eller flere	8	0.3%

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

household_children_u18: Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 Ã¥r?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
90	Vil ikke svare	7	0.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NO_household_income: Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (fÃ¸r skatt)?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Income amount range
Literal question	Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (før skatt)? (What is the household's gross income (before tax)?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	0-100.000 NOK	49	1.6%
2	100.001-200.000 NOK	62	2.1%
3	200.001-300.000 NOK	133	4.4%
4	300.001-400.000 NOK	227	7.5%
5	400.001-500.000 NOK	285	9.5%
6	500.001-600.000 NOK	255	8.5%
7	600.001-700.000 NOK	240	8.0%
8	700.001-800.000 NOK	191	6.3%
9	800.001-900.000 NOK	219	7.3%
10	900.001-1.000.000 NOK	193	6.4%
11	1.000.001-1.100.000 NOK	153	5.1%
12	1.100.001-1.200.000 NOK	130	4.3%
13	1.200.001-1.300.000 NOK	68	2.3%
14	1.300.001-1.400.000 NOK	57	1.9%
15	1.400.001-1.500.000 NOK	43	1.4%
16	1.500.001 NOK eller mer	98	3.3%
90	Vil ikke svare	512	17.0%
99	Vet ikke	99	3.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p0: Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I sÃ¥ fall hvilket parti stemte du pÃ¥?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-16] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The parliamentary preferences in 2017: - Rødt (Red Party) - Mdg (Green Party) - SV (Socialist Left Party) - Ap (Labour Party) - Venstre (Liberal Party) - Sp (Centre Party) - KrF (Christian Democratic Party) - Høyre (Conservative Party) - Frp (Progress Party) - Kystpartiet (Coastal Party) - Andre (Others) - Stemte ikke (Did not vote) - Vil ikke si (Do not want to respond) - Husker ikke (Do not remember) - Hadde ikke stemmerett (Did not have voting rights)

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

p0: Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I sÃ¥ fall hvilket parti stemte du pÃ¥?

Literal question	Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Did you vote in the parliamentary election in 2017? If so, what party did you vote for?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	RÃ¸dt	132	4.4%
2	Mdg	94	3.1%
3	SV	229	7.6%
4	Ap	630	20.9%
5	Venstre	120	4.0%
7	Sp	255	8.5%
8	KrF	114	3.8%
9	HÃ¸yre	614	20.4%
10	Frp	334	11.1%
11	Kystpartiet	0	
12	Andre:	42	1.4%
13	Stemte ikke	163	5.4%
14	Vil ikke si	157	5.2%
15	Husker ikke	48	1.6%
16	Hadde ikke stemmerett	82	2.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p0_12_other: Andre: (Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=42 /-]
Definition	The parliamentary preferences in 2017, the response in "others".
Literal question	Andre: Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Others: Did you vote in the parliamentary election in 2017? If so, what party did you vote for?)
Notes	Andre: (Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017? I sÃ¥ fall hvilket parti stemte du pÃ¥?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Blankt		5	11.9%
De Kristne		1	2.4%
De kristne		1	2.4%
Demokratene		2	4.8%
Frp		1	2.4%
Helsepartiei		1	2.4%
Helsepartiet		4	9.5%
Kystpartiet		1	2.4%
Liberalerne		2	4.8%
Liberalistene		2	4.8%
PDK		1	2.4%
Partiet De Kristne		1	2.4%
Partiet de kristne		1	2.4%
Pdk		2	4.8%
Pensjonistpartiet		4	9.5%
Piratpartiet		2	4.8%

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

p0_12_other: Andre: (Stemte du ved Stortingsvalget i 2017?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Pratpartiet		1	2.4%
Stemte blank		1	2.4%
Stemte blankt		1	2.4%
alliansen		1	2.4%
blank		1	2.4%
blankt		1	2.4%
de kristne		1	2.4%
helsepartiet		2	4.8%
kystpartiet		1	2.4%
var syk men ville stemt rÃ¸dt		1	2.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p1: Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-16] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The party preference if a parliamentary election were held tomorrow. - Rødt (Red Party) - Mdg (Green Party) - SV (Socialist Left Party) - Ap (Labour Party) - Venstre (Liberal Party) - Sp (Centre Party) - KrF (Christian Democratic Party) - Høyre (Conservative Party) - Frp (Progress Party) - Kystpartiet (Coastal Party) - Andre (Others) - Ville ikke stemme (Did not vote) - Vil ikke si (Do not want to respond) - Ikke sikker (not sure) - Har ikke stemmerett (do not have voting rights)
Literal question	Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme på? (If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	RÃ¸dt	200	6.6%
2	Mdg	79	2.6%
3	SV	239	7.9%
4	Ap	441	14.6%
5	Venstre	77	2.6%
7	Sp	248	8.2%
8	KrF	90	3.0%
9	HÃ¸yre	589	19.5%
10	Frp	306	10.2%
11	Kystpartiet	0	
12	Andre:	41	1.4%
13	Ville ikke stemme	63	2.1%
14	Vil ikke si	87	2.9%

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

p1: Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
15	Ikke sikker	493	16.4%
16	Har ikke stemmerett	61	2.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p1_12_other: Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen,

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=41 /-]
Definition	The party preference if a parliamentary election were held tomorrow (the response in "others")
Literal question	Andre: Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme på? (Others: If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)
Notes	Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme pÃ¥?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Blankt		3	7.3%
Blankt, eller ikke stemt		1	2.4%
De Kristne		1	2.4%
Demokratene		2	4.9%
Det partiet jeg ville hatt flere uker siden valgets utskrivelse (og ikke som her fÃ¥ minutt) til Ã¥ beslutte meg for jeg ville stemt pÃ¥.		1	2.4%
Folkealliansen		1	2.4%
Helsepartiet		1	2.4%
Liberalerne		2	4.9%
Liberalistene		3	7.3%
Mot brupenger		1	2.4%
NKP		1	2.4%
PDK		3	7.3%
Partiet de kristne		1	2.4%
Pdk		2	4.9%
Pensjonistpartiet		5	12.2%
Piratpartiet		2	4.9%
Under tvil. Synes alle partier er udemokratiske. De terroriserer oss.		1	2.4%
Veit ikke		1	2.4%
Vet ikke		1	2.4%
alliansen		1	2.4%
blank		1	2.4%

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

p1_12_other: Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen,

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
blankt		1	2.4%
helsepartiet		1	2.4%
kystpartiet		2	4.9%
pensjonistparti		1	2.4%
x		1	2.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

rotateNOHNO61707: rotate NOHNO61707 Treatments - HIDDEN

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	There are 3 main treatments labeled as "Luck," "Merit," and "Efficiency" Luck treatment is 1. Merit treatment is 2. Efficiency treatment is 3.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Treatment 1: Luck, 5 Ã¥r	1000	33.2%
2	Treatment 2: Merit, 5 Ã¥r	1009	33.5%
3	Treatment 3: Efficiency, 5 Ã¥r	1005	33.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

rotateNOHNO61707T1: rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1000 /-] [Invalid=2014 /-]
Definition	Different age groups for luck treatment: 5 år og går i barnehagen (5 years old and goes to kindergarten) 9 år og går på skolen (9 years old and goes to school) 13 år og går på skolen (13 years old and goes to school) 17 år og går på skolen (17 years old and goes to school)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	5 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r i barnehagen	245	24.5%
2	9 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	248	24.8%
3	13 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	256	25.6%
4	17 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	251	25.1%
Sysmiss		2014	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_T1: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1000 /-] [Invalid=2014 /-]
Definition	The distribution of earnings (luck treatment): Barn A får utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 0 kroner (Child A is paid 48 kroner and child B is paid 0 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 8 kroner (Child A is paid 40 kroner and child B is paid 8 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 16 kroner (Child A is paid 32 kroner and child B is paid 16 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 24 kroner (Child A is paid 24 kroner and child B is paid 24 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 32 kroner (Child A is paid 16 kroner and child B is paid 32 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 40 kroner (Child A is paid 8 kroner and child B is paid 40 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 48 kroner (Child A is paid 0 kroner and child B is paid 48 kroner)

File : mmChina_Norway2018_release

NOHNO61707_T1: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to barn. Vi har rekruttert to barn, la oss kalle dem barn A og barn B. De er begge ^f('rotateNOHNO61707T1')^ i Bergen. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir barna fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av et lotteri. Barnet som vinner lotteriet tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og det andre barnet tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om utfallet av lotteriet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og utfallet av lotteriet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom barn A og barn B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to barna vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Barn A er vinner av lotteriet og tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven, mens barn B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger.) (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are in ^f('rotateNOHNO61707T1')^ in Bergen. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	173	17.3%
2	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	17	1.7%
3	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	91	9.1%
4	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	707	70.7%
5	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner.	7	0.7%
6	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner.	1	0.1%
7	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner.	4	0.4%
Sysmiss		2014	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

rotateNOHNO61707T2: rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1009 /-] [Invalid=2005 /-]
Definition	Different age groups for merit treatment: 1-5 år og går i barnehagen (5 years old and goes to kindergarten) 2-9 år og går på skolen (9 years old and goes to school) 3-13 år og går på skolen (13 years old and goes to school) 4-17 år og går på skolen (17 years old and goes to school)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	5 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r i barnehagen	250	24.8%
2	9 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	250	24.8%
3	13 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	255	25.3%
4	17 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	254	25.2%
Sysmiss		2005	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

