Online Appendix

Marius Busemeyer, Mia Gandenberger, Carlo Knotz, Tobias Tober

This appendix provides supporting information for the paper "Policy Responses to Technological Change: Survey Evidence from OECD Countries."

- Table A1 reports descriptive statistics for the standardized data used in the regression analysis.
- Figure A1 depicts the correlations between the independent variables. The independent variables are generally weakly correlated with each other.
- Figures A2 to A8 show the cross-country variation in support for each of the seven policy measures that form the basis of our dependent variables.
- Figure A9 delineates how support for both social investment and compensatory/protective policy measures vary across the countries in our sample.
- Figure A10 shows the distribution of technology use at work across different categories, ranging from 'Never' to 'Constantly, most of the day.' Around 50 percent of respondents state that they constantly use digital information and communication devices at work.
- Figure A11 depicts the level of education among survey respondents, both in a binary (non-/tertiary education) and in a more detailed manner.
- Figure A12 plots the share of higher educated among non-constant and constant tech users. While the share of highly educated is about twice as high among tech users compared to non-tech users, still more than half of tech users have no university degree.
- Figure A13 reveals that perceptions of technology risks are only weakly correlated with different occupational groups.
- Figures A14 and A15 show that there is little connection between recent occupational change on the one hand and perceived technology risk and policy preferences on the other hand.
- Figure A16 suggests that support for social investment and compensation is only weakly related to spending on active and passive labor market policies.
- Finally, Figure A17 depicts results based on an alternative prior for the variance components. The main findings remain unchanged in this alternative specification.

Variable	Minimum	Median	Mean	Maximum	SD
TechRisk	−0.64	−0.12	0.00	0.91	0.50
TechUsers	0.00	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.50
TertEdu	0.00	0.00	0.45	1.00	0.50
Income	−5.07	0.08	0.00	5.24	0.50
Age	−0.97	0.02	0.00	0.85	0.50
Child	0.00	0.00	0.42	1.00	0.49
Female	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0.50
ALMP	−0.68	−0.12	0.00	1.84	0.50
PLMP	−0.75	−0.18	0.00	1.13	0.50
OccuChange	−1.42	0.16	0.00	0.65	0.50
Unemployment	−0.47	−0.20	0.00	1.71	0.50

Table A1: Standardized data.

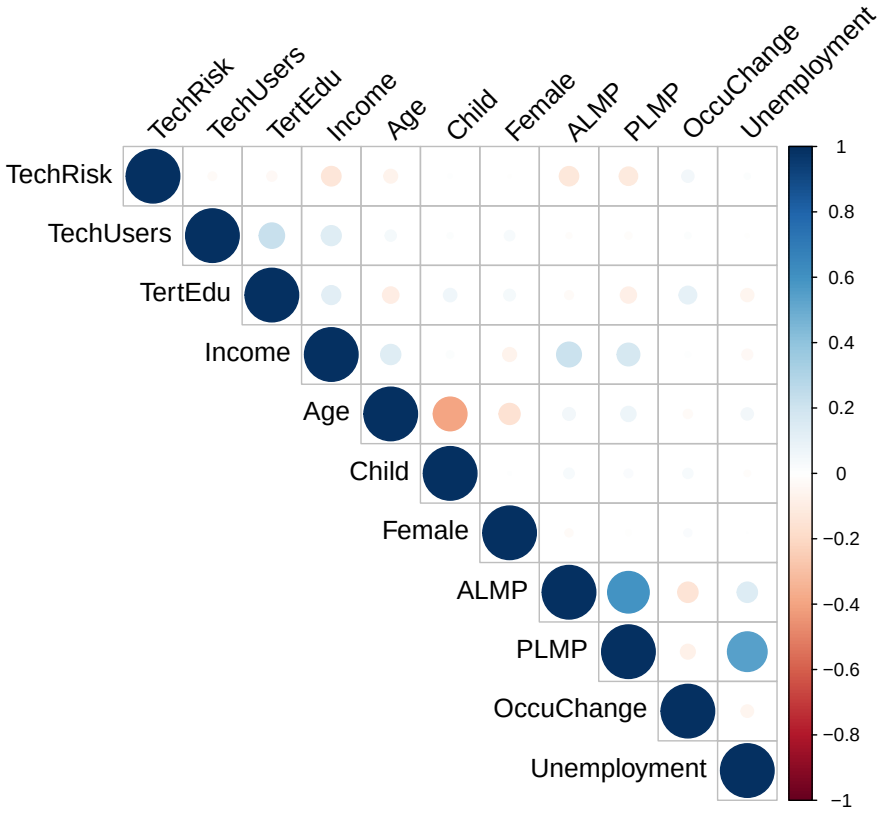


Figure A1: Correlation matrix.

