UnderStandingAmericaStudy

UAS 560: IMMIGRATION

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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

This UAS panel survey, titled ”UAS 560: Immigration”, asks respondents their opinion on a variety of topics with a focus on immigration. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid $5 to complete the survey.

1.1 Topics

This survey contains questions (among others) on the following topics: Health, Politics, Social Attitudes And Values. A complete survey topic categorization for the UAS can be found here.

1.2 Experiments

This survey did not include any experiments. 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:

Random selection of active respondents.

As such, this survey was made available to 4799 UAS participants. Of those 4799 participants, 3449 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 40 started the survey without completing and 1310 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 71.87%.

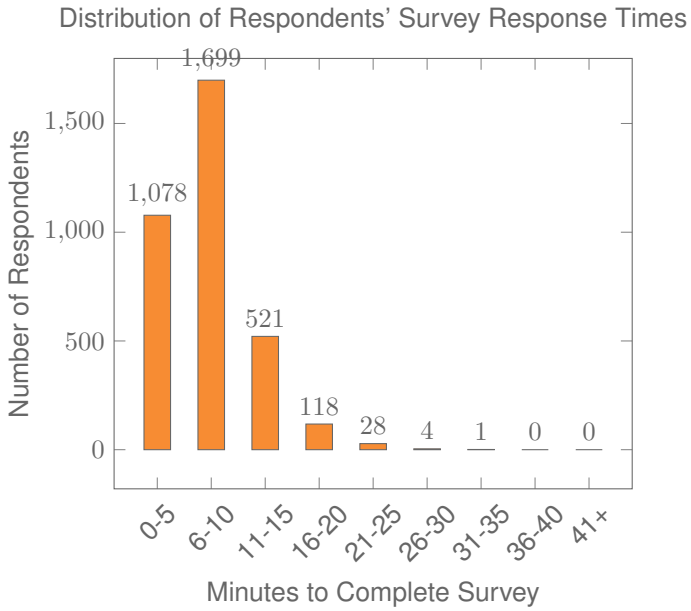
Note: We are unable to provide sample weights for a small number of UAS members (see the Sample and weighting section below for details). If they completed the survey, these members are included in the data set with a weight of zero, but accounted for in the computation of total sample size and survey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

The detailed survey response rate is as follows:

UAS560 - Response Overview	
Size of selected sample	4799
Completed the survey	3449
Started but did not complete the survey	40
Did not start the survey	1310
Response rate	71.87%

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

Sample weights for this survey are computed following the general UAS Weighting Procedure. Specifically, we use a two-step process where we first compute base weights, which correct for unequal probabilities of sampling UAS members, and then generate final, post-stratification weights, which align the sample to the reference population along certain socio-economic dimensions. These are gender (male/female), race and ethnicity (White/Black/Other/Hispanic/Native American), age (18-39/40-49/50/59/60+), education (High school or less/Some college/Bachelor or more), Census regions (Northeast/Midwest//West, excl. CA/CA, excl. LAC, LAC). Benchmark distributions for these variables are derived from the 6 most recent available Current Population Survey (CPS) Basic Monthly Survey with respect to the survey's completion date. The reference population considered for the weights is the U.S. population of adults age 18 and older.

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. More information is available from the UAS Weighting Procedure. 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
35. MSG 2025/02

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.
- **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' 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.
- **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.
- **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.

- **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.

In addition, data sets created after May 8, 2025 include an urbanicity variable. It is based on panel members' current census tract of residence and the 2010 Rural-Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) codes released by the US Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. To preserve confidentiality, the UAS collapses the 10 primary RUCA codes to 4 levels: Metropolitan, Micropolitan, Small/Rural, and Unknown. The Metropolitan level corresponds to primary RUCA codes 1-3, the Micropolitian level corresponds to RUCA codes 4-6, and the Small/Rural UAS classification corresponds to RUCA codes 7-10.