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NOHNO61707_T2: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1009 /-] [Invalid=2005 /-]
Definition	The distribution of earnings (merit treatment): Barn A får utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 0 kroner (Child A is paid 48 kroner and child B is paid 0 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 8 kroner (Child A is paid 40 kroner and child B is paid 8 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 16 kroner (Child A is paid 32 kroner and child B is paid 16 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 24 kroner (Child A is paid 24 kroner and child B is paid 24 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 32 kroner (Child A is paid 16 kroner and child B is paid 32 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 40 kroner (Child A is paid 8 kroner and child B is paid 40 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 48 kroner (Child A is paid 0 kroner and child B is paid 48 kroner)
Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to barn. Vi har rekruttert to barn, la oss kalle dem barn A og barn B. De er begge ^f('rotateNOHNO61707T2')^ i Bergen. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir barna fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av hvor produktive de er. Barnet som er mest produktiv tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og det andre barnet tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om hvem som er det mest produktive barnet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og hvem som er det mest produktive barnet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom barn A og barn B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to barna vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Barn A er mest produktiv og tjener 48 kr på oppgaven, mens barn B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger: (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both participating in ^f('rotateNOHNO61707T2')^ in Bergen. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive child. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive child. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	141	14.0%
2	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	55	5.5%
3	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	282	27.9%
4	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	520	51.5%
5	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner.	3	0.3%
6	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner.	1	0.1%
7	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner.	7	0.7%
Sysmiss		2005	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

rotateNOHNO61707T3: rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1005 /-] [Invalid=2009 /-]
Definition	Different age groups for efficiency treatment: 5 år og går i barnehagen (5 years old and goes to kindergarten) 9 år og går på skolen (9 years old and goes to school) 13 år og går på skolen (13 years old and goes to school)

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rotateNOHNO61707T3: rotate NOHNO61707 Statements with 250 each - HIDDEN

	17 år og går på skolen (17 years old and goes to school)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	5 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r i barnehagen	249	24.8%
2	9 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	251	25.0%
3	13 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	251	25.0%
4	17 Ã¥r og gÃ¥r pÃ¥ skolen	254	25.3%
Sysmiss		2009	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_T3: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1005 /-] [Invalid=2009 /-]
Definition	The distribution of earnings (efficiency treatment): Barn A får utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 0 kroner (Child A is paid 48 kroner and child B is paid 0 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 4 kroner (Child A is paid 40 kroner and child B is paid 4 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 8 kroner (Child A is paid 32 kroner and child B is paid 8 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 12 kroner (Child A is paid 24 kroner and child B is paid 12 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 16 kroner (Child A is paid 16 kroner and child B is paid 16 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 20 kroner (Child A is paid 8 kroner and child B is paid 20 kroner) Barn A får utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 24 kroner (Child A is paid 0 kroner and child B is paid 24 kroner)
Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to barn. Vi har rekruttert to barn, la oss kalle dem barn A og barn B. De er begge ^f('rotateNOHNO61707T3')^ i Bergen. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir barna fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av et lotteri. Barnet som vinner lotteriet tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og det andre barnet tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om utfallet av lotteriet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og utfallet av lotteriet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom barn A og barn B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to barna vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Barn A er vinner av lotteriet og tjener 48 kr på oppgaven, mens barn B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Det er en kostnad forbundet med omfordeling. Dersom du velger å omfordele, vil det å øke barn B's utbetaling med 1 kr, redusere barn A's utbetaling med 2 kr. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both in ^f('rotateNOHNO61707T3')^ in Bergen. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by 1 NOK will decrease child A's payment by 2 NOK. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	216	21.5%
2	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 4 kroner.	20	2.0%
3	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	26	2.6%
4	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 12 kroner.	107	10.6%
5	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	629	62.6%

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NOHNO61707_T3: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
6	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 20 kroner.	5	0.5%
7	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	2	0.2%
Sysmiss		2009	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_Q2_1: Et samfunn bÃ¸r ta sikte pÃ¥ Ã¥ utjevne inntektsforskjeller

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The level of agreement with the statements about income inequality in society.
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene. 1. Et samfunn bør ta sikte på å utjevne inntektsforskjeller 10. Et samfunn bør ikke ta sikte på å utjevne inntektsforskjeller (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1.A society should aim to equalize incomes. 10. A society should not aim to equalize incomes.)
Notes	Et samfunn bÃ¸r ta sikte pÃ¥ Ã¥ utjevne inntektsforskjeller. (Vi Ã¸nsker nÃ¥ at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i f

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1	636	21.1%
2	2	312	10.4%
3	3	343	11.4%
4	4	214	7.1%
5	5	427	14.2%
6	6	187	6.2%
7	7	247	8.2%
8	8	271	9.0%
9	9	113	3.7%
10	10	264	8.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_Q2_2: Et samfunn bÃ¸r ha et spesielt fokus pÃ¥

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The level of agreement with statement about society being focused on helping children who perform poorly in school.
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene: 1. Et samfunn bør ha et spesielt fokus på å hjelpe barn som presterer dårlig på skolen 10. Et samfunn bør ikke ha et spesielt fokus på å hjelpe barn som presterer dårlig på skolen (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1. A society should have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school. 10. A society should not have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school.)

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NOHNO61707_Q2_2: Et samfunn bÃ¸r ha et spesielt fokus pÃ¥

Notes	Et samfunn bÃ¸r ha et spesielt fokus pÃ¥ Ã¥ hjelpe barn som presterer dÃ¥rlig pÃ¥ skolen. (Vi Ã¸nsker nÃ¥ at du skal indikere i

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1	980	32.5%
2	2	477	15.8%
3	3	289	9.6%
4	4	113	3.7%
5	5	214	7.1%
6	6	109	3.6%
7	7	116	3.8%
8	8	185	6.1%
9	9	124	4.1%
10	10	407	13.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_Q2_3: Barn bÃ¸r holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The level of agreement with statement about children being responsible for their own choices.
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene: 1. Barn bør holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg 10. Barn bør ikke holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1.Children should be held responsible for their own choices. 10. Children should not be held responsible for their own choices.)
Notes	Barn bÃ¸r holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg. (Vi Ã¸nsker nÃ¥ at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i fÃ¸lgende pÃ¥s

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1	207	6.9%
2	2	219	7.3%
3	3	449	14.9%
4	4	410	13.6%
5	5	673	22.3%
6	6	278	9.2%
7	7	274	9.1%
8	8	253	8.4%
9	9	113	3.7%
10	10	138	4.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_Q2_4: Det er viktig for barn Ã¥ lÃ¦re at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

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NOHNO61707_Q2_4: Det er viktig for barn Ã¥ lÃ¦re at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig

Definition	The level of agreement with statement about importance of children learning that life is not always fair.
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene: 1. Det er viktig for barn å lære at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig 10. Det er ikke viktig for barn å lære at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1.It is important for children to learn that life is not always fair. 10. It is not important for children to learn that life is not always fair.)
Notes	Det er viktig for barn Ã¥ lÃ¦re at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig. (Vi Ã¸nsker nÃ¥ at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1	675	22.4%
2	2	405	13.4%
3	3	446	14.8%
4	4	248	8.2%
5	5	299	9.9%
6	6	137	4.5%
7	7	157	5.2%
8	8	245	8.1%
9	9	129	4.3%
10	10	273	9.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO61707_Q3: Hvor mange barn har du?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Number of children
Literal question	Hvor mange barn har du? (How many children do you have?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	0	999	33.1%
2	1	444	14.7%
3	2	948	31.5%
4	3	452	15.0%
5	4 eller flere	171	5.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NO_educationLevel: Hva er din hÃ¸yeste fullfÃ¸rte utdannelse?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-98] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Highest completed education: Grunnskole (Compulsory education (primary and junior middle school)) Videregående (High school) Universitet-/høyskolenivå t.o.m. 3 år (Bachelor eller tilsvarende) (University/college up until 3 years (Bachelor or equivalent)) Universitet-/høyskolenivå t.o.m. 4 år (University/college up until 4 years)

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NO_educationLevel: Hva er din hÃ¸yeste fullfÃ¸rte utdannelse?

