

UnderStandingAmericaStudy

UAS 191: MAY 2019 MONTHLY SURVEY: INCENTIVE FORECASTS, VOTE HISTORY,
AND THE 202 ELECTION.



Survey author(s): Jill Darling, Robert Shrum, Anya Samek, Anna Saavedra, Brian Finley

Fielded May 16, 2019 - June 22, 2019

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Topics	3
1.2	Experiments	3
1.3	Citation	3
2	Survey Response And Data	4
2.1	Sample selection and response rate	4
2.2	Timings	4
2.3	Sample & Weighting	5
3	Standard Variables	6
4	Background Demographics	11
5	Missing Data Conventions	15
6	Routing Syntax	16
7	Survey with Routing	17
	forecast	17
	voting	20
	politics	25
	Closing	35

1 INTRODUCTION

This UAS Survey, titled "UAS 191 May 2019 Monthly Survey: Incentive Forecasts, Vote History, and the 202 Election" includes an experiment in which respondents are randomized to different scenarios and asked to predict children's behavior based on past research (Module 1). Also included: Presidential election vote history (Module 2), and 2020 presidential primary (Module 3). This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid \$3 to complete the survey.

1.1 Topics

This survey contains questions (among others) on the following topics: Consumer Behavior, Politics. A complete survey topic categorization for the UAS can be found [here](#).

1.2 Experiments

This survey includes experiment(s) of the following type(s): Information Experiments, Hypothetical Scenarios Experiments. Please refer to explanatory comments in the Routing section for detailed information. A complete survey experiment categorization for the UAS can be found [here](#).

1.3 Citation

Each publication, press release or other document that cites results from this survey must include an acknowledgment of UAS as the data source and a disclaimer such as, 'The project described in this paper relies on data from survey(s) administered by the Understanding America Study, which is maintained by the Center for Economic and Social Research (CESR) at the University of Southern California. The content of this paper is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of USC or UAS.' For any questions or more information about the UAS, contact Tania Gutsche, Project and Panel Manager, Center for Economic and Social Research, University of Southern California, at tgutsche@usc.edu.

2 SURVEY RESPONSE AND DATA

2.1 Sample selection and response rate

The sample selection for this survey was:

All active respondents.

As such, this survey was made available to 7108 UAS participants. Of those 7108 participants, 5313 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 61 started the survey without completing and 1734 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 74.75%.

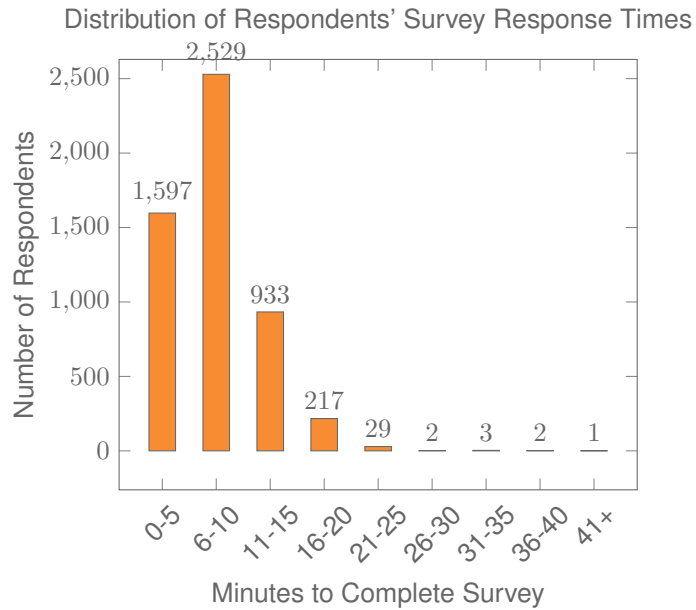
Note: We are unable to provide sample weights for a small number of UAS members (see the Sample weighting section below for details). If they completed the survey, these members are included in the data set with a weight of zero, but accounted for in the computation of total sample size and survey response rate.%.

The detailed survey response rate is as follows:

UAS191 - Response Overview	
Size of selected sample	7108
Completed the survey	5313
Started but did not complete the survey	61
Did not start the survey	1734
Response rate	74.75%

2.2 Timings

The survey took respondents an average of 8 minutes, and the full distribution of survey response times is available in the figure below. Times per question are available upon request.



2.3 Sample & Weighting

Weights are included in the data set for this survey. This survey dataset may contain respondents with a weight of zero. These respondents belong to a small group of UAS members for whom sample weights cannot be computed due to non-probability recruitment for special projects. Hence, while they are accounted for in the total number of survey respondents, they do not contribute to any statistics using sample weights. For more details on the UAS weighing procedures please refer to the UAS Weighting Procedures V1. Please contact UAS staff with any questions.

3 STANDARD VARIABLES

Each Understanding America Study data contains a series of standard variables, consisting of individual, household and sample identifiers, language indicator, time stamps and a rating by the respondent of how much he or she liked the survey:

- **uasid**: the identifier of the respondent. This identifier is assigned to a respondent at recruitment and stays with the respondent throughout each and every survey he/she participates in. When analyzing data from multiple surveys, the 'uasid' can be used to merge data sets.
- **uashhid**: the household identifier of the respondent. Every member is assigned a household identifier, stored in the variable 'uashhid'. For the primary respondent this identifier equals his or her 'uasid'. All other eligible members of the primary respondent's household (everyone who is 18 or older in the household) who become UAS respondents receive the 'uasid' of the primary respondent as their household identifier. The identifier 'uashhid' remains constant over time for all respondents. Thus it is always possible to find the original UAS household of an UAS panel member (even after they, for example, have moved out to form another household).
- **survhhid**: uniquely identifies the household a UAS panel member belongs to in a given survey. For instance, if the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members at the time of a given survey, they both receive the same 'survhhid' identifier for that survey. If they subsequently split, they receive two different 'survhhid' in subsequent surveys. They, however, always share the same 'uashhid'. The identifier 'survhhid' is set to missing (.) if no other household members are UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart if the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, household members have different 'survhhid' reflecting different household compositions at the time they answered the survey. For instance, suppose that the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members. If the primary respondent answers the survey when he/she is living with the spouse, but the spouse answers the survey when the couple has split, they receive different 'survhhid'. Hence, the variable 'survhhid' identifies household membership of UAS panel members, at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey 'survhhid' is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.
- **uasmembers**: is the number of other household members who are also UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart is the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, the primary respondent of a household has a value of '0', whereas the second UAS household respondent has a value of '1'. Therefore 'uasmembers' should be interpreted as the

number of household and UAS panel members at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey 'uasmembers' is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.

- **sampleframe**: indicates the sampling frame from which the household of the respondent was recruited. All UAS recruitment is done through address based sampling (ABS) in which samples are acquired based on postal records. Currently, the variable 'sampleframe' takes on four values reflecting four distinct sample frames used by the UAS over the year (in future data sets the number of sample frames used for recruitment may increase if additional specific populations are targeted in future recruitment batches):
 1. U.S. National Territory: recruited through ABS within the entire U.S.
 2. Areas high concentration Nat Ame: recruited through ABS in areas with a high concentration of Native Americans in the zip-code. Within these batches, individuals who are not Native Americans are not invited to join the UAS.
 3. Los Angeles County: recruited through ABS within Los Angeles County.
 4. California: recruited through ABS within California.

Note: prior to March 6, 2024 this variable was called sampletype and had the following value labels for the above list in UAS data sets:

1. Nationally Representative Sample: recruited through ABS within the entire U.S.
 2. Native Americans: recruited through ABS in areas with a high concentration of Native Americans. Within these batches, individuals who are not Native Americans are not invited to join the UAS.
 3. LA County: recruited through ABS within Los Angeles County.
 4. California: recruited through ABS within California.
- **batch**: indicates the batch from which the respondent was recruited. Currently, this variable takes the following values (in future data sets the number of batches may increase as new recruitment batches are added to the UAS):
 1. ASDE 2014/01
 2. ASDE 2014/01
 3. ASDE 2014/01
 4. Public records 2015/05
 5. MSG 2015/07
 6. MSG 2016/01
 7. MSG 2016/01
 8. MSG 2016/01
 9. MSG 2016/02

10. MSG 2016/03
11. MSG 2016/04
12. MSG 2016/05
13. MSG 2016/08
14. MSG 2017/03
15. MSG 2017/11
16. MSG 2018/02
17. MSG 2018/08
18. MSG 2019/04
19. MSG 2019/05
20. MSG 2019/11
21. MSG 2020/08
22. MSG 2020/10
23. MSG 2021/02
24. MSG 2021/08
25. MSG 2021/08
26. MSG 2022/02
27. MSG 2022/02
28. MSG 2022/08
29. MSG 2022/11
30. MSG 2022/11
31. MSG 2023/01
32. MSG 2023/06
33. MSG 2023/09
34. MSG 2023/10

Note: prior to March 6, 2024 this variable had the following value labels for the above list in UAS data sets:

1. ASDE 2014/01 Nat.Rep.
2. ASDE 2014/01 Native Am.
3. ASDE 2014/11 Native Am.
4. LA County 2015/05 List Sample
5. MSG 2015/07 Nat.Rep.
6. MSG 2016/01 Nat.Rep. Batch 2
7. MSG 2016/01 Nat.Rep. Batch 3

8. MSG 2016/01 Nat.Rep. Batch 4
9. MSG 2016/02 Nat.Rep. Batch 5
10. MSG 2016/03 Nat.Rep. Batch 6
11. MSG 2016/04 Nat.Rep. Batch 7
12. MSG 2016/05 Nat.Rep. Batch 8
13. MSG 2016/08 LA County Batch 2
14. MSG 2017/03 LA County Batch 3
15. MSG 2017/11 California Batch 1
16. MSG 2018/02 California Batch 2
17. MSG 2018/08 Nat.Rep. Batch 9
18. MSG 2019/04 LA County Batch 4
19. MSG 2019/05 LA County Batch 5
20. MSG 2019/11 Nat. Rep. Batch 10
21. MSG 2020/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 11
22. MSG 2020/10 Nat. Rep. Batch 12
23. MSG 2021/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 13
24. MSG 2021/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 15
25. MSG 2021/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 16
26. MSG 2022/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 17 (priority)
27. MSG 2022/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 17 (regular)
28. MSG 2022/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 18
29. MSG 2022/11 LA County Batch 6
30. MSG 2022/11 Nat. Rep. Batch 20
31. MSG 2023/01 Nat. Rep. Batch 21
32. MSG 2023/06 Nat. Rep. Batch 22
33. MSG 2023-09 Native Am. Batch 3
34. MSG 2023-10 Nat. Rep. Batch 23

- **primary_respondent**: indicates if the respondent was the first person within the household (i.e. to become a member or whether s/he was added as a subsequent member. A household in this regard is broadly defined as anyone living together with the primary respondent. That is, a household comprises individuals who live together, e.g. as part of a family relationship (like a spouse/child/parent) or in context of some other relationship (like a roommate or tenant).
- **hardware**: indicates whether the respondent ever received hardware or not. Note: this variable should not be used to determine whether a respondent received hardware at a given point in time and/or whether s/he used the hardware to participate in a survey. Rather, it indicates whether hardware was ever provided:

1. None
 2. Tablet (includes Internet)
- **language**: the language in which the survey was conducted. This variable takes a value of 1 for English and a value of 2 for Spanish.
 - **start_date (start_year, start_month, start_day, start_hour, start_min, start_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent started the survey.
 - **end_date (end_year, end_month, end_day, end_hour, end_min, end_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent completed the survey.
 - **cs_001**: indicates how interesting the respondent found the survey.

4 BACKGROUND DEMOGRAPHICS

Every UAS survey data set includes demographic variables, which provide background information about the respondent and his/her household. Demographic information such as age, ethnicity, education, marital status, work status, state of residence, family structure is elicited every quarter through the “My Household” survey. The demographic variables provided with each survey are taken from the most recent ‘MyHousehold’ survey answered by the respondent. If at the time of a survey, the information in “My Household” is more than three months old, a respondent is required to check and update his or her information before being able to take the survey.

The following variables are available in each survey data set:

- **gender**: the gender of the respondent.
- **dateofbirth_year**: the year of birth of the respondent.
- **age**: the age of the respondent at the start of the survey.
- **agerange**: if the respondent’s age cannot be calculate due to missing information, ‘agerange’ indicates the approximate age. Should a value for both the ‘age’ and ‘agerange’ be present, then ‘age’ takes precedence over ‘agerange’.
- **citizenus**: indicates whether the respondent is a U.S. citizen.
- **bornus**: indicates whether the respondent was born in the U.S.
- **stateborn**: indicates the state in which the respondent was born. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent was not born in the U.S.
- **countryborn**: indicates the country in which the respondent was born. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent was born in the U.S.
- **countryborn_other**: indicates the country of birth if that country is not on the drop down list of countries shown to the respondent’.
- **statereside**: the state in which the respondent is living.
- **immigration_status**: indicates whether the respondent is an immigrant. It takes one of the following values: 0 Non-immigrant, 1 First generation immigrant (immigrant who migrated to the U.S), 2 Second generation immigrant (U.S.-born children of at least one foreign-born parent), 3 Third generation immigrant (U.S.-born children of at least one U.S.-born parent, where at least one grandparent is foreign-born), or 4 Unknown immigrant status.
- **maritalstatus**: the marital status of the respondent.
- **livewithpartner**: indicates whether the respondent lives with a partner.

- **education**: the highest level of education attained by the respondent.
- **hisplativo**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as being Hispanic or Latino. This variable is asked separately from race.
- **hisplatinogroup**: indicates which Hispanic or Latino group a respondent identifies him or herself with. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent does not identify him or herself as being Hispanic or Latino.
- **white**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as white (Caucasian).
- **black**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as black (African-American).
- **nativeamer**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Native American (American Indian or Alaska Native).
- **asian**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Asian (Asian-American).
- **pacific**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- **race**: indicates the race of the respondent as singular (e.g., '1 White' or '2 Black') or as mixed (in case the respondent identifies with two or more races). The value '6 Mixed' that the respondent answered 'Yes' to at least two of the single race categories. This variable is generated based on the values of the different race variables (white, black, nativeamer, asian, pacific). This composite measure is not conditional on hisplativo, so an individual may identify as Hispanic or Latino, and also as a member of one or more racial groups.
- **working**: indicates whether the respondent is working for pay.
- **sick_leave**: indicates whether the respondent is not working because sick or on leave.
- **unemp_layoff**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed or on lay off.
- **unemp_look**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.
- **retired**: indicates whether the respondent is retired.
- **disabled**: indicates whether the respondent has a disability.
- **If_other**: specifies other labor force status.
- **laborstatus**: indicates the labor force status of the respondent as singular (e.g., '1 Working for pay' or '2 On sick or other leave') or as mixed (in case the respondent selects two or more labor statuses). The value '8 Mixed' indicates that the respondent answered 'Yes' to at least two of the single labor force status variables. This variable is generated based on the values of the different labor status variables (working, sick_leave, unempl_layoff, unempl_look, retired, disabled, If_other).

- **employmenttype**: indicates the employment type of the respondent (employed by the government, by a private company, a nonprofit organization, or self-employed). This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.
- **workfullpart**: indicates whether the respondent works full or part-time. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.
- **hourswork**: indicates the number of hours the respondent works per week. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.
- **hhincome**: is the total combined income of all members of the respondent's household (living in their household) during the past 12 months.
- **anyhhmember**: indicates whether there were any members in the respondent's household at the time he/she answered the survey as reported by the respondent.
- **hhmembervnumber**: indicates the number of household members in the respondent's household at the time of the survey as reported by the respondent. It may be that 'anyhhmember' is 'Yes', but 'hhmembervnumber' is missing if the respondent did not provide the number of household members at the time of the survey.
- **hhmemberin_#**: indicates whether a household member is currently in the household as reported by the respondent. Household members are never removed from the stored household roster and their information is always included in survey data sets. The order of the roster is the same order in which household members were specified by the respondent in the 'MyHousehold' survey. The order is identified by the suffix _# (e.g., _1 indicates the first household member, _2 the second household member, etc.).

As an example, if the first household member is in the household at the time of the survey, 'hhmemberin_1' is set to '1 HH Member 1 is in the HH'; if he/she has moved out, 'hhmemberin_1' is set to '0 HH member 1 is no longer in the HH'. Since information of other household members (stored in the variables listed below) is always included in survey data sets, information about 'hhmemberin_1' is available whether this person is still in the household or has moved out.

- **hhmembergen_#**: indicates the gender of another household member as reported by the respondent.
- **hhmemberage_#**: indicates the age of another household member. The age is derived from the month and year of birth of the household member as reported by the respondent.
- **hhmemberrel_#**: indicates the relationship of the respondent to the other household member as reported by the respondent.

