

## Pilot #1: Summer Pre-Session, University of Arizona, 2015

Entrance	Exit	Change	
83	100	17	Q1 A good indicator of a person's wealth is how much money that person has.
33	88	55	Q2 In general, a community would be much more prosperous if the things people buy were made entirely by other people in that community.
50	75	25	Q3 On balance, the government could create more jobs if it hired teams of workers to dig ditches and fill them in again.
50	63	13	Q4 In general, people who save their money do less to spread wealth than people who spend.
25	88	63	Q5 The main reason that people are able to be productive and create wealth is due to the success of central planning and legislation in designing economic systems and coordinating economic behavior.
100	100	0	Q6 The more that people around the globe can find ways to trade with each other, the wealthier they can all become.
83	88	5	Q7 Simply increasing the number of people engaged in trading can create wealth.
8	88	80	Q8 The most efficient way for work to be done would be for the person who is most skilled at a certain job to do that job.
50	88	38	Q9 The main reason that markets create things like pencils, say, is the concentration of the knowledge of how to create pencils in the minds of people who operate pencil factories.
58	88	30	Q10 We could all enjoy more goods and services if governments did more to control prices and keep them from rising very much.
58	75	17	Q11 The main reason that people desire new goods and services when they become available is that entrepreneurs are skilled at creating desire through advertising.
67	88	21	Q12 Because middlemen collect profits, in general societies can create savings by eliminating middlemen from transactions.
8	50	42	Q13 A market that is dominated for years by one very large company is for that reason not a very competitive market.
42	88	46	Q14 An important cause of domestic prosperity is the restriction of foreign imports, and other policies that protect domestic production from competition.
33	75	42	Q15 The prices at which things are generally being bought and sold on the market are often more than those things are really worth.
17	88	71	Q16 In the aftermath of natural disasters, it is important to help the victims of those disasters by protecting them from sellers who raise the prices of essential goods and services.
50	100	50	Q17 If every company were prohibited from running sweatshops overseas, the people who currently work in sweatshops would be better off.
75	100	25	Q18 In general, companies do more good for poor people overseas by refusing to use sweatshop labor than by using sweatshop labor.
8	75	67	Q19 The chief tendency of government oversight of industry is to protect the interests of taxpayers and consumers against producers eager to drive down competition and drive up prices.
33	63	30	Q20 In democratic countries, the economic policies that are created tend to result from the informed preferences of voters seeking what is best for consumers.
83	100	17	Q21 If natural resources weren't owned privately but shared openly by all the people who need to use them, there would be a lot less depletion of natural resources.
58	63	5	Q22 In general, when someone claims ownership to something that previously belonged to no one, that person thereby subtracts from the available wealth.
75	88	13	Q23 Very few remedies for global poverty are as effective as foreign aid.
67	88	21	Q24 The main reason that the poorest people in the world are poor is that there is not much that they own.
8	88	80	Q25 Karl Marx argued that employers exploit their workers, on the grounds that employers often collude to keep wages below the real value of their workers' labor.
50	88	38	Q26 What makes someone a socialist is believing in things like public support for daycare provision, public healthcare, and the rights of workers to form unions.
<b>Averages</b>			
49	84	35	<b>Change, all questions, in percentage points</b>
19	78	59	<b>Change in Red Entrance Questions – 40% correct or less</b>
55	82	27	<b>Change in Yellow Entrance Questions – 41%-69% correct</b>
83	96	13	<b>Change in Green Entrance Questions – 70% correct or more</b>