	Universitet-/høyskolenivå mer enn 4 år (Mastergrad eller tilsvarende og høyere grad) (University/college more than 4 years (Master degree or equivalent and higher degree)) Annet (Other)
Literal question	Hva er din høyeste fullførte utdannelse? (What is your highest completed education?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Grunnskole	124	4.1%
2	VideregÃ¥ende	916	30.4%
3	Universitet-/hÃ¸yskolenivÃ¥ t.o.m. 3 Ã¥r (Bachelor eller tilsvarende)	847	28.1%
4	Universitet-/hÃ¸yskolenivÃ¥ t.o.m. 4 Ã¥r	527	17.5%
5	Universitet-/hÃ¸yskolenivÃ¥ mer enn 4 Ã¥r (Mastergrad eller tilsvarende og hÃ¸yere g	461	15.3%
98	Annet	139	4.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

Module

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Paradata

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1823	1006	33.4%
2	1824	1003	33.3%
3	1825	1005	33.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

weight

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.641093217077504-2.43945960771416] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3014 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1 /-] [StdDev=0.272 /-]
Definition	Weighting defined by Data Collection Agency.

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RESPID: respid

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 52-6654] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=2947.793 /-] [StdDev=1788.38 /-]
Definition	Respondent ID

age: Hva er din alder?

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 18-91] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=51.014 /-] [StdDev=17.528 /-]
Definition	Age
Literal question	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)

age_group: Hva er din alder?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Age group (four age groups): 1: 18-29 years 2: 30-39 years 3: 40-49 years 4: 50 years and above
Literal question	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	15-17 Ã¥r	0	
2	18-29 Ã¥r	222	14.4%
3	30-39 Ã¥r	252	16.3%
4	40-49 Ã¥r	242	15.7%
5	50-99 Ã¥r	828	53.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

gender: Er du mann eller kvinne?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Gender (Mann-Man; Kvinne-Woman)
Literal question	Er du mann eller kvinne? (Are you a man or a woman?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Mann	760	49.2%
2	Kvinne	784	50.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

age_group2: Hva er din alder?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Age group: 1: 15-29 years 2: 30-39 years 3: 40-49 years 4: 50-59 years 5: 60+

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age_group2: Hva er din alder?

Literal question	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	15-29 Ã¥r	222	14.4%
2	30-39 Ã¥r	252	16.3%
3	40-49 Ã¥r	242	15.7%
4	50-59 Ã¥r	334	21.6%
5	60+ Ã¥r	494	32.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

Alder_koder8: Hva er din alder?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Age group, this variable categorizes participants into six age groups: 1: 15-17 years 2: 18-29 years 3: 30-39 years 4: 40-49 years 5: 50-59 years 6: 60 years and above
Literal question	Hva er din alder? (What is your age?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	15-17 Ã¥r	0	
2	18-29 Ã¥r	222	14.4%
3	30-39 Ã¥r	252	16.3%
4	40-49 Ã¥r	242	15.7%
5	50-59 Ã¥r	334	21.6%
6	60+ Ã¥r	494	32.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

household_children_u18: Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 Ã¥r?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Number of people less than 18 years old in the household
Literal question	Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 år? How many persons are there in the household below 18 years old? 1- Ingen (None) 2-1 3-2 4-3 5-4 6- 5 eller flere (5 or more) 90- Vil ikke svare (do not want to respond)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Ingen	1172	75.9%
2	1	182	11.8%
3	2	143	9.3%
4	3	41	2.7%
5	4	4	0.3%
6	5 eller flere	1	0.1%

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household_children_u18: Hvor mange personer er det i husstanden under 18 Ã¥r?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
90	Vil ikke svare	1	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NO_household_income: Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (fÃ¸r skatt)?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Amount of the household's gross income before tax.
Literal question	Hva er husstandens bruttoinntekt (før skatt)? (What is the household's gross income (before tax)?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	0-100.000 NOK	11	0.7%
2	100.001-200.000 NOK	23	1.5%
3	200.001-300.000 NOK	43	2.8%
4	300.001-400.000 NOK	85	5.5%
5	400.001-500.000 NOK	116	7.5%
6	500.001-600.000 NOK	142	9.2%
7	600.001-700.000 NOK	104	6.7%
8	700.001-800.000 NOK	97	6.3%
9	800.001-900.000 NOK	109	7.1%
10	900.001-1.000.000 NOK	80	5.2%
11	1.000.001-1.100.000 NOK	92	6.0%
12	1.100.001-1.200.000 NOK	71	4.6%
13	1.200.001-1.300.000 NOK	73	4.7%
14	1.300.001-1.400.000 NOK	55	3.6%
15	1.400.001-1.500.000 NOK	36	2.3%
16	1.500.001 NOK eller mer	134	8.7%
90	Vil ikke svare	217	14.1%
99	Vet ikke	56	3.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p0: Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-16] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	List of categories, representing different political parties and responses related to voting in an election: - Rødt (Red) - Mdg (Green Party) - SV (Socialist Left Party) - Ap (Labour Party) - Venstre (Liberal Party) - Sp (Centre Party) - KrF (Christian Democratic Party) - Høyre (Conservative Party) - Frp (Progress Party) - Andre (Others) - Stemte ikke (Did not vote) - Vil ikke si (Do not want to respond) - Husker ikke (Do not remember) - Hadde ikke stemmerett (Did not have voting rights)

File : mmChina_Norway2023_release

p0: Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)?

Literal question	Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Did you vote in the last parliamentary elections (Sept. 2021)? If so, what party did you vote for?)
Notes	Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)? I sÃ¥ fall hvilket parti stemte du pÃ¥?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	RÃ¸dt	94	6.1%
2	Mdg	61	4.0%
3	SV	139	9.0%
4	Ap	281	18.2%
5	Venstre	56	3.6%
7	Sp	157	10.2%
8	KrF	42	2.7%
9	HÃ¸yre	294	19.0%
10	Frp	98	6.3%
12	Andre:	52	3.4%
13	Stemte ikke	77	5.0%
14	Vil ikke si	74	4.8%
15	Husker ikke	64	4.1%
16	Hadde ikke stemmerett	55	3.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p0_12_other: Andre: (Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=52 /-]
Definition	The preference for the parliamentary election in 2023 if the response was in "others".
Literal question	Andre: Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)? I så fall hvilket parti stemte du på? (Others: Did you vote in the last parliamentary elections (Sept. 2021)? If so, what party did you vote for?)
Notes	Andre: (Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)? I sÃ¥ fall hvilket parti stemte du pÃ¥?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Blank		2	3.8%
Blankt		5	9.6%
Bompengepartiet		1	1.9%
Democrats		1	1.9%
Demokratene		10	19.2%
Helsepartiet		1	1.9%
Husker ikke. Et lite parti.		1	1.9%
INP		4	7.7%
Industri og nÃ¦ringspartiet		1	1.9%
Industri- og nÃ¦ringspartiet		1	1.9%
Inp		3	5.8%
Liberalistene		3	5.8%
Norges demokratene		1	1.9%
PDK		2	3.8%

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p0_12_other: Andre: (Stemte du ved stortingsvalget sist (sept 2021)?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Partiet De Kristne		1	1.9%
Partiet de kristne		1	1.9%
Partiet sentrum		1	1.9%
Pasientfokus		4	7.7%
Pdk		1	1.9%
Pensjonistpartiet		2	3.8%
Sentrum		1	1.9%
Stemte blankt		1	1.9%
Vil ikke si		1	1.9%
blankt		1	1.9%
pangsjonistparti		1	1.9%
pensjonistpartiet		1	1.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p1: Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme pÃ¥?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-16] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Party preference if elections are held tomorrow: Rødt (Red) MDG - Miljøpartiet De Grønne (Green Party) SV - Sosialistisk Venstreparti (Socialist Left Party) Ap - Arbeiderpartiet (Labour Party) Venstre (Liberal Party) Sp - Senterpartiet (Centre Party) KrF - Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian Democratic Party) Høyre (Conservative Party) Frp - Fremskrittspartiet (Progress Party) Folkeaksjonen nei til mer bompenger (FNB) - People's Action No to More Toll Fees (FNB) Andre: (Others:) Ville ikke stemme (Did not vote) Vil ikke si (Do not want to respond) Ikke sikker (Not sure) Har ikke stemmerett (Do not have voting rights)
Literal question	Hvis det var stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du stemme på? (If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	RÃ¸dt	93	6.0%
2	Mdg	55	3.6%
3	SV	118	7.6%
4	Ap	172	11.1%
5	Venstre	58	3.8%
7	Sp	56	3.6%
8	KrF	39	2.5%
9	HÃ¸yre	350	22.7%
10	Frp	118	7.6%
11	Folkeaksjonen nei til mer bompenger (FNB)	7	0.5%
12	Andre:	67	4.3%

