



# Economic Enlightenment Revisited: New Results Again Find Little Relationship Between Education and Economic Enlightenment but Vitiate Prior Evidence of the Left Being Worse

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## [LINK TO ABSTRACT](#)

One year ago in this journal, we reported the results of a 2008 Zogby survey that purported to gauge economic enlightenment (Buturovic and Klein 2010). Our main result was that college education bore little relationship to economic enlightenment. We also found that self-identified Progressives and Liberals did much worse than Conservatives and Libertarians and this finding generated a lot of controversy. The attention was heightened by a *Wall Street Journal* op-ed that summarized those results (Klein 2010).

Those results were based on eight questions used to gauge economic enlightenment. Most of those eight questions specifically challenged leftist positions and/or reassured conservative and/or libertarian positions, while none had a clear slant against conservatives and/or libertarians.

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In a new survey, conducted during December 2009, we supplemented those eight questions with another nine new questions, all specifically challenging conservative and/or libertarian positions (and often reassuring leftist positions). The new test consisting of all 17 questions yielded results that reinforced our conclusion that *for people inclined to take such a survey*, basic economic enlightenment is quite flat in relation to going to college.

At the same time, the new results vitiated prior evidence of the left being worse. Now, all groups did poorly, with each group tending to do relatively poorly on the questions challenging its positions. In this paper we report the results of the new survey and offer some explanations about why we thought—wrongly, as it turns out—that the prior evidence on ideology was telling.

Linked appendices provide all data and the survey instrument.

## A Brief Recap, Up to the New Survey

The first survey, the one reported on in our previous paper, had been designed by Buturovic to address questions quite different than those for which it was used by our previous paper. Here we refrain from repeating details about the origination of our previous paper. That survey contained questions in the following format:

Restrictions on housing development make housing less affordable.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Somewhat Agree
3. Somewhat Disagree
4. Strongly Disagree
5. Not sure
6. Other
7. (Refuse to answer)

The paper dealt with eight questions, given below with our judgment about the unenlightened answer:

1. Restrictions on housing development make housing less affordable.
  - Unenlightened: Disagree
2. Mandatory licensing of professional services increases the prices of those services.
  - Unenlightened: Disagree
3. Overall, the standard of living is better today than it was 30 years ago.
  - Unenlightened: Disagree
4. Rent-control laws lead to housing shortages.
  - Unenlightened: Disagree
5. A company that has the largest market share is a monopoly.

- Unenlightened: Agree
6. Third-world workers working overseas for American companies are being exploited.
    - Unenlightened: Agree
  7. Free trade leads to unemployment.
    - Unenlightened: Agree
  8. Minimum wage laws raise unemployment.
    - Unenlightened: Disagree

The question about ideology ran as follows:

Which description best represents your political ideology?

- Progressive/very liberal
- Liberal
- Moderate
- Conservative
- Very conservative
- Libertarian
- Not sure
- (Refuse to answer)

In reporting results, we focused on *incorrect* answers, treating the neutral “Not sure” response (as well as “Other” and non-response) as not incorrect. Thus, for the housing restrictions question, both “disagree” and “somewhat disagree” (that restrictions make housing less affordable) would be the incorrect answers. Using the eight economic questions, we found that the average number of answers incorrect (out of eight) were as follows: Progressives 5.26; Liberal 4.69; Moderate 3.67; Conservative 1.67; Very Conservative 1.30; Libertarian 1.38.

In the previous paper, we discussed four caveats to our methods. The one that loomed largest in our mind was that several of the eight questions challenge left positions, while none specifically challenge conservative or libertarian positions. (We use the term “left” to mean merely those who self-identified as “Progressive” or “Liberal”.)

A great deal of controversy followed the paper (which focused on the economic enlightenment in respect to college education) and op-ed (which focused on the economic enlightenment in respect to ideology). The criticisms were varied, but a major one concerned the fact that the questions were biased in the positions they challenged or reassured. Eleven persons who publicly criticized the paper were invited to contribute comments for publication in this Journal ([link](#) to the invitation), and four of them did so. The four critics made a variety of points, but we elect to let lie the points other than the one about the ideological slant. Roderick Hill (2010) said that respondents likely responded in a way that expressed

their position on the related issue, rather than focusing on the specific mechanisms of the question: “Seven of the eight statements are structured so that ignorant respondents answering in this way would produce...the results...that conservatives and libertarians are more ‘economically enlightened’ than liberals and progressives” (339). E. D. Kain (2010) said that the survey is “clearly slanted,” as it polls “not on right or wrong answers to economic questions, but on whether people agree or disagree with [Buturovic and Klein’s] own conclusions” (341). Daniel Kuehn (2010) emphasizes the “likelihood of responding normatively to a positive question” (343). David Ruccio (2010) emphasizes that any understanding of an economic issue is dependent on approach and representation, and that our test was rigged. We are grateful to Hill, Kain, Kuehn, and Ruccio for their engagement and insight, which helped to prompt the second survey.