- **hhmemberuasid_#**: is the 'uasid' of the other household member if this person is also a UAS panel member. It is set to missing (.) if this person is not a UAS panel member at the time of the survey. Since this identifier is directly reported by the respondent (chosen from a preloaded list), it may differ from the actual (correct) 'uasid' of the UAS member it refers to because of reporting error. Also, this variable should not be used to identify UAS members in a given household at the time of the survey. This is because the variables 'hhmemberuasid_#' are taken from the most recent 'My Household' and changes in household composition involving UAS members may have occurred between the time of the respondent answered 'My Household' and the time the respondent answers the survey. To follow UAS members of a given household, it is advised to use the identifiers 'uashhid' and 'survhhid'.
- **lastmyhh_date**: the date on which the demographics variables were collected through the 'My Household' survey.

5 MISSING DATA CONVENTIONS

Data files provide so-called clean data, that is, answers given to questions that are not applicable anymore at survey completion (for example because a respondent went back in the survey and skipped over a previously answered question) are treated as if the questions were never asked. In the data files all questions that were asked, but not answered by the respondent are marked with (.e). All questions never seen by the respondent (or any dirty data) are marked with (.a). The latter may mean that a respondent did not view the question because s/he skipped over it; or alternatively that s/he never reached that question due to a break off. If a respondent did not complete a survey, the variables representing survey end date and time are marked with (.c). Household member variables are marked with (.m) if the respondent has less household members (e.g. if the number of household members is 2, any variables for household member 3 and up are marked with (.m)).

UAS provides data in STATA and CSV format. Stata data sets come with include variable labels that are not available in the CSV files. Value labels are provided for single-response answer option. In STATA these labels will include the labels 'Not asked' and 'Not answered' for (.a) and (.e), and will show in tabulations such as 'tab q1, missing'. For multiple-response questions a binary variable is created for each answer option indicating whether the option was selected or not. A summary variable is also provided in string format reflecting which options were selected and in which order. For example, if a question asked about favorite animals with options cat, dog, and horse, then if a respondent selected horse and then cat, the binary variables for horse and cat will be set to yes, while the overall variable would have a string value of '3-1'. If no answer was given, all binary variables and the summary variable will be marked with '.e'.

Questions that are asked multiple times are often implemented as so-called array questions. Supposing the name of such question was Q1 and it was asked in 6 different instances, your data set would contain the variables Q1_1_ to Q1_6_. To illustrate, if a survey asked the names of all children, then child_1_ would contain the name of the first child the respondent named and so on.

More information about the UAS data in general can be found on the UAS Data Pages web site.

6 ROUTING SYNTAX

The survey with routing presented in the next section includes all of the questions that make up this survey, the question answers when choices were provided, and the question routing. The routing includes descriptions of when questions are grouped, conditional logic that determines when questions are presented to the respondent, randomization of questions and answers, and fills of answers from one question to another.

If you are unfamiliar with conditional logic statements, they are typically formatted so that **if** the respondent fulfills some condition (e.g. they have a cellphone or a checking account), **then** they are presented with some other question or the value of some variable is changed. If the respondent does not fulfill the condition (e.g. they are not a cellphone adopter or they do not have a checking account), something **else** happens such as skipping the next question or changing the variable to some other value. Some of the logic involved in the randomization of questions or answers being presented to the respondent is quite complex, and in these instances there is documentation to clarify the process being represented by the routing.

Because logic syntax standards vary, here is a brief introduction to our syntax standards. The syntax used in the conditional statements is as follows: '=' is equal to, '<' is less than, '>' is greater than, and '!= ' is used for does not equal. When a variable is set to some number N, the statement looks like 'variable := N'.

The formatting of the questions and routing are designed to make it easier to interpret what is occurring at any given point in the survey. Question ID is the bold text at the top of a question block, followed by the question text and the answer selections. When a question or variable has associated data, the name links to the appropriate data page, so you can easily get directly to the data. Text color is used to indicate the routing: **red** is conditional logic, **gold** is question grouping, **green** is looping, and **orange** is used to document randomization and other complex conditional logic processes. The routing is written for a computer to parse rather than a human to read, so when the routing diverges significantly from what is displayed to the respondent, a screenshot of what the respondent saw is included.

The name of the randomization variables are defined in proximity to where they are put into play, and like the question ID the names of the randomization variables can be used to link directly to the associated data page.

7 SURVEY WITH ROUTING

Start of section **Forecast**

intro (Section Forecast)

This survey has several unrelated sections. These ask about the elections you have participated in, the 2020 election, and some forecasts about how you think children might behave. To begin with...

fo_intro (Section Forecast)

Now we will ask you to make two guesses about the results of a study we conducted. Pay close attention, because you could earn additional money in this part.

One respondent to this survey will be randomly selected to receive the additional money for one of the two guesses (also randomly selected). If you are selected, your payment will depend on how close (in percent terms) your guess is to the actual outcome:

You will get \$100 if your guess is equal to the outcome. You will get \$99 if your guess is within 1% of the outcome. You will get \$90 if your guess is within 10% of the outcome. You will get \$50 if your guess is within 50% of the outcome. And so on...

/ Respondents are asked about two scenarios involving behavior among children. The exact scenarios are randomized per variable fo_randomizer:*

- o 1 Scenario 1: sharing stickers*
- o 2 Scenario 2: picking up trash*

**/*

```
IF fo_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
```

```
| fo_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
```

```
END OF IF
```

```
IF fo_randomizer = 1 THEN
```

```
| IF fo_scenario1a = EMPTY THEN
```

```
| | fo_scenario1a := 3.3
```

```
| END OF IF
```

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

```
| fo_scenario1a (forecast scenario 1a in section Forecast)
```

```
| We conducted a study on sharing behavior with about 100 children aged 3-5 years old. Children participated in two sessions each week for three weeks. Children
```

always participated in private with one of our study staff. Children were split into two groups: Group 1 was given opportunities to share as normal, while Group 2 was given incentives for sharing more.

In the first day, each child was given 10 stickers and asked how many he or she would like to share with another child that they did not know. Children shared about 3 stickers on average, and this amount did not differ by group.

In the second session, each child was again given 10 stickers and asked how many he or she would like to share with another child that they did not know. But this time, Nothing changed for Group 1 Group 2 children were told that they would get a candy if they shared more than 5 stickers (more than half). Group 1 shared 3.3 stickers on average. We'd like you to guess how much Group 2 shared on average. Remember, Group 2 was told they would get a candy if they shared more than 5 stickers. Please move the slider to how many stickers you think Group 2 shared. The starting point of the slider is the amount picked up by Group 1.

RANGE 0.0..10.0

fo_warning (Section Forecast)

Please enter a number between 0 and 10.

END OF GROUP

IF fo_scenario1b = EMPTY THEN

| fo_scenario1b := 2.5

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

fo_scenario1b (forecast scenario 1b in section Forecast)

Group 2 children were offered candy for sharing more than 5 stickers (out of 10) two times during that same week.

In the third week, each child was again given 10 stickers and asked how many he or she would like to share with another child that they did not know.

This time, neither Group 1 nor Group 2 received candy for sharing.

Group 1 shared 2.5 stickers on average. We'd like you to guess how much Group 2 shared on average. Remember, in the prior week Group 2 was told they would get candy if they shared more than 5 stickers, but this time Group 2 did not get any candy for sharing more. Please move the slider to how many stickers you think Group 2 shared. The starting point of the slider is the amount picked up by Group 1.

RANGE 0.0..10.0

fo_warning (Section Forecast)
Please enter a number between 0 and 10.

END OF GROUP

ELSE

IF fo_scenario2a = EMPTY THEN

| fo_scenario2a := 3.4

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

fo_scenario2a (forecast scenario 2a in section Forecast)

We conducted a study on helping behavior with about 100 children aged 3-5 years old. Children participated in two sessions each week for three weeks. Children always participated in private with one of our study staff. Children were split into two groups: Group 1 was given opportunities to help as normal, while Group 2 was given incentives for helping more.

In the first session, each child was shown 10 pieces of paper trash on the floor and given the opportunity to help the study staff put it in the trash bin or watch a movie in the corner of the room. Children picked up about 3 pieces of trash on average, and this amount did not differ by group.

In the second session, each child was again shown 10 pieces of paper trash and asked how many he or she would like to help pick up. But this time, Nothing changed for Group 1. Group 2 children were told that they would get a candy if they helped pick up more than 5 pieces of trash (more than half). Group 1 helped pick up 3.4 pieces of paper trash on average. We'd like you to guess how many Group 2 picked up on average. Remember, Group 2 was told they would get a candy if they helped pick up more than 5 pieces of trash. Please move the slider to how many pieces of trash you think Group 2 picked up. The starting point of the slider is the amount picked up by Group 1.

RANGE 0.0..10.0

fo_warning (Section Forecast)
Please enter a number between 0 and 10.

END OF GROUP

IF fo_scenario2b = EMPTY THEN

| fo_scenario2b := 3.1

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

fo_scenario2b (forecast scenario 2b in section Forecast)

Group 2 children were offered candy for helping pick up more than 5 pieces of trash (out of 10) two times during that same week.

In the third week, each child was again shown 10 pieces of paper trash and asked how many he or she would like to help pick up.

This time, neither Group 1 nor Group 2 received candy for helping.

Group 1 helped pick up 3.1 pieces of trash on average. We'd like you to guess how much Group 2 helped pick up on average. Remember, in the prior week Group 2 was told they would get candy if they picked up more than 5 pieces of trash, but this time Group 2 did not get any candy for helping more. Please move the slider to how many pieces of trash you think Group 2 picked up. The starting point of the slider is the amount picked up by Group 1.

RANGE 0.0..10.0

fo_warning (Section Forecast)

Please enter a number between 0 and 10.

END OF GROUP

END OF IF

End of section **Forecast**

Start of section **Voting**

IF citizenus = EMPTY THEN

citizenus (R CITIZEN US in section Demographics)

Are you a citizen of the United States?

1 Yes

2 No

END OF IF

IF citizenus = 1 THEN

vt_intro (Section Voting)

We are interested in which U.S. elections people may have participated in over the years... As a reminder, the voting age for federal elections was 21 up until 1970, when 18 year-olds were permitted to vote. In Georgia the voting age was 18 starting in 1943. In Kentucky the voting age was 19 starting in 1955. In Alaska the voting age was 19 starting in 1959. And in Hawaii the voting age was 20 starting in 1959.

vt_001 (ever voted in a U.S. presidential election in section Voting)

Have you ever voted in a U.S. presidential election?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Not sure

IF vt_001 IN (1,3) THEN

IF dateofbirth_year = EMPTY THEN

dateofbirth_year (R DATE OF BIRTH YEAR in section Demographics)

In what year were you born?

RANGE 0..9223372036854775807

IF dateofbirth_year = EMPTY THEN

vt_000 (year first voted in presidential election in section Voting)

In what year did you first vote in a presidential election?

1920 1920

1924 1924

1928 1928

1932 1932

1936 1936

1940 1940

1944 1944

1948 1948

1952 1952

1956 1956

1960 1960

1964 1964

1968 1968

1972 1972

1976 1976

1980 1980

1984 1984

1988 1988

1992 1992

1996 1996

2000 2000

2004 2004

2008 2008

2012 2012

2016 2016

END OF IF

END OF IF

/* Respondents are asked about the U.S. presidential elections that they voted in. They are only asked about the elections for which they were eligible to vote based on their year of birth. If no year of birth is known, the respondent is asked for the first

year in which they voted in an U.S. presidential election.

The vt_002 variables indicate whether a respondent voted in an U.S. presidential election or not. These correspond as follows:

- vt_002_1_: 1920
- vt_002_2_: 1924
- vt_002_3_: 1928
- vt_002_4_: 1932
- vt_002_5_: 1936
- vt_002_6_: 1940
- vt_002_7_: 1944
- vt_002_8_: 1948
- vt_002_9_: 1952
- vt_002_10_: 1956
- vt_002_11_: 1960
- vt_002_12_: 1964
- vt_002_13_: 1968
- vt_002_14_: 1972
- vt_002_15_: 1976
- vt_002_16_: 1980
- vt_002_17_: 1984
- vt_002_18_: 1988
- vt_002_19_: 1992
- vt_002_20_: 1996
- vt_002_21_: 2000
- vt_002_22_: 2004
- vt_002_23_: 2008
- vt_002_24_: 2012

o vt.002.25.: 2016

If respondents answer that they voted in an election, they are then asked who they voted for in that election per variables vt.005.1_ to vt.005.25_. These correspond one-on-one to the vt.002 variables. */

IF dateofbirth_year = RESPONSE OR vt_000 = RESPONSE THEN

IF dateofbirth_year = RESPONSE THEN

vt_eligible_before_1970 := dateofbirth_year + 21

vt_eligible_after_1970 := dateofbirth_year + 18

ELSE

vt_eligible_before_1970 := vt_000

vt_eligible_after_1970 := vt_000

END OF IF

Fill code of question FLRows executed
counter := 1

LOOP FROM 1 TO 25

IF FLRows(cnt) = RESPONSE THEN

FLplaceholder(cnt) := "" . FLRows(cnt) . "#INPUT" . (counter+1) . "#"
counter := counter + 1

IF vt_000 = RESPONSE AND (FLYear(cnt) - 2) = vt_000 THEN

vt_002(cnt) := 1

END OF IF

ELSE

FLplaceholder(cnt) := empty

END OF IF

END OF LOOP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

vt_intro2 (Section Voting)

Please indicate in which of the following years you are certain you voted for a candidate in a that year's presidential election. If you can't remember or you are not

certain whether you voted or not, please choose "not certain".

LOOP FROM 1 TO 25

IF FLplaceholder(cnt) = RESPONSE THEN

vt_002 (voted in presidential election in section Voting)

- 1 Voted
- 2 Didn't vote
- 3 Don't remember

END OF IF

END OF LOOP

END OF GROUP

LOOP FROM 1 TO 25

IF FLplaceholder(cnt) = RESPONSE AND vt.002(cnt) = 1 THEN

FLYear2(cnt) := FLYear(cnt) - 2

vt_005 (who voted for in U.S. presidential election in section Voting)

In the ((cnt)) presidential election, which candidate did you vote for?

- 1 ((cnt,1))
- 2 ((cnt,2))
- 3 ((cnt,3))
- 4 ((cnt,4))
- 5 ((cnt,5))
- 8 ((cnt,8))
- 9 I don't remember / I'm not sure

END OF IF

END OF LOOP

END OF IF

END OF IF

vt_003 (ever voted in a U.S. midterm election in section Voting)

Have you ever voted in a U.S. Midterm election? (Midterm elections take place every 4 years, in between presidential election years. We will not ask you to tell us who you voted for in each of the midterm elections.)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

3 Not sure

IF vt_003 = 1 THEN

Fill code of question FLYearDummy executed

vt_004 (first year voted in U.S. midterm election in section Voting)

In what year did you first vote in a midterm election?

1922 (1922)

1926 (1926)

1930 (1930)

1934 (1934)

1938 (1938)

1942 (1942)

1946 (1946)

1950 (1950)

1954 (1954)

1958 (1958)

1962 (1962)

1966 (1966)

1970 (1970)

1974 (1974)

1978 (1978)

1982 (1982)

1986 (1986)

1990 (1990)

1994 (1994)

1998 (1998)

2002 (2002)

2006 (2006)

2010 (2010)

2014 (2014)

2018 (2018)

END OF IF

END OF IF

End of section **Voting**

Start of section **Politics**

IF citizenus = 1 THEN

IF statereside = EMPTY THEN

statereside (R STATE RESIDENCE in section Demographics)

In what state are you currently residing?

1 Alaska (AK)

- 2 Alabama (AL)
- 3 Arizona (AZ)
- 4 Arkansas (AR)
- 5 California (CA)
- 6 Colorado (CO)
- 7 Connecticut (CT)
- 8 Delaware (DE)
- 9 Florida (FL)
- 10 Georgia (GA)
- 11 Hawaii (HI)
- 12 Idaho (ID)
- 13 Illinois (IL)
- 14 Indiana (IN)
- 15 Iowa (IA)
- 16 Kansas (KS)
- 17 Kentucky (KY)
- 18 Louisiana (LA)
- 19 Maine (ME)
- 20 Maryland (MD)
- 21 Massachusetts (MA)
- 22 Michigan (MI)
- 23 Minnesota (MN)
- 24 Mississippi (MS)
- 25 Missouri (MO)
- 26 Montana (MT)
- 27 Nebraska (NE)
- 28 Nevada (NV)
- 29 New Hampshire (NH)
- 30 New Jersey (NJ)
- 31 New Mexico (NM)
- 32 New York (NY)
- 33 North Carolina (NC)
- 34 North Dakota (ND)
- 35 Ohio (OH)
- 36 Oklahoma (OK)
- 37 Oregon (OR)
- 38 Pennsylvania (PA)
- 39 Rhode Island (RI)
- 40 South Carolina (SC)
- 41 South Dakota (SD)
- 42 Tennessee (TN)
- 43 Texas (TX)
- 44 Utah (UT)
- 45 Vermont (VT)
- 46 Virginia (VA)

- 47 Washington (WA)
- 48 West Virginia (WV)
- 49 Wisconsin (WI)
- 50 Wyoming (WY)
- 51 Washington D.C.
- 52 Puerto Rico

END OF IF

IF **statereside** != 34 THEN

cf.001 (Currently Registered to Vote in section Politics)

Are you:

- 1 Certain you are registered to vote in the district where you now live
- 2 Not certain if you are registered to vote in your district
- 3 Not registered to vote
- 4 Not sure if registered to vote or not

END OF IF

cf.004 (Which 2020 primary in section Politics)

We know it is still a long way away, but the presidential election state party primaries and caucuses will be held next year, in 2020. If you decide to vote in your state's presidential primary or caucus, which party's primary or caucus are you most likely to vote in, if any?

- 1 Democratic party primary or caucus
- 2 Republican party primary or caucus
- 3 Green party primary or caucus
- 4 Libertarian party primary or caucus
- 5 Some other party primary or caucus
- 6 I am certain I will not vote in any of my state's presidential primaries or caucuses

IF **cf.004** = 1 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

cf.009 (Democratic Voter Typology in section Politics)

Which "wing" of the Democratic part do you most closely identify with?

- 1 Moderate to Conservative
- 2 Liberal
- 3 Progressive
- 4 Democratic socialist
- 5 Something else (please specify):
- 6 Not sure

cf.009_other (other Democratic Voter Typology in section Politics)

STRING

END OF GROUP

/* Respondents who are planning to vote in the Democratic primary are asked to describe their ideal candidate using five characteristics.

- o cf_010: Race
- o cf_011: Gender
- o cf_012: Age
- o cf_013: Political experience
- o cf_014: Ideology

The answer options of these five variables are randomly presented per corresponding _order variables. For example, the option of the answer order for cf_010 is captured in the cf_010_order variables. */

IF sizeof(cf_010_order) = 0 THEN

| cf_010_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4))

END OF IF

IF sizeof(cf_011_order) = 0 THEN

| cf_011_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))

END OF IF

IF sizeof(cf_012_order) = 0 THEN

| cf_012_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4))

END OF IF

IF sizeof(cf_013_order) = 0 THEN

| cf_013_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))

END OF IF

IF sizeof(cf_014_order) = 0 THEN

| cf_014_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

cf_010_intro (Section Politics)

This question asks you to design a generic Democratic nominee that you think would have the best chance of winning the 2020 election against Donald Trump. Please make one selection from each of the categories below. Assume that all types of

candidates have a record that qualifies them for the presidency.

cf.010 (Generic Candidate Race/Ethnicity in section Politics)

Generic Candidate Race/Ethnicity

- 1 Asian American
- 2 African American
- 3 Latino/Hispanic American
- 4 White American
- 5 Mixed racial/ethnic background
- 6 Other racial/ethnic background

cf.011 (Generic Candidate Gender in section Politics)

Generic Candidate Gender

- 1 Man
- 2 Woman

cf.012 (Generic Candidate age in section Politics)

Generic Candidate age

- 1 Younger than 40
- 2 41-50
- 3 51-65
- 4 66 or older

cf.013 (Generic Candidate political experience/background (present or past) in section Politics)

Generic Candidate political experience/background (present or past)

- 1 DC insider, with national level political experience (e.g. U.S. Congress, served in prior administration, etc.)
- 2 Not a DC insider, and no political experience (e.g. business, law, science, etc.)
- 3 Not a DC insider, with other political experience (e.g. served in local or state-level office)

cf.014 (Generic Candidate ideology in section Politics)

Generic Candidate ideology

- 1 Moderate Democrat with broader appeal to independents and swing voters
- 2 Progressive or liberal Democrat who can motivate the Democratic base to come out to vote

END OF GROUP

cf_015_questions := array(1 →"cf_015a", 2 →"cf_015b", 3 →"cf_015c", 4 →"cf_015d", 5 →"cf_015e", 6 →"cf_015f", 7 →"cf_015g", 8 →"cf_015h")

/* Respondents who are planning to vote in the Democratic primary are asked of 8 candidates whether they think this candidate can defeat Donald Trump in the election. They are asked about these candidates in random order per cf_015_order variables taking one of the following values:

- o 1 Joe Biden (Former U.S. Vice President)
- o 2 Pete Buttigieg (Mayor of South Bend, Indiana)
- o 3 Kamala Harris (U.S. Senator, California)
- o 4 Beto O'Rourke (Former U.S. Representative, Texas)
- o 5 Bernie Sanders (U.S. Senator, Vermont)
- o 6 Elizabeth Warren (U.S. Senator, Massachusetts)
- o 7 Cory Booker (U.S. Senator, New Jersey)
- o 8 Amy Klobuchar (U.S. Senator, Minnesota)

The answer options of these five variables are randomly presented per corresponding _order variables. For example, the option of the answer order for cf_010 is captured in the cf_010_order variables. */

IF sizeof(cf_015_order) = 0 THEN

cf_015_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4, 5 →5, 6 →6, 7 →7, 8 →8))

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

cf_015_intro (Section Politics)

For each of the candidates running for the Democratic presidential nomination listed below, please indicate if you think that candidate could definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not defeat Donald Trump in the general election in 2020.

Can this candidate **defeat Donald Trump in 2020?**

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

LOOP FROM 1 TO 8

Value of question cf_015_questions(cf_015_order(cnt)) asked as question

END OF LOOP

| END OF SUBGROUP

| END OF GROUP

ELSEIF cf.004 = 2 THEN

cf.016 (gop feeling about republican primary in section Politics)

Which of the following more closely describes how you feel about **voting in the 2020 Republican presidential primary or caucus in your state?**

- 1 Will definitely vote for Donald Trump, no matter who else is on the ballot
- 2 Somewhat likely to consider voting for another Republican if an interesting and appealing candidate was on the ballot
- 3 Very likely to consider voting for another Republican if an interesting and appealing candidate was on the ballot
- 4 Will definitely vote against Donald Trump, no matter who else is on the ballot

END OF IF

cf018 (percent chance voting in the 2020 election in section Politics)

What is the percent chance that you will vote in the 2020 U.S. Presidential election?

RANGE 0..100

IF cf018 > 0 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

cf017_intro (Section Politics)

Assuming that Donald Trump will be the 2020 Republican nominee for president... At this time, without knowing which candidates will be nominated by the Democrats and other political parties, what is the likelihood that you will vote for Donald Trump as the Republican candidate, for the eventual Democratic candidate, or for a third party candidate? Please enter a number between 0% and 100% that represents the current likelihood of your voting for each. The total of the three numbers must add to 100%.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

cf017_a (likelihood of voting for Donald Trump in section Politics)

Percentage likelihood of **voting for Donald Trump** in the general election in 2020?
NUMBER (NO DECIMALS ALLOWED)

cf017_b (likelihood of voting for Democratic candidate in section Politics)

Percentage likelihood of voting **for the Democratic candidate** in the general election in 2020?
NUMBER (NO DECIMALS ALLOWED)

cf017_c (likelihood of voting for a third-party candidate in section Politics)

Percentage likelihood of **voting for a third-party candidate** in the general election

in 2020
NUMBER (NO DECIMALS ALLOWED)

cf017_total (total likelihood of voting in section Politics)
Total
NUMBER (NO DECIMALS ALLOWED)

END OF SUBGROUP

cf017_warning (Section Politics)
Please make sure the total equals 100% and no entry is below 0% or above 100%.

END OF GROUP

END OF IF

IF cf_004 != 1 THEN

/* Respondents who are NOT planning to vote in the Democratic primary are asked about their overall approval of Donald Trump. The answer options are presented in random order per variable cf_018_randomizer:

- o 1 Approve to disapprove
- o 2 Disapprove to approve

The answer options of these five variables are randomly presented per corresponding _order variables. For example, the option of the answer order for cf_010 is captured in the cf_010_order variables. */

IF cf_018_randomizer = EMPTY THEN

| cf_018_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

END OF IF

IF cf_018_randomizer = 1 THEN

| cf_018_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4, 5 →5, 6 →6)

ELSE

| cf_018_order := array(1 →5, 2 →4, 3 →3, 4 →2, 5 →1, 6 →6)

END OF IF

cf_018 (Trump Job Approval in section Politics)

Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the job that Donald Trump is doing as president?

- 1 Approve strongly
- 2 Approve somewhat
- 3 Neither approve nor disapprove

4 Disapprove somewhat
5 Disapprove strongly
6 Haven't heard enough to say

```
IF cf_019_22_randomizer = EMPTY THEN  
| cf_019_22_randomizer := cf_018_randomizer  
END OF IF
```

```
IF cf_019_22_randomizer = 1 THEN  
| cf_019_22_answer_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4, 5 →5, 6 →6)  
ELSE  
| cf_019_22_answer_order := array(1 →5, 2 →4, 3 →3, 4 →2, 5 →1, 6 →6)  
END OF IF
```

/* Respondents who are NOT planning to vote in the Democratic primary are asked about their approval for four aspects of Donald Trump's presidency. The answer options for the approval questions are presented in random order per variable cf_019_22_randomizer and follows the order used in the overall approval question:

- 1 Approve to disapprove
- 2 Disapprove to approve

The questions themselves are asked about in random order per cf_019_22_order variables:

- 1 Healthcare
- 2 Economy
- 3 Congressional investigations into collusion with Russia
- 4 Illegal immigration

*/

```
IF sizeof(cf_019_22_order) = 0 THEN  
| cf_019_22_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4))  
END OF IF
```

```
LOOP FROM 1 TO 4
```

```
| IF cf_019_22_order(cnt) = 1 THEN
```

cf.019 (approval healthcare in section Politics)

Do you approve or disapprove of how Donald Trump is handling **healthcare**?

- 1 Approve strongly
- 2 Approve somewhat
- 3 Neither approve nor disapprove
- 4 Disapprove somewhat
- 5 Disapprove strongly
- 6 Haven't heard enough to say

ELSEIF cf.019_22_order(cnt) = 2 THEN

cf.020 (approval economy in section Politics)

Do you approve or disapprove of how Donald Trump is handling **the economy**?

- 1 Approve strongly
- 2 Approve somewhat
- 3 Neither approve nor disapprove
- 4 Disapprove somewhat
- 5 Disapprove strongly
- 6 Haven't heard enough to say

ELSEIF cf.019_22_order(cnt) = 3 THEN

cf.021 (approval Congressional investigations into collusion with Russia in section Politics)

Do you approve or disapprove of how Donald Trump is handling **Congressional investigations into collusion with Russia**?

- 1 Approve strongly
- 2 Approve somewhat
- 3 Neither approve nor disapprove
- 4 Disapprove somewhat
- 5 Disapprove strongly
- 6 Haven't heard enough to say

ELSEIF cf.019_22_order(cnt) = 4 THEN

cf.022 (approval illegal immigration in section Politics)

Do you approve or disapprove of how Donald Trump is handling **illegal immigration**?

- 1 Approve strongly
- 2 Approve somewhat
- 3 Neither approve nor disapprove
- 4 Disapprove somewhat
- 5 Disapprove strongly

```
| | | 6 Haven't heard enough to say
| | |
| | | END OF IF
| | |
| | | END OF LOOP
| | | END OF IF
| | | END OF IF
```

End of section **Politics**

Start of section **Closing**

CS_001 (HOW PLEASANT INTERVIEW in section Closing)

Could you tell us how interesting or uninteresting you found the questions in this interview?

- 1 Very interesting
- 2 Interesting
- 3 Neither interesting nor uninteresting
- 4 Uninteresting
- 5 Very uninteresting

CS_003 (comments in section Closing)

Do you have any other comments on the interview? Please type these in the box below.(If you have no comments, please click next to complete this survey.)

STRING

End of section **Closing**

/ Please note that although question CS_003 is listed in the routing, the answers are not included in the microdata in the event identifiable information is captured. Cleaned responses are available by request. */*