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1 INTRODUCTION

This UAS survey titled "August 2019 Monthly Survey - Livability and Politics" asks respondents several unrelated topics: National LA Observatory questions about livability, the 2020 Democratic Primary, and issues in the news. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid $4 to complete the survey.

1.1 Topics

This survey contains questions (among others) on the following topics: Crime, Housing, Politics, Social Attitudes And Values. 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): Auxiliary Randomization, Question Wording 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, attgutsche@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 7898 UAS participants. Of those 7898 participants, 5732 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 42 started the survey without completing and 2124 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 72.58%.

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:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UAS199 - Response Overview</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of selected sample</td>
<td>7898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed the survey</td>
<td>5732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started but did not complete the survey</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not start the survey</td>
<td>2124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response rate</td>
<td>72.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Timings

The survey took respondents an average of 7 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 if 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:

2. ASDE 2014/01 Native Am.
3. ASDE 2014/11 Native Am.
4. LA County 2015/05 List Sample
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
18. MSG 2019/04 LA County Batch 4
19. MSG 2019/05 LA County Batch 5
26. MSG 2022/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 17 (priority)
27. MSG 2022/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 17 (regular)
29. MSG 2022/11 LA County Batch 6
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.
- **hisplatino**: 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’ indicates 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 hisplatino, 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.
- **unemplayoff**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed or on lay off.
- **unempllook**: 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.
- **lf_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, lf_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.

○ **hhmembernumber**: 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 ‘hhmembernumber’ 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.
• \texttt{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’.

• \texttt{lastmyhh\_date} the date on which the demographics variables were collected through the ‘My Household’ survey.
5 MISSIN G 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

(introduction) (INTRODUCTION SCREEN in section Base)

This survey has several unrelated sections. It asks about the area where you live, and about events in the news. To begin with...

Start of section [Satisfaction]

[ls001a] (In most ways my life is close to ideal in section Satisfaction)

Please rate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement:

In most ways my life is close to ideal.
1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Neither agree nor disagree
5 Somewhat agree
6 Agree
7 Strongly agree

[ls001b] (The conditions of my life are excellent in section Satisfaction)

Please rate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement:

The conditions of my life are excellent.
1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Neither agree nor disagree
5 Somewhat agree
6 Agree
7 Strongly agree

[ls001c] (I am satisfied with my life in section Satisfaction)

Please rate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement:

I am satisfied with my life.
1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Neither agree nor disagree
5 Somewhat agree
6 Agree
7 Strongly agree
So far I have the important things I want in life.
1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Neither agree nor disagree
5 Somewhat agree
6 Agree
7 Strongly agree

If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing.
1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Neither agree nor disagree
5 Somewhat agree
6 Agree
7 Strongly agree

End of section Satisfaction

Start of section Neighborhood

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

Does your household rent or own your current residence?
1 Rent (or lease)
2 Own
3 Other, please specify:

STRING

END OF GROUP

IF ne005 = 1 THEN

Does the federal, state, or local government help pay for rent - for example, through
a rental assistance program? Examples of rental assistance programs include housing vouchers, subsidized housing, and public housing.

1 Yes
2 No

Excluding any government rental assistance your household might receive (for example, through housing vouchers), what does your household currently pay in rent per month?

RANGE 0..9223372036854775807

What is the maximum total amount that your household is able to pay in rent per month, before you would have to find a less expensive place to live?

RANGE 0..9223372036854775807

ELSEIF ne005 = 2 THEN

Does your household have a mortgage on your current residence?

1 Yes
2 No

IF ne009 = 1 THEN

How much does your household currently pay in mortgage per month?

RANGE 0..9223372036854775807

END OF IF

End of section Neighborhood

Start of section Financial

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Please use the slider below to indicate how you feel about your current financial situation.
I feel that my current financial situation is:
RANGE 0..100

fi002 := fi001
fi002_original := fi001
fi002_nc := empty

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

fi002 (future financial situation in section Financial)
Now we would like to know what you think your financial situation will be a year from
now. If you think things won’t change, you can leave the dot in the same position and
click the box below.

I think that my financial situation a year from now will be:
RANGE 0..100

fi002_nc (no change future financial situation in section Financial)
1 Click here if you think things won’t change

fi_warning (Section Financial)
Please select a value or check the box.

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

fi003_intro (current business conditions in the US in section Financial)
To answer the following questions, please think about business conditions in the U.S and
business conditions in your County of residence.