In our original paper we spelled out a number of caveats, including the major one that concerns us here: “an asymmetry in sometimes challenging leftist mentalities without ever specifically challenging conservative and libertarian mentalities” (from the abstract, see also pp. 178, 185). There were two reasons why we felt that the shortcoming did not render the results on ideology meaningless. One reason was explained in the paper:

Several of the questions would seem to be fairly neutral with respect to partisan politics, particularly the questions on licensing, the standard of living, monopoly, and free trade. None of those questions challenge policies that are particularly leftwing or rationalized on the basis of equity. Yet even on such neutral questions the ‘progressives’ and ‘liberals’ do much worse than the ‘conservatives’ and ‘libertarians.’ (Buturovic and Klein 2010, 185)

For example, on “A company with the largest market share is a monopoly,” the percentages getting the question wrong were as follows: Progressives 30.8%, Liberals 27.9%, Moderates 26.0%, Conservatives 12.5%, Very Conservatives 13.5%, and Libertarians 6.8%. From this and other questions that we did not see as particularly challenging to left positions we reasoned that, while the admitted slant of the set of questions exaggerated the magnitude of the differences between the groups, the survey nonetheless provided solid evidence of a real disparity in economic enlightenment.

There was a second specific reason that we felt sufficiently confident in the qualitative results about ideology, a reason not related in our paper. In separate survey work using the same questions, Buturovic tested some of the questions for their apparent ideological bias and found that, for some of the questions, the respondents had difficulty classifying them on an ideological scale or simply believed the question was not *prima facie* ideological (Buturovic, forthcoming).

Coming, as we do, from classical liberal/libertarian bearings, we felt the results were telling, even though the magnitudes were admittedly exaggerated. The ensuing controversy impelled us to investigate further: We wanted results for a survey with an ideologically more balanced set of questions. Again, the original survey was not designed for the purpose to which we put it. As we wrote: “It would have been good, for example, if a question had asked about negative consequences of drug prohibition, or the positive consequences of increased immigration from Mexico” (178).

## The New Survey: Nine Additional Questions

We designed a new survey that preserves the eight questions used by our paper but adds new questions, each challenging conservative and/or libertarian mentalities. We arrived at the following nine additional questions (the numbering here continues from the original set of eight):

9. A dollar means more to a poor person than it does to a rich person.
  - Unenlightened: Disagree
10. Making abortion illegal would increase the number of black-market abortions.
  - Unenlightened: Disagree
11. Legalizing drugs would give more wealth and power to street gangs and organized crime.
  - Unenlightened: Agree
12. Drug prohibition fails to reduce people’s access to drugs.
  - Unenlightened: Agree
13. Gun-control laws fail to reduce people’s access to guns.
  - Unenlightened: Agree
14. By participating in the marketplace in the United States, immigrants reduce the economic well-being of American citizens.
  - Unenlightened: Agree
15. When a country goes to war its citizens experience an improvement in economic well-being.
  - Unenlightened: Agree
16. When two people complete a voluntary transaction, they both necessarily come away better off.
  - Unenlightened: Agree
17. When two people complete a voluntary transaction, it is necessarily the case that everyone else is unaffected by their transaction.
  - Unenlightened: Agree

Again, as in the first paper, we emphasize “knowing what ain’t so,” treating “Not sure” (and “Other”) as a not incorrect answer. We would also like to remind

the reader that the respondent chooses from a range of six answers. A “somewhat disagree” answer might seem reasonable in response to, say, “A dollar means more to a poor person than it does to a rich person” *if the only alternatives were “strongly” agree/disagree*, but in fact the respondent also has the “somewhat agree,” “Not sure,” and “Other” option. That is why we do not think that the “somewhat” saves “somewhat disagree” in response to that question.

In his critique of our first paper, David Ruccio’s chief point was that different viewpoints “use different economic discourses...and of course come up with different answers” (2010, 348), and on that ground objected to our “enlightenment” talk. We accept the first part but not the objection. The individual necessarily follows, employs, or selects certain viewpoints, formulations, and representations. We, the analysts, in turn judge of his speech acts, deeming some more enlightened than others, regardless of whether we use the term “enlightenment.” The occasion does not lend itself to delving into why we think as we do on each of the questions, and we simply proceed.

However, we do wish to make two remarks about certain question-specifics: (1) Questions 12 and 13 refer to effects on “access” to drugs/guns; we think it is reasonable to include price effects as a dimension of “access,” but, at any rate, we think that our position would be sound enough even if one were thinking that “access” did not include price effects. (2) The last two questions depart from the “by and large” or “on the whole” presumption that, we feel, naturally applies to statements such as those numbered 1 through 15. That is, the last two questions specify “*necessarily*” and even put that word in italics. Although the questions were ordered differently than as we present them here, they were ordered such that those two questions appeared last among the set of 17 questions. We did that because we did not want to introduce “necessarily” specifications until the other 15 questions were answered, from a concern that otherwise respondents might have thought “necessarily” for any of those 15 questions.

The survey was conducted as a Zogby International survey, administered by Buturovic. It was a nationwide survey of American adults, randomly selected from the Zogby International online panel routinely used in political and commercial research. On December 20, 2010, Zogby sent by email invitations to members of the panel. The invitation included a link that would take the respondents to the survey on Zogby’s own secure servers. The link expired after one use, which is one of several security measures Zogby takes to prevent answer duplication. Because the panel is large, it is difficult to maintain currency of all the email addresses in it; Zogby estimates that the 75% of the invitations sent were actually received. A total of 2727 respondents started the survey, and 2111 completed it by the close of the study on December 22. This gives us a response rate of 8.1 percent and a completion rate of 6.2 percent.

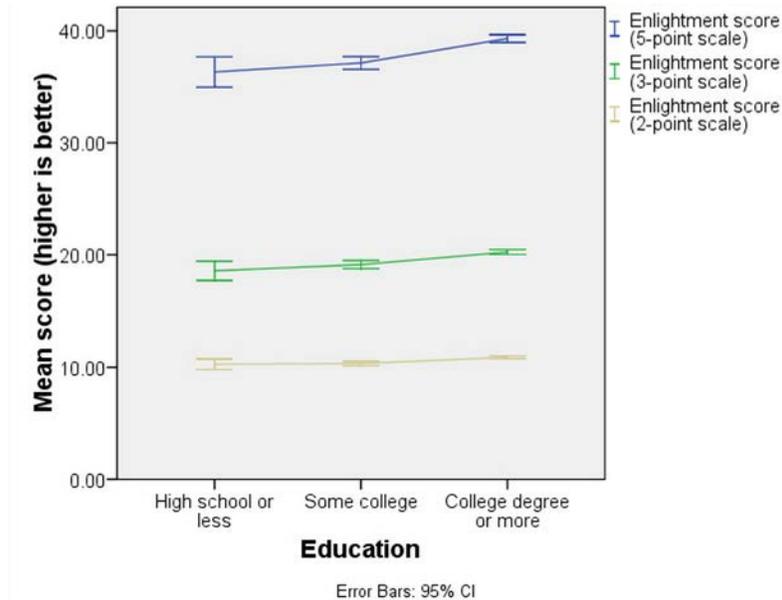
## The Results on Economic Enlightenment and Going to College

As with our first paper, we keep the reporting direct and simple—we have not applied any weights to the data. We make the data available online as a linked appendix and invite others to explore the data for findings beyond those reported here.

In our first paper we found that performance on the eight-question test was nearly flat by level of schooling: Economic enlightenment was not higher by any meaningful amount among the respondents who had gone to college.

This result largely holds up in our new survey. On the 17 questions overall, those with high school or less ( $n = 110$ ) got 6.72 incorrect on average (SE 0.24), with some college ( $n = 549$ ) 6.66 incorrect (SE 0.10), and college or more ( $n = 1475$ ) 6.10 incorrect (SE 0.06). These numbers are reflected in the lowest line in Figure 1, where the number incorrect is subtracted from 17, yielding the number not incorrect (which would include “Not sure” and “Other”). The figure also shows the results for other scoring systems (in the figure, higher is better)—just to show that the slightness of the incline is not specific to the two-point scoring system. We have also tabulated the results by question (using the two-point scale) provided as an appendix ([link](#)).

Figure 1.



But we must keep in mind a likely response bias: The quite-flat result is *for people inclined to take such a survey*. As we stated in our first paper: “The survey was initiated by email, and taking the survey would require a certain level of curiosity, reading comprehension, and cognitive focus. The survey procedure tends to screen out those of low IQ” (182). In other words, our sample of high-school-or-less respondents is surely not representative of that population: It is probably higher-IQ members of that population who are more likely to take the survey. Thus, for a representative sample the left end of the lines in Figure 1 would almost certainly be lower, and the overall upslope greater.

Still, we think it is significant that *for people inclined to take such a survey* we again find little relationship between college going and economic enlightenment, and this even once the economic enlightenment test has been expanded to be apparently ideologically neutral. That result suggests again that college going, relative to the other things that people might do with their lives, is not doing much to make people more enlightened, a result contrary to some other studies (see discussion and references in our first paper, 179-80) but congruent with the panel results reported in the new book *Academically Adrift: Limited Learning on College Campuses* (Arun and Roksa 2011).

## **The New Results on Ideology Vitate Our Interpretation of the Original Results**

The eight questions that had also appeared in the first survey are in Table 1, while the nine new questions are in Table 2. The cells report percentage incorrect, so the higher the number the worse the performance.

Table 1 shows that on the original eight questions, each ideological group performed the second time about as it had performed the first time. Again, on this slanted set of eight questions, the conservatives and libertarians did significantly better.

**Table 1. Percentage INCORRECT by Ideology (using two-point scale for question responses).**

	<b>Progressive</b> (n=257)	<b>Liberal</b> (n=289)	<b>Moderate</b> (n=426)	<b>Conservative</b> (n=630)	<b>Very Conservative</b> (n=323)	<b>Libertarian</b> (n=198)	<b>TOTAL</b> (n=2123)
1. Restrictions on housing development make housing less affordable.	51.4%	45.3%	38.2%	19.6%	13.7%	8.6%	28.7%
2. Mandatory licensing of professional services increases the price of those services.	53.3%	50.5%	40.8%	17.2%	13.0%	8.6%	29.4%
3. Overall, the standard of living is better today than it was 30 years ago.	72.8%	57.1%	49.3%	36.3%	39.6%	36.9%	46.7%
4. Rent-control laws lead to housing shortages.	63.4%	57.8%	40.7%	18.3%	13.4%	7.7%	31.9%
5. A company that has the largest market share is a monopoly.	38.3%	34.0%	29.2%	12.7%	12.4%	9.1%	21.6%
6. Third-world workers working for American companies overseas are being exploited.	91.4%	80.6%	67.8%	28.3%	28.2%	30.3%	51.2%
7. Free trade leads to unemployment.	64.6%	39.9%	40.8%	25.9%	28.8%	24.2%	35.8%
8. Minimum wage laws raise unemployment.	93.0%	90.3%	69.7%	16.7%	9.6%	14.6%	45.3%
Subtotals: INCORRECT on average on the above 8 items	5.29	4.56	3.78	1.75	1.59	1.40	2.91
THE FIRST SURVEY: INCORRECT on average on the eight items	5.26	4.69	3.67	1.67	1.30	1.38	2.98
CHANGE FROM FIRST SURVEY	0.03	-0.13	0.11	0.08	0.29	0.02	-0.07

Table 2 shows the results on the nine new questions. Rather than vindicating, the new results vitiated our original interpretation that the left is exceedingly unenlightened and irresponsible. On the second set of questions, the new nine, the left groups do much better than the other groups. The penultimate row of Table 2 shows that, on the new nine, the number incorrect, on average, is as follows: Progressives 2.00, Liberals 2.35, Conservatives 4.00, Very Conservatives 4.57, and Libertarians 3.82.

As tempting as it might be to think that folks of your own persuasion are, on the whole, especially scrupulous in their judgments, the results of our surveys certainly do not authorize any such conclusions, regardless of what your persuasion happens to be. At this point the reasonable conclusion is that the various groups do equally badly.

**Table 2. Percentage INCORRECT on the nine new questions.**

	Progressive (n=257)	Liberal (n=289)	Moderate (n=426)	Conservative (n=630)	Very Conservative (n=323)	Libertarian (n=198)	TOTAL (n=2123)
9. A dollar means more to a poor person than it does to a rich person.	3.9%	5.5%	15.3%	40.7%	43.6%	30.5%	25.8%
10. Making abortion illegal would increase the number of black-market abortions.	4.3%	7.3%	13.8%	36.9%	54.2%	21.4%	25.4%
11. Legalizing drugs would give more wealth and power to street gangs and organized crime.	3.9%	7.3%	13.2%	29.8%	39.4%	9.1%	19.8%
12. Drug prohibition fails to reduce people's access to drugs.	87.5%	88.6%	80.5%	67.6%	67.2%	88.9%	77.4%
13. Gun-control laws fail to reduce people's access to guns.	47.9%	56.4%	61.6%	76.6%	76.0%	78.3%	67.4%
14. By participating in the marketplace in the United States, immigrants reduce the economic well-being of American citizens.	8.2%	12.5%	24.9%	47.2%	57.3%	37.6%	33.9%
15. When a country goes to war its citizens experience an improvement in economic well-being.	11.7%	17.0%	20.5%	28.4%	29.2%	18.2%	22.4%
16. When two people complete a voluntary transaction, they both <i>necessarily</i> come away better off.	24.5%	32.6%	40.6%	58.7%	69.0%	73.2%	50.3%
17. When two people complete a voluntary transaction, it is <i>necessarily</i> the case that everyone else is unaffected by their transaction.	7.8%	8.0%	11.8%	14.6%	18.9%	23.7%	13.8%
INCORRECT on average <i>on the nine new items</i>	2.00	2.35	2.83	4.00	4.57	3.82	3.35
INCORRECT on average of all 17 items	7.30 (SE=.12)	6.91 (SE=.13)	6.61 (SE=.12)	5.75 (SE=.09)	6.17 (SE=.12)	5.23 (SE=.15)	6.28 (SE=.05)

It should be borne in mind that the ideological fault-lines are not one-dimensional, left vs. right. Some of the new questions challenge conservative and not libertarian positions, and some challenge libertarian and not conservative positions. The results consistently show that the more the statement challenges the group's position, the worse the group does on it.

The bottom row of Table 2 shows the total incorrect on average over the 17 questions. The number for the Libertarians is a little better (that is, lower) than those of the other groups. Nothing should be made of that. Not only are the differences small, but we now know that a lot depends on being challenged and, moreover, *on being reassured* by the point of the survey item. We do not attempt to determine an overall slant to the set of questions, which presumably would be done by weighing the challenge and the reassurance each question holds for each group, but we certainly do not suggest that there is any evenness overall. Note that, of the

points raised by the new statements, those numbered 11, 14, and 15, as well as 10 in as much as libertarians are pro-choice on abortion, not only do not challenge libertarian positions, but even reassure them.

## Concluding Remarks

The results of the new survey support our finding that, for people inclined to take such a survey, the relationship between going to college and economic enlightenment is quite flat. However, the new results vitiate our previous evidence of the left being worse in economic enlightenment. Once we construct questions that set traps, as it were, for conservatives and libertarians, they fall into them *just as readily* as the left fell into traps in the previous set of questions. We hope that these new results reach readers of our previous paper. We are grateful to all of the critical emails and commentaries that helped prompt the second survey, and especially to the gracious commentaries by Hill, Kain, Kuehn, and Ruccio.

Still, we do not shrink from talking economic enlightenment. We think that the 17 questions make for a valuable investigation. We suspect that most of our critics would, push come to shove, go along with most of the judgments we make about what answers are correct (and, even more so, not incorrect). In the new survey, which is probably more or less ideologically balanced, about 37 percent of answers were incorrect—people knowing what ain't so.

Adam Smith suggested that most people are “unfit to judge” of public policy issues (1776, 266). Our new results might perhaps be useful in bolstering a presumption against the governmentalization of social affairs, because governmentalization tends on balance to inject expressive politics, foolishness, and worse into the ways those affairs are organized and conducted (Brennan and Lomasky 1993; Caplan 2007; Friedman 2007, 2008; Brennan 2011).

## Other Results

Both the original and the new surveys included a standard slate of social/demographic questions. In our previous paper we reported on all those that follow, without commentary. We repeat such reporting here, not because the new results that follow are interesting or telling, but more to supersede the reporting of the results of the prior highly slanted measure of economic enlightenment. We report mean INCORRECT over the 17 economic questions. Again, “incorrect” is coded based on the two-point scale (with “Not sure” and “Other” treated as not incorrect). The maximum number incorrect would be 17, the minimum would

be zero. (The questions have Zogby numbering—“2002” in the case of the one immediately following.)