For detailed information and definitions of the 10 primary RUCA codes, please visit the USDA ERS Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes site. Surveys conducted completely prior to May 8, 2025 will have an urbanicity data set available on request.

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 **Background**

main_intro (Section Background)
This survey asks about your subjective opinion about various issues. There are no correct or incorrect answers, we are just interested in your honest opinions.

ba001 (care about political issue in section Background)
Some people have a political issue that they care about more than most other issues. They might think about the issue a lot. They might pay particular attention to news about that issue, even when it's not making national news. They might focus on what political candidates say about that issue, and decide who to vote for on the basis of that issue. Or they might just care about the issue a lot. Is there an issue like that for you?
1 Yes
2 No

IF ba001 = 1 THEN
  ba002 (which care about political issue in section Background)
  In just a few words, what issue or two do you care about?
  STRING
END OF IF

ba003_intro (Section Background)
The next questions ask for your opinion on several topics. The answers will help us learn what people across the country are thinking about these national issues. If you are unsure, please choose the option that is closest to how you feel.

/* The answer options in ba003a are presented in random order per variables ba003a_order with values:

- 1 Increased
- 2 Decreased

*/

IF sizeof(ba003a_order) = 0 THEN
  ba003a_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))
END OF IF

ba003a (number of immigrants should be increased or decreased in section Background)
Do you think the number of immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live should be increased or decreased?

1 Increased
2 Decreased

/* The answer options in ba003b are presented in random order per variables ba003b_order with values:

- 1 Easier
- 2 Harder

*/

```
IF sizeof(ba003b_order) = 0 THEN
| ba003b_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))
END OF IF
```

ba003b (should be easier or harder for foreigners to immigrate in section Background)
Do you think it should be easier or harder for foreigners to immigrate to the United States legally than it is currently?
1 Easier
2 Harder

```
IF ba003a = 1 AND ba003b = 1 THEN
| immigration_perspective := '1'
ELSEIF ba003a = 2 AND ba003b = 2 THEN
| immigration_perspective := '3'
ELSE
| immigration_perspective := '2'
END OF IF
```

/* The answer options in ba004a and ba004b are presented in random order per variables ba004a_order and ba004b_order with values:

- 1 Support
- 2 Oppose

Both ba004a and ba004b follow the same order. */

```
IF sizeof(ba004a_order) = 0 THEN
| ba004a_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))
END OF IF
```

ba004a (support or oppose ban on construction of new homes and apartments in neighborhood in section Background)

Would you support or oppose a ban on the construction of new homes and apartments in your neighborhood?
1 Support
2 Oppose

IF sizeof(ba004b_order) = 0 THEN
| ba004b_order := ba004a_order
END OF IF

ba004b (support or oppose reducing government regulations on zoning and planning in section Background)
Would you support or oppose reducing government regulations on zoning and planning to allow more housing to be built in your area?
1 Support
2 Oppose

/* The answer options in ba005a are presented in random order per variables ba005a_order with values:

- 1 Dissatisfied
- 2 Satisfied

*/

IF sizeof(ba005a_order) = 0 THEN
| ba005a_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))
END OF IF

ba005a (generally satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of healthcare in country in section Background)
Now thinking about healthcare in the country as a whole, are you generally satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of healthcare in this country?
1 Dissatisfied
2 Satisfied

IF sizeof(ba005b_order) = 0 THEN
| ba005b_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))
END OF IF

ba005b (cost of healthcare in America in section Background)
Do you think the cost of healthcare in America, in general, is higher than it should be or lower than it should be?
1 Higher than it should be
2 Lower than it should be

End of section **Background**

Start of section **Treatment**

tr_intro (Section Treatment)
For the next question, we will present a summary of a recent report on an important topic.

Please read it carefully. You will be asked a question about the report.

The ”Next” button will appear when you have had time to read and answer the question.

IF treatment_group = EMPTY THEN
| treatment_group := mt_rand(1,10)
END OF IF

/* Respondents are presented with an informational text (or not, if they are in the control group) randomly assigned to them per variable treatment_group with values::

- 1 Treatment 1
- 2 Treatment 2
- 3 Treatment 3
- 4 Treatment 4
- 5 Treatment 5
- 6 Placebo 1
- 7 Placebo 2
- 8 Placebo 3
- 9 Placebo 4
- 10 No text

*/

IF treatment_group = 1 THEN
| GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN
|
| **treatment1_text** (Section Treatment)
| How More Immigration Can Benefit America Now
|
| The debates around immigration and its impacts have gone around in circles.

We should ask a different question: how can we choose better immigration policies that benefit Americans?

Increasing skilled immigration will significantly benefit our economy. These immigrants bring diverse talent and expertise. They create businesses and jobs. With our current restrictions in place, these immigrants can't invest in our economy or hire Americans.

Allowing more immigrants of any skill level can increase economic opportunities for all. These immigrants can fill essential occupations for which Americans are in short supply. When immigrants take up manual tasks, Americans move to higher-paying jobs that require language and other skills. When our policies restrict most immigrants from filling labor shortages as they do now, these economic opportunities are lost for everyone.

With the right policies in place, increasing legal immigration creates enormous benefits for the United States. New immigrants can help our communities, businesses, and public services to thrive again if only we let them.

Unfortunately, our current immigration policies are too strict and convoluted for this to happen. Every single day our harsh restrictions on legal immigration cost us millions. They prevent immigrants and Americans alike from reuniting with their families and working together for mutual benefit.

treatment1 (treatment 1 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, what are the costs of current US restrictions on legal immigration to American citizens?
1 Lost economic opportunities
2 Family separation
3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 2 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

treatment2_text (Section Treatment)
How More Immigration Can Benefit America Now

Immigration is a complicated issue. Many people disagree on how to deal with the current situation at the Southern Border or what to do with those who are here illegally. One thing most sides agree on is that we need to make legal immigration easier. That way, more immigrants can come here to thrive and benefit our country.

Increasing immigration will bring enormous good to our country, our communities, and our economy. New arrivals to the US help drive business creation, fuel

innovation, fill essential workforce needs, and strengthen the Social Security system. Our current harsh restrictions on legal immigration keep American families separated and damage our economic potential.

The success of our nation comes, in large part, from our tradition of encouraging people seeking a better life to come here. Severely limiting legal immigration as we do it now puts this at risk. Instead, we should expand current immigration levels. *We should work to pass immigration reform that makes it safer and faster for prospective immigrants to come and contribute to the US*.

Retaining current restrictions on legal immigration will severely limit our country's ability to respond to the public health and economic crises brought on by the coronavirus and other ongoing global challenges. We cannot afford to shut out the life-saving contributions that immigrants and immigration bring to our country.

treatment2 (treatment 2 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, what are the costs of current US restrictions on legal immigration to American citizens?
1 Lost economic opportunities
2 Family separation
3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 3 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

treatment3_text (Section Treatment)
How More Immigration Can Benefit America Now

Immigration is a difficult issue on which many reasonable people disagree. But there is a wide agreement that *we should welcome more legal immigrants and make it easier for them to go through the appropriate process*.

In recent years, millions of Americans quit low-paid work. This made workers hard to find for employers. Some of these jobs could be filled by immigrants who want to join our work force. Immigrants' hard work can help boost local economies that had been stagnant for decades. Immigration can help fix the supply chain pressures, lower inflation, and give more opportunities to Americans seeking better careers. More immigration can help our cities to sustain their success.

Today, more than ever, *increased immigration levels can be a solution to the biggest challenges facing the American economy*. Immigration makes it easier for American workers to improve their career prospects. Filling front-line positions with new immigrants would allow Americans to move into a wider range of higher-paying

jobs which require different skills.

Keeping our harsh immigration restrictions in place prevents us from realizing these enormous opportunities. By severely limiting immigration as we do now, we keep many American families separated and poorer than they could have been.

treatment3 (treatment 3 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, what are the costs of current US restrictions on legal immigration to American citizens?
1 Lost economic opportunities
2 Family separation
3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 4 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

treatment4_text (Section Treatment)
How More Immigration Can Benefit America Now

People disagree about immigration issues. But many agree that the United States should make legal immigration easier. More legal immigration is a safe and sure path--open to no other country- -to achieve all of these benefits:
more innovation, spurred by the addition of top talent from all over the worldless burden that our retirees impose upon the Social Security systemrising tax revenues, resulting from the increase in the proportion of workers to retireesimprovement in our competitive position over China and the rest of the worlda boost to our image abroad related to immigrants' connections with their relatives back homethe opportunity given to more people to enjoy their life in the United States*All we need to do to achieve these benefits is to relax our harsh barriers against legal immigrants*. Talented and energetic people want to come here. Yet we do not greatly avail ourselves of this golden opportunity. Instead, we bar the door to many of the most economically productive workers in the world.

Our strict and convoluted immigration policies cost us dearly. Our restrictions on legal immigration prevent so many Americans from reuniting with their families. These restrictions prevent even more willing immigrants from coming and contributing to our country.

treatment4 (treatment 4 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, what are the costs of current US restrictions on legal immigration to American citizens?
1 Lost economic opportunities
2 Family separation

3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 5 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

treatment5_text (Section Treatment)
How More Immigration Can Benefit America Now

Immigration is a divisive issue that splits many Americans. But most people can agree that *we should make it easier for legal immigrants to come to the US and add value to our society*.

Allowing more legal immigration can benefit our country in several major ways. *New immigrants can bring diverse skills and talents that create businesses and boost innovation*. They can fill labor shortages across the economy and improve the quality of services. By taking on essential jobs, they can enable natives to pursue better careers that demand more skills and education. They can also help sustain our social security system by paying taxes and slowing down population aging.

Our current immigration policies are too restrictive for that to happen. They separate American families from their loved ones abroad and block many willing immigrants from coming legally. *Harsh restrictions on legal immigration harm our economy by depriving us of valuable workers and reducing our potential*.

We urgently need to reform our immigration system to allow more legal immigrants. We need to welcome more people who want to work hard and join our communities. *We must seize the opportunities that immigration offers us to solve some of the biggest challenges we face today*.

Doing so can make America stronger, more prosperous, and more influential than ever before.

treatment5 (treatment 5 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, what are the costs of current US restrictions on legal immigration to American citizens?
1 Lost economic opportunities
2 Family separation
3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 6 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

placebo1_text (Section Treatment)
Migration

Ever since the earliest humans began to spread from Africa, humans have been on the move. Even today, *3 percent of the world's population- -at least 258 million people- -live outside of their country of origin*. The earliest migrants were ancient humans who originated in Africa. Their spread to Eurasia and elsewhere remains a matter of significant scientific controversy. The earliest fossils of recognizable Homo sapiens were found in Ethiopia and are about 200,000 years old.

The "out of Africa" theory says that around 60,000 years ago, Homo sapiens dispersed across Eurasia, where they met and eventually replaced other human ancestors like Neanderthals. However, that theory has been challenged by evidence of migrations from Africa to Eurasia 120,000 years ago. Either way, early humans are thought to have migrated to Asia either across a strait that lies between the Horn of Africa and what is now Yemen, or via the Sinai Peninsula.

After spreading to southeast Asia, early humans are thought to have migrated to Australia, which shared a landmass with New Guinea at the time, then to Europe, then to the Americas. Those migrations were likely driven by climate, food availability, and other environmental factors.

placebo1 (placebo group 1 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, which continent are humans generally believed to have migrated to after Asia?
1 Europe
2 Australia
3 North America
4 South America

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 7 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

placebo2_text (Section Treatment)
Why We Should Welcome Immigrants

Some people argue that immigration is bad for America. They claim that immigrants compete with natives for scarce jobs and resources, drive down wages, commit more crimes, and undermine our national identity. They advocate for building more walls, deportations, and stricter regulations.

But research shows that immigrants is actually good. *Immigrants fill the jobs that native-born workers do not want or cannot do*. They are essential in sectors such as agriculture, construction, and healthcare. They can also be innovators, start new

businesses, and contribute to our economy.

Most Americans recognize that others should be treated humanely regardless of their immigration status and other circumstances of birth. Immigrants often escape from harsh situations in their home countries. They have a legal right to seek asylum in America. We should not deny them entry or force them to leave. *We need to let immigrants in because it is the right thing to do*.

Immigrants deserve our respect and compassion. They are not criminals, terrorists, or invaders. They are human beings who seek a better life for their families. They are not a threat, but an opportunity. *We should reject hate and welcome people who want to join our country*.

placebo2 (placebo group 2 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, why should Americans welcome immigrants?
1 They fill jobs that natives do not want
2 They have a legal right to seek asylum
3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 8 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

placebo3_text (Section Treatment)
How Reducing Healthcare Costs Can Benefit America Now

Americans pay too much for healthcare, especially the sick and disabled. Americans spends more than people in other rich countries, but has worse health and shorter lives. Lowering healthcare costs benefits everyone. It can free up money for other things, such as education and infrastructure. It can also boost American businesses and workers, and make American families happier.

There are several ways to reduce healthcare costs such as encouraging more high-value care, competition and innovation. High-value care means providing effective and patient-centered services at low costs. For example, we can avoid unnecessary tests that do not improve outcomes. We can also increase the availability of generic drugs to reduce prescription costs and adopt new technologies such as telehealth to improve convenience.

High healthcare costs harm America in many ways. They reduce our resources for other public goods, increase our taxes and debt, slow down our economy, and make life harder and unfair for us. They also damage our health and shorten our lives.

Reducing healthcare costs will help many Americans. It is possible. Many ex-

perts agree on how to do it. There are many examples of how it works from different places. What we need now is the courage and support to do it now.

placebo3 (placebo group 3 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, how can the US government reduce healthcare costs?
1 Allow more competition
2 Encourage innovation
3 None of the above

END OF GROUP

ELSEIF treatment_group = 9 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

placebo4_text (Section Treatment)
How Building More Housing Can Benefit America Now

Zoning regulations are government rules that control how land can be used. They protect the public from harmful land uses such as causing pollution or congestion. But they can also limit the amount and type of housing that can be built, making it harder for people to find a place to live.

Some people oppose making it legal to build more housing because they are concerned about how new development can impact their neighborhood. There are valid reasons to disagree, but we should also consider the benefits of building more housing for the country and its citizens.

Building more housing can help address the country's housing crisis and boost the economy. It can increase the supply and lower the prices of homes. It can also boost the economy by creating jobs and generating tax revenue. If we do not allow more construction, the country's most desirable areas will never be accessible for people from all backgrounds and income levels.

Streamlining our convoluted housing regulations to allow more construction is essential for the future prosperity of the United States and its citizens. It can help address some of the most urgent challenges facing the country, such as the housing affordability crisis, the economic slowdown, and the deterioration of life quality.

placebo4 (placebo group 4 question in section Treatment)
According to the information provided above, how can allowing more housing benefit average Americans?
1 Reducing housing prices
2 Create Jobs
3 None of the above

```
| END OF GROUP
END OF IF
```

End of section **Treatment**

Start of section **Post**

pt_intro (Section Post)
The next questions ask for your opinion on the importance of various government policies. The answers will help us learn what issues people across the country prioritize when they think about politics.

/* The answer options in pt010, pt012, and pt001 are presented in random order per variables pt010_order, pt012_order and pt001_order with values:

- 1 One of the least important issues
- 2 Less important than other issues
- 3 More important than other issues
- 4 One of the most important issues

The answer options in pt011, pt013, and pt002 are presented in random order per variables pt011_order, pt013_order and pt002_order with values:

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Not too important
- 3 Somewhat important
- 4 Very important

For all six questions the same answer order option is used from lowest importance to highest importance. */

```
IF pt010_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
| pt010_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
|
| IF pt010_randomizer = 1 THEN
| | pt010_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
| ELSE
| | pt010_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
| END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt010 (how important is housing compared to other issues in section Post)
In your opinion, how important is housing compared to other issues facing the United States?
1 One of the least important issues
2 Less important than other issues
3 More important than other issues
4 One of the most important issues

```
IF pt011_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt011_randomizer := pt010_randomizer

    IF pt011_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt011_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
        pt011_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
    END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt011 (how important housing issues personally in section Post)
How important are housing issues to you personally?
1 Not at all important
2 Not too important
3 Somewhat important
4 Very important

```
IF pt012_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt012_randomizer := pt010_randomizer

    IF pt012_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt012_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
        pt012_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
    END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt012 (how important is healthcare compared to other issues in section Post)
In your opinion, how important is healthcare compared to other issues facing the United States?
1 One of the least important issues
2 Less important than other issues
3 More important than other issues
4 One of the most important issues

```
IF pt013_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt013_randomizer := pt010_randomizer

    IF pt013_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt013_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
        pt013_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
    END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt013 (how important healthcare issues personally in section Post)
How important are healthcare issues to you personally?
1 Not at all important
2 Not too important
3 Somewhat important
4 Very important

```
IF pt001_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt001_randomizer := pt010_randomizer

    IF pt001_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt001_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
        pt001_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
    END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt001 (how important is immigration compared to other issues in section Post)
In your opinion, how important is immigration compared to other issues facing the United States?
1 One of the least important issues
2 Less important than other issues
3 More important than other issues
4 One of the most important issues

```
IF pt002_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt002_randomizer := pt010_randomizer

    IF pt002_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt002_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
```

```
    pt002_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
  END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt002 (how important immigration issues personally in section Post)
How important are immigration issues to you personally?
1 Not at all important
2 Not too important
3 Somewhat important
4 Very important

/* The answer options in pt003 are presented in random order per variables pt003_order with values:

- 1 Not at all strongly
- 2 Not too strongly
- 3 Somewhat strongly
- 4 Very strong

*/

```
IF pt003_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
  pt003_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

  IF pt003_randomizer = 1 THEN
    pt003_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
  ELSE
    pt003_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
  END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt003 (how strongly feel about immigration issues in section Post)
How strongly do you feel about immigration issues?
1 Not at all strongly
2 Not too strongly
3 Somewhat strongly
4 Very strongly

/* The answer options in pt004 are presented in random order per variables pt004_order with values:

- 1 Allowed number of immigrants each year

- 2 Availability of temporary work visas
- 3 Skill and English requirements for new immigrants
- 4 Time and difficulty of acquiring US citizenship
- 5 Legal status of children brought here illegally
- 6 Immigrants access to government services and benefits
- 7 Treatment of immigrants by natives
- 8 Immigrants' ability to bring their relatives to the US
- 9 Wall construction along the US Mexico border
- 10 Illegal immigration and deportations
- 11 Red tape and delays in processing immigration forms
- 12 The process of applying for asylum in the US
- 13 Other

Note: the 'Other' option is always presented last. */

IF sizeof(pt004_order) = 0 THEN

pt004_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4, 5 →5, 6 →6, 7 →7, 8 →8, 9 →9, 10 →10, 11 →11, 12 →12))
pt004_order(13) := 13

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

pt004 (most important immigration issues to address in section Post)
Immigration policy is a broad area with many nuanced disagreements about what government should do. Regardless of your opinion on any of the following immigration issues facing the United States at the moment, which ones do you think are the most important to get addressed? Please select up to 3 issues.
1 Allowed number of immigrants each year
2 Availability of temporary work visas
3 Skill and English requirements for new immigrants
4 Time and difficulty of acquiring US citizenship
5 Legal status of children brought here illegally
6 Immigrants access to government services and benefits
7 Treatment of immigrants by natives
8 Immigrants' ability to bring their relatives to the US
9 Wall construction along the US Mexico border
10 Illegal immigration and deportations

11 Red tape and delays in processing immigration forms
12 The process of applying for asylum in the US
13 Other, please specify:

pt004_other (other most important immigration issues to address in section Post)
STRING

END OF GROUP

IF pt005_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
pt005_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

/* The answer options in pt005 are presented in random order per variables pt005_order with values:

- 1 Increased a lot
- 2 Increased a little
- 3 Decreased a little
- 4 Decreased a little

*/

IF pt005_randomizer = 1 THEN
pt005_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
ELSE
pt005_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
END OF IF
END OF IF

pt005 (number of immigrants should be increased or decreased in section Post)
Do you think the number of immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live should be increased or decreased?
1 Increased a lot
2 Increased a little
3 Decreased a little
4 Decreased a lot

/* The answer options in pt005 are presented in random order per variables pt005_order with values:

- 1 Much easier
- 2 Slightly easier

- 3 Slightly harder
- 4 Much harder

*/

```
IF pt006_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt006_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

    IF pt006_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt006_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
        pt006_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
    END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt006 (should be easier or harder for foreigners to immigrate to United States legally in section Post)
Do you think it should be easier or harder for foreigners to immigrate to the United States legally than it is currently?
1 Much easier
2 Slightly easier
3 Slightly harder
4 Much harder

/* The answer options in pt005 are presented in random order per variables pt005_order with values:

- 1 Relaxed a lot
- 2 Relaxed a little
- 3 Tightened a little
- 4 Tightened a lot

*/

```
IF pt007_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    pt007_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

    IF pt007_randomizer = 1 THEN
        pt007_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
    ELSE
        pt007_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
```

```
| END OF IF
END OF IF
```

pt007 (think US laws regarding legal immigration should be relaxed or tightened in section Post)
Do you think US laws regarding legal immigration should be relaxed or tightened?
1 Relaxed a lot
2 Relaxed a little
3 Tightened a little
4 Tightened a lot

```
IF pt006 = RESPONSE THEN
| /* The answer options in pt008 are presented in random order per variables pt008_order
| with values:
|
|     ○ 1 Yes
|
|     ○ 2 No
|
| */
|
| IF sizeof(pt008_order) = 0 THEN
|| pt008_order := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2))
| END OF IF
```

pt008 (willing to sign petition in section Post)
Would you be willing to sign a petition sharing your views with Members of Congress that it should be (easier/harder) for foreigners to immigrate to the United States legally than it is currently?
1 Yes
2 No

```
END OF IF

IF pt009_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
| pt009_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
|
| IF pt009_randomizer = 1 THEN
|| pt009_order := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
| ELSE
|| pt009_order := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)
| END OF IF
END OF IF
```

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

pt009_intro (Section Post)
Regardless of your personal opinion on immigration issues, do you agree or disagree with the following factual statements?

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

pt009a (average US citizen would be better off if larger number of foreign workers were legally allowed to enter US each year in section Post)
The average US citizen would be better off if a larger number of foreign workers were legally allowed to enter the US each year
1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree

pt009b (Harsh restrictions on legal immigration can be harmful to American citizens in section Post)
Harsh restrictions on legal immigration can be harmful to American citizens
1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree

pt009c (Increasing legal immigration can help solve other important problems the US is facing right now in section Post)
Increasing legal immigration can help solve other important problems the US is facing right now
1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **Post**

Start of section **Closing**

IF pt008 = 1 THEN

pt008_end (Section Post)
Earlier, you indicated your willingness to sign a petition. Please note that this was just

a survey question and you will not be asked to sign any actual petition or share your personal information with anyone.

END OF IF

CS_001 (HOW PLEASANT INTERVIEW in section Closing)
Could you tell us how interesting or uninteresting you found the questions in this survey?
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 survey? 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. */