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p1: Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme pÃ¥?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
13	Ville ikke stemme	43	2.8%
14	Vil ikke si	45	2.9%
15	Ikke sikker	295	19.1%
16	Har ikke stemmerett	28	1.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

p1_12_other: Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=67 /-]
Definition	The party preference if a parliamentary election were held tomorrow (the response in "others")
Literal question	Andre: Hvis det var stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du stemme på? (Others: If there was an election tomorrow, which party would you then vote for?)
Notes	Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme pÃ¥?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Blank		1	1.5%
Blankt		5	7.5%
Blankt igjen		1	1.5%
Demokratene		7	10.4%
IINP		1	1.5%
INP		11	16.4%
INP - Industri og nÃ¦ringspartiet		1	1.5%
Ikke sikker, men ingen av de ovenfor		1	1.5%
Industri og nÃ¦ringspartiet		4	6.0%
Industri- og nÃ¦ringspartiet		1	1.5%
Industripartiet		1	1.5%
Inp		8	11.9%
Konservativt		5	7.5%
Liberalistene		2	3.0%
Mdg eller sv. MÃ¥ oppdatere meg mer om hjertesakene deres. Klima er i hvert fall viktig		1	1.5%
Nasjonalt		1	1.5%
Norgesdemokrate		1	1.5%
Pangsjonistpartiet		1	1.5%
Partiet sentrum		1	1.5%
Pasientfokus		2	3.0%
Pensjonistpartiet		4	6.0%
Sentrum		1	1.5%
Stemmer Blankt		1	1.5%

File : mmChina_Norway2023_release

p1_12_other: Andre: (Dersom det var Stortingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du da stemme

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Vet ikke		1	1.5%
Vil ikke si		1	1.5%
industripartiet		2	3.0%
pensjonistpartiet		1	1.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q: NOHNO117213q

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	NOHNO117213q is used as a prefix for multiple related variables (NOHNO117213q1a, NOHNO117213q1b, NOHNO117213q1c, NOHNO117213q1d, NOHNO117213q1e, NOHNO117213q1f)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	In	1544	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

rotate1: rotate1 Random selection of which sample to test based on least quota.

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An indicator where each participant is assigned to the following: Treatment 1: Luck Adults Treatment 1: Luck 17 years Treatment 2: Merit Adults Treatment 2: Merit 17 years Treatment 3: Efficiency Adults Treatment 3: Efficiency 17 years

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Treatment 1: Luck Voksne	255	16.5%
2	Treatment 1: Luck 17 Ã¥r	259	16.8%
3	Treatment 2: Merit Voksne	259	16.8%
4	Treatment 2: Merit 17 Ã¥r	257	16.6%
5	Treatment 3: Efficiency Voksne	257	16.6%
6	Treatment 3: Efficiency 17 Ã¥r	257	16.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q1a: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=255 /-] [Invalid=1289 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money assigned to participants (Luck treatment, adults): Person A får utbetalt 48 kroner og person B får utbetalt 0 kroner. (Person A is paid 48 kroner and person B is paid 0 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 40 kroner og person B får utbetalt 8 kroner. (Person A is paid 40 kroner and person B is paid 8 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 32 kroner og person B får utbetalt 16 kroner. (Person A is paid 32 kroner and person B is paid 16 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 24 kroner og person B får utbetalt 24 kroner. (Person A is paid 24 kroner and person B is paid 24 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 16 kroner og person B får utbetalt 32 kroner. (Person A is paid 16 kroner and person B is paid 32 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 8 kroner og person B får utbetalt 40 kroner. (Person A is paid 8 kroner and person B is paid 40 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 0 kroner og person B får utbetalt 48 kroner. (Person A is paid 0 kroner and person B is paid 48 kroner).

File : mmChina_Norway2023_release

NOHNO117213q1a: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser

Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to voksne. Én av ti deltakere i denne undersøkelsen blir tilfeldig valgt og deres valg vil bli implementert. Vi har rekruttert to voksne, la oss kalle dem person A og person B. De er begge voksne og er fra Norge. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir de voksne fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av et lotteri. Personen som vinner lotteriet tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og den andre personen tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om utfallet av lotteriet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og utfallet av lotteriet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom person A og person B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to personene vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Person A er vinner av lotteriet og tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven, mens person B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two adults. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two adults, let us call them person A and person B. They are both adults and are from Norway. After completing the same assignment, the adults are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The adult winning the lottery earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other person earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between person A and person B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two persons will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Person A is the winner of the lottery and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus person B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	67	26.3%
2	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	5	2.0%
3	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	10	3.9%
4	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	169	66.3%
5	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner.	2	0.8%
6	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner.	1	0.4%
7	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner.	1	0.4%
Sysmiss		1289	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q1b: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=258 /-] [Invalid=1286 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money assigned to participants (Luck treatment, 17 years old): Barn A får utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 0 kroner. (Child A is paid 48 kroner and child B is paid 0 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 8 kroner. (Child A is paid 40 kroner and child B is paid 8 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 16 kroner. (Child A is paid 32 kroner and child B is paid 16 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 24 kroner. (Child A is paid 24 kroner and child B is paid 24 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 32 kroner. (Child A is paid 16 kroner and child B is paid 32 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 40 kroner. (Child A is paid 8 kroner and child B is paid 40 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 48 kroner. (Child A is paid 0 kroner and child B is paid 48 kroner).

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NOHNO117213q1b: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to barn. Én av ti deltakere i denne undersøkelsen blir tilfeldig valgt og deres valg vil bli implementert. Vi har rekruttert to barn, la oss kalle dem barn A og barn B. De er begge 17 år gamle og er fra Norge. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir barna fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av et lotteri. Barnet som vinner lotteriet tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og det andre barnet tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om utfallet av lotteriet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og utfallet av lotteriet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom barn A og barn B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to barna vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Barn A er vinner av lotteriet og tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven, mens barn B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 17 years old and are from Norway. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	44	17.1%
2	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	6	2.3%
3	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	19	7.4%
4	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	186	72.1%
5	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner.	0	
6	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner.	0	
7	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner.	3	1.2%
Sysmiss		1286	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q1c: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=259 /-] [Invalid=1285 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money assigned to participants (Merit treatment, adults): Person A får utbetalt 48 kroner og person B får utbetalt 0 kroner. (Person A is paid 48 kroner and person B is paid 0 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 40 kroner og person B får utbetalt 8 kroner. (Person A is paid 40 kroner and person B is paid 8 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 32 kroner og person B får utbetalt 16 kroner. (Person A is paid 32 kroner and person B is paid 16 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 24 kroner og person B får utbetalt 24 kroner. (Person A is paid 24 kroner and person B is paid 24 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 16 kroner og person B får utbetalt 32 kroner. (Person A is paid 16 kroner and person B is paid 32 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 8 kroner og person B får utbetalt 40 kroner. (Person A is paid 8 kroner and person B is paid 40 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 0 kroner og person B får utbetalt 48 kroner. (Person A is paid 0 kroner and person B is paid 48 kroner).
Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to voksne.Én av ti deltakere i denne undersøkelsen blir tilfeldig valgt og deres valg vil bli implementert. Vi har rekruttert to voksne, la oss kalle dem person A og person B. De er begge voksne og er fra Norge.

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NOHNO117213q1c: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

	Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir de voksne fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av hvor produktive de er. Personen som er mest produktiv tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og den andre personen tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om hvem som er den mest produktive personen. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og hvem som er den mest produktive personen. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom person A og person B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to personene vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Person A er mest produktiv og tjener 48 kr på oppgaven, mens person B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Vennligst angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two adults. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two adults, let us call them person A and person B. They are both adults and are from Norway. After completing the same assignment, the persons are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive person earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other person earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between person A and person B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two persons will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Person A is the most productive and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus person B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	38	14.7%
2	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	26	10.0%
3	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	104	40.2%
4	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	89	34.4%
5	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner.	0	
6	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner.	1	0.4%
7	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner.	1	0.4%
Sysmiss		1285	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q1d: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=257 /-] [Invalid=1287 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money assigned to participants (Merit treatment, 17 years old): Barn A får utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 0 kroner. (Child A is paid 48 kroner and child B is paid 0 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 8 kroner. (Child A is paid 40 kroner and child B is paid 8 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 16 kroner. (Child A is paid 32 kroner and child B is paid 16 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 24 kroner. (Child A is paid 24 kroner and child B is paid 24 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 32 kroner. (Child A is paid 16 kroner and child B is paid 32 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 40 kroner. (Child A is paid 8 kroner and child B is paid 40 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 48 kroner. (Child A is paid 0 kroner and child B is paid 48 kroner).
Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to barn. Én av ti deltakere i denne undersøkelsen blir tilfeldig valgt og deres valg vil bli implementert. Vi har rekruttert to barn, la oss kalle dem barn A og barn B. De er begge 17 år gamle og er fra Norge. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir barna fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av hvor produktive de er. Barnet som er mest produktiv tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og det andre barnet tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir

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NOHNO117213q1d: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

	ikke informert om hvem som er det mest produktive barnet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og hvem som er det mest produktive barnet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom barn A og barn B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to barna vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Barn A er mest produktiv og tjener 48 kr på oppgaven, mens barn B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 17 years old and are from Norway. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	42	16.3%
2	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	12	4.7%
3	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	96	37.4%
4	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	106	41.2%
5	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner.	0	
6	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner.	0	
7	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner.	1	0.4%
Sysmiss		1287	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q1e: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=257 /-] [Invalid=1287 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money assigned to participants (Efficiency treatment, adults): Person A får utbetalt 48 kroner og person B får utbetalt 0 kroner. (Person A is paid 48 kroner and person B is paid 0 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 40 kroner og person B får utbetalt 4 kroner. (Person A is paid 40 kroner and person B is paid 4 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 32 kroner og person B får utbetalt 8 kroner. (Person A is paid 32 kroner and person B is paid 8 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 24 kroner og person B får utbetalt 12 kroner. (Person A is paid 24 kroner and person B is paid 12 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 16 kroner og person B får utbetalt 16 kroner. (Person A is paid 16 kroner and person B is paid 16 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 8 kroner og person B får utbetalt 20 kroner. (Person A is paid 8 kroner and person B is paid 20 kroner). Person A får utbetalt 0 kroner og person B får utbetalt 24 kroner. (Person A is paid 0 kroner and person B is paid 24 kroner).
Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to voksne. Én av ti deltakere i denne undersøkelsen blir tilfeldig valgt og deres valg vil bli implementert. Vi har rekruttert to voksne, la oss kalle dem person A og person B. De er begge voksne og er fra Norge. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir de voksne fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av et lotteri. Personen som vinner lotteriet tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og den andre personen tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om utfallet av lotteriet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og utfallet av lotteriet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele

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NOHNO117213q1e: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

	pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom person A og person B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to personene vil motta utbetalingen du velger for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Person A er vinner av lotteriet og tjener 48 kr på oppgaven, mens person B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Det er en kostnad forbundet med omfordeling. Dersom du velger å omfordele, vil det å øke person B's utbetaling med 1 kr, redusere person A's utbetaling med 2 kr. Vennligst angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two adults. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two adults, let us call them person A and person B. They are both adults and are from Norway. After completing the same assignment, the persons are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The person winning the lottery earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other person earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between person A and person B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two persons will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Person A is the winner of the lottery and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus person B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing person B's payment by 1 NOK will decrease person A's payment by 2 NOK. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	93	36.2%
2	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 4 kroner.	5	1.9%
3	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	9	3.5%
4	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 12 kroner.	15	5.8%
5	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	131	51.0%
6	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 20 kroner.	3	1.2%
7	Person A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og person B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	1	0.4%
Sysmiss		1287	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q1f: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=257 /-] [Invalid=1287 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money assigned to participants (Efficiency treatment, 17 years old): Barn A får utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 0 kroner. (Child A is paid 48 kroner and Child B is paid 0 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 4 kroner. (Child A is paid 40 kroner and Child B is paid 4 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 8 kroner. (Child A is paid 32 kroner and Child B is paid 8 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 12 kroner. (Child A is paid 24 kroner and Child B is paid 12 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 16 kroner. (Child A is paid 16 kroner and Child B is paid 16 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 20 kroner. (Child A is paid 8 kroner and Child B is paid 20 kroner). Barn A får utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B får utbetalt 24 kroner. (Child A is paid 0 kroner and Child B is paid 24 kroner).
Literal question	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersøkelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spørsmål, ber vi deg nå om å ta et valg som vil ha virkelige konsekvenser for to barn. Én av ti deltakere i denne undersøkelsen blir tilfeldig valgt og deres valg vil bli implementert. Vi har rekruttert to barn, la oss kalle dem barn A og barn B. De er begge 17 år gamle og er fra Norge. Etter at de har fullført den samme oppgaven, blir barna fortalt at hvor mye de tjener på oppgaven blir bestemt av et lotteri. Barnet som vinner lotteriet tjener 48 kroner på oppgaven og det andre barnet tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. De blir ikke informert om utfallet av lotteriet. De blir imidlertid fortalt at en tredje person vil bli informert om oppgaven og utfallet av lotteriet. De blir også fortalt at denne tredje personen vil få muligheten til å omfordele det de har tjent og dermed bestemme hvor mye de får utbetalt for oppgaven. Du er den tredje personen og vi ber deg nå velge om du vil omfordele pengene de har tjent på oppgaven mellom barn A og barn B. Din avgjørelse er helt anonym. De to barna vil motta utbetalingen du velger

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NOHNO117213q1f: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

	for oppgaven innen kort tid, men vil ikke få noe mer informasjon. Barn A er vinner av lotteriet og tjener 48 kr på oppgaven, mens barn B tjener ikke noe på oppgaven. Det er en kostnad forbundet med omfordeling. Dersom du velger å omfordele, vil det å øke barn B's utbetaling med 1 kr, redusere barn A's utbetaling med 2 kr. Vær vennlig å angi hvilket av de følgende alternativene du velger. (In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 17 years old and are from Norway. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns 48 NOK for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns 48 NOK for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by 1 NOK will decrease child A's payment by 2 NOK. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose.)
Notes	Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som tar for seg hypotetiske spÃ¸rsmÃ¥l, ber vi deg nÃ¥ om Ã¥ ta et valg som vil

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 48 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner.	60	23.3%
2	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 40 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 4 kroner.	5	1.9%
3	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 32 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner.	5	1.9%
4	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 12 kroner.	16	6.2%
5	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 16 kroner.	170	66.1%
6	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 8 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 20 kroner.	0	
7	Barn A fÃ¥r utbetalt 0 kroner og barn B fÃ¥r utbetalt 24 kroner.	1	0.4%
Sysmiss		1287	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q2ax: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The level of agreement or disagreement with the statement about whether a society should aim to reduce income differences
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene. 1. Et samfunn bør ta sikte på å utjevne inntektsforskjeller 10. Et samfunn bør ikke ta sikte på å utjevne inntektsforskjeller (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1.A society should aim to equalize incomes. 10. A society should not aim to equalize incomes.)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1 Et samfunn bÃ¸r ta sikte pÃ¥ Ã¥ utjevne inntektsforskjeller	405	26.2%
2	2	122	7.9%
3	3	251	16.3%
4	4	172	11.1%
5	5	214	13.9%

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NOHNO117213q2ax: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
6	6	109	7.1%
7	7	133	8.6%
8	8	79	5.1%
9	9	19	1.2%
10	10 Et samfunn bÃ¸r ikke ta sikte pÃ¥ Ã¥ utjevne inntektsforskjeller	40	2.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q2bx: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Level of agreement whether society should have a special focus on helping children who perform poorly in school
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene: 1. Et samfunn bør ha et spesielt fokus på å hjelpe barn som presterer dårlig på skolen 10. Et samfunn bør ikke ha et spesielt fokus på å hjelpe barn som presterer dårlig på skolen (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1. A society should have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school. 10. A society should not have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school.)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1 Et samfunn bÃ¸r ha et spesielt fokus pÃ¥ Ã¥ hjelpe barn som presterer dÃ¥rlig pÃ¥ s	610	39.5%
2	2	269	17.4%
3	3	266	17.2%
4	4	120	7.8%
5	5	93	6.0%
6	6	49	3.2%
7	7	50	3.2%
8	8	43	2.8%
9	9	29	1.9%
10	10 Et samfunn bÃ¸r ikke ha et spesielt fokus pÃ¥ Ã¥ hjelpe barn som presterer dÃ¥rli	15	1.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q2cx: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The level of agreement that children should be held responsible for their own choices
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene: 1. Barn bør holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg 10. Barn bør ikke holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1.Children should be held responsible for their own choices.