Please use the slider below to rate current business conditions in the US.

fi003 (current business conditions in the US in section Financial)
I think that current business conditions in the US are:
RANGE 0..100

fi004_intro (current business conditions in respondent county in section Financial)
Please use the slider below to rate current business conditions in your County of residence.

fi004 (current business conditions in respondent county in section Financial)
I think that current business conditions in my County are:
RANGE 0..100
GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**fi005** (future business conditions in the US in section Financial)
Now use the slider below to indicate what you think business conditions in the US will be **a year from now**. If you think things won’t change, you can leave the dot in the same position and click the box below.

I think that business conditions in the US a year from now will be: RANGE 0..100

**fi005_nc** (no change future U.S. conditions in section Financial)
1 Click here if you think things won’t change

**fi006** (future business conditions in respondent county in section Financial)
Now use the slider below to indicate what you think business conditions in **your County of residence** will be **a year from now**. If you think things won’t change, you can leave the dot in the same position and click the box below.
RANGE 0..100

**fi006_nc** (no change future county conditions in section Financial)
1 Click here if you think things won’t change

**fi2_warning** (Section Financial)
Please select a value or check the box for both questions.

END OF GROUP

End of section **Financial**

Start of section **Primary**

**cf_intro** (Section Primary)
_The next set of questions are about the upcoming primaries and caucuses in advance of the 2020 presidential election._

IF citizensus = EMPTY THEN
citizensus (R CITIZEN US in section Demographics)
Are you a citizen of the United States?
1 Yes
2 No
END OF IF

/* Respondents are asked about their party affiliation in cf003 if it is not known yet from UAS 197. If they are independent or not aligned with any political party, cf003a is asked (where its answer may be pre-selected based on an earlier answer to the same question in UAS 197) */

uas197 Cf003 := getUAS197Preload("cf003")
uas197 Cf003a := getUAS197Preload("cf003a")

IF uas197 Cf003 = RESPONSE THEN
  merged Cf003 := uas197 Cf003
ELSE
  Cf003 (party affiliation in section Primary)
  Regardless of if or how you are registered to vote, at this time, are you more closely aligned with...
  1 Democrats
  2 Republicans
  3 Independents (no political party)
  4 Libertarians
  5 Green party
  6 Some other party
  7 Not aligned with any political party
  merged Cf003 := cf003
END OF IF

IF merged Cf003 IN (3,7) THEN
  IF cf003a = EMPTY THEN
    cf003a := uas197 Cf003a
  END OF IF
  Cf003a (lean affiliation in section Primary)
  Generally speaking, do you lean more toward affiliating with Democrats or with Republicans?
  1 Lean toward affiliating with Democrats
  2 Lean toward affiliating with Republicans
  3 Do not lean toward either party
  merged Cf003a := cf003a
22
END OF IF

IF citizenus = 1 THEN

(cf004) (which 2020 primary in section Primary)

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

IF cf004 = 1 THEN

/* The candidates in cf005 are presented in random order per the cf005.order variables
with values:

○ 1 Michael Bennet (U.S. Senator, Colorado)
○ 2 Joe Biden (Former U.S. Vice President)
○ 3 Cory Booker (U.S. Senator, New Jersey)
○ 4 Steve Bullock (Governor of Montana)
○ 5 Pete Buttigieg (Mayor of South Bend, Indiana)
○ 6 Julian Castro (Former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development)
○ 7 Bill de Blasio (Mayor of New York City, New York)
○ 8 John Delaney, (Former U.S. Representative, Maryland)
○ 9 Tulsi Gabbard, (U.S. Representative, Hawaii)
○ 10 Kirsten Gillibrand (U.S. Senator, New York)
○ 12 Kamala Harris (U.S. Senator, California)
○ 13 John Hickenlooper (Former Governor, Colorado)
○ 14 Jay Inslee (Governor, Washington state)
○ 15 Amy Klobuchar (U.S. Senator, Minnesota)
○ 16 Wayne Messam (Mayor of Miramar, Florida)
○ 17 Seth Moulton (U.S. Representative, Massachusetts)
18 Beto O’Rourke (Former U.S. Representative, Texas)
19 Tim Ryan (U.S. Representative, Ohio)
20 Joe Sestak (former U.S. Representative, Pennsylvania)
21 Tom Steyer (businessman and activist)
22 Bernie Sanders (U.S. Senator, Vermont)
23 Elizabeth Warren (U.S. Senator, Massachusetts)
24 Marianne Williamson (Spiritual teacher, author, lecturer, entrepreneur, and activist)
25 Andrew Yang (Entrepreneur and founder of Venture for America)
26 Other candidate
27 Undecided

IF sizeof(cf005_order) = 0 THEN
\quad cf005_order := shuffleArray(array(1 \rightarrow 1, 2 \rightarrow 2, 3 \rightarrow 3, 4 \rightarrow 4, 5 \rightarrow 5, 6 \rightarrow 6, 7 \rightarrow 7, 8 \rightarrow 8, 9 \rightarrow 9, 10 \rightarrow 10, 11 \rightarrow 11, 12 \rightarrow 12, 13 \rightarrow 13, 14 \rightarrow 14, 15 \rightarrow 15, 16 \rightarrow 16, 17 \rightarrow 17, 18 \rightarrow 18, 19 \rightarrow 19, 20 \rightarrow 20, 21 \rightarrow 21, 22 \rightarrow 22, 23 \rightarrow 23, 24 \rightarrow 24, 25 \rightarrow 25))
\quad cf005_order(26) := 26
\quad cf005_order(27) := 27
END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

Here is a list of candidates who are running for the Democratic nomination in 2020. If your state’s Democratic presidential primary or caucus were held today, for which of these candidates would you vote?
1 Michael Bennet (U.S. Senator, Colorado)
2 Joe Biden (Former U.S. Vice President)
3 Cory Booker (U.S. Senator, New Jersey)
4 Steve Bullock (Governor of Montana)
5 Pete Buttigieg (Mayor of South Bend, Indiana)
6 Julian Castro (Former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development)
7 Bill de Blasio (Mayor of New York City, New York)
8 John Delaney, (Former U.S. Representative, Maryland)
9 Tulsi Gabbard, (U.S. Representative, Hawaii)
10 Kirsten Gillibrand (U.S. Senator, New York)
11 Kamala Harris (U.S. Senator, California)
13 John Hickenlooper (Former Governor, Colorado)
14 Jay Inslee (Governor, Washington state)
15 Amy Klobuchar (U.S. Senator, Minnesota)
16 Wayne Messam (Mayor of Miramar, Florida)
17 Seth Moulton (U.S. Representative, Massachusetts)
18 Beto O’Rourke (Former U.S. Representative, Texas)
19 Tim Ryan (U.S. Representative, Ohio)
20 Joe Sestak (former U.S. Representative, Pennsylvania)
21 Tom Steyer (businessman and activist)
22 Bernie Sanders (U.S. Senator, Vermont)
23 Elizabeth Warren (U.S. Senator, Massachusetts)
24 Marianne Williamson (Spiritual teacher, author, lecturer, entrepreneur, and activist)
25 Andrew Yang (Entrepreneur and founder of Venture for America)
26 Other candidate (please write in):
27 Undecided

(other who democratic primary in section Primary)

STRING

END OF GROUP

END OF IF

END OF IF

/* Respondents are asked in cf009b whether they saw the second set of debates between the Democratic candidates if it is not known yet from UAS 197. */

uas197_cf009b := getUAS197Preload("cf009b")

IF uas197_cf009b = RESPONSE THEN
merged_cf009b := uas197_cf009b
ELSE
ifd009b (Watch July Debates in section Primary)

Did you watch, read, or hear about any of the second set of debates between the Democratic candidates that took place on July 30th and 31st?
1 Did not watch, read nor hear about the debates
2 Watched the first night but not the second night debate
3 Watched the second night but not the first night debate
4 Watched both nights of debates
5 Did not watch the debates but heard or read about them

merged_cf009b := cf009b

END OF IF

/* The answer options in cf031 and cf032 are presented in random order per variable
The next questions ask about healthcare options that have been proposed as part of healthcare reform in the United States.

IF cf031_32_order = 1 THEN
To what extent do you (support) or (oppose) allowing any American younger than 65 to either buy into a publicly run healthcare program similar to Medicare, or keep the plan they have?
1 Strongly support
2 Somewhat support
3 Somewhat oppose
4 Strongly oppose
5 Haven’t heard enough to say

To what extent do you (support) or (oppose) eliminating private health insurance and, in its place, providing a publicly run healthcare program similar to Medicare that all Americans would be eligible for?
1 Strongly support
2 Somewhat support
3 Somewhat oppose
4 Strongly oppose
5 Haven’t heard enough to say

END OF IF

/* The answer options in cf037a and cf037b are presented in random order per variable cf037_answer_randomizer with values:
   ○ 1 Support to oppose */
2 Oppose to support

Where cf037_answer_randomizer follows the order randomly assigned per variable cf031_32_answer_randomizer.

```c
/*
   IF cf037_answer_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
     cf037_answer_randomizer := cf031_32_answer_randomizer
   END OF IF

   /* Respondents are either asked question cf037a or question cf037b with different question text phrasing per variable cf037_randomizer with values:
   ◦ 1 Assault Weapon Ban/Buyback - Other countries
   ◦ 2 Assault Weapon Ban/Buyback
   */

   IF cf037_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
     cf037_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
   END OF IF

   IF cf037_answer_randomizer = 1 THEN
     cf037_answer_order(1) := 1
     cf037_answer_order(2) := 2
     cf037_answer_order(3) := 3
     cf037_answer_order(4) := 4
     cf037_answer_order(5) := 5
   ELSE
     cf037_answer_order(1) := 4
     cf037_answer_order(2) := 3
     cf037_answer_order(3) := 2
     cf037_answer_order(4) := 1
     cf037_answer_order(5) := 5
   END OF IF
```

Fill code of question FLSupport2 executed

**cf037_intro** (Section Primary)

The next question asks for your opinion about some proposed legislation dealing with assault weapons.

IF cf037_randomizer = 1 THEN

**cf037_a** (Assault Weapon Ban/Buyback - Other countries in section Primary)

In recent years, several countries have adopted laws that ban the sale of certain types of guns and provide money to buy up such weapons that individuals already own. Would
you (support) or (oppose) the U.S. adopting such a ban and buyback plan for certain semi-automatic rifles such as the AR-15 and the AK-47?
1 Strongly support
2 Somewhat support
3 Somewhat oppose
4 Strongly oppose
5 Haven't heard enough to say

ELSE

Would you (support) or (oppose) passing laws that ban the sale of certain semi-automatic rifles such as the AR-15 and the AK-47, and provide money to buy up such weapons that individuals already own?
1 Strongly support
2 Somewhat support
3 Somewhat oppose
4 Strongly oppose
5 Haven't heard enough to say

END OF IF

/* The answer options in cf035 are presented in random order per variable cf035_answer_randomizer with values:
- 1 Fair, then unfair
- 2 Unfair, then fair
*/

IF cf035_answer_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    cf035_answer_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

Fill code of question FFLFair executed

IF cf035_answer_randomizer = 1 THEN
    cf035_answer_order(1) := 1
    cf035_answer_order(2) := 2
    cf035_answer_order(3) := 3
ELSE
    cf035_answer_order(1) := 2
    cf035_answer_order(2) := 1
    cf035_answer_order(3) := 3
END OF IF

(Trump rhetoric encourages extremists in section Primary)
Generally speaking, do you feel it is (fair) or (unfair) to say that the way President Trump talks about immigrants and/or about racial issues may encourage some extremists to conduct violent acts?
1. Fair
2. Unfair
3. Don’t know

IF cf035 IN (1,2) THEN

| cf035_dummy := cf035 |

| cf035a (Strongly or not so strongly Trump immigration talk in section Primary) |
You said it is (Trump rhetoric encourages extremists()) to say that the way President Trump talks about immigrants and/or about racial issues may encourage some extremists to conduct violent acts - Do you feel strongly about that or not so strongly?
1. Strongly
2. Not so strongly

END OF IF

| cf036_intro (Section Primary) |
Finally, the next questions ask about your sense of liberal vs. conservative for yourself and others. Whether or not you tend to think about yourself or about politicians in this way, please provide a rating that best matches how you feel.

| cf036a (Rate you from Liberal to Conservative in section Primary) |
On a scale from 0 to 100 where 0 is the most liberal and 100 is the most conservative, what number would you give to:

**Yourself**
RANGE 0..100

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

| cf036b (Rate Trump from Liberal to Conservative in section Primary) |
On a scale from 0 to 100 where 0 is the most liberal and 100 is the most conservative, what number would you give to:

**President Donald Trump**
RANGE 0..100

| cf036c (Rate Biden from Liberal to Conservative in section Primary) |
Former Vice President Joe Biden
RANGE 0..100
Senator Elizabeth Warren
RANGE 0..100

Senator Kamala Harris
RANGE 0..100

Senator Bernie Sanders
RANGE 0..100

END OF GROUP

End of section Primary

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. */