## Pilot #2: Summer Session 1, University of Arizona, 2015

Entrance	Exit	Change	
71	100	29	Q1 A good indicator of a person's wealth is how much money that person has.
29	69	40	Q2 In general, a community would be much more prosperous if the things people buy were made entirely by other people in that community.
36	85	19	Q3 On balance, the government could create more jobs if it hired teams of workers to dig ditches and fill them in again.
43	62	19	Q4 In general, people who save their money do less to spread wealth than people who spend.
50	69	19	Q5 The main reason that people are able to be productive and create wealth is due to the success of central planning and legislation in designing economic systems and coordinating economic behavior.
93	93	0	Q6 The more that people around the globe can find ways to trade with each other, the wealthier they can all become.
57	62	5	Q7 Simply increasing the number of people engaged in trading can create wealth.
29	77	48	Q8 The most efficient way for work to be done would be for the person who is most skilled at a certain job to do that job.
57	70	13	Q9 The main reason that markets create things like pencils, say, is the concentration of the knowledge of how to create pencils in the minds of people who operate pencil factories.
71	77	6	Q10 We could all enjoy more goods and services if governments did more to control prices and keep them from rising very much.
36	62	26	Q11 The main reason that people desire new goods and services when they become available is that entrepreneurs are skilled at creating desire through advertising.
29	77	48	Q12 Because middlemen collect profits, in general societies can create savings by eliminating middlemen from transactions.
7	46	39	Q13 A market that is dominated for years by one very large company is for that reason not a very competitive market.
36	62	26	Q14 An important cause of domestic prosperity is the restriction of foreign imports, and other policies that protect domestic production from competition.
21	69	48	Q15 The prices at which things are generally being bought and sold on the market are often more than those things are really worth.
14	54	40	Q16 In the aftermath of natural disasters, it is important to help the victims of those disasters by protecting them from sellers who raise the prices of essential goods and services.
79	85	6	Q17 If every company were prohibited from running sweatshops overseas, the people who currently work in sweatshops would be better off.
57	92	35	Q18 In general, companies do more good for poor people overseas by refusing to use sweatshop labor than by using sweatshop labor.
21	62	41	Q19 The chief tendency of government oversight of industry is to protect the interests of taxpayers and consumers against producers eager to drive down competition and drive up prices.
29	54	25	Q20 In democratic countries, the economic policies that are created tend to result from the informed preferences of voters seeking what is best for consumers.
71	77	6	Q21 If natural resources weren't owned privately but shared openly by all the people who need to use them, there would be a lot less depletion of natural resources.
29	69	40	Q22 In general, when someone claims ownership to something that previously belonged to no one, that person thereby subtracts from the available wealth.
71	100	29	Q23 Very few remedies for global poverty are as effective as foreign aid.
79	62	-17	Q24 The main reason that the poorest people in the world are poor is that there is not much that they own.
7	62	55	Q25 Karl Marx argued that employers exploit their workers, on the grounds that employers often collude to keep wages below the real value of their workers' labor.
50	77	27	Q26 What makes someone a socialist is believing in things like public support for daycare provision, public healthcare, and the rights of workers to form unions.
<b>Averages</b>			
45	72	27	<b>Change, all questions, in percentage points</b>
25	65	40	<b>Change in Red Entrance Questions – 40% correct or less</b>
55	72	17	<b>Change in Yellow Entrance Questions – 41%-69% correct</b>
76	85	9	<b>Change in Green Entrance Questions – 70% correct or more</b>

## Pilot #3: Fall Semester, Bowling Green State University, Session 2015

Entrance	Exit	Change	
51	56	5	Q1 A person's level of wealth can be determined by how much money and how many valuable possessions they have.
68	86	18	Q2 In general, a community would be much more prosperous if the things people buy were made entirely by other people in that community.
50	60	10	Q3 On balance, the government could create more jobs if it hired teams of workers to dig ditches and fill them in again.
37	66	29	Q4 In general, those who consume goods and services drive the economy and wealth more than those who save and invest their resources.
53	74	21	Q5 The main reason that people are able to be productive and create wealth is due to the success of central planning and legislation in designing economic systems and coordinating economic behavior.
76	97	21	Q6 The more that people around the globe can find ways to trade with each other, the wealthier they can all become.
63	89	26	Q7 Simply increasing the number of people engaged in trading can create wealth.
32	57	25	Q8 The most efficient way for work to be done would be for the person who is most skilled at a certain job to do that job.
62	74	12	Q9 The main reason that markets create things like pencils, say, is the concentration of the knowledge of how to create pencils in the minds of people who operate pencil factories.
58	77	19	Q10 We could all enjoy more goods and services if governments did more to control prices and keep them from rising very much.
22	46	24	Q11 The main reason that people desire new goods and services when they become available is that entrepreneurs are skilled at creating desire through advertising.
37	43	6	Q12 Because middlemen collect profits, in general societies can create savings by eliminating middlemen from transactions.
24	46	22	Q13 A market that is dominated for years by one very large company is for that reason not a very competitive market.
47	69	22	Q14 An important cause of domestic prosperity is the restriction of foreign imports, and other policies that protect domestic production from competition.
5	40	35	Q15 The prices at which things are generally being bought and sold on the market are often more than those things are really worth.
26	63	37	Q16 In the aftermath of natural disasters, it is important to help the victims of those disasters by protecting them from sellers who raise the prices of essential goods and services.
79	94	15	Q17 If every company were prohibited from running sweatshops overseas, the people who currently work in sweatshops would be better off.
68	89	21	Q18 In general, companies do more good for poor people overseas by refusing to use sweatshop labor than by using sweatshop labor.
26	32	6	Q19 The chief tendency of government oversight of industry is to protect the interests of taxpayers and consumers against producers eager to drive down competition and drive up prices.
71	80	9	Q20 In democratic countries, the economic policies that are created tend to result from the informed preferences of voters seeking what is best for consumers.
74	91	17	Q21 If natural resources weren't owned privately but shared openly by all the people who need to use them, there would be a lot less depletion of natural resources.
39	46	7	Q22 In general, when someone claims ownership to something that previously belonged to no one, that person thereby subtracts from the available wealth.
68	69	1	Q23 Very few remedies for global poverty are as effective as foreign aid.
71	97	26	Q24 The main reason that the poorest people in the world are poor is that there is not much that they own.
22	26	4	Q25 Karl Marx argued that employers exploit their workers, on the grounds that employers often collude to keep wages below the real value of their workers' labor.
42	80	38	Q26 What makes someone a socialist is believing in things like public support for daycare provision, public healthcare, and the rights of workers to form unions.
<b>Averages</b>			
49	67	18	<b>Change, all questions, in percentage points</b>
27	48	21	<b>Change in Red Entrance Questions – 40% correct or less</b>
57	75	18	<b>Change in Yellow Entrance Questions – 41%-69% correct</b>
74	92	18	<b>Change in Green Entrance Questions – 70% correct or more</b>

## Pilot #4: Summer Non-Credit, Ormond College (Melbourne), 2015

Entrance	Exit	Change	
54	70	16	Q1 A person's level of wealth can be determined by how much money and how many valuable possessions they have.
77	90	13	Q2 In general, a community would be much more prosperous if the things people buy were made entirely by other people in that community.
46	70	24	Q3 On balance, the government could create more jobs if it hired teams of workers to dig ditches and fill them in again.
54	70	16	Q4 In general, those who consume goods and services drive the economy and wealth more than those who save and invest their resources.
46	60	14	Q5 The main reason that people are able to be productive and create wealth is due to the success of central planning and legislation in designing economic systems and coordinating economic behavior.
77	90	13	Q6 The more that people around the globe can find ways to trade with each other, the wealthier they can all become.
38	100	62	Q7 Simply increasing the number of people engaged in trading can create wealth.
15	40	25	Q8 The most efficient way for work to be done would be for the person who is most skilled at a certain job to do that job.
85	80	-5	Q9 The main reason that markets create things like pencils, say, is the concentration of the knowledge of how to create pencils in the minds of people who operate pencil factories.
85	100	15	Q10 We could all enjoy more goods and services if governments did more to control prices and keep them from rising very much.
23	40	17	Q11 The main reason that people desire new goods and services when they become available is that entrepreneurs are skilled at creating desire through advertising.
42	50	8	Q12 Because middlemen collect profits, in general societies can create savings by eliminating middlemen from transactions.
15	10	-5	Q13 A market that is dominated for years by one very large company is for that reason not a very competitive market.
62	70	8	Q14 An important cause of domestic prosperity is the restriction of foreign imports, and other policies that protect domestic production from competition.
15	50	35	Q15 The prices at which things are generally being bought and sold on the market are often more than those things are really worth.
0	50	50	Q16 In the aftermath of natural disasters, it is important to help the victims of those disasters by protecting them from sellers who raise the prices of essential goods and services.
77	100	23	Q17 If every company were prohibited from running sweatshops overseas, the people who currently work in sweatshops would be better off.
62	90	28	Q18 In general, companies do more good for poor people overseas by refusing to use sweatshop labor than by using sweatshop labor.
23	40	17	Q19 The chief tendency of government oversight of industry is to protect the interests of taxpayers and consumers against producers eager to drive down competition and drive up prices.
77	60	-17	Q20 In democratic countries, the economic policies that are created tend to result from the informed preferences of voters seeking what is best for consumers.
62	80	18	Q21 If natural resources weren't owned privately but shared openly by all the people who need to use them, there would be a lot less depletion of natural resources.
62	70	8	Q22 In general, when someone claims ownership to something that previously belonged to no one, that person thereby subtracts from the available wealth.
77	90	13	Q23 Very few remedies for global poverty are as effective as foreign aid.
69	80	11	Q24 The main reason that the poorest people in the world are poor is that there is not much that they own.
23	50	27	Q25 Karl Marx argued that employers exploit their workers, on the grounds that employers often collude to keep wages below the real value of their workers' labor.
54	60	6	Q26 What makes someone a socialist is believing in things like public support for daycare provision, public healthcare, and the rights of workers to form unions.
<b>Averages</b>			
51	68	17	<b>Change, all questions, in percentage points</b>
19	48	29	<b>Change in Red Entrance Questions – 40% correct or less</b>
56	70	14	<b>Change in Yellow Entrance Questions – 41%-69% correct</b>
79	87	8	<b>Change in Green Entrance Questions – 70% correct or more</b>