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NOHNO117213q2cx: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

	10. Children should not be held responsible for their own choices.)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1 Barn bÃ¸r holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg	94	6.1%
2	2	90	5.8%
3	3	202	13.1%
4	4	282	18.3%
5	5	365	23.6%
6	6	153	9.9%
7	7	141	9.1%
8	8	120	7.8%
9	9	54	3.5%
10	10 Barn bÃ¸r ikke holdes ansvarlige for sine egne valg	43	2.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NOHNO117213q2dx: Til forskjell fra tradisjonelle undersÃ¸kelser som

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The level of agreement that it is important for children to learn that life is not always fair.
Literal question	Vi ønsker nå at du skal indikere i hvilken grad du er enig i følgende påstander. 1 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til venstre, 10 betyr at du er helt enig i påstanden til høyre, og tallene i mellom indikerer i hvilken grad du er enig eller uenig i påstandene: 1. Det er viktig for barn å lære at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig 10. Det er ikke viktig for barn å lære at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig (We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements. 1 means that you completely agree with the statement on the left, 10 means that you completely agree with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: 1.It is important for children to learn that life is not always fair. 10. It is not important for children to learn that life is not always fair.)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	1 Det er viktig for barn Ã¥ lÃ¦re at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig	561	36.3%
2	2	257	16.6%
3	3	299	19.4%
4	4	157	10.2%
5	5	110	7.1%
6	6	44	2.8%
7	7	36	2.3%
8	8	36	2.3%
9	9	24	1.6%
10	10 Det er ikke viktig for barn Ã¥ lÃ¦re at livet ikke alltid er rettferdig	20	1.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

NO_educationLevel2020: Hva er din hÃ¸yeste fullfÃ¸rte utdannelse?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-98] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Highest completed education: Folkeskole/grunnskole (Compulsory education (primary and junior middle school))

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NO_educationLevel2020: Hva er din hÃ¸yeste fullfÃ¸rte utdannelse?

	Videregående (inkl. tidligere yrkesskole) (High school) Fagskole, fagbrev/svennebrev og annen 1-2 årig utdanning etter videregående skole (Vocational school, trade certificate and other 1-2 year education after high school) Universitet/høgskole inntil 3 år (Bachelorgrad) (University/college up until 3 years (Bachelor or equivalent)) Universitet/høgskole 4 år eller mer (Mastergrad og høyere) (University/college of 4 years or more (Master degree and higher)) Annet (Other)
Literal question	Hva er din høyeste fullførte utdanning? (What is your highest completed education?)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Folkeskole/grunnskole	64	4.1%
2	VideregÃ¥ende (inkl. tidligere yrkesskole)	327	21.2%
3	Fagskole, fagbrev/svennebrev og annen 1-2 Ã¥rig utdanning etter videregÃ¥ende skol	258	16.7%
4	Universitet/hÃ¸yskole inntil 3 Ã¥r (Bachelorgrad)	453	29.3%
5	Universitet/hÃ¸yskole 4 Ã¥r eller mer (Mastergrad og hÃ¸yere)	422	27.3%
98	Annet	20	1.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

Week: Week

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2323-2324] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Paradata

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2323	2323	1022	66.2%
2324	2324	522	33.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

weight

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.564466622390004-1.96655847376242] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1544 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1 /-] [StdDev=0.318 /-]
Definition	Weighting variable defined by Data Collection Agency.

File : mmChina_Shanghai2018_release

rid: Sample Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 53676772-54045021] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=53787992.442 /-] [StdDev=98322.155 /-]
Definition	Sample number

D1: Please fill in your gender:

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Gender
Literal question	Please fill in your gender: 1-male 2-female

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	male	1500	50.0%
2	female	1500	50.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D2: What is your exact age

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 18-71] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=43.504 /-] [StdDev=12.703 /-]
Definition	Age
Literal question	What is your exact age?

D2a: Age group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Age group

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Aged 18-29	564	18.8%
2	Aged 30-39	660	22.0%
3	Aged 40-49	540	18.0%
4	Aged 50 or above	1236	41.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D6: Which of the following income level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-15] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The household income amount
Literal question	Which of the following income levels best describe your monthly household income? Please include all sources of income, e.g. bonus, bank deposit interest, 2nd-job payment, rental allowance etc. - Below RMB 4,000 - RMB 4,000-5,999 - RMB 6,000-7,999 - RMB 8,000-9,999 - RMB 10,000-11,999 - RMB 12,000-14,999 - RMB 15,000-17,999 - RMB 18,000-19,999 - RMB 20,000-24,999 - RMB 25,000-29,999

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D6: Which of the following income level

	- RMB 30,000-34,999 - RMB 35,000-39,999 - RMB 40,000-44,999 - RMB 45,000-49,999 - RMB 50,000 or over

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Below RMB 4,000	70	2.3%
2	RMB 4,000- 5,999	290	9.7%
3	RMB 6,000-7,999	636	21.2%
4	RMB 8,000-9,999	591	19.7%
5	RMB 10,000-12,999	417	13.9%
6	RMB 13,000-14,999	99	3.3%
7	RMB 15,000-17,999	149	5.0%
8	RMB 18,000-19,999	145	4.8%
9	RMB 20,000-24,999	220	7.3%
10	RMB 25,000-29,999	172	5.7%
11	RMB 30,000-34,999	101	3.4%
12	RMB 35,000-39,999	60	2.0%
13	RMB 40,000-44,999	29	1.0%
14	RMB 45,000-49,999	11	0.4%
15	RMB 50,000 or over	10	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D6a: Income group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Income group as low, middle and high.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Low	996	33.2%
2	Middle	1008	33.6%
3	High	996	33.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

Group: Panel

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-12] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Panel with following cases: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 5 years old Case 2: Merit with Children aged 5 years old Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 5 years old Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 9 years old Case 2: Merit with Children aged 9 years old Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 9 years old Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 13 years old Case 2: Merit with Children aged 13 years old Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 13 years old Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 17 years old Case 2: Merit with Children aged 17 years old Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 17 years old

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Group: Panel

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 5 years old	250	8.3%
2	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 5 years old	250	8.3%
3	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 5 years old	250	8.3%
4	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 9 years old	250	8.3%
5	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 9 years old	250	8.3%
6	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 9 years old	250	8.3%
7	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 13 years old	250	8.3%
8	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 13 years old	250	8.3%
9	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 13 years old	250	8.3%
10	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 17 years old	250	8.3%
11	Case 2: Merit with Children aged 17 years old	250	8.3%
12	Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 17 years old	250	8.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T1_a: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 5 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 5 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 5 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20. • child A is paid CNY 0 and child B is paid CNY 24.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	53	21.2%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	58	23.2%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	73	29.2%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	54	21.6%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	9	3.6%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	3	1.2%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

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T2_a: Case 2: Merit with Children aged 5 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 2: Value with Children aged 5 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 5 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive child. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive child. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20. • child A is paid CNY 0 and child B is paid CNY 24.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	51	20.4%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	71	28.4%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	70	28.0%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	47	18.8%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	7	2.8%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	4	1.6%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T3_a: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 5 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 5 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 5 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by CNY 1 will decrease child A's payment by CNY 2. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute:

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T3_a: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 5 years old

	• child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 2. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 6. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 10. • child A is paid CNY 0 and child B is paid CNY 12.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY	67	26.8%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 2 CNY	37	14.8%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY	46	18.4%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 6 CNY	56	22.4%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY	39	15.6%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 10 CNY	5	2.0%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T1_b: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 9 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 9 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 9 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	55	22.0%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	49	19.6%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	72	28.8%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	62	24.8%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	9	3.6%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	3	1.2%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

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T1_b: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 9 years old

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T2_b: Case 2: Merit with Children aged 9 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 2: Value with Children aged 9 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 9 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive child. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive child. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	60	24.0%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	70	28.0%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	67	26.8%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	47	18.8%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	5	2.0%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	1	0.4%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T3_b: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 9 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 9 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 9 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by CNY 1 will decrease child A's payment by CNY 2.

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T3_b: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 9 years old

	Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 2. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 6. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 10.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY	69	27.6%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 2 CNY	40	16.0%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY	43	17.2%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 6 CNY	43	17.2%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY	50	20.0%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 10 CNY	5	2.0%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T1_c: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 13 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 13 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 13 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	66	26.4%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	51	20.4%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	63	25.2%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	63	25.2%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	6	2.4%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	1	0.4%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	

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T1_c: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 13 years old

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T2_c: Case 2: Merit with Children aged 13 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 2: Value with Children aged 13 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 13 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive child. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive child. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	67	26.8%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	53	21.2%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	77	30.8%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	45	18.0%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	5	2.0%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	3	1.2%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T3_c: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 13 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 13 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 13 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information.

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T3_c: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 13 years old

	Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by CNY 1 will decrease child A's payment by CNY 2. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 2. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 6. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 10.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY	73	29.2%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 2 CNY	44	17.6%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY	45	18.0%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 6 CNY	47	18.8%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY	34	13.6%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 10 CNY	7	2.8%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T1_d: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 17 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 17 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 17 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	73	29.2%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	59	23.6%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	49	19.6%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	53	21.2%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	11	4.4%

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T1_d: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children aged 17 years old

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	5	2.0%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T2_d: Case 2: Merit with Children aged 17 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 2: Value with Children aged 17 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 17 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive child. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive child. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY.	66	26.4%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	67	26.8%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	60	24.0%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	44	17.6%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	8	3.2%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	5	2.0%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T3_d: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 17 years old

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=2750 /-]
Definition	Money distribution in Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 17 years old
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both 17 years old and go to school in Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment.

