ONLINE APPENDIX

Interventionist Preferences and the Welfare State: The Case of In-Kind Aid

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A Additional design materials

A.1 Food basket content

Tables A.1 and A.2 list the contents of the healthy and representative food baskets, respectively.

At the prices on walmart.com in June 2022 for Sacramento, the contents of the healthy and representative food baskets cost $51.68 and $51.73, respectively. Actual deliveries to recipients dispersed across the US varied by location but usually cost between $55 and $75. Whenever Walmart does not deliver to a recipient, or when the listed items are unavailable, we select the closest available substitutes.

Table A.1: Contents of the healthy food basket

	Package size	Amount	Unit price
Unsaturated fats			
Canned salmon	14 oz	1	3.24
Olive Oil	8.54 fl oz	1	2.77
Fiber			
Rolled oats (whole grain)	42 oz	1	2.58
Whole wheat bread	20 oz	2	1.48
Legumes, nuts, seeds			
Chickpeas	15.5oz	2	0.72
Pinto beans	15.5oz	2	0.72
Walnuts	4oz	1	2.36
Vegetables			
Broccoli Florets, Frozen	32oz	1	2.24
Whole carrots	1ct	1	0.98
Bell peppers	3ct	1	3.37
Roma tomatoes	1ct	4	0.29
Cucumber	1ct	2	0.50
Iceberg Lettuce	1ct	1	1.68
Frozen peas	2lb	1	2.22
Low-salt canned tomato sauce	8oz	1	0.38
No salt added whole kernel corn	15.25 oz	2	0.58
Canned sliced carrots	8.25 oz	1	0.50
Fruit			
Fuji Apples	3lb	1	3.98
Bananas	1ct	6	0.23
Navel oranges	2lb	1	5.23
Frozen berries	16oz	1	2.68
Apple sauce, no sugar added	3.9 oz	6	0.42
Other			
Russet potatoes	5lb	1	2.37
Milk	0.5gal	1	2.06

Table A.2: Contents of the representative food basket

	Package size	Amount	Unit price
Soda			
Coca cola 2L	2 L	2	2.14
Mountain Dew 2L	2 L	1	1.98
Fanta 2L	2 L	1	1.36
Cookies, and snacks			
Oreo style cookies	14.3 oz	1	2.28
Honey Roasted Peanuts	2.875 oz	2	0.98
Pringles	5.2 oz	1	1.78
Buttery Crackers	13.7 oz	1	2.18
Ready-made meals			
Canned spaghetti Os	15.8 oz	4	0.89
Canned beef with vegetable soup	18.8 oz	1	1.46
Canned beef ravioli	15 oz	1	1.24
Canned pea soup	18.8 oz	1	1.98
Meat and fish			
Oscar Meyer wieners	8 ct	1	2.86
Pulled pork in BBQ sauce (pouch)	2.6 oz	1	1.34
Canned tuna	5 oz	2	0.78
Rotisserie chicken	9 oz	1	3.48
Dairy			
2% Milk	0.5 gal	1	2.06
Cheddar cheese block	8 oz	1	1.86
Yoghurt	6 oz	1	0.64
Fruit and vegetable products			
Dill pickles	24 fl oz	1	1.76
Jar of roasted red bell pepper slices	12 oz	1	1.38
Banana	1 ct	6	0.23
Orange juice	4 fl oz	1	2.58
Canned green beans	14.5 oz	1	0.98
Canned tomato sauce	8 oz	1	0.29
Carbs and proteins			
Dried spaghetti	16 oz	1	0.92
White bread loaf	20 oz	2	0.93
Crunchy honey oats	18 oz	1	2.72

A.2 Restrictions on gas station sales

Table A.3 lists the restrictions on gas station sales across the states that we assign to hypothetical recipients. In all states, a license must be obtained for the sale of alcohol and tobacco, and sales are permitted to individuals 21 and over. For the sale of lotteries, the age restriction is 18 and over, unless stated otherwise. A state may have dry (alcohol prohibited), wet (no restrictions beyond age), and/or moist (additional restrictions beyond age) counties. As an exception, Connecticut has no dry counties. Additional local ordinances at the county or city level may apply.

Table A.3: Regulations on alcohol, tobacco, and lottery sales across states used in the experiment

State	Alcohol	Tobacco	Lottery
Kentucky	Permits the sale of beer and wine, subject to local ordinances.	License and age requirements.	License and age requirements.
Mississippi	Allowed to sell beer and light wine, subject to local ordinances.	License and age requirements.	License and age requirements (21 and over).
West Virginia	Allowed to sell beer and light wine, subject to local ordinances.	License and age requirements.	License and age requirements.
Connecticut	Allowed to sell beer.	License and age requirements.	License and age requirements.
Massachusetts	Permits the sale of beer and wine, subject to local ordinances.	Cannot sell any flavored e-cigarettes or vaping products. Can only sell non-flavored e-cigarettes with 35mg/ml or less nicotine content.	License and age requirements.
Rhode Island	Allowed to sell beer, subject to regulations and licensing requirements.	Restrictions on the sale of flavored tobacco products are subject to local ordinances.	License and age requirements.

A.3 Design details and additional elicitations

Table A.4 displays the detailed structure of the experiment in schematic form.

Table A.4: Schematic overview of the experiment

A. Main decisions

1. Intervention decisions

2. Surrogate choice

3. Elicitation of beliefs about recipient's reservation price

4. Surrogate choice conditional on information about recipient preferences

5. Elicitation of belief about unconstrained recipient choices conditional on information about recipient preferences

6. Distributing money between the recipient and random taxpayer.

B. Attitudes and beliefs related to decisions

1. Beliefs about

   (a) crowding out grocery spending due to receiving the food deliveries

   (b) effect of food basket on the recipient's dietary health

   (c) food spoilage

   (d) crowding out grocery spending due to receiving gift cards

   (e) gift card selection and spending of gas station gift cards

2. Reasons for choices in stage A

3. Poverty attribution

4. Reducing the number of shipments

5. Preference between food baskets

6. Appropriateness of each of the food baskets

C. Attitudes and beliefs concerning SNAP

1. View on SNAP restrictions

2. View on SNAP amount

3. General views on SNAP

4. Beliefs about demographics of SNAP recipients

D. CAs' own characteristics
Demographics

Notes: See text for randomization of these orders.

Details about the interface Instructions immediately precede each scenario. Throughout the study, a bar at the top displays the pixelated photo of the recipient, the description of the recipient's characteristics, and two buttons that the user can click to show the contents of the food basket or the selection of gift cards from which the recipient may choose.

Next to the buttons CAs can click to recommend choosing the food baskets or the gift cards, they can write an open-ended message to the recipient (knowing that offensive language will be removed).

Our survey displays the full page only once the pixelated image of the recipient is fully loaded. This feature ensures that all see that image regardless of the speed of their internet connection.

Details about hypothetical recipients   The names for hypothetical recipients come from gender-linked social security data and race-linked mortgage data. We take a list of first names by gender from social security data for the years 1991-2000. For each year, the data include all names with at least five occurrences. For any name with both male and female observations, we keep only the observations with the gender that is more common for that name. We collapse the data to get a list of name-gender pairs with the number of occurrences of each. We then merge this with 2007-2010 mortgage data from Tzioumis (2018) that links names to the percent that are in each of six racial groups. We multiply the number of occurrences of each name-gender pair in the social security data by the share white and the share black according to the mortgage data to estimate the number of occurrences of each name among black males, black females, white males, and white females born in the 1990s. We then randomly draw 1000 names with replacement according to the empirical frequency, and we randomly assign a name to each recipient from this sample. We refrain from conveying race through the use of stereotypical names because these names are associated with characteristics other than race, such as socioeconomic status (Fryer Jr and Levitt, 2004; Simonsohn, 2016).

We draw pictures of hypothetical recipients' faces from the database by Minear and Park (2004). We display the images with a resolution of 35×35 pixels. Hence, the identity of the individual is hidden, but the skin-color can easily be seen. We use 80 pixelated pictures, 10 for each category defined by the dimensions age, gender, and race. To each CA, we randomly display one of the 10 images consistent with the assigned recipient characteristics. We ask real clients to take a picture of themselves using their webcam. A pixelated version of this picture is sent to our server, which we display to the CA assigned to that recipient.

Details about incentivized elicitations   We elicit beliefs about crowding out of grocery spending through receiving the food deliveries, in intervals $\{[\infty, -50], [-50, -30], [-30, -15], [-15, -5], [-5, 5], [5, 15], [15, 30], [30, 50], [50, \infty]\}$. We incentivize accuracy; a subject who selects the interval that is correct according to Hastings and Shapiro (2018) receives a bonus of \$5, and \$0 otherwise.

We ask CAs to predict how 10 previous recipients have allocated \$50 in gift cards across the various categories. We incentivize their answer by discounting a constant marginal penalty \$0.05 from a baseline payment of \$5 for each dollar that needs to be assigned to a different category to make the subjects' answer match the empirical distribution.

In each case, the main screen informs subjects that the accuracy of their answer may determine their study payments, and a button labeled "details" reveals an explanation of the specific incentive mechanism.

To measure the relative weight subjects place on their assigned welfare recipient relative to other citizens, each CA decides how to split a one-time payment of $50 between the welfare recipient and a randomly selected taxpayer. To measure spite towards the welfare recipient, each CA can reduce the number of shipments by any number of months.

CAs predict the share of all SNAP participants that are black women, black men, white women, and white men. For each of these demographic categories, they also estimate the fraction of recipients who have children. We incentivize the latter questions by applying a constant penalty for each percentage point by which the stated response differs from the truth.

Details about unincentivized elicitations   We elicit beliefs about crowding out of grocery spending through receiving $50 in gift cards using the same format as for the previous crowding out question. We elicit the CA's belief about the percentage of the food in the food deliveries that will go to waste if sent to the recipient, in the following intervals: $\{\{0\}, [0, 10], [10-25], [25-50], [50, 100]\}$.

We elicit CAs' beliefs about how recipients will use gas station gift cards across the categories gas, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, hot foods, and other.

We ask what determined the CAs' choices regarding their paternalism decisions. Subjects rate each of the following three possible reasons as 'completely unimportant', 'slightly unimportant', 'slightly important', or 'very important': (i) 'Sending a food box has only a negligible impact on [name]'s consumption, because he will just buy less food in the store.' (ii) 'Giving [name] a choice is the right thing to do', (iii) 'Making sure [name] consumes food rather the things he could buy with the gift cards is the right thing to do'. They further indicate agreement with each of the following two statements by selecting 'completely disagree', 'slightly disagree', 'slightly agree', or 'completely agree': (i) 'My choice reflects what I would like if I were the welfare recipient', (ii) 'What is right does not depend on the value of the gift cards that the recipient could receive instead of the food box'.

We use a subset of the questions from the poverty attribution literature (Bennett et al., 2016). We ask 'Why do you think [name] is poor enough to enroll in SNAP (food stamps)?' For each of six possible reasons, the CA chooses between *extremely unlikely*, *somewhat unlikely*, *somewhat likely*, and *extremely likely*. The possible reasons are: (i) *Lack of patience and drive*, (i) *Lack of education and skills*, (iii) *Tendency to make bad life choices*, (iv) *Society doesn't give all people an equal chance*, (v) *Discrimination against minorities and the poor*, (vi) *Bad luck (not anybody's fault and not society's fault)*. The first three of these reasons attribute poverty to factors internal to the recipient while the latter three attribute it to factors outside the individual.

Subjects indicate their attitudes about current SNAP restrictions. They choose from seven answer categories whether restrictions should be tightened drastically, tightened somewhat, left unchanged,

loosened somewhat, loosened drastically, abolished, or that recipients should not have a choice at all. Subjects also indicate whether they think benefit levels should be increased by 20% or more, by 20% or less, left unchanged, cut by 20% or less, or cut by 20% or more. Additionally, we elicit agreement on a four-point Likert scale about the following statements: (i) *The SNAP (food stamps) program as it is currently administered in the US is a good thing.* (ii) *Welfare recipients make bad choices if they receive cash instead of food.* (iii) *SNAP is a welfare program, hence SNAP participants are taking advantage of others.* In each of these questions, CAs may indicate that they have no opinion on the matter.

At the very end of the survey, we elicit the CAs' own attributes. We ask about age, gender, ethnicity, how close the CA feels to their own ethnic group (following Fong and Luttmer, 2011), household income, number of people in household, education, marital status, number of children, political party closest to own views, agreement with closest party's views. At the very beginning of the survey, we additionally elicit state, citizenship (only U.S. citizens are allowed to participate), and social welfare program participation.

Details concerning randomization We randomize the assignment of recipient characteristics as shown in Table A.5.

Table A.5: Randomization over characteristics of hypothetical recipients

Probability	Gender	Race	Children	Age
$1/14$	Male	White	No children	Old (50-69)
$1/14$	Female	White	No children	Old (50-69)
$1/14$	Male	Black	No children	Old (50-69)
$1/14$	Female	Black	No children	Old (50-69)
$1/14$	Male	White	No children	Young (20-29)
$1/14$	Male	Black	No children	Young (20-29)
$1/7$	Female	White	No children	Young (20-29)
$1/7$	Female	White	One 2-year old	Young (20-29)
$1/7$	Female	Black	No children	Young (20-29)
$1/7$	Female	Black	One 2-year old	Young (20-29)

We randomize the following survey elements: (i) A random half of CAs proceed through the decisions in the order listed in Figure A.4. The remaining CAs reveal beliefs before making decisions, both before and after learning about the recipient's preferences. Specifically, they proceed through the stages in the following order: 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 6. (ii) A random half of CAs see the gift card amounts in increasing order throughout, the other half see them in decreasing order throughout.

CAs assigned to a hypothetical recipient observe recipient characteristics according to the distribution in Table A.5.

We randomly vary the color used as a background for the description of the recipient.

The order in which gift cards of different categories are shown to CAs is randomized on the individual level, except that the category *Gas stations and associated convenience stores* always appears second. This placement ensures that CAs will not miss them while limiting demand effects by not placing it first.

Comprehension and monotonicity check   CAs must pass a comprehension check after the instructions on their restriction decisions. Specifically, they must select the correct ones out of the following three statements to be able to continue with the survey: (i) 'If I decide that [name] will get the food box deliveries, that's what he will get. There will be no choice', 'If I decide that [name] will get the food box deliveries, he will get to choose whether he might rather get gift cards instead', 'If I give [name] a choice, he will get the monthly gift cards. He won't be able to select the food deliveries.'

Two further comprehension checks ensure that subjects correctly process the information about the recipient's preferences. Both checks ask whether, when given the choice, the recipient would choose X in gift cards or the food box. Answer options are '[Name] would choose the food box', 'I cannot say based on the information given', and '[Name] would choose $70 in gift cards'. In the first check, $X = 70$. In the second check, $X = 55$ for a subject whose recipient prefers the food box over $70 in gift cards, and $X = 85$ in case of the reverse preference. The second check thus conveys the implications of preference monotonicity. Subjects must answer correctly to continue. They have as many attempts as required.

In addition, we nudge CAs towards providing answers in the multiple price lists that exhibit at most two (in the case of paternalism decisions) or one (in the case of surrogate choice) switching points. If there is an excess number of switches, the subject sees the message '*Your choices appear to be inconsistent or random. Most people decide in one of the X ways below. Your choices fit none of those patterns. Please click the Back button and change your choices to make them consistent with one of these X common patterns.*' followed by a list of the admissible patterns (X is five in case of restriction decisions and three in case of surrogate choice). The subject decides herself whether to change her decisions or whether to leave her decisions unchanged and continue with the survey.

A.4 Sampling details

Pilot studies Before collecting our main sample analyzed in this paper, we collected an earlier sample with $n = 4,087$ US residents participating as CAs through Kantar, a market research company, in August through October 2022. Unfortunately, the usefulness of that sample was compromised by a belief elicitation format that subjects struggled to understand. Specifically, we elicited subjective cumulative distribution functions, asking, for each of our grid of reservation prices, the probability with which the recipient would choose the food basket over gift cards of that amount. However, subjects frequently provided non-monotonic responses, and technically valid responses implied implausibly high beliefs about reservation prices that exceeded CAs' beliefs about the costs of the food baskets severalfold.

After revising the belief elicitation mechanism to the current version, we conducted a pilot with 428 CAs in the Summer of 2023. Power simulations based on that pilot sample revealed that a sample of 2,000 CAs would suffice. Based on these calculations, we collected our final study sample of 1,997 CAs in January and February 2024. As the data collection coincided with the academic job market for economists, we regrettably failed to update the preregistration to the new, lower sample size before data collection.

Surveys with SNAP recipients 137 SNAP participants took the study in August 2023, and the remaining 133 participated in December 2024. There is no noticeable or statistically detectable difference in the distribution of reservation prices across the two waves, neither for each food basket separately nor when considering them jointly. The latter were included in the database shown to CAs in our main sample, the former to CAs in a pilot study (see Appendix A.4). Additional potential recipients had participated but provided unrecognizable pictures. We excluded these participants before running the corresponding CA sample; these participants' information was never shown to a CA. We also exclude them in our analysis of recipient responses.

After completion of the CA sessions, recipients participated in a second survey to make their choice (if the CA provided them with the opportunity). If applicable, recipients decided on their preferred selection of gift cards for the first delivery. While the available gift card amounts are typically not fully flexible (some are available only in increments of $5, for instance), there is a wide range of available amounts. We delivered gift cards electronically where possible but delivered by postal mail where electronic gift cards were unavailable.

B   Additional analysis

B.1   Demographics

Table B.1 displays the distribution of demographic characteristics among our CA sample and compares it to the population frequencies according to the 2022 General Social Survey (GSS, Davern et al., 2021) for the characteristics on which data are available. Table B.2 displays the distribution of demographic characteristics among our welfare recipient sample.

Table B.1: Demographic characteristics of the CAs

Characteristic	Fraction among	
	CAs	US population
Gender		
Male	0.511	0.491
Female	0.489	0.509
Age		
18-19	0.009	0.017
20-29	0.204	0.181
30-39	0.195	0.178
40-49	0.182	0.164
50-59	0.204	0.159
60-69	0.169	0.162
> 70	0.037	0.140
Race		
White	0.743	0.658
Black	0.154	0.116
Other	0.104	0.226
Marital status		
Married	0.441	0.501
Widowed	0.022	0.052
Divorced	0.100	0.133
Separated	0.016	0.026
Never married	0.422	0.289
Children		
0	0.480	0.317
1	0.146	0.154
2	0.213	0.274
3	0.104	0.142
4	0.035	0.068
> 4	0.023	0.044
Household income		
$0-$10,000	0.039	0.068
$10,000-$20,000	0.075	0.072
$20,000-$30,000	0.092	0.071
$30,000-$40,000	0.083	0.065
$40,000-$50,000	0.093	0.074
$50,000-$60,000	0.091	0.062
$60,000-$90,000	0.198	0.160
more than $90,000	0.330	0.320
Household size		
1	0.208	
2	0.316	
3	0.187	
4	0.182	
5	0.062	
6	0.030	
7	0.009	
> 7	0.005	
Geographic area		
Urban	0.296	
Suburban	0.512	
Rural	0.191	
Political preference		
Strong democrat	0.221	0.187
Not very strong democrat	0.137	0.137
Independent, closer to democrat	0.161	0.118
Independent, as far from democrats as from republicans	0.129	0.230
Independent, closer to republican	0.120	0.078
Not very strong republican	0.130	0.094
Strong republican	0.102	0.130
Other	0.000	0.028
Public assistance		
Medicaid	0.213	
Medicare	0.185	
Veteran Disability Benefits	0.014	
Earned Income Tax Credit	0.082	
Social Security	0.181	
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	0.130	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	0.006	
Public Housing	0.018	
Pell Grants	0.047	
None of the above	0.506	
N	1997	4032

Notes: Variables for demographic comparison are from the 2022 General Social Survey (GSS, Davern et al., 2021).

Table B.2: Demographic characteristics of the welfare recipients in our sample

Characteristic	Fraction of recipients
Gender	
Male	0.233
Female	0.767
Age	
20-29	0.170
30-39	0.304
40-49	0.256
50-59	0.215
60-69	0.033
Race	
White (non-hispanic)	0.681
Black	0.181
White (hispanic)	0.085
Other	0.052
Marital status	
Married, living with partner	0.237
Married but separated	0.056
Not married, living with partner	0.189
Not married, single	0.519
Children	
0	0.515
1	0.215
2	0.156
3	0.085
> 3	0.030
Public assistance	
Medicaid	0.681
Medicare	0.248
Veteran Disability Benefits	0.011
Earned Income Tax Credit	0.126
Social Security	0.244
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	1.000
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	0.041
Public Housing	0.104
Pell Grants	0.059
N	270

B.2 Order effects

Table B.3 examines the effect of the order in which survey items are displayed to CAs on enforcement price, surrogate reservation price, and beliefs about the mean reservation price. The only randomization dimension that causes substantial effects is whether prices in multiple decision lists are shown in ascending or descending order.

Table B.3: Order effects

VARIABLES	(1) Enforcement price	(2) Surrogate res. price	(3) Surrogate res. price	(4) Belief mean res. price	(5) Belief mean res. price
After receiving information about recipient WTP			✓		✓
Dep. var. mean	59.516***	77.110***	80.333***	74.474***	76.924***
	(0.875)	(0.711)	(0.689)	(0.524)	(0.627)
Beliefs about gift card spending elicited first	-0.194	-1.019	-0.567	1.561	-0.369
	(1.746)	(1.423)	(1.380)	(1.034)	(1.256)
Beliefs about recipient's WTP elicited first	-0.648	-2.459	-0.500	-2.189*	-0.623
	(1.748)	(1.425)	(1.382)	(1.036)	(1.258)
Money amounts shown high to low	-6.370***	-0.769	1.693	-7.219***	0.775
	(1.747)	(1.424)	(1.381)	(1.035)	(1.257)
N	1928	1983	1988	1997	1997

Notes: OLS regressions. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

B.3 Crowding out

Figure B.1 plots CAs' beliefs about the effect on grocery expenses from receiving a food basket (Panel A, averaged across types of food baskets) or from the receipt of $65 in gift cards (Panel B). About a fifth of the CAs believe that grocery spending falls by more than $50. Given the information that the cost of the food basket is between $55 and $75, the remaining subjects believe that crowd-out is at most partial.

Using interval midpoints and setting the responses "over $50 less" and "over $50 more" to $-50 and $50, respectively, the mean belief about the change in grocery expenses from receiving food baskets is $-24.8 (s.e. 0.72), averaged across the food baskets.[33] Assuming, conservatively, a food basket cost of $50, this figure implies a believed rate of crowd out of 49.6%. CAs believe that the receipt of $65 in gift cards increases grocery spending by $1.73 (s.e. 0.70), consistent with our interpretation that gift cards cannot be used to purchase groceries.

Figure B.1: Beliefs about how receipt of deliveries affects grocery expenses

A. Food basket

B. Gift cards
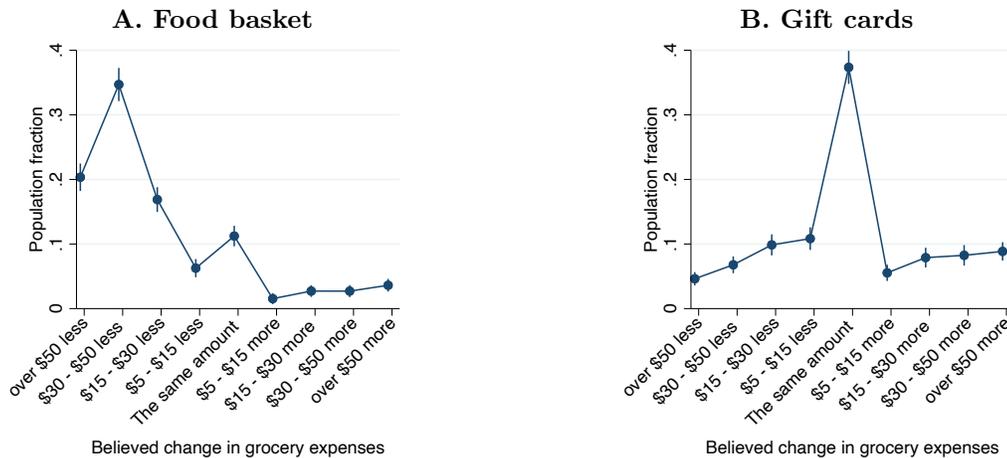
Notes: WLS regressions on indicator variables (one for each answer category). Frequency of answers to the question "*If [name] receives the [food basket name] in a given month, how much more or less money than usual do you think will he spend on groceries in that month (not including the value of the food box)?* (Panel A) and "*If, in a given month, [name] receives $65 in gift cards that she selects from our menu, how much more or less money than usual do you think will he spend on groceries in that month?*"

We elicited beliefs about crowding out at the end of the experiment. It is thus plausible that subjects did not consider crowding out in the decisions that reveal enforcement and surrogate reservation prices. To test this hypothesis, Table B.4 regresses enforcement price, surrogate reservation price, and mean reservation price beliefs on beliefs about the extent of crowding out caused by both the food deliveries and by gift card deliveries of $65. We find no economically meaningful effects. One effect is statistically significant at the 5% level: If a CA believes that the receipt of $65 in gift cards yields $1 more in crowd out of grocery expenses, she sets a surrogate reservation price that is $0.07 lower. The absence of

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[33]The corresponding number for the healthy and representative baskets are $-26.52 and $-23.17, respectively.

meaningful effects suggests that crowding-out considerations did not play a meaningful role in Choice Architects' decisions in the main part of the experiment.

Table B.4: Effects of beliefs about crowding out

	Enforcement price	Surrogate reservation price	Believed mean reservation price
Dep. var. mean	61.656***	78.328***	74.749***
	(1.098)	(0.888)	(0.651)
Believed change in grocery expenses			
due to food box	-0.014	-0.044	0.050*
	(0.046)	(0.039)	(0.026)
due to USD65 in gift cards	0.060	0.072**	0.023
	(0.042)	(0.035)	(0.023)
N	1928	1983	1997

Notes: WLS regressions. Controls for position of belief elicitation and for order in which cash equivalent amounts were displayed, as well as for beliefs about crowding out and about food waste.

B.4 Stated reasons for interventions

Panel A of Figure B.2 shows agreement with the statements that 'Giving [name] a choice is the right thing to do' and 'Making sure [name] consumes food rather than the things he could buy with the gift cards is the right thing to do' as a function of the enforcement price they impose.

Panel B shows agreement with the statements 'My choice reflects what I would like if I were the welfare recipient,' 'Sending a food box has only a negligible impact on [name]'s consumption, because he will just buy less food in the store,' and 'What is right does not depend on the value of the gift cards that the recipient could receive instead of the food box' as a function of the enforcement price CAs imposed. While relationships to enforcement prices are generally weak, more interventionist CAs agree less with the statement that their choice reflects what they would like if they were the welfare recipient, and there is a U-shaped relationship with the statement that sending a food box instead of cash has a negligible impact. Consistent with our interpretation that recipients regard the imposition of food deliveries as meaningful, agreement with the statement that food deliveries have a negligible impact is low. CAs who agree more with this statement tend to impose higher enforcement prices, possibly in an attempt to ensure that the impact, though small, nonetheless occurs with a high probability.

Figure B.2: Types and reasons for choice

A. Right thing to do   B. Other
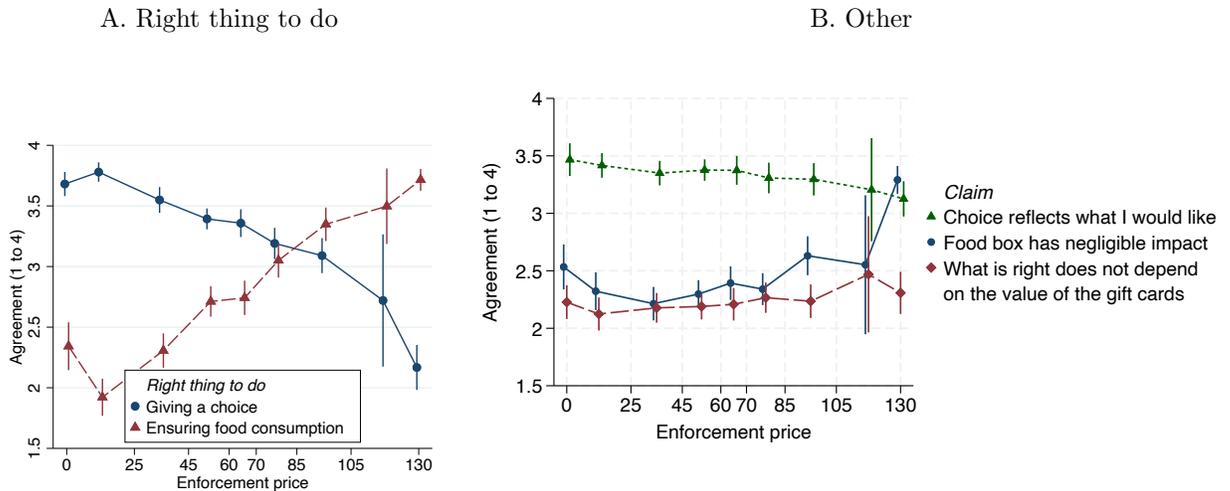
Notes: WLS regressions on indicators (one for each category on the horizontal axis and answer type). Dependent variable coded as 1 = 'completely unimportant', 2 = 'slightly unimportant', 3 = 'slightly important', 4 = 'very important.' Controls for position of belief elicitation and for order in which cash equivalent amounts were displayed, as well as for beliefs about crowding out and about food waste.

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B.5 Joint distribution of surrogate and enforcement prices

Figure B.3 displays the joint distribution of surrogate and enforcement prices. Enforcement prices that equal surrogate reservation prices are common even outside the cost range of the food baskets.

**Figure B.3:** Enforcement prices and surrogate reservation prices
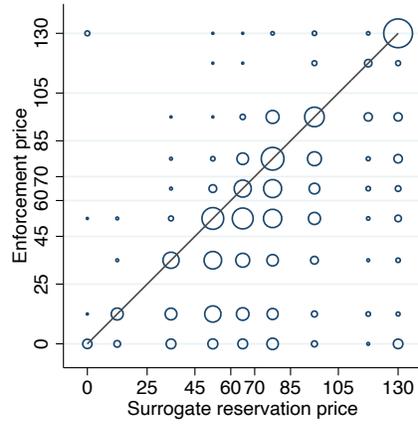
Notes: Circle area proportional to the demographically weighted number of CAs located at the corresponding location.

B.6   Response to information about recipient preferences

Figure B.4 shows CDFs for CAs' surrogate reservation prices after learning that the recipient has either a high or low reservation price. Panel A (respectively, Panel B) focuses on CAs for whom the enforcement price is strictly less than (respectively, equal to or greater than) the surrogate reservation price before receiving information. Clearly, information concerning recipients' reservation prices for food influences surrogate choices to a similar degree among both groups.

Figure B.4: Change in surrogate prices in response to information about recipient preferences

A. Enforcement price ≥ surrogate price

B. Enforcement price < surrogate price
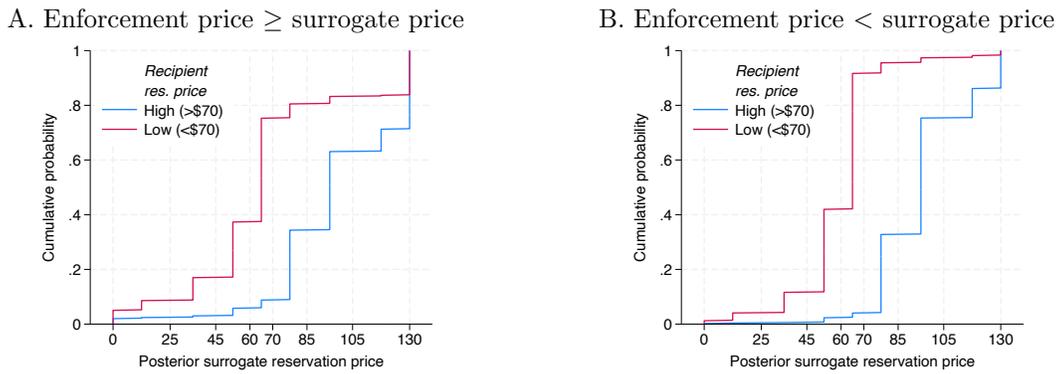
B.7 Table 1.B with additional controls

Table B.5 replicates Table 1 but includes additional controls for believed spending on other categories of goods. We obtain coefficients on beliefs about spending on sin goods that are very close to those in Table 1 both for the WLS and the 2SLS regressions. We observe that the sin goods category has substantially larger effects than beliefs about spending on other categories such as luxury goods or entertainment and fast food.

Table B.5: Encouraging the good? Discouraging the bad?

	(1)	(2)
Dependent variable	Enforcement Price	
Method	WLS	2SLS
Believed spending percentage (0 to 100)		
Sin goods	0.454***	2.602**
	(0.098)	(1.114)
Luxury goods	0.082	0.676**
	(0.078)	(0.311)
Entertainment and fast food	0.120	0.681**
	(0.074)	(0.297)
Sporting goods	-0.253	0.577
	(0.286)	(0.508)
Gas stations, other	-0.168*	0.506
	(0.083)	(0.356)
Treatment		
Information about high alc. consumption		
Observations	1928	1928

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

B.8 Belief updating

Figure B.5 plots the mean elicited belief about the fraction of recipients whose reservation price falls in each of the given bins. We seek to measure the extent of deviations from Bayesian updating from the information that the recipients' reservation price is above or below $70. The Bayesian update of the pdf (without renormalization) is simply the original pdf truncated at $70. We see that subjects roughly respect this rule, but that updated beliefs tend to be slightly shifted to the right, on average, relative to the unconditional beliefs.

Figure B.5: Belief updating

Believed reservation price
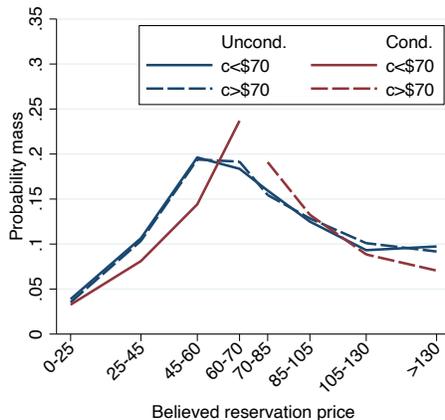
Notes: The blue, uninterrupted lines, labeled 'uncond.,' show the mean elicited belief about the fraction of recipients whose reservation price falls in each of the given bins before receiving information about the recepient's reservation price. The maroon, interrupted lines, labeled 'cond.,' show the corresponding estimates CAs made after receiving such information. Solid lines plot averages for CAs who learned that the reservation price exceeds $70, dashed lines plot them for CAs whose recipient's reservation price was less than $70.

B.9 Estimates of ancillary parameters

Table B.6 lists the estimates of the variances of the error terms for all specifications in all tables in the main text and Appendix.

Table B.6: Structural estimation results: ancillary parameters

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Table 2								
Surrogate choice, σ_{ϵ_1}	8.122***	8.302***	8.374***	-0.073	7.062***	9.709***	-2.647***	
	(0.274)	(0.371)	(0.323)	(0.492)	(0.320)	(0.424)	(0.532)	
Enforcement, σ_{ϵ_2}	10.547***	11.332***	9.899***	1.433***	9.536***	11.457***	-1.921***	
	(0.221)	(0.311)	(0.308)	(0.438)	(0.301)	(0.326)	(0.443)	
Conditional surrogate choice								
High reservation price, σ_{ϵ_3}	5.269***	5.037***	5.613***	-0.576*	5.292***	5.185***	0.107	
	(0.170)	(0.204)	(0.250)	(0.322)	(0.221)	(0.230)	(0.319)	
Low reservation price, σ_{ϵ_4}	4.129***	4.381***	3.838***	0.544**	3.576***	4.521***	-0.945***	
	(0.128)	(0.182)	(0.169)	(0.248)	(0.156)	(0.186)	(0.243)	
Table 3								
Surrogate choice, σ_{ϵ_1}	7.443***	9.171***	-1.728***	8.706***	7.611***	1.095**		
	(0.271)	(0.127)	(0.299)	(0.464)	(0.290)	(0.547)		
Enforcement, σ_{ϵ_2}	10.387***	11.333***	-0.945**	11.775***	9.460***	2.315***		
	(0.256)	(0.379)	(0.458)	(0.383)	(0.265)	(0.466)		
Conditional surrogate choice								
High reservation price, σ_{ϵ_3}	5.023***	5.324***	-0.301	5.405***	4.948***	0.457		
	(0.203)	(0.298)	(0.360)	(0.283)	(0.185)	(0.338)		
Low reservation price, σ_{ϵ_4}	3.668***	4.605***	-0.936***	4.598***	3.414***	1.184***		
	(0.147)	(0.225)	(0.269)	(0.206)	(0.146)	(0.252)		
Table 4								
Surrogate choice, σ_{ϵ_1}	8.483***	7.982***	0.500	8.839***	7.660***	8.987***	1.179***	-1.327**
	(0.469)	(0.290)	(0.551)	(0.183)	(0.337)	(0.505)	(0.383)	(0.607)
Enforcement, σ_{ϵ_2}	9.828***	11.268***	-1.439***	11.207***	10.403***	10.798***	0.804	-0.395
	(0.278)	(0.325)	(0.428)	(0.444)	(0.293)	(0.387)	(0.531)	(0.485)
Conditional surrogate choice								
High reservation price, σ_{ϵ_3}	4.807***	5.661***	-0.854**	5.647***	5.026***	5.284***	0.621	-0.258
	(0.198)	(0.280)	(0.343)	(0.336)	(0.219)	(0.325)	(0.401)	(0.392)
Low reservation price, σ_{ϵ_4}	4.111***	4.022***	0.089	4.614***	3.537***	4.374***	1.078***	-0.837***
	(0.168)	(0.186)	(0.251)	(0.227)	(0.171)	(0.225)	(0.285)	(0.283)
Table B.7								
Surrogate choice, σ_{ϵ_1}	7.906***	7.189***	7.182***	8.928***	7.781***			
	(0.261)	(0.230)	(0.197)	(0.306)	(0.248)			
Enforcement, σ_{ϵ_2}	10.441***	9.822***	26.947***	10.737***	10.904***			
	(0.217)	(0.217)	(0.462)	(0.217)	(0.224)			
Conditional surrogate choice								
High reservation price, σ_{ϵ_3}	5.176***	3.746***	5.820***	4.142***	5.495***			
	(0.168)	(0.183)	(0.166)	(0.184)	(0.182)			
Low reservation price, σ_{ϵ_4}	3.975***	3.103***	6.020***	3.146***	2.632***			
	(0.118)	(0.104)	(0.177)	(0.111)	(0.090)			
Table B.9								
Surrogate choice, σ_{ϵ_1}	7.614***	7.287***	0.328	5.322***	8.705***	-3.383***		
	(0.378)	(0.348)	(0.513)	(0.103)	(0.126)	(0.163)		
Enforcement, σ_{ϵ_2}	9.843***	11.294***	-1.451***	8.421***	12.071***	-3.650***		
	(0.337)	(0.366)	(0.498)	(0.537)	(0.474)	(0.716)		
Conditional surrogate choice								
High reservation price, σ_{ϵ_3}	4.856***	5.319***	-0.463	5.050***	5.839***	-0.788		
	(0.187)	(0.322)	(0.372)	(0.419)	(0.478)	(0.635)		
Low reservation price, σ_{ϵ_4}	3.926***	3.452***	0.474*	5.277***	4.522***	0.755		
	(0.212)	(0.186)	(0.282)	(0.342)	(0.307)	(0.460)		

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

B.10   Drivers and robustness of the structural estimates

Table B.7 examines the response of our estimates when we exogenously set and vary specific model parameters. Columns 1 to 3 set the value of the deference parameter β to 0.8, 0.5, and 0.2, respectively. Greater deference means that welfarist CAs who are uncertain about the recipient's preferences should grant him more leeway. The model should attribute granting less than the predicted amount of leeway to satisfaction from limiting the recipient's options, parameter A. Indeed, as we fix β at lower levels, the estimate of A decreases, from \$6.35 in column 1 to \$1.39 in column 3.

Column 4 examines the foregoing hypothesis from a different angle. The more uncertain a welfarist CA is about the recipient's preferences, the more leeway he should grant the recipient. As above, the model should attribute granting less than the predicted amount of leeway to parameter A. If we exogenously impose less uncertainty than CAs reveal by exogenously manipulating the prior SD parameter σ_0, do we observe the predicted effects? Alternatively, could our positive estimates of A be due to the possibility that our belief elicitation artifactually causes CAs to report more uncertainty about receipient preferences than they actually perceive? We answer both questions by exogenously imposing $\sigma_0 = 10$, which is less than a third of the unconstrained estimate of σ_0 obtained in Table 2. We find that, as predicted, imposing $\sigma_0 = 10$ decreases the estimated value of A. Yet, its estimate, \$3.93, is still positive to an economically and statistically significant extent.

Column 5 examines the robustness of our results to a Bayesian updating assumption. This exercise addresses the possibility that subjects update beliefs in a close to Bayesian manner but that our belief elicitation after the information revelation might inadvertently and artifactually cause CAs to report beliefs inconsistent with Bayes. We find that the estimates of our main preference parameters remain very close to those estimated in the main specification in Table 2. The strongest effect concerns parameter A which decreases to \$3.98 but remains economically and statistically significant.

Table B.7: Drivers of the structural estimates

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
CA sample	All	All	All	All	All
Constraint	$\beta = 0.8$	$\beta = 0.5$	$\beta = 0.2$	$\sigma_0 = \sigma_1 = 10$	$\mu_0 = \mu_1$
					$\sigma_0 = \sigma_1$
Model parameters					
Consequentialist part					
Weight on recipient res. price, β	0.800†	0.500†	0.200†	1.729***	0.806***
				(0.036)	(0.015)
Ideal res. price for mean rec., $p_o(\bar{p}_r)$	71.415***	70.722***	72.748***	67.052***	72.954***
	(0.419)	(0.355)	(0.294)	(0.311)	(0.371)
Nonconsequentialist part					
Utility from intervention, A	6.348***	3.689***	1.394***	3.925***	3.980***
	(0.207)	(0.155)	(0.250)	(0.172)	(0.163)
Fraction of absolutist types, q	0.149***	0.171***	0.183***	0.137***	0.152***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Beliefs about reservation prices					
Prior belief mean, $\bar{p}_r$	72.119***	74.905***	76.930***	68.735***	71.524***
	(0.471)	(0.552)	(0.649)	(0.094)	(0.408)
Prior mean parameter, μ_0	70.333***	72.706***	69.683***	68.735***	71.096***
	(0.489)	(0.572)	(0.717)	(0.094)	(0.423)
Prior SD parameter, σ_0	34.600***	37.011***	48.086***	10.000***	27.835***
	(0.436)	(0.491)	(0.730)		(0.265)
Posterior mean parameter, μ_1	83.617***	89.942***	83.569***	81.145***	71.096***
	(0.746)	(0.877)	(1.009)	(0.192)	(0.423)
Posterior SD parameter, σ_1	26.769***	31.247***	35.435***	10.000†	27.835***
	(0.331)	(0.371)	(0.411)		(0.265)
N	1997	1997	1997	1997	

Notes: Each column represents a separate estimation. Estimates of the variances of the stochastic choice parameters ε_i are listed in Appendix B.9. $\bar{p}_r$ is the expected value of a Gaussian with mean μ_0 and standard deviation σ_0 after left-truncation at zero. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1, †Imposed value.

B.11 Actual and believed restrictiveness of interventions on matched pairs

Figure B.6 reproduces Figure 6.B only including pairs of CAs and recipients that were matched to each other. Because of the greatly decreased sample size ($n = 84$), confidence intervals are much wider. The patterns and magnitudes follow those of the original figure.

Figure B.6: Restrictiveness of interventions
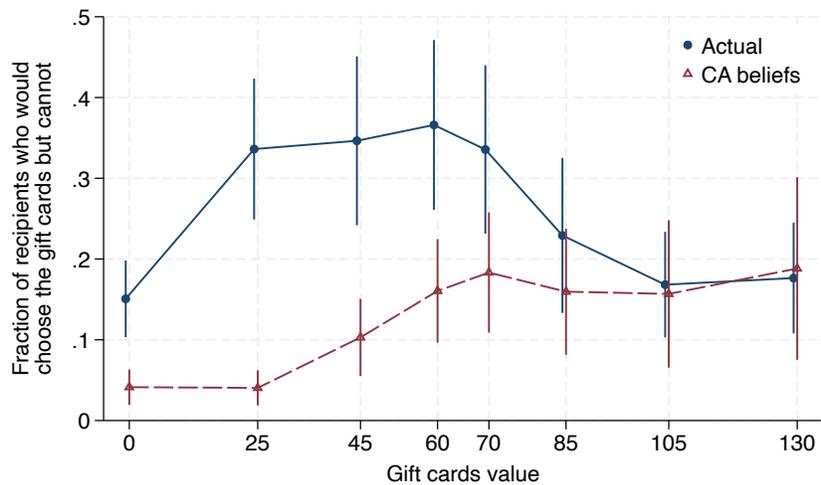
B.12   Effect of recipient demographics

B.12.1   Reduced-form analysis

Table B.8 displays the results of reduced-form analysis of the effect of recipient demographics on enforcement prices, surrogate reservation prices, and beliefs about mean reservation prices, using either all CAs (columns 1 and 4), only politically left CAs (columns 2 and 5) or only politically right CAs (columns 3 and 6). The latter exclude politically centrist CAs. Overall, we observe effects for black and for older recipients. When including all CAs (columns 1 and 4), black recipients face mildly higher enforcement prices ($p < 0.1$) and somewhat higher surrogate prices ($p < 0.01$). These effects are entirely driven by politically conservative CAs who impose enfocement and surrogate prices that are \$6.69 and \$7.74 higher for black than for white recipients, respectively (columns 3 and 6). Old recipients face lower enforcement prices, an effect that is driven mainly by left CAs. There are no other significant effects.

Table B.8: Intervention behavior by recipient demographics

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Enforcement price			Surrogate res. price		
CA political pref.	All	Left	Right	All	Left	Right
Dep. var. mean	61.656***	54.587***	69.140***	78.328***	74.059***	81.713***
	(1.098)	(1.399)	(1.858)	(0.888)	(1.135)	(1.544)
Recipient demo.						
Female	1.516	-3.422	3.615	0.443	-4.058	0.812
	(2.570)	(3.186)	(4.444)	(2.153)	(2.698)	(3.565)
Black	3.926*	-0.004	6.688*	4.749***	0.568	7.739***
	(2.129)	(2.762)	(3.556)	(1.717)	(2.208)	(2.855)
Old	-2.790	-6.954**	-4.168	0.400	0.934	1.167
	(2.685)	(3.292)	(4.329)	(2.157)	(2.707)	(3.400)
Has children	0.008	0.329	-3.001	1.268	1.833	1.057
	(2.691)	(3.571)	(4.641)	(2.236)	(2.902)	(3.677)
Rural	3.081	3.708	-2.902	-0.344	-1.618	-4.513
	(2.516)	(3.230)	(4.068)	(2.096)	(2.625)	(3.254)
Urban	0.429	0.210	-1.865	-1.976	-1.309	-3.613
	(2.626)	(3.321)	(4.531)	(2.131)	(2.754)	(3.704)
N	1890	974	673	1945	999	695

Notes: Weighted regressions. Data exclude CAs with multiple switches in the corresponding price lists. Columns 2, 3, 5, and 6 exclude CAs who rate themselves as politically centrist. Omitted categories are white, male, young, no children, and lives in a suburban area. Regressions include controls for the order variables, for beliefs about waste and crowding out, and for CA attributes. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

B.12.2 Structural analysis

Table B.9 replicates columns 1 and 2 of Table 4 separately for the subsets of left-leaning and right-leaning CAs. We observe that effects of recipient race are almost exclusively driven by right-leaning CAs.

Table B.9: Structural estimation results: Recipient demographics and CA political attitudes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CA political attitudes		Left			Right	
Recipient	Black	White	Difference (1)-(2)	Black	White	Difference (4)-(5)
Model parameters						
Consequentialist part						
Weight on recipient res. price, β	0.911 ***	0.859 ***	0.052	0.825 ***	0.939 ***	-0.113 **
	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.051)
Ideal res. price for mean rec., $p_o(\bar{p}_r)$	71.942 ***	70.049 ***	1.893 *	79.172 ***	70.843 ***	8.328 ***
	(0.706)	(0.717)	(1.006)	(1.003)	(0.936)	(1.372)
Nonconsequentialist part						
Utility from intervention, A	6.114 ***	5.547 ***	0.566	11.737 ***	7.811 ***	3.926 ***
	(0.409)	(0.363)	(0.547)	(0.709)	(0.592)	(0.924)
Fraction of absolutist types, q	0.089 ***	0.065 ***	0.023 **	0.334 ***	0.148 ***	0.187 ***
	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.025)
Beliefs about reservation prices						
Prior belief mean, $\bar{p}_r$	73.355 ***	73.023 ***	0.332	81.352 ***	71.453 ***	9.900 ***
	(0.775)	(0.753)	(1.081)	(1.315)	(0.902)	(1.594)
Prior mean parameter, μ_0	71.451 ***	71.762 ***	-0.311	77.393 ***	69.668 ***	7.725 ***
	(0.810)	(0.765)	(1.114)	(1.561)	(0.937)	(1.820)
Prior SD parameter, σ_0	35.476 ***	33.023 ***	2.454 **	44.183 ***	34.328 ***	9.854 ***
	(0.743)	(0.663)	(0.996)	(1.201)	(0.849)	(1.470)
Posterior mean parameter, μ_1	97.061 ***	97.246 ***	-0.184	104.441 ***	93.756 ***	10.685 ***
	(0.605)	(0.670)	(0.903)	(1.341)	(0.635)	(1.483)
Posterior SD parameter, σ_1	24.442 ***	24.828 ***	-0.386	32.314 ***	24.139 ***	8.175 ***
	(0.603)	(0.573)	(0.832)	(0.848)	(0.667)	(1.078)
N	525	506		343	357	

Notes: Standard errors of $\bar{p}_r$ and $p_0(\bar{p}_r)$ calculated by the Delta method. Each column represents a separate model. Columns 2 and 3 exclude subjects who rate themselves politically centrist. Estimates of the variances of the stochastic choice parameters ε_i are listed in Appendix B.9. $\bar{p}_r$ is the expected value of a Gaussian with mean μ_0 and standard deviation σ_0 after left-truncation at zero. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

B.13 Recipient demographics and CAs' beliefs about recipients' spending

Here, we examine whether CAs paid attention to recipient characteristics by testing whether their beliefs about recipient spending respond to these demographics.

We calculate believed spending on sin goods (alcohol, tobacco, and lottery tickets) as the percentage of gas station spending the CA believes the recipient allocates to sin goods multiplied with her beliefs about the dollar value of gas station gift cards the recipient will select when given the opportunity to select gift cards of a total value of $100. Our estimate of spending shares for specific items available in gas stations such as alcohol and tobacco may be biased downwards. The reason is the unpacking effect (Tversky and Koehler, 1994), according to which individuals assign more weight to members in a category (in our case gas station spending) when each member (in our case, the items available at gas stations) is presented separately than when asked to assign weight to the category as a whole.

We find that, with the exception of race, each recipient characteristic affects spending beliefs.

Table B.10: Beliefs about spending by recipient demographics

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Believed spending on			
	Addictive goods	Lotteries	Luxuries	Laziness	Sporting goods	Necessities	Gas, other
Dep. var. mean	6.590***	2.146***	11.726***	34.340***	0.968***	22.151***	22.080***
	(0.289)	(0.109)	(0.469)	(0.484)	(0.102)	(0.488)	(0.455)
Demographics							
Female	-3.746***	-0.253	1.216	-3.725**	-1.484***	7.844***	0.147
	(0.792)	(0.273)	(1.114)	(1.184)	(0.293)	(1.038)	(1.057)
Black	0.734	0.367	0.382	0.300	-0.194	-1.105	-0.485
	(0.562)	(0.214)	(0.921)	(0.954)	(0.211)	(0.936)	(0.908)
Old	1.421	0.981**	-2.577*	-2.121	-0.323	1.797	0.821
	(0.785)	(0.306)	(1.159)	(1.244)	(0.262)	(1.110)	(1.112)
Has children	-1.699**	-0.064	-4.028***	-0.545	0.329	5.704***	0.301
	(0.565)	(0.241)	(1.167)	(1.168)	(0.217)	(1.235)	(1.154)
Rural	2.514***	0.441	-0.952	0.048	-0.032	0.095	-2.114
	(0.659)	(0.265)	(1.082)	(1.146)	(0.272)	(1.094)	(1.095)
Urban	1.709**	0.261	0.693	0.062	0.111	0.141	-2.978*
	(0.646)	(0.252)	(1.165)	(1.193)	(0.245)	(1.157)	(1.168)
N	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959

Notes: Weighted regressions. Omitted categories are white, male, young, no children, not from a southern state, lives in a suburban area. Regressions include controls for the order variables, for the alcohol information treatment, and for CAs' own race, gender, age, and child status, as well as for her political attitudes, income, and participation in welfare programs. Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

B.14   Choice Architect attributes

We now consider the effect of Choice Architects' own attributes. We pool across recipient attributes and food baskets. We consider the joint effect of the CA's age, gender, race, number of children, equivalent income, and political preference. We also include indicators for participating in social welfare program, which we group into SNAP, a medical category (Medicaid and Medicare), a cash assistance category (Social Security, Veteran Disability Benefits, Earned Income Tax Credit, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), and a remaining restricted or in-kind transfers category (Public Housing and Pell Grants). (We combine the programs into categories because participation in many of the specific programs is too low to permit precise estimation of effects.) We control for order effects and the alcohol information treatment as well as for beliefs about the costs of the food basket, the fraction of the food that will go to waste, and for crowding out from both receiving groceries and receiving cash equivalents.

Table B.11 shows the results. Next to the effects of CAs' political attitudes examined in Subsection 7.1, we find that older CAs set higher enforcement and surrogate prices ($p < 0.01$) whereas CAs who are themselves SNAP recipients set them lower ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, CAs whose ethnicity is neither black nor white set higher surrogate reservation prices ($p < 0.05$). No other predictors are significant at the 5% level.

Next, we examine whether effects of CA attributes emerge if we let them depend on recipient attributes. Specifically, we create indicators for the interaction between the CA's race (black, white, other) and the recipient's race (black, white), between the CA's and the recipient's gender, between the CA's and the recipient's parental status, and between the CA's and the recipient's age. We control for the type of food basket, for the CA's political attitudes, as well as for beliefs about crowding out and the believed percentage of the food delivery that will spoil.

Table B.12 displays the results. For none of the attributes race, gender, or child status do we find an effect on enforcement or surrogate reservation prices when we vary the attribute for the CA but fix it at any level for the recipient.

Table B.11: Effects of Choice Architects' demographics

	(1)	(2)
	Enforcement price	Surrogate price
Dep. var. mean	61.656***	78.328***
	(1.098)	(0.888)
CA demographics		
Pol. attitude (baseline: center)		
Left	-8.911***	-6.790***
	(3.005)	(2.390)
Right	6.385**	0.779
	(3.239)	(2.606)
Male	0.750	2.093
	(2.189)	(1.792)
Equiv. income	0.060	0.051
	(0.041)	(0.033)
# children	-1.111	-0.988
	(0.905)	(0.740)
Age	0.282***	0.203***
	(0.085)	(0.071)
Race (baseline: white)		
Black	6.021*	0.218
	(3.232)	(2.835)
Other	6.831*	6.642**
	(3.638)	(2.945)
Welfare recipient		
SNAP recipient	-7.423**	-8.128***
	(3.413)	(2.861)
Medicaid/Medicare	-1.177	-1.003
	(2.550)	(2.090)
Other cash	-0.581	-3.362
	(2.578)	(2.206)
Other in-kind	-1.568	1.020
	(4.261)	(2.980)
N	1890	1945

Notes: Data exclude subjects with multiple switching points or with missing values in one of the predictor variables. Each column reports the estimate of a separate WLS regression. Controls for position of belief elicitation in the survey and for order in which cash equivalents are displayed, beliefs about crowding out, beliefs about the costs of the food basket, and beliefs about food waste. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table B.12: Interaction between Choice Architect and recipient demographics

	(1)	(2)
	Enforcement price	Surrogate price
CA characteristic		
White recipient		
White (baseline)		
Black	0.536	-3.254
	(4.121)	(3.935)
Other	1.775	5.138
	(5.476)	(3.927)
Black recipient		
White (baseline)		
Black	0.088	-3.332
	(4.876)	(4.000)
Other	5.490	4.784
	(5.173)	(4.222)
Male recipient		
Male (baseline)		
Female	-5.332	-2.846
	(4.135)	(3.501)
Female recipient		
Male (baseline)		
Female	-2.098	-3.978
	(2.590)	(2.058)
Recipient has children		
Has children (baseline)		
No chi	2.566	4.625
	(4.238)	(3.370)
Recipient has no children		
Has children (baseline)		
No	-0.090	0.173
	(2.833)	(2.275)
Recipient old		
Age	0.217*	0.155*
	(0.098)	(0.078)
Recipient young		
Age	0.257**	0.116
	(0.088)	(0.072)
Recipient fixed effects		
Recipient black	3.549	5.033*
	(2.470)	(1.962)
Recipient female	-0.512	0.894
	(3.357)	(2.813)
Recipient childless	0.236	-0.050
	(3.750)	(3.025)
N	1899	1954

Notes: Weighted regressions. Rows without estimates indicate the baseline category. Each column reflects a single WLS estimation. Predictor variables are the interactions of CA and recipient characteristics listed in the first column. Regressions control for position of belief elicitation in the survey and for order in which cash equivalents are displayed.

C   Structural estimation details

We use GMM to match the moments in Table C.1.

Table C.1: Empirical moments used in the GMM estimation.

8 moments from surrogate decisions	
(without reservation price information)	
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $0 gift cards	98.05%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $25 gift cards	95.57%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $45 gift cards	88.33%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $60 gift cards	72.98%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $70 gift cards	56.44%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $85 gift cards	34.12%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $105 gift cards	20.78%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $130 gift cards	17.86%
8 moments from surrogate decisions	
(knowing that recipient has a reservation price $\geq$ \$70)	
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $0 gift cards	99.23%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $25 gift cards	98.72%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $45 gift cards	98.32%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $60 gift cards	96.27%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $70 gift cards	93.46%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $85 gift cards	66.92%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $105 gift cards	32.02%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $130 gift cards	23.18%
8 moments from surrogate decisions	
(knowing that recipient has a reservation price $\leq$ \$70)	
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $0 gift cards	96.99%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $25 gift cards	93.75%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $45 gift cards	86.01%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $60 gift cards	59.54%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $70 gift cards	17.54%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $85 gift cards	12.21%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $105 gift cards	10.22%
Fraction of CAs choosing food basket over $130 gift cards	9.68%
8 moments from enforcement decisions	
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $0	88.95%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $25	78.28%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $45	67.30%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $60	49.08%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $70	38.46%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $85	25.87%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $105	16.45%
Fraction of CAs enforcing Food Box when the amount of gift cards is $130	14.42%
2 moments from both surrogate and enforcement decisions	
Fraction of CAs choosing or enforcing food basket across all decisions,	
among those told recipient has a reservation price $\geq$ \$70	8.82%
Fraction of CAs choosing or enforcing food basket across all decisions,	
among those told recipient has a reservation price $\leq$ \$70	7.33%
7 moments from beliefs about reservation price	
(without reservation price information)	
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $25 gift cards over food basket	3.75%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $45 gift cards over food basket	14.34%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $60 gift cards over food basket	33.60%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $70 gift cards over food basket	52.06%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $85 gift cards over food basket	67.64%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $105 gift cards over food basket	80.34%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $130 gift cards over food basket	90.20%
3 moments from beliefs about reservation price	
(knowing that recipient has a reservation price $\geq$ \$70)	
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $85 gift cards over food basket	42.52%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $105 gift cards over food basket	68.41%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $130 gift cards over food basket	85.85%
3 moments from beliefs about reservation price	
(knowing that recipient has a reservation price $\leq$ \$70)	
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $25 gift cards over food basket	6.62%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $45 gift cards over food basket	23.42%
Average CA belief of fraction of recipients choosing $60 gift cards over food basket	52.26%
N	1997

Notes: Moments calculated with sampling weights applied.

D   Experiment instructions

D.1   Choice Architects

Technical Check

To test whether your computer can display the study correctly, please copy the following number into the field below

90451

[   ]

← →

WELCOME

This is a research study run by Stanford University and the University of Zurich.

We expect that the average participant will complete this study in 25 minutes, but some participants may need up to 35 minutes to complete it. Please start this study only if you can actually spend that much time in a single session.

There will be multiple comprehension checks throughout the study. You will need to answer them correctly to move on with the survey.

Before we begin, please answer the following questions about yourself.

Please answer truthfully.

In which state do you currently reside?

[dropdown]

Are you a U.S. citizen?

◯ Yes

◯ No

What is your gender?

◯ Male

◯ Female

◯ Transgender

◯ None of these

← →

What race do you consider yourself?

○ Black

○ White

○ Other

Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino/Latina?

○ Yes

○ No

Which of the following best describes the environment in which you live?

○ Urban

○ Suburban

○ Rural

Which of the following social programs are you currently a participant/beneficiary in? Select all that apply.

☐ Medicaid

☐ Medicare

☐ Veteran Disability Compensation/Benefits

☐ Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

☐ Social Security

☐ SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly Food Stamp)

☐ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, formerly AFDC)

☐ Public Housing (PUD)

☐ Pell Grants

☐ None of the above

. . .

←   →

This study

In this study, you will make decisions about an individual who is enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps). We will refer to that person as the *welfare recipient*.

(This study is *not* affiliated with the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or with any other part of the US federal government or any state government.)

→

What is SNAP (commonly known as "Food Stamps")?

SNAP is a U.S. government program that provides food assistance to poor people. Participants receive a card that **can only be used for purchasing groceries** and that looks like a credit card.

The card does **not** buy alcohol, tobacco, or lottery tickets. Participants also can**not** use the card to buy restaurant meals or any other food that is hot and ready to eat.

In 2021, the average participant received $217.83 per month according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This amount is just enough to ward off starvation.

It is **extremely difficult** to eat enough, let alone to eat healthily from the food stamp money alone.

Able-bodied adults without children must be gainfully employed to qualify for SNAP.

In 2021, about one in nine Americans received SNAP benefits.

←   →

Participants in the information treatment conveying that sin good consumption is common among SNAP participants receive the following information.

What do SNAP recipients use unrestricted cash for?

Most SNAP recipients use a large part of their non-SNAP funds to pay for necessities. These include rent or mortgage payments and utility fees. They also include transportation expenses, such as gas or bus tickets, as well as healthcare expenses. Moreover, SNAP participants use their money to buy household items that cannot be purchased with SNAP benefits such as personal hygiene products (e.g. soap, deodorants, female hygiene products).

However, alcohol spending has recently grown more than twice as fast for the poorest fifth of the US population than for the average American (Consumer Expenditure Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020-2021). Moreover, Grant and Dawson (1996) found that more than one in eight (13.8%) of SNAP recipients is a heavy drinker.*

*Heavy drinking defined as 2 or more drinks per day or at least 5 drinks on at least 12 occasions over the previous year.

← →

Participants in the information treatment conveying that sin good consumption among SNAP participants is not more common than among the U.S. population receive the following information.

What do SNAP recipients use unrestricted cash for?

Most SNAP recipients use a large part of their non-SNAP funds to pay for necessities. These include rent or mortgage payments and utility fees. They also include transportation expenses, such as gas or bus tickets, as well as healthcare expenses. Moreover, SNAP participants use their money to buy household items that cannot be purchased with SNAP benefits such as personal hygiene products (e.g. soap, deodorants, female hygiene products).

In particular, the poorest fifth of the US population spends less than half as much money on alcohol as the average American (Consumer Expenditure Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020-2021). Even the fraction of heavy drinkers among SNAP recipients is no larger than amongst the general US population (Grant and Dawson, 1996). Many other studies have found the same result.

← →

There is a one-in-twenty chance that the welfare recipient we ask you about is a *REAL WELFARE RECIPIENT*, and that *THE DECISIONS YOU MAKE IN THIS EXPERIMENT WILL ACTUALLY AFFECT THAT PERSON*.

We will ask you to consider several different types of situations (which we call "scenarios"), and to make a number of decisions for each scenario. If you are matched with a *REAL* welfare recipient, then at the end of the study, the computer will randomly select one scenario **and** one decision you made for that scenario. That decision wholly determines what the real welfare recipient receives.

We will not tell you whether the welfare recipient we describe is one of the real welfare recipients participating in our study, and there is no way to figure this out from the information we give you. Therefore:

Your choices may actually affect the life of a real welfare recipient, so please choose thoughtfully.

←   →

Your predictions

As you proceed through the study, we will ask you to make a number of predictions, such as predictions about the choices made by the welfare recipient. Depending on the accuracy of your predictions, you will get an additional payment. Specifically, at the end of the study, the computer will randomly select one of your predictions. If that prediction is correct, you will receive up to an additional $5. The further your prediction deviates from the truth, the less money you will receive (details later).

←   →

Participants in the information treatment conveying an above average sin good consumption among SNAP participants receive the following information as the last sentence of the second paragraph: "Please note that people can purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and lottery tickets with gift cards from gas stations."

Your decisions

All your decisions concern grocery deliveries to the welfare recipient. If the welfare recipient gets these deliveries, he or she will receive **groceries every month for half a year**. We call these deliveries the "food boxes," and we will pay for them. Each monthly delivery contains food of a total value of **$55-$75 (depending on location)**. You will see the specific contents later.

Instead of receiving the grocery deliveries, the welfare recipient may get to choose gift cards from our selection every month for half a year (up to some total value). You will see our menu of gift cards later. We offer gift cards for many types of stores and restaurants. The stores collectively offer a broad range of products.

The displayed groceries only appear for participants assigned to the healthy food box treatment. Participants assigned to the representative food box treatment see the following grocery image:

For participants in the information treatment conveying an above average sin good consumption, the bold sentence reads as follows: "However, in contrast to SNAP ("food stamps"), the gift cards can be used for a wide range of other products. Please note that people can purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and lottery tickets with gift cards from gas stations."

The Gift Card Selection

If the welfare recipient ends up with gift cards, he or she will be able to choose those cards from any of the companies shown below up to a specified dollar amount every month for half a year.

None of the gift cards can be used for groceries.

However, in contrast to SNAP ("food stamps"), the gift cards can be used for a wide range of other products.

The welfare recipient will choose the gift cards they want for each of the 6 months at the start of the first month. However, they can change their selections at any time.

☐ Please click this box to confirm that you are following these instructions

Gaming, video streaming, TV, and electronics

Gas stations and associated convenience stores

Travel: airlines, trains, hotels, and motels

Flightgift offers access to over 300 airlines including

Hotels.com offers accommodation in nearly any hotel or motel across the US and abroad, including

Inexpensive clothing stores

Fine clothing and apparel stores

Home improvement and office supplies

Full-service restaurants, coffee houses, and food delivery services

Sporting goods

DICK'S SPORTING GOODS   Sports Basement

Inexpensive and fast-food restaurants

Wendy's   Carl's Jr.   TACO BELL   McDonald's

←   →

FAQs

What does the welfare recipient know about me?

You will remain anonymous to the welfare recipient. The welfare recipient will not learn why they get food or gift cards.

Who are the welfare recipients?

Between 100 and 200 U.S. citizens from an online panel completed a survey and revealed their welfare status. They also took a picture of themselves using their webcam. The welfare recipient you may be matched with is one of those survey participants who indicated that they are enrolled in SNAP (the food stamps program). They will make choices about food boxes and gift cards in a second part of the study. *You will determine the choices the welfare recipient will have!*

Who are all the people making decisions about the welfare recipient?

You are the only person who decides about a given person's options. We will match a separate welfare recipient to every twentieth person like you completing this survey.

Does the welfare recipient see the price of the food?

No. We inform the welfare recipient only about the contents of the food box.

Does the welfare recipient know the total dollar amount of the gift cards?

Yes, the welfare recipient will know the total dollar amount of the gift cards and will themself select gift cards with that total value.

→

Comprehension Check

To make sure you understand these instructions, please select all the correct statements below (and leave the incorrect statements unselected). If you do not pass the first or second time, please review the instructions.

If you still cannot pass, please contact the study personnel via the prolific.com messaging system or by writing an email to eva.kuepper@uzh.ch.

- [ ] The gift cards in this study can be used to purchase a wide range of items, including alcohol, tobacco, and lottery tickets (at gas stations).

- [ ] If the recipient receives the groceries, these will be delivered monthly for half a year.

- [ ] My choices may affect a real SNAP (food stamps) recipient who participates in this study.

- [ ] The total purchase price of the groceries the participant may receive in a given month is about $20.

- [ ] When I'm asked to make predictions, the more accurate my predictions are, the larger my bonus will be.

- [ ] The gift cards in this study can be used to purchase a wide range of items, particularly groceries.

← →

Your decisions begin now.

Recall: You will make decisions in six scenarios. If you are matched with a real welfare recipient, the computer will randomly select one scenario, and one decision you have made in that scenario.

← →

The information below, except age, is randomized among black and white childless men, childless women, and women with children. The name, location, and image are randomly selected from a set for the given demographic group.

You are now making decisions about the following welfare recipient.
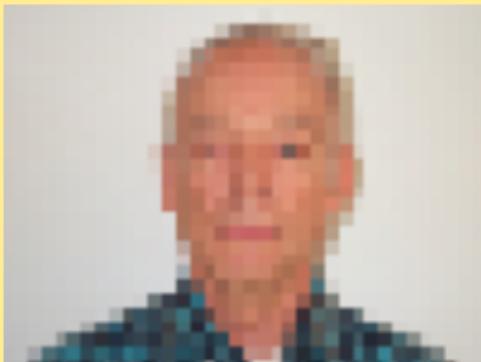
Leo

(image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69

Children: No children

Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US

Collects SNAP benefits ("food stamps")

Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area.

This welfare recipient has **no food restrictions**. He has access to a fridge, to a freezer, and to a cooking appliance such as a stove.

Mary's Food Box

If Mary gets the food box it will be the **Food Box "The Usual"**. It will be sent to her home address every month for half a year. The groceries in this food box cost $55-$75 (depending on location) each month.

Food Box "The Usual" contains food **items that average welfare recipients usually buy** for themselves, according to scientific studies of welfare recipients' purchasing behavior. It differs from nutritionists' recommendations. It contains *a lot of added sugar and processed meat but few vegetables, fruits and whole grains*. The food box is put together cost-consciously.

Food Box "The Usual"

Soda, cookies, and snacks

2 bottles of Coca-Cola, 2L | Mountain Dew, 2L | Fanta, 2L

Pringles, 5.2oz | 2 bags of honey-roasted peanuts, 2 7/8oz | Buttery crackers, 13.7oz | Sandwich cookies, 14.3oz

Ready-made meals

4 cans of SpaghettiOs, 15.8oz each | Beef ravioli, 15oz | Beef vegetable soup, 18.8oz | Pea soup, 18.8oz

Meat and fish

Pulled pork, 2.6oz   Rotisserie chicken, 9oz   Oscar Meyer wieners, 8ct   2 cans of tuna, 5oz each

Dairy

Cheddar cheese, 8oz   2% Milk, half-gallon   Yoghurt, 6oz

Fruit and vegetable products

Green beans, 14.5oz   Tomato sauce, 8oz   Bell pepper slices, 12oz   Frozen sweet peas, 2lb

Dill pickles, 24oz   6 bananas   Orange juice, 64oz

Carbs and proteins

2 loafs of white bread, 20oz   Crunchy honey oats, 18 oz   Spaghetti, 16 oz

(Items may be replaced with similar foods at similar prices in cases of unavailability)

←   →

The previous food box only appears for participants assigned to the representative food box treatment. Participants assigned to the healthy food box treatment see the following basket.

Healthy Food Box

Fruit and vegetables

Whole carrots, 16oz   3 bell peppers   1 iceberg lettuce   2 cucumbers

Navel oranges, 2lb   6 bananas   Fuji apples, 3lb   4 Roma tomatoes

Frozen sweet peas, 2lb   Frozen berries, 16oz   Frozen broccoli florets, 32oz   Canned tomato sauce, 8oz, no salt added

Canned sliced carrots, 8.25 oz   2 cans of no-salt-added whole kernel corn, 15.25 oz each   6 ct Motts apple sauce, no sugar added

Fiber

2 loafs of whole wheat bread, 20oz   Rolled oats (whole grain), 42oz   Russet baking potatoes 5lb

Legumes, nuts, and seeds

2 cans of pinto beans, 15.5oz each

Walnuts, 4oz

2 cans of chickpeas, 15.5oz each

Healthy oils and fats, and other nutrients

Olive oil (extra virgin)

2 cans of salmon, 14oz each

2% Milk, half-gallon

For participants in the information treatment conveying an above average sin good consumption, the screen on the right alters the following information text to: "However, in contrast to SNAP ("food stamps"), the gift cards can be used for a wide range of other products including alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and lottery tickets."

If Leo ends up with gift cards, he will be able to choose those cards from any of the companies shown below up to a specified total amount. He may change his selection at any time.

None of the gift cards can be used for groceries.

However, in contrast to SNAP ("food stamps"), the gift cards can be used for a wide range of other products .

We reproduce the selection of gift cards below.

Travel: airlines, trains, hotels, and motels

Flightgift offers access to over 300 airlines including

Hotels.com offers accommodation in nearly any hotel or motel across the US and abroad, including

Gas stations and associated convenience stores

Full-service restaurants, coffee houses, and food delivery services

Scenario 1

If this scenario is carried out, Leo will choose himself whether to get food boxes or gift cards.

Leo will make this choice once. That is, he will get either the Food Box "The Usual" every month for half a year or gift cards every month for half a year, but he cannot get food one month and gift cards the next month.

Your task is to predict how Leo will decide.

Here's how we ask you to think about this question. When choosing between the food box and $0 in gift cards, Leo will likely select the food box. When the value of the gift cards is $130 instead, Leo will instead likely select the gift cards. For some value $X, Leo will feel the food box is just as good as $X in gift cards. If Leo values the food box highly, for instance, $X will be high; otherwise $X will be low. We call $X Leo's valuation. We will ask for your beliefs about Leo's valuation.

While the groceries in the food box cost $55-$75 (depending on location) each month, Leo may value them less (because he might dislike them) or more (because he would like to consume them, but wouldn't purchase them himself) than that amount.

The accuracy of your prediction may determine your own payment for this study.

Details

The accuracy of your prediction may determine your own payment for this study.

Details

If this scenario is randomly chosen to be carried out, then Leo will choose between the food box and the gift cards. Your own payment will either be $0 or $5 depending on your answer and what Leo chooses. The payment system is designed such that it is in your own best interest to state what you truly think.

Payment system: Your payment is determined according to the system known as the *probabilistic quadratic scoring rule.* The computer first randomly chooses a gift card value from $0 to $130. From your answers, we deduce your beliefs about the percentage chance that Leo chooses gift cards over food when offered the gift cards of that value. Call that chance Y. The computer will then randomly draw a number X from 0 to 100. That number may be smaller or larger than Y. If X is smaller than Y and Leo chooses the gift cards over the food box, then you will receive a bonus payment of $5. (If X is smaller than Y and Leo chooses the food box over the gift cards, you will not receive a bonus.) If X is larger than Y, the computer will draw another random number Z from 0 to 100. If Z is smaller than X, you will receive a bonus payment of $5. This system ensures that by stating something other than you truly believe, you can only decrease the chance with which you receive the larger payment. Hence, it is in your own best interest to state what you truly think.

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box | Show Gift Cards

How badly does Leo want the food box?

Recall: Leo's valuation is the gift card value that he considers just as desirable as the food box. It is not necessarily the amount Leo thinks he would pay for the food box at a store.

Please place the 10 tags at the top into the bins at the bottom to indicate how likely you think it is that Leo's valuation will fall into the range shown on each bin. For instance, if you put 3 tags into the bin labeled "Leo's valuation is between $70 and $85," that means you think there's a 3 in 10 chance that his valuation is no less than $70 and no greater than $85.

Hence, if you are certain about Leo's valuation, then place all tags into the same bin. If you are uncertain about Leo's valuation, then instead spread the tags across the bins. The more uncertain you are, the more widely you should spread them.

Items

1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)
1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)
1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)		

Leo's valuation is between **$0 and $25**	Leo's valuation is between **$25 and $45**	Leo's valuation is between **$45 and $60**	Leo's valuation is between **$60 and $70**

Leo's valuation is between **$70 and $85**	Leo's valuation is between **$85 and $105**	Leo's valuation is between **$105 and $130**	Leo's valuation is **more than $130**

Scenario 2

In each decision in this scenario, you decide whether Leo can possibly choose monthly gift cards (of a given amount) over Food Box "The Usual" monthly.

In other words, in each decision, you decide between the following two options:

1. Leo faces no choice and simply receives the Food Box "The Usual" monthly.

2. Leo faces a choice between the Food Box "The Usual" monthly and monthly gift cards (of a given amount).

The following diagram illustrates your decision in this scenario:
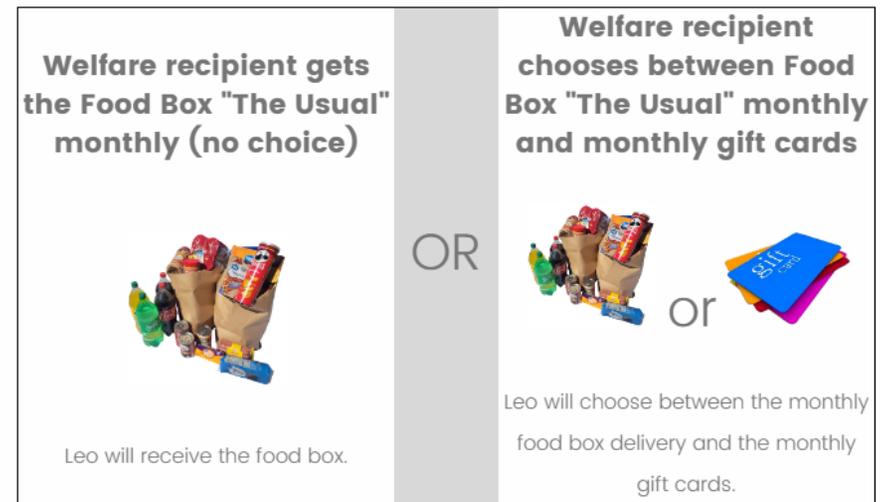
Welfare recipient gets the Food Box "The Usual" monthly (no choice)

Leo will receive the food box.

OR

Welfare recipient chooses between Food Box "The Usual" monthly and monthly gift cards

or

Leo will choose between the monthly food box delivery and the monthly gift cards.

The decisions in this scenario differ with respect to the dollar value of the gift cards that Leo may be able to select each month (if you allow it).

Recall that the groceries in the food box cost $55-$75 (depending on location) each month.

Leo will not learn that you have made a decision that affects his options. We will just tell him either that he will receive the monthly food box, or that he can choose between the monthly food box and the monthly gift cards, without explaining why.

For participants in the information treatment conveying an above average consumption of sin goods, the following sentence is displayed before the final paragraph (in the screen above): "Recall that people can purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and lottery tickets with gift cards from gas stations."

Giving advice

You will be able to send Leo recommendations about the choice between the monthly food box and the monthly gift cards. If you click the button "Recommend Food Box," Leo will receive the following message when making his choice:

> **"A previous study participant recommends that you choose the monthly food box!"**

If you click the button "Recommend Gift Cards," the message will instead read

> **"A previous study participant recommends that you choose the monthly gift cards!"**

In addition, you will be able to type any message you like to Leo. He will see your message before making a choice (offensive language will be removed).

You do not have to make any recommendations, but we want you to know that you can.

Comprehension questions

Please select all statements that are true (and only the true ones).

If you feel you have understood the instructions but you are not allowed to continue, please send a message through the prolific.com

messaging system, or send an email to eva.kuepper@uzh.ch

☐ If I give Leo a choice, he will get the monthly gift cards. He won't be able to select the food deliveries.

☐ If I decide that Leo will get the food box deliveries, he will get to choose whether he might rather get gift cards instead.

☐ If I decide that Leo will get the food box deliveries, that's what he will get. There will be no choice.

← →

Leo
(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box · Show Gift Cards

Please decide on each line whether Leo can choose between the monthly food box and the monthly gift cards, or must receive the monthly food box.

If the gift card allowance is **$0** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between the monthly food box OR $0 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards

○ ○

Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$25** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $25 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$45** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $45 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$60** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $60 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$70** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $70 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$85** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $85 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$105** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $105 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If the gift card allowance is **$130** each month:

Choice: Leo chooses between monthly food box OR $130 in gift cards each month
Recommend food box
Recommend gift cards
○ ○
Food box (no choice): Leo will get the monthly food box

If you like to send a message to Leo, you can do so here:

[ ]

If Leo is the real welfare recipient, and this is the part of the study that will be carried out, then the computer will randomly select one of the

decision above. That decision will entirely determine Leo's opportunities in this study. You are the only person who will affect Leo's opportunities.

In case of three or more switches, the following page is displayed (our model permits up to two switches). The subject can continue only once her choices no longer display three or more switches.

Your choices appear to be inconsistent or random. Most people decide in one of the five ways below. Your choices fit none of those patterns.

Please click the Back button and change your choices to make them consistent with one of these five common patterns:

- If the value of the gift cards is low, people enforce food (the welfare recipient cannot choose the gift cards), and once the value of the gift cards is high enough, they let the welfare recipient choose between food and gift cards.
- People let the welfare recipient choose between food and gift cards no matter the value of the gift cards.
- People enforce food and do not let the welfare recipient choose gift cards, no matter the value of the gift cards.
- People let the welfare recipient choose gift cards if their value is low, and they enforce food if the value of the gift cards is high.
- If the value of the gift cards is quite low or quite high, people let the welfare recipient choose between food and gift cards, but if the value of the gift cards is intermediate, they enforce food (the welfare recipient cannot choose the gift cards).

Click the "back" button to change your choices.

←

For participants in the information treatment conveying an above average sin good consumption, the following sentence is added as last paragraph: "Recall that people can purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and lottery tickets with gift cards from gas stations."

Scenario 3

In the previous scenario, you decided whether Leo will have a choice between the monthly food box and the monthly gift cards.

In this scenario, **you** make the choice between the monthly food box and monthly gift cards for Leo (but you do not select the specific gift cards for him). That is, you decide whether Leo will receive the Food Box "The Usual" monthly, or whether Leo will select from the monthly gift cards (no groceries). You cannot leave the choice to him.

Welfare recipient gets monthly food box		**Welfare recipient gets monthly gift cards**
	OR	
Leo will get the food box each month.		Leo will select the gift cards he will get each month.

As in the previous scenario, the decisions in this scenario differ with respect to the dollar value of the gift cards that Leo gets each month.

Recall that the groceries in the food box cost $55-$75 (depending on location) each month.

← →

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present
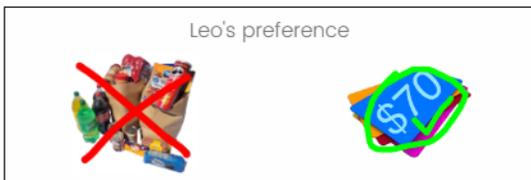
Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box | Show Gift Cards

Please decide on each line whether Leo will receive the monthly food box or the monthly gift cards.

If the gift card allowance is **$0** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $0 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$25** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $25 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$45** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $45 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$60** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $60 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$70** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $70 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$85** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $85 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$105** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $105 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$130** each month:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $130 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ○ ○ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

← →

In case of two or more switches, the following page is displayed. The subject cancontinue only once her choices no longer display multiple switches.

Your choices appear to be inconsistent or random. Most people decide in one of the three ways below. Your choices fit none of those patterns.

Please click the Back button and change your choices to make them consistent with one of these three common patterns:

- If the value of the gift cards is low, people select the food box, and once the value of the gift cards is high enough, they select the gift cards.
- People select the food deliveries all the way through.
- People select the gift cards all the way through.

Click the "back" button to change your choices.

←   →

Leo's own preference

We have asked Leo whether he would choose the monthly food box or monthly gift cards worth $70. Leo would prefer the monthly gift cards worth $70.

Leo said he prefers $70 in gift cards each month over the monthly food box deliveries:

If the value of the gift cards is smaller than $70, Leo might still prefer the gift cards, or he might not.

←   →

For some respondents, the screen on the right has the groceries circled and the gift cards crossed out, with the caption indicating the Chooser would prefer the food box. The screen depends either on the Chooser's choice (if the Chooser is real) or random assignment.

Comprehension questions

Would Leo choose the monthly food box or $70 in gift cards each month?

○ Leo would choose the food box.

○ I cannot say based on the information given.

○ Leo would choose $70 in gift cards.

Would Leo choose the monthly food box or $85 in gift cards each month?

○ Leo would choose the food box.

○ I cannot say based on the information given.

○ Leo would choose $85 in gift cards.

[←] [→]

Scenario 4

If this scenario is carried out, Leo will choose himself whether to get food boxes or whether he will instead select from the menu of gift cards.

As in Scenario 1, your task is to predict Leo's valuation. Unlike in Scenario 1, you now know that Leo has said that he prefers $70 in gift cards each month over the monthly food box deliveries.

The accuracy of your prediction may determine your payment for this study.

(The payment system is the same as in Scenario 1)

[←] [→]

Respondents must choose "gift cards" for each of these comprehension checks. The order of the answers varies. If the Chooser would prefer the food box, then the respondent must choose "food box" for each comprehension check.

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box | Show Gift Cards

How badly does Leo want the food box?

Recall: Leo's valuation is defined as the gift card value he considers just as desirable as the food box. It is not necessarily the amount Leo thinks he would pay for the food box at a store.

Please place the 10 tags at the top into the bins at the bottom to indicate how likely you think it is that Leo's valuation will fall into the range shown on each bin. For instance, if you put 3 tags into the bin labeled "Leo's valuation is between $70 and $85," that means you think there's a 3 in 10 chance that his valuation is no less than $70 and no greater than $85.

Hence, if you are certain about Leo's valuation, then place all tags into the same bin. If you are uncertain about Leo's valuation, then instead spread the tags across the bins. The more uncertain you are, the more widely you should spread them.

Items

1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)
1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)
1 chance (of 10)	1 chance (of 10)		

Leo's valuation is between **$0 and $25**	Leo's valuation is between **$25 and $45**	Leo's valuation is between **$45 and $60**	Leo's valuation is between **$60 and $70**

← | →

Leo's preference

Because Leo prefers $70 in monthly gift cards over the monthly food box, his valuation is at most $70.

Therefore, the label for each of the bins below shows a range below $70.

Scenario 5

In this scenario, **you** make the choice between the food box and the gift card selection for Leo, just as you did in Scenario 3.

Unlike before, you now know that Leo has said that he prefers $70 in monthly gift cards each month over the monthly food box deliveries.
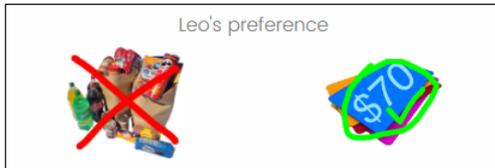
Leo's preference

←   →

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Show Food Box   Show Gift Cards

Knowing that Leo has said that he prefers $70 in monthly gift cards over the monthly food box, please decide on each line whether Leo will receive food boxes or gift cards.

If the gift card allowance is **$0**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $0 for each month (no food box, no groceries)   ○ ○   **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$25**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $25 for each month (no food box, no groceries)   ○ ○   **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$45**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $45 for each month (no food box, no groceries)   ○ ○   **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$60**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $60 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ◯ ◯ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$70**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $70 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ◯ ◯ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$85**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $85 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ◯ ◯ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$105**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $105 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ◯ ◯ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

If the gift card allowance is **$130**:

Gift cards: Leo selects gift cards worth $130 for each month (no food box, no groceries) ◯ ◯ **Food box:** Leo will get the food box each month.

← →

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box   Show Gift Cards

Scenario 6

If this scenario is randomly chosen to be carried out, we will distribute $50 between Leo and a randomly selected US taxpayer (a person who participates in this survey such as yourself) who is *not* enrolled in the SNAP program every month for half a year.

In the question below, select the line that you would most like us to carry out. If this scenario is carried out, we will transfer the corresponding amount to Leo and to a randomly selected US taxpayer each month.

Details about the taxpayer

○ Leo receives $50 monthly,
the randomly selected US taxpayer receives $0 monthly

○ Leo receives $40 monthly,
the randomly selected US taxpayer receives $10 monthly

○ Leo receives $30 monthly,
the randomly selected US taxpayer receives $20 monthly

○ Leo receives $20 monthly,
the randomly selected US taxpayer receives $30 monthly

○ Leo receives $10 monthly,
the randomly selected US taxpayer receives $40 monthly

○ Leo receives $0 monthly,
the randomly selected US taxpayer receives $50 monthly

← →

If the user clicks the button "Details about the taxpayer", the following text appears

Details about the taxpayer

× **The Randomly-Selected Taxpayer**

If we carry out this scenario, we will recruit another participant
from the general population using the same research firm
that contacted you, or a suitable alternative firm. That person
will receive the payment you specify.

Questions

In this part of the survey we would like to ask you for your thoughts about Leo (the individual for whom you have just made decisions) and about the food box.

Please answer according to your genuine beliefs and opinions.

If Leo receives food deliveries, it will be the Food Box "The Usual":

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69

Children: No children

Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US

Collects SNAP benefits ("food stamps")

Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area.

←   →

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box   Show Gift Cards

Questions about Leo

The accuracy of your predictions could determine your payment for this study.

Details

If Leo **receives the Food Box "The Usual"** in a given month, how much more or less money than usual do you think will he **spend on groceries** in that month (not including the value of the food box)?

○ He will spend over $50 less on groceries each month

○ He will spend $30 - $50 less on groceries each month

○ He will spend $15 - $30 less on groceries each month

○ He will spend $5 - $15 less on groceries each month

○ He will spend the same amount on groceries each month (within $5 of usual spending)

○ He will spend $5 - $15 more on groceries each month

○ He will spend $15 - $30 more on groceries each month

○ He will spend $30 - $50 more on groceries each month

○ He will spend over $50 more on groceries each month

If Leo receives monthly deliveries of the Food Box "The Usual", how will his eating change?

○ He will eat much less healthily than usual

○ He will eat slightly less healthily than usual

○ He will eat just as healthily or unhealthily as usual

○ He will eat slightly more healthily than usual

○ He will eat much more healthily than usual

If Leo **receives the Food Box "The Usual"**, how much of the food in the box will he eventually eat, and **how much will spoil** or will otherwise go to waste?

○ None will go to waste

○ Up to 10% will go to waste

○ 10% to 25% will go to waste

○ 25% to 50% will go to waste

○ More than 50% will go to waste

←   →

Questions about Leo

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Leo
(image pixelated for anonymity.)

[Show Food Box] [Show Gift Cards]

If, in a given month, Leo **receives $65 in gift cards** that he selects from our menu, how much more or less money than usual do you think will he **spend on groceries** in that month?

- ◯ He will spend over $50 less on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend $30 – $50 less on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend $15 – $30 less on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend $5 – $15 less on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend the same amount on groceries each month (within $5 of usual spending)
- ◯ He will spend $5 – $15 more on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend $15 – $30 more on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend $30 – $50 more on groceries each month
- ◯ He will spend over $50 more on groceries each month

[←] [→]

Questions about Leo

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Leo
(image pixelated for anonymity.)

[Show Food Box] [Show Gift Cards]

If Leo **can select gift cards worth $100** in a given month, what type of gift cards will he likely choose? (Your answers must total $100.)

The accuracy of your prediction could determine your payment for this study.

[Details]

Sporting goods	0
Inexpensive clothing stores	0
Home improvement and office supplies	0
Travel: airlines, trains, hotels, and motels	0
Gaming, video streaming, TV, and electronics	0
Fine restaurants, coffee houses, and food-delivery services	0
Fine clothing and apparel stores	0
Inexpensive and fast-food restaurants	0
Gas stations and associated convenience stores (which offer gas, alcohol, tobacco, lottery tickets, and other products)	0
Total	0

Of the gift cards for gas stations and associated convenience stores, what percentage will Leo spend on each of the following items? (Your answers must total 100%.)

Gas	0
Tobacco products	0
Alcoholic beverages	0
Lottery tickets	0
Other	0
Total	0

← →

Leo
(image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box   Show Gift Cards

When you decided whether Leo will get deliveries of the Food Box "The Usual" (no choice) or a choice between the food deliveries and monthly gift cards, how important were each of the following reasons?

	Completely unimportant	Slightly unimportant	Slightly important	Very important
Giving Leo a choice is the right thing to do.	○	○	○	○
Sending a food box has only a negligible impact on Leo's consumption, because he will just buy less food in the store.	○	○	○	○
Making sure Leo consumes food rather than the things he could buy with the gift cards is the right thing to do.	○	○	○	○

	Completely disagree	Slightly disagree	Slightly agree	Completely agree
My choice reflects what I would like if I were the welfare recipient.	○	○	○	○
What is right does *not* depend on the value of the gift cards that the recipient could receive instead of the food box.	○	○	○	○

← →

Questions about Leo

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

Show Food Box   Show Gift Cards

Why do you think Leo is poor enough to enroll in SNAP (food stamps)? For each of the following, please indicate how likely you think it is.

	Extremely unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Somewhat likely	Extremely likely
Bad luck (not anybody's fault and not society's fault)	○	○	○	○
Tendency to make bad life choices	○	○	○	○
Lack of education and skills	○	○	○	○
Discrimination against minorities and the poor	○	○	○	○
Lack of patience and drive	○	○	○	○
Society doesn't give all people an equal chance.	○	○	○	○

← →

Questions about Leo

Leo

(Image pixelated for anonymity.)

Age: 50-69
Children: No children
Marital status: No partner present

Citizenship: US
Collects SNAP benefits ("Food stamps")
Place of residence: Massachusetts, urban area

[Show Food Box] [Show Gift Cards]

If one of your decisions for Leo is carried out, he will receive shipments of food or shipments of gift cards every month for half a year.

Would you prefer Leo to receive these shipments for *fewer* than six months (so he receives less overall)? If Leo is the real recipient, your answer *will determine* the number of shipments he receives.

○ The shipments should be made for all 6 months

○ The shipments should only be made for 5 months; 1 shipment should be canceled

○ The shipments should only be made for 4 months; 2 shipments should be canceled

○ The shipments should only be made for 3 months; 3 shipments should be canceled

○ The shipments should only be made for 2 months; 4 shipments should be canceled

○ The shipments should only be made for 1 months; 5 shipments should be canceled

○ No shipment should be made, all shipments should be canceled

←   →

You have made decisions about Food Box "The Usual". Other participants such as yourself decide about another food box, called Healthy Food Box. **Healthy Food Box** follows the nutritional **recommendations of the American Heart Association**. It contains *far more vegetables, fruit, whole grains, fish, and legumes* than welfare recipients' usual diet and *far less added sugar*. The food box is put together cost-consciously. You can see the contents of both boxes below.

Which of the two food boxes would you prefer to receive yourself?

Healthy Food Box   Food Box "The Usual"

Contents of Healthy Food Box   Contents of Food Box "The Usual"

I would much prefer Healthy Food Box	I would sligthly prefer Healthy Food Box	I would like both boxes equally much	I would slightly prefer Food Box "The Usual"	I would much prefer Food Box "The Usual"
○	○	○	○	○

Which box offers better value for money for a welfare recipient like Leo? (Both food boxes cost the same amount of money.)

Healthy Food Box offers much better value for money	Healthy Food Box offers slightly better value for money	Both boxes offer the same value for money	Food Box "The Usual" offers slightly better value for money	Food Box "The Usual" offers much better value for money
○	○	○	○	○

Questions about your views

On the next two pages, we would now like to ask you some general questions about your views.

Please answer according to your genuine beliefs and opinions.

What is your opinion on the SNAP (food stamps) program in the US?

By law, SNAP benefits (food stamps) can only be spent on groceries. They cannot be spent on alcohol, tobacco, pet foods, hot foods, food items that are consumable in the store, and other goods. (Some US states make some exceptions to these rules.)

If the list of eligible and ineligible items were changed, how do you think it should be altered?

○ **Recipients should not have any choice**; the SNAP program should determine which foods the recipients will receive

○ **Restrictions** on the use of the funds should be **tightened drastically**; only healthy and inexpensive foods should be eligible

○ **Restrictions** on the use of the funds should be **tightened somewhat**; certain items such as unhealthy foods should be made ineligible

○ **Restrictions** should be **left unchanged**

○ **Restrictions** on the use of the funds should be **loosened somewhat**; certain items such as inexpensive hot foods and non-food items like personal hygiene products should become eligible

○ **Restrictions** on the use of the funds should be **loosened drastically**; only addictive goods such as alcohol should be excluded

○ **Restrictions** on the use of the funds should be **abolished**; all items should be eligible

○ I do not have an opinion on this

If SNAP benefits levels to current SNAP participants (food stamp recipients) were changed, how should they be altered? Benefits should be...

○ increased by a lot (by 20% or more)

○ increased somewhat (by 20% or less)

○ left unchanged

○ cut somewhat (by 20% or less)

○ cut by a lot (by 20% or more)

○ I have no opinion on this

← →

Questions about your views

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements

"The SNAP (food stamps) program as it is currently administered in the US is a good thing."

Totally agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Totally disagree	I have no opinion on this
○	○	○	○	○

"Welfare recipients make bad choices if they receive cash instead of food."

Totally agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Totally disagree	I have no opinion on this
○	○	○	○	○

"SNAP is a welfare program, hence SNAP participants are taking advantage of others."

Totally agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Totally disagree	I have no opinion on this
○	○	○	○	○

←　　　　　　　　　　→

Questions about SNAP recipients in general

On this and the next three pages, we will ask you to make predictions about all the SNAP (food stamps) recipients in the US.

The accuracy of your predictions could determine your payment for this study.

Details

Questions about SNAP recipients in general

Among all SNAP participants in the US, what fractions are of each of the following races?

Your answers must total 100%

	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
White		0
Black		0
Other race		0
Total:		**0**

←　　　　　　　　　　→

Questions about SNAP recipients in general

For this question, consider **black** SNAP participants **only**. Among all black SNAP participants in the US, what fractions are of each of the following genders?

Your answers must total 100%

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Male (black) [   ] [0]

Female (black) [   ] [0]

Total: **0**

For this question, consider **white** SNAP participants **only**. Among all white SNAP participants in the US, what fractions are of each of the following genders?

Your answers must total 100%

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Male (white) [   ] [0]

Female (white) [   ] [0]

Total: **0**

[←]   [→]

Among **white men** who are SNAP participants, chosen at random, how many do you think have children (below age 18) in their custody?

0 of 10 have children	1 of 10 have children	2 of 10 have children	3 of 10 have children	4 of 10 have children	5 of 10 have children	6 of 10 have children	7 of 10 have children	8 of 10 have children	9 of 10 have children	10 of 10 have children
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Among **black men** who are SNAP participants, chosen at random, how many do you think have children (below age 18) in their custody?

0 of 10 have children	1 of 10 have children	2 of 10 have children	3 of 10 have children	4 of 10 have children	5 of 10 have children	6 of 10 have children	7 of 10 have children	8 of 10 have children	9 of 10 have children	10 of 10 have children
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Among **white women** who are SNAP participants, chosen at random, how many do you think have children (below age 18) in their custody?

0 of 10 have children	1 of 10 have children	2 of 10 have children	3 of 10 have children	4 of 10 have children	5 of 10 have children	6 of 10 have children	7 of 10 have children	8 of 10 have children	9 of 10 have children	10 of 10 have children
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Among **black women** who are SNAP participants, chosen at random, how many do you think have children (below age 18) in their custody?

0 of 10 have children	1 of 10 have children	2 of 10 have children	3 of 10 have children	4 of 10 have children	5 of 10 have children	6 of 10 have children	7 of 10 have children	8 of 10 have children	9 of 10 have children	10 of 10 have children
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

[←]   [→]

Questions about yourself

Finally, we would like to ask you some questions about yourself.

Thank you for answering truthfully.

What is your age?

[⌄]

How close do you feel to your own ethnic or racial group?

- ◯ Very close
- ◯ Close
- ◯ Not very close
- ◯ Not close at all

What is your household's income per year?

- ◯ $0 – $10,000
- ◯ $10,000 – $20,000
- ◯ $20,000 – $30,000
- ◯ $30,000 – $40,000
- ◯ $40,000 – $50,000
- ◯ $50,000 – $60,000
- ◯ $60,000 – $70,000
- ◯ $70,000 – $80,000
- ◯ $80,000 – $90,000
- ◯ $90,000 – $100,000
- ◯ $100,000 – $125,000
- ◯ $125,000 – $150,000
- ◯ more than $150,000

How many people live in your household?

- ○ Only me
- ○ Me and one other
- ○ Me and two others
- ○ Me and three others
- ○ Me and four others
- ○ Me and five others
- ○ Me and six others
- ○ Me and more than six others

What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

- ○ Some high school
- ○ High school diploma (or equivalent, including GED)
- ○ Some college
- ○ Associate's degree in 2-year college
- ○ Bachelor's degree in 4-year college
- ○ Master's degree
- ○ Doctoral degree (PhD)
- ○ Professional doctorate (JD, MD)

What is your marital status?

- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Married
- ○ Never married

How many children do you have (including adult children)?

- ○ None (I do not have children)
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ more than 5

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

- ○ Strong democrat
- ○ Not very strong democrat
- ○ Independent, closer to democrat
- ○ Independent, as far from democrats as from republicans
- ○ Independent, closer to republican
- ○ Not very strong republican
- ○ Strong republican
- ○ Other party (please indicate)

[ ]

How strongly do you agree with the political party you are closest to?

- ○ Agree with them on very few things
- ○ Agree with them on some things
- ○ Agree with them on most things
- ○ Agree with them on nearly everything

What is your religion?

- ○ Native american
- ○ Christian (Protestant)
- ○ Christian (Catholic)
- ○ Orthodox-christian
- ○ Inter-denominational
- ○ Jewish
- ○ Muslim/islam
- ○ Buddhism
- ○ Hinduism
- ○ Other eastern religion
- ○ None
- ○ Other

To what level do you consider yourself to be religious?

- ○ Not religious
- ○ Slightly religious
- ○ Moderately religious
- ○ Very religious

How many times do you attend religious services or ceremonies at your place of worship?

- ○ Never
- ○ Less than once a year
- ○ Once or twice a year
- ○ Several times a year
- ○ Once a month
- ○ 2-3 times a month
- ○ About once a week
- ○ Several times a week

← →

Do you have any comments for us about this study?

← →

D.2   Recipients

Welcome!

This is a 10 minute survey by the Department of Economics at Stanford University.

Please answer the following questions to determine your eligibility.

What is your gender?

- ◯ Male
- ◯ Female
- ◯ Other (e.g. genderqueer)

Are you an American citizen?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

In which state do you currently reside?

[▲▼]

Please indicate which of the following social programs you are currently a participant/beneficiary in (click "None of the above" if you are in none of them):

- ☐ Medicaid
- ☐ Medicare
- ☐ Veteran Disability Compensation/Benefits
- ☐ Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- ☐ Social Security
- ☐ SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also known as Food Stamps)
- ☐ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, formerly AFDC)
- ☐ Public Housing (PUD)
- ☐ Pell Grants
- ☐ None of the above

Which of the following do you have access to you where you live? (Only check if it is functional)

- ☐ Refrigerator
- ☐ Stovetop
- ☐ Oven
- ☐ Microwave
- ☐ Crockpot / Slow Cooker / Pressure Cooker
- ☐ Hot Plate
- ☐ Rice Maker

☐ I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

Are you willing to participate in this study?

This is a research study conducted by Stanford University. If you decide to participate, you may receive either several monthly shipments of **groceries** (both fresh and shelf-stable), or several monthly shipments of **gift cards** (you will have some choice between different gift cards). You will need to *take a picture of your face which will be sent in pixellated (anonymized) form* to us. You will also need to *provide your first name*. Both your first name and the pixellated picture may be displayed to other participants in this study. Because your picture will be pixellated, you will remain anonymous to any other participant.

In order to receive the food or gift card shipments, you will also have to participate in a brief follow-up survey in a couple of weeks from today. In order to receive these shipments, you will need to provide us with your home address. The shipments will only begin after you have completed the follow-up survey.

Your browser may ask for access to your camera; you must click "allow" for this survey to work properly.

Important

In order to ensure that this study will have enough participants such as yourself, we need to recruit sightly more than the required number of participants. Hence, only a part of the respondents to this survey will eventually receive gift cards or groceries. Yet, **every** *participant will get the rewards promised by* Point Club by Innovate MR *for completing this study.*

Unfortunately, you are not eligible for this study.

Please click the Next button to continue.

→

Respondents who do not indicate that they are not U.S. citizens, not SNAP (Food Stamps) participants, not in possession of a refrigerator, or neither male nor female see the above screen.

STUDY PROTOCOLS In this study you will be asked a small number of demographic questions and may then be offered the chance to complete a personality questionnaire followed by some choice tasks. You will be paid between $2 and $540 for participation, in addition to receiving either cash payments or certain services, depending on your decisions in the choice tasks as well as other factors. After completing the first survey, you may be invited to a second session between one week and three months later. You will be asked to take a picture of yourself, which will be forwarded to the researchers in pixelated form. You will also be asked to state your first name.

YOUR RIGHTS If you have read this form and have decided to participate in this project, please understand your participation is voluntary and you have the right discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. You have the right to refuse to answer particular questions. Your individual privacy will be maintained in all published and written data resulting from the study. If you have questions about your rights as participant, you may also contact the Stanford Institutional Review Board at 1705 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94306, (650) 723-2480, irbnonmed@stanford.edu. The research study you are participating in may be reviewed for quality assurance to make sure that the required laws and guidelines are followed. If chosen, (a) representative(s) of the Institutional Review Board (IRB) may access study-related data and/or consent materials as part of the review. All information accessed by the IRB will be upheld to the same level of confidentiality that has been stated by the research team.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT None of the researchers involved with this study have any conflict of interest. This study receives funding from the Alfred P. Sloan foundation and the Stanford Department of Economics.

CONTACT INFORMATION *Questions, Concerns, or Complaints: If you have any questions, concerns or complaints about this research study, its procedures, risks and benefits, you should ask the one of the study leaders: Zach Freitas-Groff, Stanford University, Department of Economics, 579 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA, zgroff@stanford.edu. *Independent Contact: If you are not satisfied with how this study is being conducted, or if you have any concerns, complaints, or general questions about the research or your rights as a participant, please contact the Stanford Institutional Review Board at 1705 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94306, (650) 723-2480, irbnonmed@stanford.edu

BY CLICKING CONTINUE, YOU CONSENT TO PARTICIPATING IN THIS RESEARCH STUDY.

Please make a copy of this consent form for your own records. You can do so by right-clicking and selecting "print" in most browsers. If you cannot do so on your browser, please contact the protocol director for a copy of the consent form.

Are you willing to participate in this study?

Yes, I am willing to participate	No, I am not willing to participate
○	○

→

Respondents who decline participation go to the end of the survey.

Before we take your picture, please answer the following questions truthfully.

What is your age?

- ○ 18 - 19 years old
- ○ 20 - 29 years old
- ○ 30 - 39 years old
- ○ 40 - 49 years old
- ○ 50 - 59 years old
- ○ 60 - 69 years old
- ○ 70 - 79 years old
- ○ 80 - 89 years old
- ○ 90 years old or older

Choose the race that you identify with most:

- ○ White or Caucasian
- ○ Black or African American
- ○ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ○ Hispanic or Latino
- ○ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ○ Asian or Asian American
- ○ Other (please specify)

Recent research on decision making shows that choices are affected by the context in which they are made. Differences in how people feel, in their previous knowledge and experience, and in their environment can influence the choices they make. To help us understand how people make decisions, we are interested in information about you, specifically whether you actually take the time to read the instructions. To help us confirm that you have read these instructions, please select the "none of the above" option below. If you don't, some results may fail to tell us very much about decision making in the real world. Thank you very much.

○ Never

○ Once

○ Most of the time

○ Always

○ None of the above

What is your current marital status?

○ Married, living with spouse

○ Married but living separately from spouse

○ Not married but living with partner

○ Single

How many children are in your custody?

○ None (I do not have children)

How many children are in your custody?

○ None (I do not have children)

○ None (I have children, but they are adults or are not in my custody for some other reason)

○ 1

○ 2

○ 3

○ 4

○ 5

○ more than 5

Which of the following best describes the environment in which you live?

○ Urban

○ Suburban

○ Rural

Which of the following best describes the environment in which you live?

- ○ Urban
- ○ Suburban
- ○ Rural

Indicate any food restrictions you have

- ☐ I do not have any food restrictions
- ☐ Vegan
- ☐ Vegetarian
- ☐ Halal
- ☐ Kosher
- ☐ Peanut allergy
- ☐ Diabetic
- ☐ Celiac
- ☐ Lactose intolerant
- ☐ Other (please indicate)

→

What is your first name? Please provide your *real* first name, *not* any nickname or username.

If we cannot use your name (for instance because entered no name, a placeholder, or a fake name), you will not be eligible to receive the gift cards or groceries.

Please know that this survey is conducted solely for academic research, and your information will not be used for any commercial purposes.

→

Take your picture

Below on this page, you can click a button to have your picture taken with your device's webcam. The survey will pixellate the photo so that it does not identify you. We will NOT receive anything except the pixellated version of the photo. You can take your picture multiple times, so feel free to try it out.

Make sure there is enough light in your picture!

(Some previous respondents took pictures in the dark. This doesn't work.)

Here's an example of what your picture should look like:
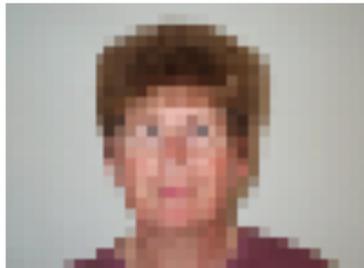
Please move close to the camera so that your face fills the entire available space.

You do not need a clear background. It's fine if there are things in the background. Just make sure your face fills most of the area.

Please make sure the quality of your picture is reasonably close to that of the example. If we cannot use your picture (for instance because your face is only a very small part of the available area), you will not be eligible to receive the gift cards or groceries.
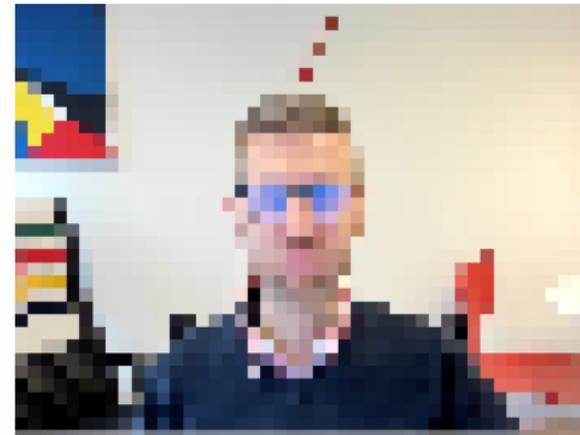
If you would like to retake your picture, simply click on "Take Picture" above again.

*If you click "next", the **pixellated version** of your picture will be saved. The clear version of your picture will be deleted in any case.*

←   →

If you are invited for a follow-up, you will receive either a monthly box of groceries or a monthly shipment of gift cards over several (up to six) months.

If you receive gift cards, you will get to choose gift cards from the following companies, up to a specific amount that you will learn in the follow-up study.
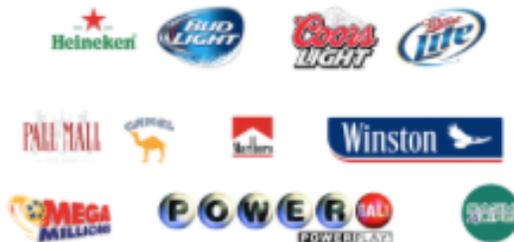
Inexpensive clothing stores

Gas stations and associated convenience stores

Gas-station convenience stores sell many items including tobacco products, beer and wine, lottery tickets, packaged snacks and candy, and over-the-counter medication, such as these:

Inexpensive and fast-food restaurants

Travel: airlines, trains, hotels, and motels

Flightgift offers access to over 300 airlines including

Flightgift offers access to over 300 airlines including

Hotels.com offers accommodation in nearly any hotel or motel across the US and abroad, including

Sporting goods

Home improvement and office supplies

Fine clothing and apparel stores

Gaming, video streaming, TV, and electronics

Full-service restaurants, coffee houses, and food delivery services

You will choose how to allocate a given amount of money across the categories of gift cards in a table like this. You will be able to change your selection each month if you like to do so.

Choose your gift cards

Gasoline and Convenience (Shell): *(Must be at least $10.00)*	0
Gasoline and Convenience (Exxon): *(Available values: $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $75, $100)*	0
Gasoline and Convenience (Chevron): *(Available values: $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $75, $100)*	0
Gasoline and Convenience (Speedway): *(Available values: $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $75, $100)*	0
Gasoline and Convenience (QuickTrip): *(Must be at least $5.00)*	0
Gasoline and Convenience (Sheetz): *(Must be at least $5.00)*	0
Home and Clothes (TJ Maxx, Marshalls, HomeGoods, HomeSense, Sierra): *(Must be at least $10.00)*	0
Home and Clothes (Ross): *(Must be at least $10.00)*	0
Electronics and Entertainment (Best Buy): *(Must be at least $5.00)*	0
Electronics and Entertainment (Game Stop): *(Must be at least $10.00)*	0
Electronics and Entertainment (Apple Store): *(Must be at least $25.00)*	0
Electronics and Entertainment (Netflix): *(Must be at least $25.00)*	0

[list continues]

Would you prefer the Healthy Food Box or a specific value of gift cards?

There are two different food boxes you may receive once a month, over a period of several (up to six) months. The Healthy Food Box (picture and contents below) is one of them.

If you are invited for the follow-up, there is some chance that whether you get this food box or the gift cards depends on your own choice. There is also some chance that which of these you receive is determined in some other way.

Healthy Food Box

List of contents

Fruit and vegetables

Whole carrots, 16oz	3 bell peppers	1 iceberg lettuce	2 cucumbers
Navel oranges, 2lb	6 bananas	Fuji apples, 3lb	4 Roma tomatoes
Frozen sweet peas, 2lb	Frozen berries, 16oz	Frozen broccoli florets, 32oz	Canned tomato sauce, 8oz, no salt added
Canned sliced carrots, 8.25 oz	2 cans of no-salt-added whole kernel corn, 15.25 oz each	6 ct Motts apple sauce, no sugar added	

Fiber

2 loafs of whole wheat bread, 20oz	Rolled oats (whole grain), 42oz	Russet baking potatoes 5lb

Legumes, nuts, and seeds

2 cans of pinto beans, 15.5oz each	Walnuts, 4oz	2 cans of chickpeas, 15.5oz each

Healthy oils and fats, and other nutrients

Olive oil (extra virgin)	2 cans of salmon, 14oz each	2% Milk, half-gallon

On each line below, please decide whether you would rather have:

1. Healthy Food Box delivered to your home address once a month (over a period of several months).
2. Your choice of gift cards of a value up to the specified amount delivered to your home address once a month (you get that value each month over a period of several months)

Make your choices carefully. They may determine what you will receive.

Show gift card selection

On each line, decide which you would rather have. Each line is a separate decision.

$100 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$80 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$65 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$55 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$50 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$45 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$35 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$20 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$0 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month

If you receive Healthy Food Box in one month, how much more or less money

$55 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$50 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$45 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$35 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$20 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month
$0 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Healthy Food Box each month

If you receive Healthy Food Box in one month, how much more or less money than usual do you think you would **spend on other groceries** in that month?

○ I would spend over $35 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $25 – $35 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $15 – $25 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $5 – $15 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend the same amount on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $5 – $15 more on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $15 – $25 more on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $25 – $35 more on other groceries that month

○ I would spend over $35 more on other groceries that month

← →

Most people prefer the food box when the gift card value is low and prefer the gift card when the gift card value is high (or they either choose the food box all the way through, or choose the gift card all the way through. Your own choices are inconsistent. When the gift card value was low, you choose the gift card over the food box. But then, for a higher gift card value you chose the food box over the (more valuable) gift card. Please make your choices consistent.

Close

Would you prefer the Food Box "The Usual" or a specific value of gift cards?

The Food Box "The Usual" (picture and contents below) is the other of the two food boxes you may receive once a month, over a period of several (up to six) months.

If you are invited for the follow-up, there is some chance that whether you get this food box or the gift cards depends on your own choice. There is also some chance that which of these you receive is determined in some other way.

Food Box "The Usual"

List of contents

Soda, cookies, and snacks

2 bottles of Coca-Cola, 2L   Mountain Dew, 2L   Fanta, 2L

Pringles, 5.2oz   2 bags of honey-roasted peanuts, 2 7/8oz   Buttery crackers, 13.7oz   Sandwich cookies, 14.3oz

Ready-made meals

4 cans of SpaghettiOs, 15.8oz each   Beef ravioli, 15oz   Beef vegetable soup, 18.8oz   Pea soup, 18.8oz

Meat and fish

Pulled pork, 2.6oz   Rotisserie chicken, 9oz   Oscar Meyer wieners, 8ct   2 cans of tuna, 5oz each

Dairy

Cheddar cheese, 8oz   2% Milk, half-gallon   Yoghurt, 6oz

Fruit and vegetable products

Green beans, 14.5oz   Tomato sauce, 8oz   Bell pepper slices, 12oz   Frozen sweet peas, 2lb

Dill pickles, 24oz   6 bananas   Orange juice, 64oz

Carbs and proteins

2 loafs of white bread, 20oz   Crunchy honey oats, 18 oz   Spaghetti, 16 oz

On each line below, please decide whether you would rather have:

1. