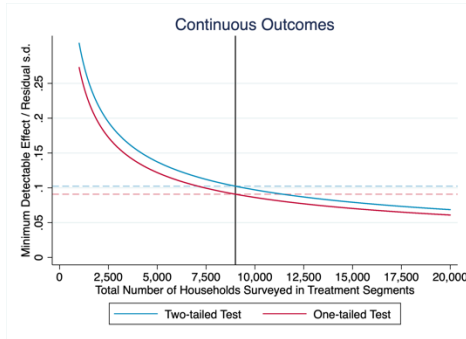
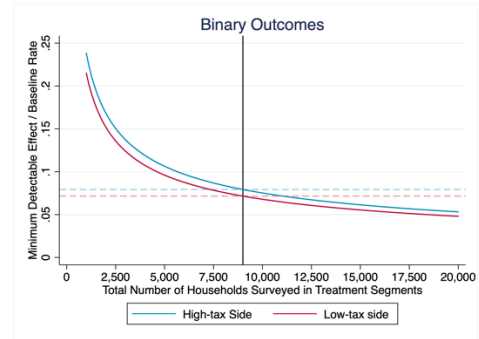


For survey outcomes, the power calculations are standard. We show below the minimum detectable effect (MDE) as a function of the number of households in treatment segments (the sample size) and the formulas used for both continuous and binary outcomes. Since the advantageous-equity and disadvantageous-equity effects have hypothesized signs we show MDEs for both one- and two-sided tests. For the binary outcomes, we use the baseline rates on either side of the threshold in the RD analysis above and assume an  $R^2$  of 0.4 by controlling for observable determinants of tax compliance. The power calculations show that we should be able to detect very small main effects, giving us confidence that the sample size is large enough, and that we should be able to detect heterogeneous treatment effects.



$$\frac{MDE}{\sqrt{\sigma^2(1-R^2)}} = (t_{\alpha/2} + t_{\beta}) \sqrt{\frac{1}{T(1-T)} \frac{1}{N/3}}$$



$$\frac{MDE}{P} = (t_{\alpha/2} + t_{\beta}) \sqrt{\frac{1-P}{PT(1-T)} \frac{(1-R^2)}{N/3}}$$