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T3_d: Case 3: Efficiency with Children aged 17 years old

	You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by CNY 1 will decrease child A's payment by CNY 2. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 2. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 6. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 10.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY and child B is paid 0 CNY	71	28.4%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 2 CNY	46	18.4%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY	55	22.0%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 6 CNY	51	20.4%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY	23	9.2%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 10 CNY	4	1.6%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY	0	
Sysmiss		2750	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S1: Statement 1

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The scale from 1 (strong agreement) to 10 (strong disagreement) that "A society should aim to reduce income differences."
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: Left side: A society should aim to equalize incomes. Righ side: A society should not aim to equalize incomes.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		223	7.4%
2		269	9.0%
3		354	11.8%
4		338	11.3%
5		299	10.0%
6		224	7.5%
7		386	12.9%
8		455	15.2%
9		285	9.5%
10		167	5.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S2: Statement 2

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

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S2: Statement 2

Definition	The scale from 1 (strong agreement) to 10 (strong disagreement) that "A society should focus on helping children who perform poorly in school."
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: Left side: A society should have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school. Right side: A society should not have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		422	14.1%
2		485	16.2%
3		564	18.8%
4		466	15.5%
5		321	10.7%
6		157	5.2%
7		182	6.1%
8		223	7.4%
9		129	4.3%
10		51	1.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S3: Statement 3

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The scale from 1 (strong agreement) to 10 (strong disagreement) that "Children should be held responsible for their own choices".
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements. Left side: Children should be held responsible for their own choices. Right side: Children should not be held responsible for their own choices.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		703	23.4%
2		584	19.5%
3		519	17.3%
4		335	11.2%
5		249	8.3%
6		121	4.0%
7		135	4.5%
8		175	5.8%
9		148	4.9%
10		31	1.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S4: Statement 4

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The scale from 1 (strong agreement) to 10 (strong disagreement) that "It is important for children to learn that life is not always fair."

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S4: Statement 4

Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements. Left side: It is important for children to learn that life is not always fair. Righ side: It is not important for children to learn that life is not always fair.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		639	21.3%
2		551	18.4%
3		531	17.7%
4		358	11.9%
5		194	6.5%
6		120	4.0%
7		165	5.5%
8		229	7.6%
9		141	4.7%
10		72	2.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D3: What is your final education level?

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Educational level
Literal question	What is your final education level? Please choose the one which best describe your final education level. - Primary school or below - Junior middle school - Senior middle school - College - University - Graduate school or above

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Primary school or below	57	1.9%
2	Junior middle school	330	11.0%
3	Senior middle school	687	22.9%
4	College	588	19.6%
5	University	1234	41.1%
6	Graduate school or above	104	3.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D4: Do you have children or not

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The categorical variable of whether participant has a child or not.
Literal question	Do you have children or not?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	2468	82.3%
2	no	532	17.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

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D4_1: Number of Children

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2468 /-] [Invalid=532 /-]
Definition	Number of children; only asked the participant who have children: 1 child/ 2 children/ 3 children/ 4 children or more
Literal question	How many children do you you have? (Only asked to the participants who have children)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		1735	70.3%
2		634	25.7%
3		93	3.8%
4		6	0.2%
Sysmiss		532	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

shanghai: Shanghai

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3000 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Binary variable, participant from Shangai or not

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		779	26.0%
1		2221	74.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

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RID: Questionnaire Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 692671-710463] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=697726.239 /-] [StdDev=4739.792 /-]
Definition	Questionnaire Number

D1: Gender:

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Gender
Literal question	Please fill in your gender: 1-male 2-female

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Male	774	51.6%
2	Female	726	48.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D2: Exact age

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 18-80] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=45.079 /-] [StdDev=15.313 /-]
Definition	Exact age
Literal question	What is your exact age?

D2a: Age group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Age group

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Aged 18-29	276	18.4%
2	Aged 30-39	342	22.8%
3	Aged 40-49	246	16.4%
4	Aged 50 or above	636	42.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D3: Final education level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Final educational level
Literal question	What is your final education level? Please choose the one which best describe your final education level. – Primary school or below – Junior middle school – Senior middle school – College – University – Graduate school or above

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Primary school or below	38	2.5%
2	Junior middle school	130	8.7%

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D3: Final education level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	Senior middle school	762	50.8%
4	College	210	14.0%
5	University	288	19.2%
6	Graduate school or above	72	4.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D4: Have children or not

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The categorical variable of whether participant has a child or not
Literal question	Do you have children or not?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	1176	78.4%
2	no	324	21.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D4_1: Number of Children

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1176 /-] [Invalid=324 /-]
Definition	Number of children
Literal question	How many children do you you have? (Only asked to the participants who have children)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		740	62.9%
2		347	29.5%
3		75	6.4%
4		14	1.2%
Sysmiss		324	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D6: Income level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-15] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Income level
Literal question	Which of the following income levels best describe your monthly household income? Please include all sources of income, e.g. bonus, bank deposit interest, 2nd-job payment, rental allowance etc. - Below RMB 4,000 - RMB 4,000-5,999 - RMB 6,000-7,999 - RMB 8,000-9,999 - RMB 10,000-11,999 - RMB 12,000-14,999 - RMB 15,000-17,999 - RMB 18,000-19,999 - RMB 20,000-24,999 - RMB 25,000-29,999 - RMB 30,000-34,999 - RMB 35,000-39,999 - RMB 40,000-44,999 - RMB 45,000-49,999

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D6: Income level

	- RMB 50,000 or over

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Below RMB 4,000	111	7.4%
2	RMB 4,000- 5,999	39	2.6%
3	RMB 6,000-7,999	57	3.8%
4	RMB 8,000-9,999	113	7.5%
5	RMB 10,000-11,999	178	11.9%
6	RMB 12,000-14,999	189	12.6%
7	RMB 15,000-17,999	177	11.8%
8	RMB 18,000-19,999	138	9.2%
9	RMB 20,000-24,999	168	11.2%
10	RMB 25,000-29,999	145	9.7%
11	RMB 30,000-34,999	59	3.9%
12	RMB 35,000-39,999	28	1.9%
13	RMB 40,000-44,999	14	0.9%
14	RMB 45,000-49,999	71	4.7%
15	RMB 50,000 or over	13	0.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

D6a: Income group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Income group

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Below CNY 12,000	498	33.2%
2	CNY 12,000-19,999	504	33.6%
3	CNY 20,000 or over	498	33.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

Panel: Group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	There are 3 cases with each case having a draw with children and adults: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children Case 1: Lucky Draw with Adult Case 2: Merit Draw with Children Case 2: Merit Draw with Adult Case 3: Efficiency with Children Case 3: Efficiency with Adult

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children	250	16.7%
2	Case 1: Lucky Draw with Adult	250	16.7%
3	Case 2: Merit Draw with Children	250	16.7%
4	Case 2: Merit Draw with Adult	250	16.7%
5	Case 3: Efficiency with Children	250	16.7%
6	Case 3: Efficiency with Adult	250	16.7%

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Panel: Group

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T1_a: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=1250 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money for Case 1: Lucky Draw with Children
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both children and are from Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20. • child A is paid CNY 0 and child B is paid CNY 24.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY, Child B is paid 0 CNY.	58	23.2%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	26	10.4%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	62	24.8%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	73	29.2%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	19	7.6%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	12	4.8%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	0	
Sysmiss		1250	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T1_b: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Adult

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=1250 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money for Case 1: Lucky Draw with Adult
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two adults. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two adults, let us call them person A and person B. They are both adults and are from Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the persons are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The person winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other person earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between person A and person B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two persons will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information.

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T1_b: Case 1: Lucky Draw with Adult

Person A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus person B earns nothing for the assignment.