## All Pilots, 2015

Entrance	Exit	Change	
65	82	17	Q1 A person's level of wealth can be determined by how much money and how many valuable possessions they have.
52	83	31	Q2 In general, a community would be much more prosperous if the things people buy were made entirely by other people in that community.
46	73	17	Q3 On balance, the government could create more jobs if it hired teams of workers to dig ditches and fill them in again.
46	65	19	Q4 In general, those who consume goods and services drive the economy and wealth more than those who save and invest their resources.
44	73	29	Q5 The main reason that people are able to be productive and create wealth is due to the success of central planning and legislation in designing economic systems and coordinating economic behavior.
87	95	8	Q6 The more that people around the globe can find ways to trade with each other, the wealthier they can all become.
60	85	25	Q7 Simply increasing the number of people engaged in trading can create wealth.
21	66	45	Q8 The most efficient way for work to be done would be for the person who is most skilled at a certain job to do that job.
64	78	14	Q9 The main reason that markets create things like pencils, say, is the concentration of the knowledge of how to create pencils in the minds of people who operate pencil factories.
68	86	18	Q10 We could all enjoy more goods and services if governments did more to control prices and keep them from rising very much.
35	56	21	Q11 The main reason that people desire new goods and services when they become available is that entrepreneurs are skilled at creating desire through advertising.
44	65	21	Q12 Because middlemen collect profits, in general societies can create savings by eliminating middlemen from transactions.
14	38	24	Q13 A market that is dominated for years by one very large company is for that reason not a very competitive market.
47	72	25	Q14 An important cause of domestic prosperity is the restriction of foreign imports, and other policies that protect domestic production from competition.
19	59	41	Q15 The prices at which things are generally being bought and sold on the market are often more than those things are really worth.
14	64	50	Q16 In the aftermath of natural disasters, it is important to help the victims of those disasters by protecting them from sellers who raise the prices of essential goods and services.
71	95	24	Q17 If every company were prohibited from running sweatshops overseas, the people who currently work in sweatshops would be better off.
66	93	27	Q18 In general, companies do more good for poor people overseas by refusing to use sweatshop labor than by using sweatshop labor.
20	52	32	Q19 The chief tendency of government oversight of industry is to protect the interests of taxpayers and consumers against producers eager to drive down competition and drive up prices.
53	64	11	Q20 In democratic countries, the economic policies that are created tend to result from the informed preferences of voters seeking what is best for consumers.
73	87	14	Q21 If natural resources weren't owned privately but shared openly by all the people who need to use them, there would be a lot less depletion of natural resources.
47	62	15	Q22 In general, when someone claims ownership to something that previously belonged to no one, that person thereby subtracts from the available wealth.
73	87	14	Q23 Very few remedies for global poverty are as effective as foreign aid.
72	82	10	Q24 The main reason that the poorest people in the world are poor is that there is not much that they own.
15	57	42	Q25 Karl Marx argued that employers exploit their workers, on the grounds that employers often collude to keep wages below the real value of their workers' labor.
49	76	27	Q26 What makes someone a socialist is believing in things like public support for daycare provision, public healthcare, and the rights of workers to form unions.
<b>Averages</b>			
48	73	25	<b>Change, all questions, in percentage points</b>
20	56	36	<b>Change in Red Entrance Questions – 40% correct or less</b>
54	76	22	<b>Change in Yellow Entrance Questions – 41%-69% correct</b>
75	89	14	<b>Change in Green Entrance Questions – 70% correct or more</b>