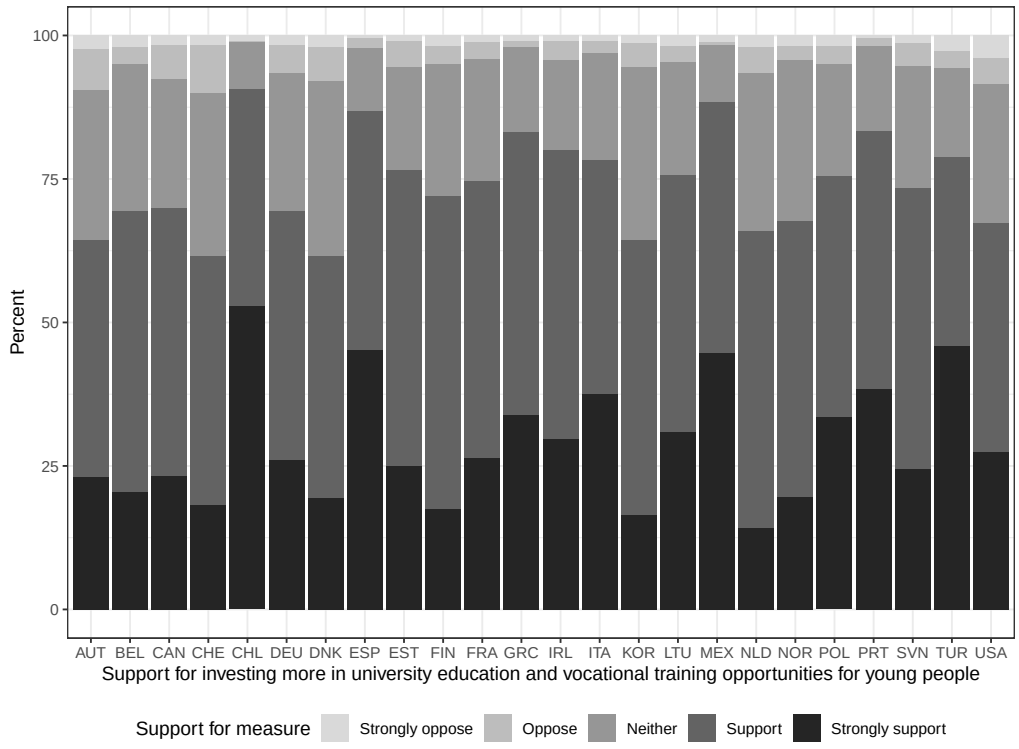


Figure A2: Support for education and vocational training.

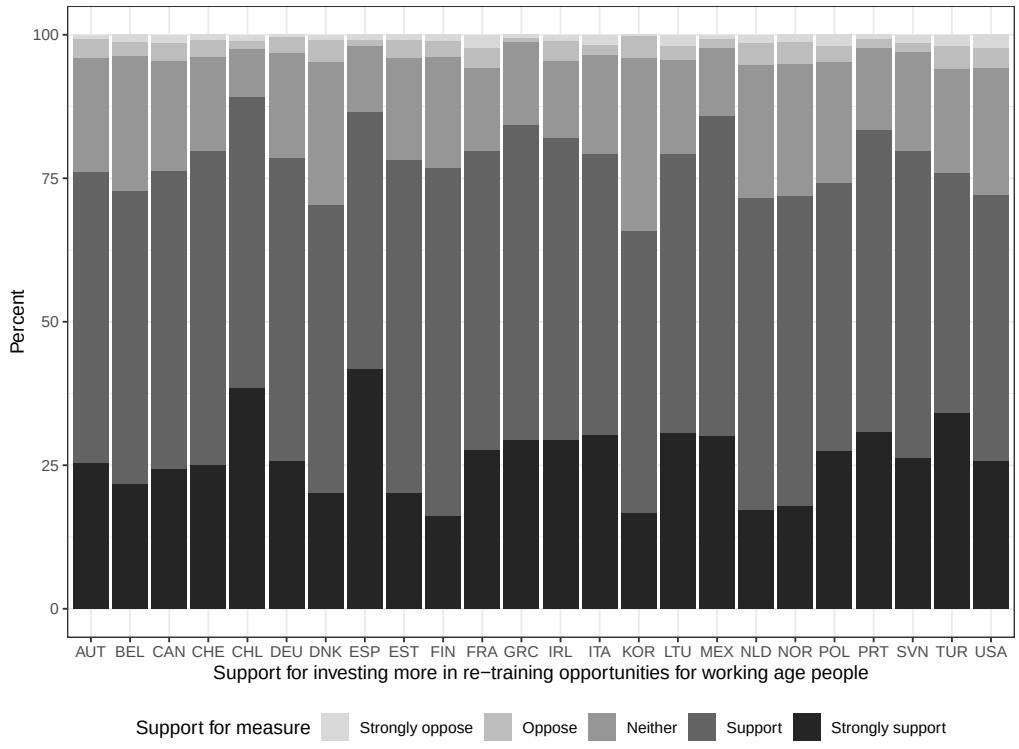


Figure A3: Support for re-training.

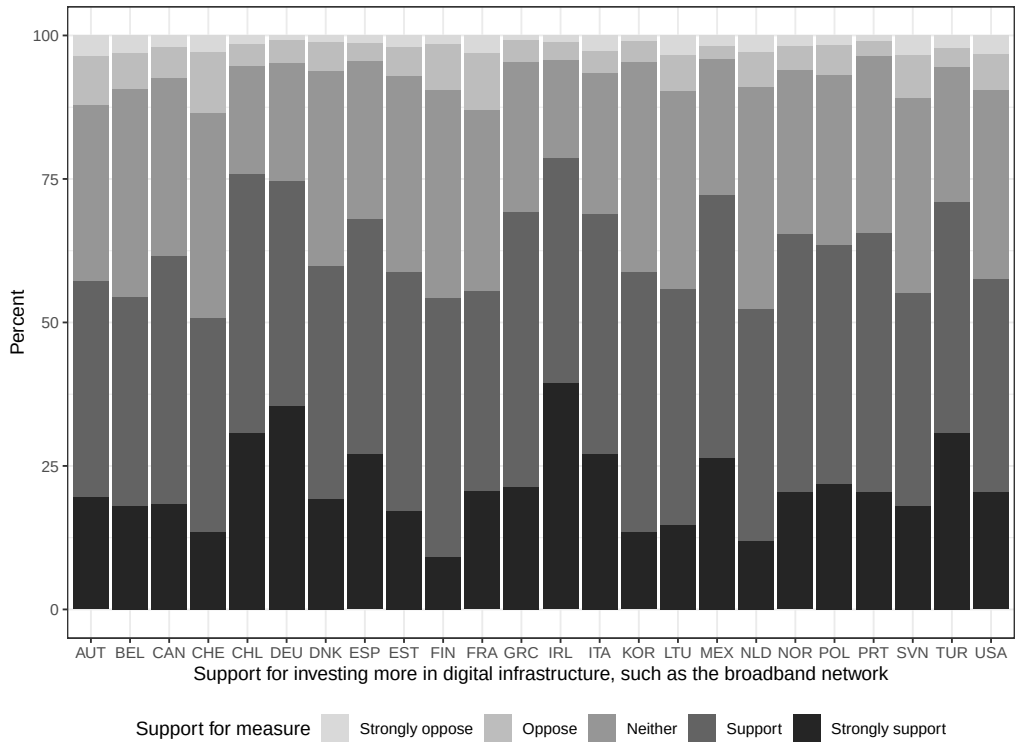


Figure A4: Support for investment in digital infrastructure.