2002. How likely are you to vote in **national** elections?

	Likelihood	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Very likely	6.28	.05
	Somewhat likely	6.67	.59
	Not likely	6.13	.53
	Not sure	6.33	.33

2003. In the 2008 presidential election, the candidates were Democrat Barack Obama, Republican John McCain, independent Ralph Nader, Libertarian Bob Barr, and Green Cynthia McKinney. For whom did you vote?

	2008 Election	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Obama	6.90	.07
	McCain	5.85	.07
	Nader	5.68	.35
	Barr	5.52	.25
	McKinney	7.69	.56
	Someone else	5.70	.36
	Did not vote	5.41	.42
	Not sure	5.00	1.00

2004. In which party are you either registered to vote or do you consider yourself to be a member?

	Party	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Democratic	7.03	.08
	Republican	5.79	.08
	Independent/Unenrolled/Unaffiliated	6.16	.10
	Libertarian	5.58	.25
	Constitution	6.13	.58
	Green	7.50	.57
	Other	6.67	.73
	Not sure	6.00	.55

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702. Which of the following best represents your race or ethnic group?

	Race	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	White	6.28	.06
	African American	7.03	.22
	Asian/Pacific	5.34	.39
	Arab American	5.71	.44
	Other/mixed	6.15	.21

703. Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino?

	Hispanic/Latino	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Yes	6.39	.18
	No/NS	6.29	.05

905. Which of the following best represents where you live?

	Live	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Large City	6.29	.09
	Small City	6.33	.11
	Suburbs	6.10	.10
	Rural	6.48	.11

907. Which of the following best represents your religious affiliation?

	Religion	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Catholic	6.50	.12
	Protestant	6.05	.08
	Jewish	6.27	.27
	Muslim	7.18	.71
	Mormon	5.85	.60
	Atheist/Realist/Humanist	6.61	.16
	No affiliation	6.42	.12

908. **(Only if 907=2)** Do you consider yourself to be a born-again, evangelical, or fundamentalist Christian?

	Born Again	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Yes	6.12	.11
	No/NS	6.01	.11

909. Are you or is anyone in your household a member of a union?

	Union	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Yes	6.56	.13
	No/NS	6.22	.06

914. Which of the following best describes your marital status?

	Status	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect(0-17)	Married	6.21	.06
	Single	6.22	.14
	D/W/S	6.43	.13
	Civil Union	6.91	.26

926. Do you consider yourself to be mostly a resident of: your city or town, America, or the planet earth?

	Residency	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	My city or town	6.07	.11
	America	6.07	.07
	The planet earth	7.04	.10

940. Are you or is any member of your family a member of the Armed Forces?

	Armed Forces	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Yes	6.44	.14
	No/NS	6.25	.05

946. Do you consider yourself a NASCAR fan?

	NASCAR fan	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Yes	6.41	.15
	No/NS	6.26	.05

ECONOMIC ENLIGHTENMENT REVISITED

970. How often do you attend church, mosque, synagogue, or other place of worship?

	Attend services	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Weekly+	6.25	.15
	Weekly	6.16	.12
	1-2/Mo	6.27	.16
	Holidays	6.19	.19
	Rarely	6.26	.09
	Never	6.53	.11

972. Would you consider yourself to be a member of the “investor class?”

	Investor Class	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Yes	5.93	.07
	No/NS	6.58	.07

757. How often do you shop at Wal-Mart?

	Wal-Mart	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Weekly	6.25	.12
	Few/Mo	6.26	.10
	1-2/yr	6.00	.09
	Never	6.73	.11
	Other	6.42	.36

921. Which of the following best represents your household income last year before taxes?

	Income	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	< \$25K	6.90	.18
	\$25-35K	6.94	.21
	\$35-50K	6.59	.17
	\$50-75K	6.32	.11
	\$75-100K	6.24	.12
	\$100K+	5.95	.10

922. Gender

	Gender	Mean	Std. Error
Total incorrect (0-17)	Male	6.09	.06
	Female	6.65	.09

## Appendices

**Appendix 1:** The survey instrument. [Link](#)

**Appendix 2:** The data. [Link](#)

**Appendix 3:** A tabulation for each of the 17 questions of percentage incorrect by level of schooling. [Link](#)

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