Please state which of the following alternatives you choose:
I do not redistribute:
• Adult A is paid CNY 24 and Adult B is paid CNY 0.
I do redistribute:
• Adult A is paid CNY 20 and Adult B is paid CNY 4.
• Adult A is paid CNY 16 and Adult B is paid CNY 8.
• Adult A is paid CNY 12 and Adult B is paid CNY 12.
• Adult A is paid CNY 8 and Adult B is paid CNY 16.
• Adult A is paid CNY 4 and Adult B is paid CNY 20.
• Adult A is paid CNY 0 and Adult B is paid CNY 24.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Adult A is paid 24 CNY, adult B is paid 0 CNY.	87	34.8%
2	Adult A is paid 20 CNY, adult B is paid 4 CNY.	31	12.4%
3	Adult A is paid 16 CNY,adult B is paid 8 CNY.	52	20.8%
4	Adult A is paid 12 CNY, adult B is paid 12 CNY.	50	20.0%
5	Adult A is paid 8 CNY, adult B is paid 16 CNY.	18	7.2%
6	Adult A is paid 4 CNY, adult B is paid 20 CNY.	10	4.0%
7	Adult A is paid 0 CNY, adult B is paid 24 CNY.	2	0.8%
Sysmiss		1250	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T2_a: Case 2: Merit with Children

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=1250 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money for Case 2: Merit with Children
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both children and are from Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive child earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive child. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive child. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Child A is the most productive and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 4. • child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 8. • child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 12. • child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 16. • child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 20. • child A is paid CNY 0 and child B is paid CNY 24.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY, Child B is paid 0 CNY.	68	27.2%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	30	12.0%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	72	28.8%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	36	14.4%

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T2_a: Case 2: Merit with Children

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 16 CNY.	28	11.2%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 20 CNY.	13	5.2%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 24 CNY.	3	1.2%
Sysmiss		1250	

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T2_b: Case 2: Merit with Adult

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=1250 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money for Case 2: Merit with Adult
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two adults. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two adults, let us call them person A and person B. They are both adults and are from Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the persons are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by their productivity. The most productive person earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other adult earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about who is the most productive person. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and who is the most productive person. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between person A and person B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two persons will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Person A is the most productive and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus person B earns nothing for the assignment. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • Adult A is paid CNY 24 and Adult B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • Adult A is paid CNY 20 and Adult B is paid CNY 4. • Adult A is paid CNY 16 and Adult B is paid CNY 8. • Adult A is paid CNY 12 and Adult B is paid CNY 12. • Adult A is paid CNY 8 and Adult B is paid CNY 16. • Adult A is paid CNY 4 and Adult B is paid CNY 20. • Adult A is paid CNY 0 and Adult B is paid CNY 24.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Adult A is paid 24 CNY, adult B is paid 0 CNY.	74	29.6%
2	Adult A is paid 20 CNY, adult B is paid 4 CNY.	35	14.0%
3	Adult A is paid 16 CNY,adult B is paid 8 CNY.	55	22.0%
4	Adult A is paid 12 CNY, adult B is paid 12 CNY.	59	23.6%
5	Adult A is paid 8 CNY, adult B is paid 16 CNY.	17	6.8%
6	Adult A is paid 4 CNY, adult B is paid 20 CNY.	7	2.8%
7	Adult A is paid 0 CNY, adult B is paid 24 CNY.	3	1.2%
Sysmiss		1250	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T3_a: Case 3: Efficiency with Children

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=1250 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money for Case 3: Efficiency with Children
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two children. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two children, let us call them child A and child B. They are both children and are from Shanghai.

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T3_a: Case 3: Efficiency with Children

After completing the same assignment, the children are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The child winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other child earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment.
You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between child A and child B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two children will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information.
Child A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus child B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing child B's payment by CNY 1 will decrease child A's payment by CNY 2.
Please state which of the following alternatives you choose:
I do not redistribute:
• child A is paid CNY 24 and child B is paid CNY 0.
I do redistribute:
• child A is paid CNY 20 and child B is paid CNY 2.
• child A is paid CNY 16 and child B is paid CNY 4.
• child A is paid CNY 12 and child B is paid CNY 6.
• child A is paid CNY 8 and child B is paid CNY 8.
• child A is paid CNY 4 and child B is paid CNY 10.
• child A is paid CNY 0 and child B is paid CNY 12.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Child A is paid 24 CNY, Child B is paid 0 CNY.	69	27.6%
2	Child A is paid 20 CNY, Child B is paid 2 CNY.	29	11.6%
3	Child A is paid 16 CNY, Child B is paid 4 CNY.	47	18.8%
4	Child A is paid 12 CNY, Child B is paid 6 CNY.	59	23.6%
5	Child A is paid 8 CNY, Child B is paid 8 CNY.	36	14.4%
6	Child A is paid 4 CNY, Child B is paid 10 CNY.	7	2.8%
7	Child A is paid 0 CNY, Child B is paid 12 CNY.	3	1.2%
Sysmiss		1250	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

T3_b: Case 3: Efficiency with Adult

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=250 /-] [Invalid=1250 /-]
Definition	Distribution of money for Case 3: Efficiency with Adult
Literal question	In contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, we now ask you to make a choice that has real consequences for two adults. One of ten participants in this survey will be randomly chosen, and their decision will be implemented. We have recruited two adults, let us call them person A and person B. They are both adults and are from Shanghai. After completing the same assignment, the persons are told that their earnings from the assignment are determined by a lottery. The person winning the lottery earns CNY 24 for the assignment and the other person earns nothing for the assignment. They are not informed about the outcome of the lottery. However, they are told that a third person will be informed about the assignment and the outcome of the lottery. They are also told that this third person will be given the opportunity to redistribute the earnings and thus determine how much they are paid for the assignment. You are the third person and we now want you to choose whether to redistribute the earnings for the assignment between person A and person B. Your decision is completely anonymous. The two persons will receive the payment that you choose for the assignment within a short period, but will not receive any further information. Person A is the winner of the lottery and earns CNY 24 for the assignment, thus person B earns nothing for the assignment. There is a cost of redistribution. If you choose to redistribute, increasing person B's payment by CNY 1 will decrease person A's payment by CNY 2. Please state which of the following alternatives you choose: I do not redistribute: • Adult A is paid CNY 24 and Adult B is paid CNY 0. I do redistribute: • Adult A is paid CNY 20 and Adult B is paid CNY 2. • Adult A is paid CNY 16 and Adult B is paid CNY 4. • Adult A is paid CNY 12 and Adult B is paid CNY 6.

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T3_b: Case 3: Efficiency with Adult

	• Adult A is paid CNY 8 and Adult B is paid CNY 8. • Adult A is paid CNY 4 and Adult B is paid CNY 10. • Adult A is paid CNY 0 and Adult B is paid CNY 12.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Adult A is paid 24 CNY, adult B is paid 0 CNY.	58	23.2%
2	Adult A is paid 20 CNY, adult B is paid 2 CNY.	24	9.6%
3	Adult A is paid 16 CNY,adult B is paid 4 CNY.	43	17.2%
4	Adult A is paid 12 CNY, adult B is paid 6 CNY.	61	24.4%
5	Adult A is paid 8 CNY, adult B is paid 8 CNY.	49	19.6%
6	Adult A is paid 4 CNY, adult B is paid 10 CNY.	13	5.2%
7	Adult A is paid 0 CNY, adult B is paid 12 CNY.	2	0.8%
Sysmiss		1250	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S1: Statement 1

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Ranking the importance of the statement that society should aim to equalize incomes.
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: Left side: A society should aim to equalize incomes. Righ side: A society should not aim to equalize incomes.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	total agreement with the statement on the left	67	4.5%
2		142	9.5%
3		171	11.4%
4		106	7.1%
5		107	7.1%
6		90	6.0%
7		163	10.9%
8		307	20.5%
9		246	16.4%
10	total agreement with the statement on the right	101	6.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S2: Statement 2

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Ranking the importance of the statement that society shoud be focused on helping low-performing children in school.
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements: Left side: A society should have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school. Right side: A society should not have a particular focus on helping low-performing children in school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	total agreement with the statement on the left	167	11.1%

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S2: Statement 2

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2		199	13.3%
3		190	12.7%
4		178	11.9%
5		113	7.5%
6		82	5.5%
7		114	7.6%
8		205	13.7%
9		160	10.7%
10	total agreement with the statement on the right	92	6.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S3: Statement 3

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Ranking the importance of the statement that children are responsible for their own choices.
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements. Left side: Children should be held responsible for their own choices. Right side: Children should not be held responsible for their own choices.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	total agreement with the statement on the left	209	13.9%
2		218	14.5%
3		217	14.5%
4		147	9.8%
5		101	6.7%
6		51	3.4%
7		121	8.1%
8		206	13.7%
9		163	10.9%
10	total agreement with the statement on the right	67	4.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

S4: Statement 4

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Ranking the importance of the statement that children should learn that life is not always fair.
Literal question	We now want you to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement. 1 means that you agree completely with the statement on the left, 10 means that you agree completely with the statement on the right, and the numbers in between indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements. Left side: It is important for children to learn that life is not always fair. Righ side: It is not important for children to learn that life is not always fair.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	total agreement with the statement on the left	192	12.8%
2		226	15.1%
3		204	13.6%

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S4: Statement 4

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4		139	9.3%
5		85	5.7%
6		55	3.7%
7		128	8.5%
8		209	13.9%
9		196	13.1%
10	total agreement with the statement on the right	66	4.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

shanghai: Shanghai

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1500 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	A binary variable that indicate whether the participant is from Shanghai or not.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		848	56.5%
1		652	43.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.