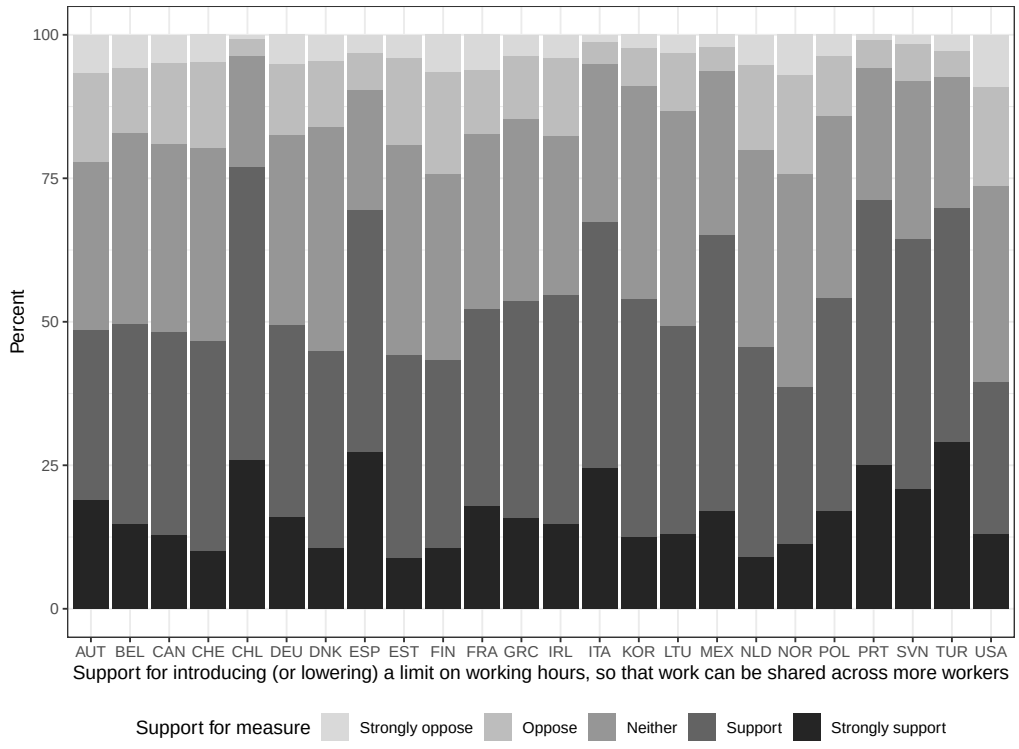


Figure A5: Support for limit on working hours.

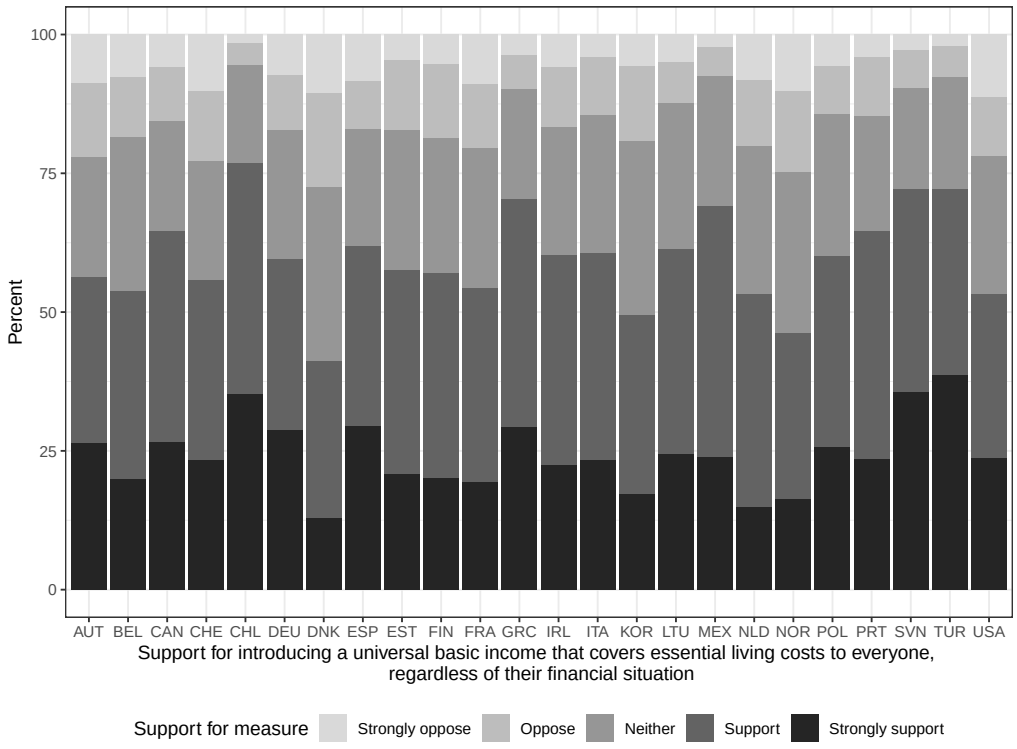


Figure A6: Support for universal basic income.

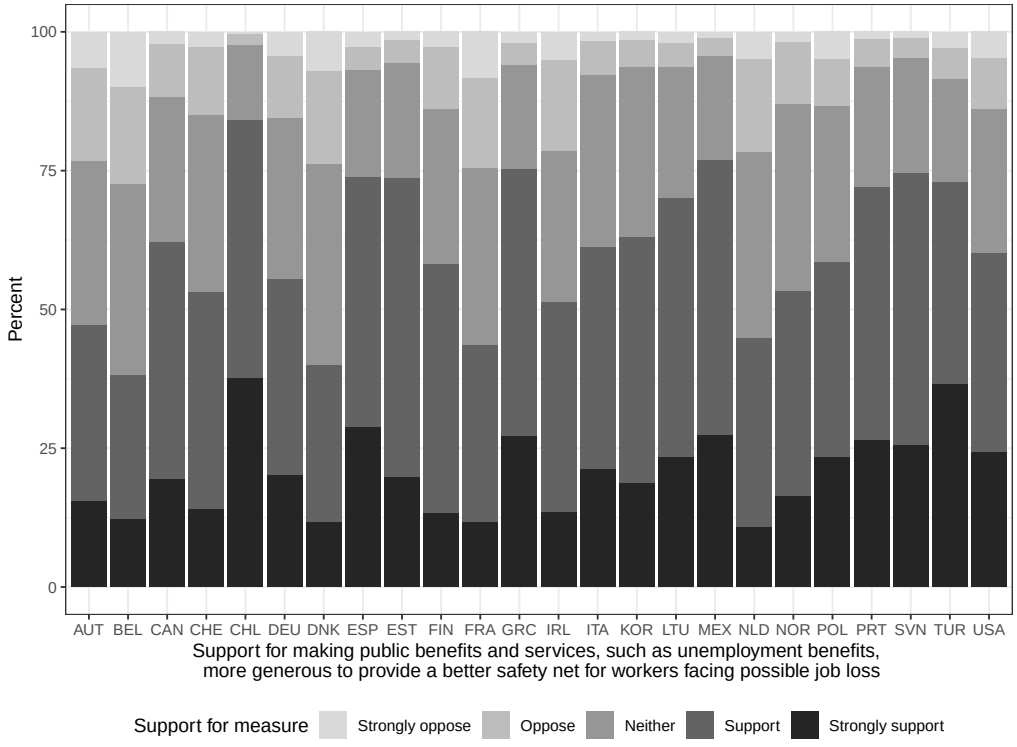


Figure A7: Support for more public benefits and services.

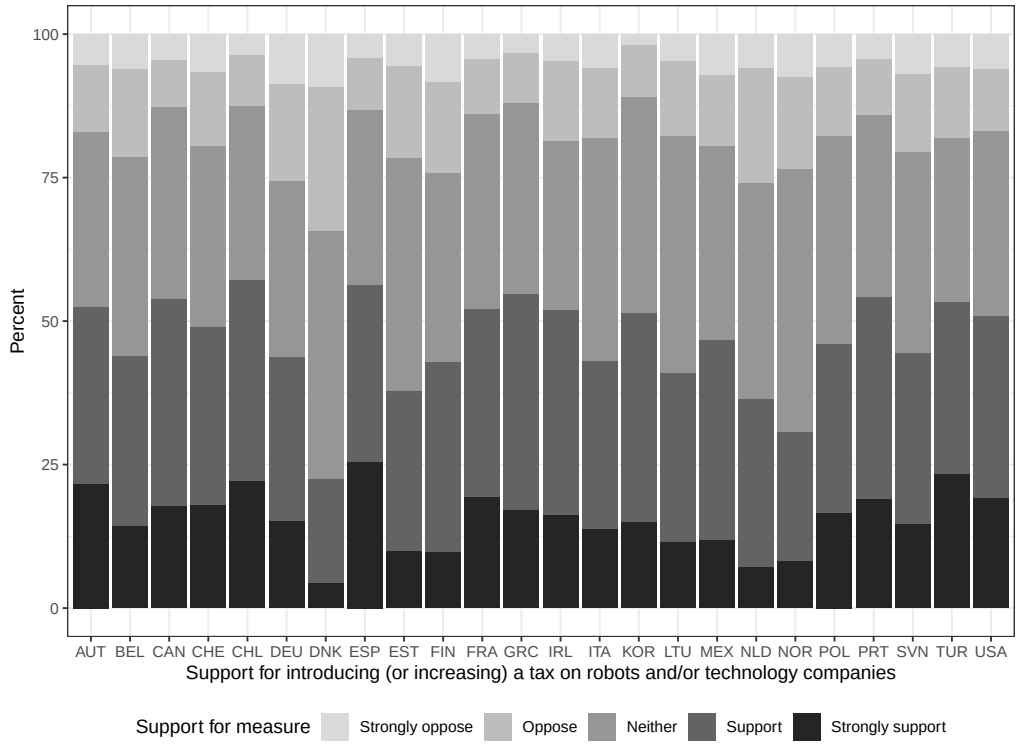


Figure A8: Support for taxing robots and/or technology companies.

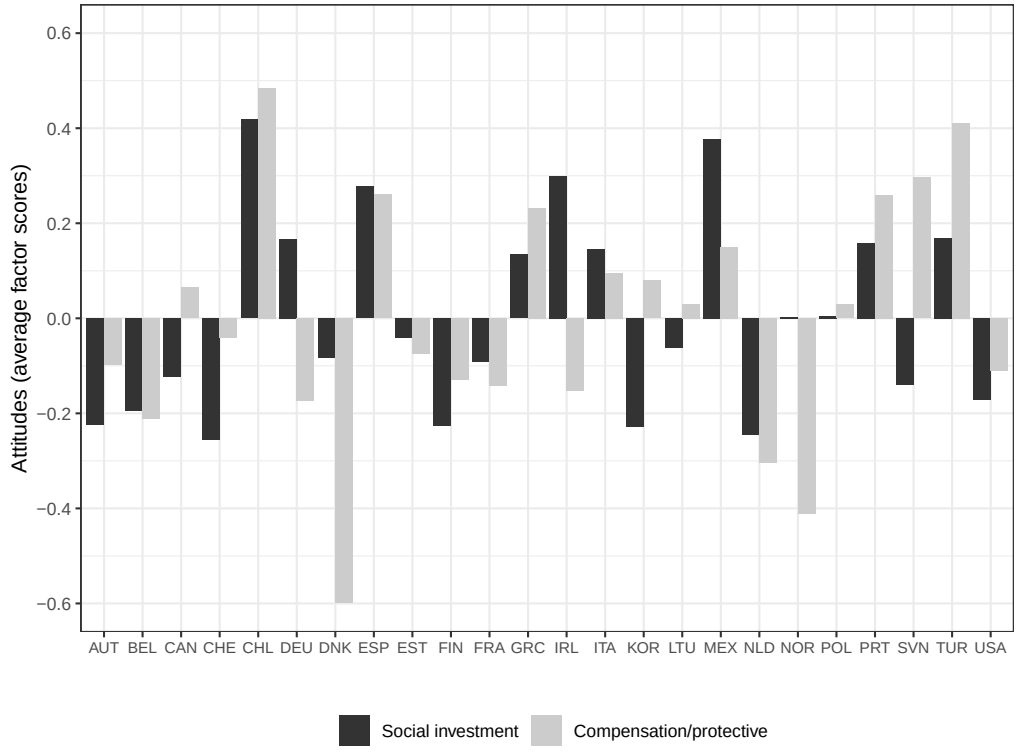


Figure A9: Support for social investment and compensation/protection by country.

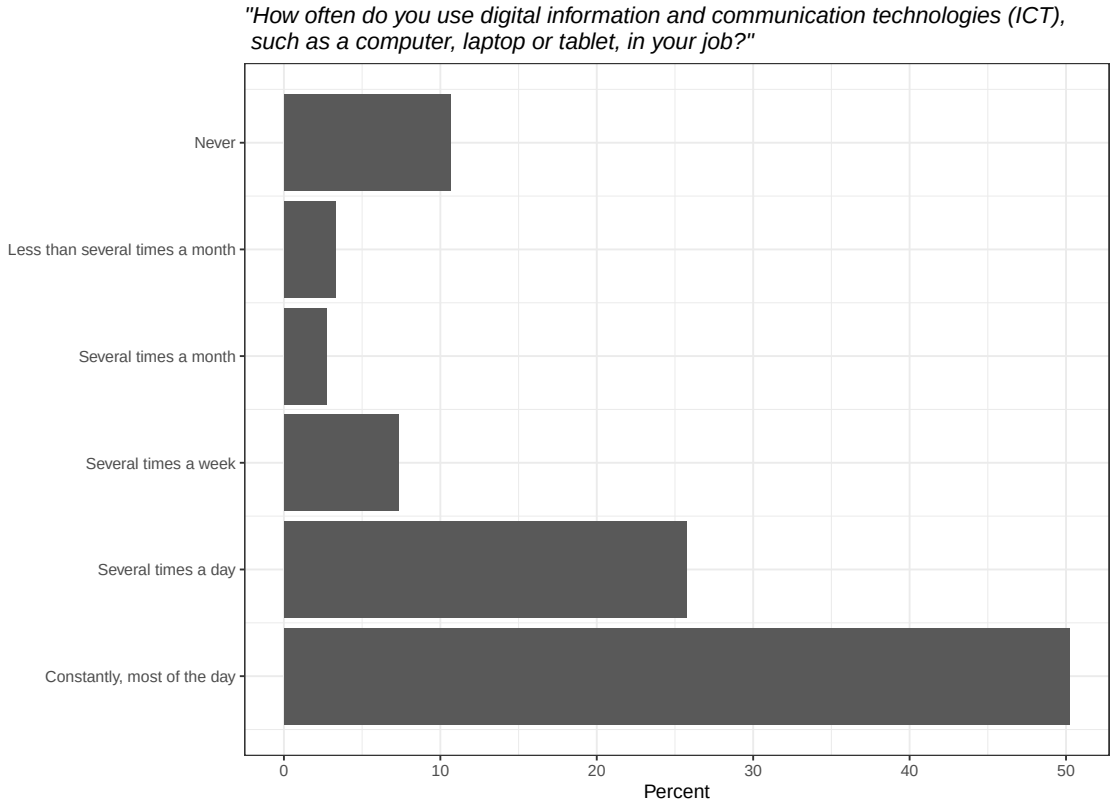


Figure A10: The intensity of technology use at work.

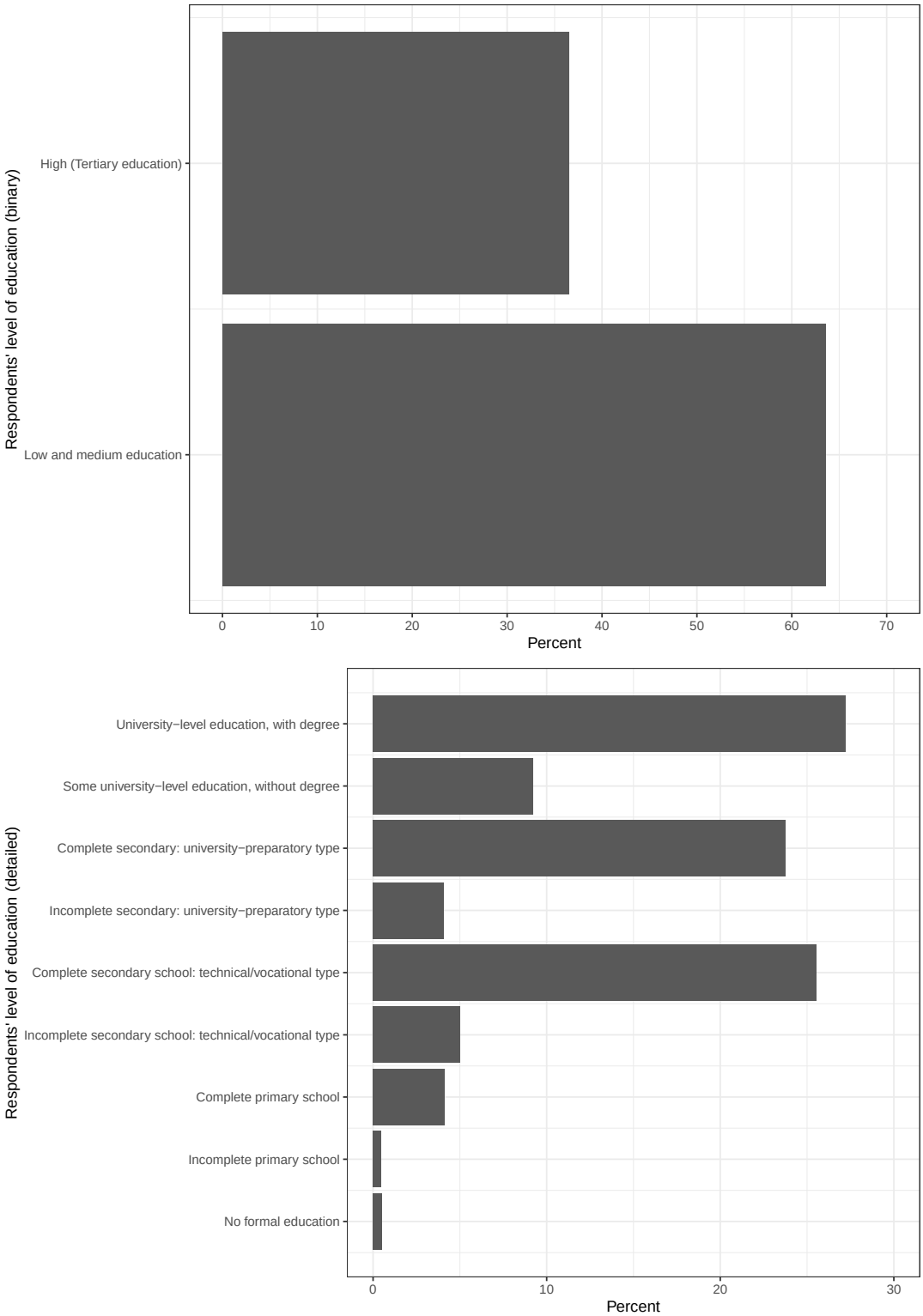


Figure A11: Respondents' level of education, binary and detailed.

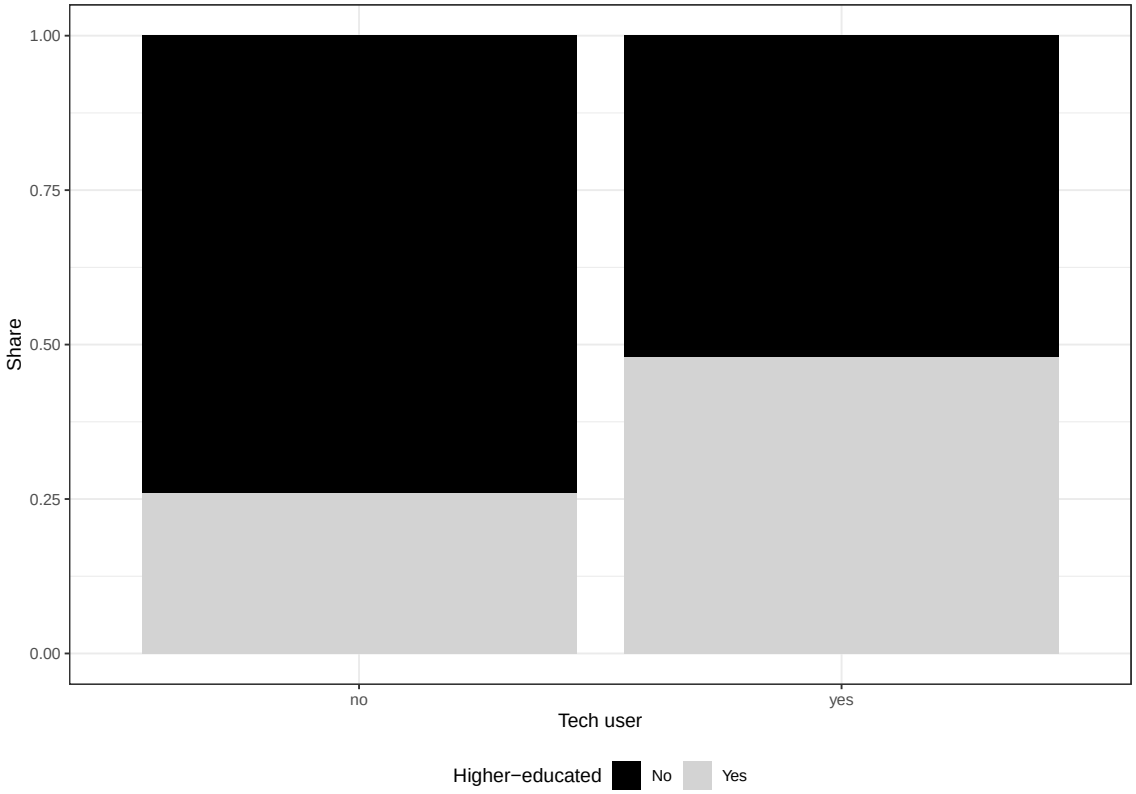


Figure A12: Many, but not all, users of technology are higher-educated.

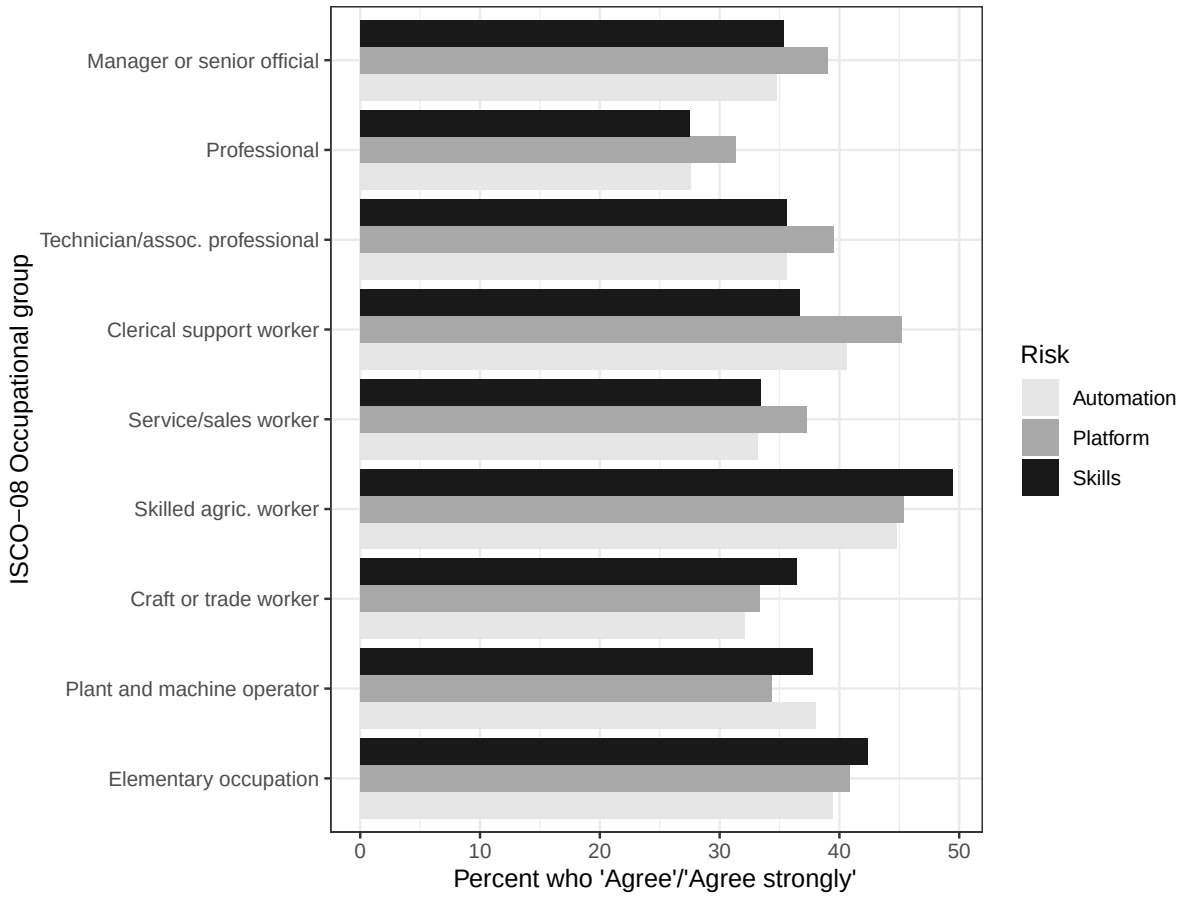
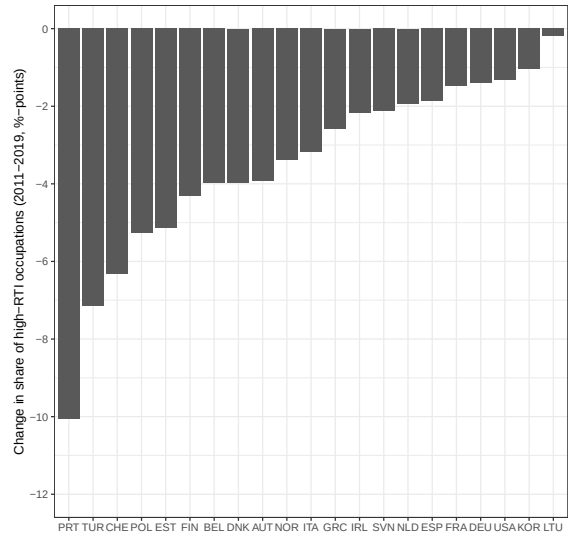
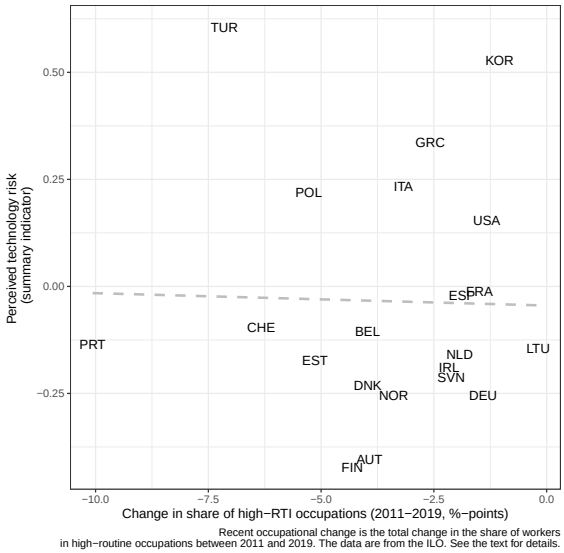


Figure A13: Subjective technology risk, by occupational category.

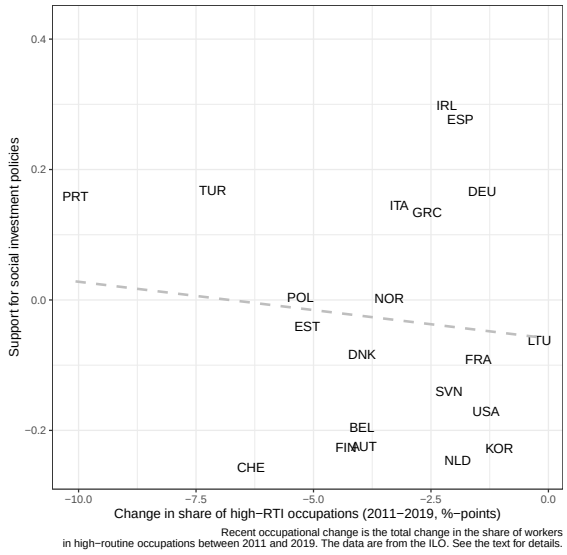


(a) The extent of recent occupational change across countries

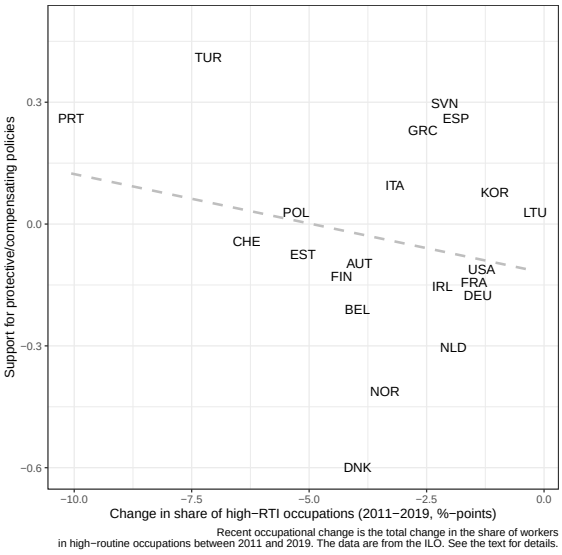


(b) Recent occupational change and perceived technology risk.

Figure A14: Recent occupational change and its connection to technology risk.

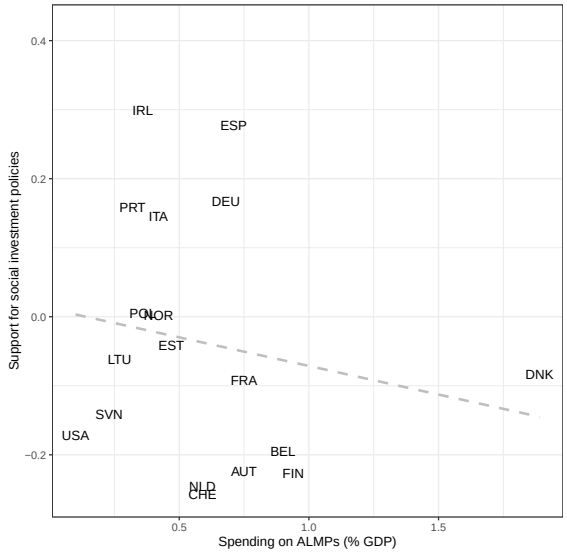


(a) Support for social investment and occupational change

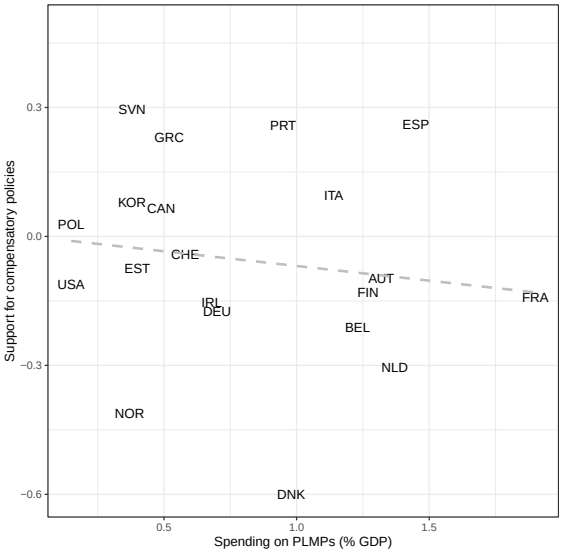


(b) Support for compensation and occupational change

Figure A15: Policy preferences are only weakly driven by recent occupational change.

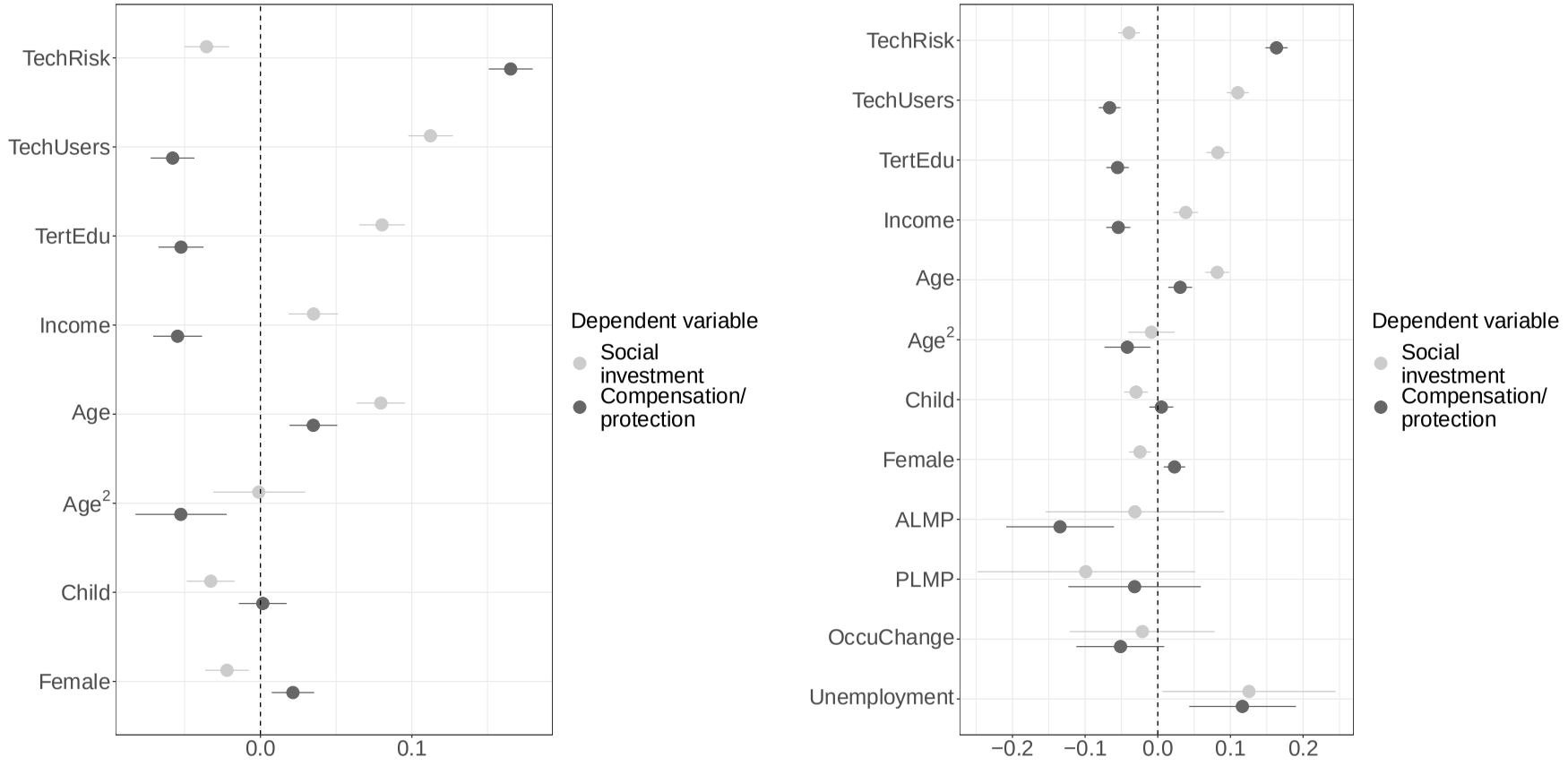


(a) Support for social investment and ALMPs



(b) Support for compensation and PLMPs

Figure A16: Policy preferences are only weakly thermostatic.



(a) Individual level.

(b) Macro level.

Figure A17: Replication with inverse-gamma prior, *IG (0.001,0.001)*, on variance components.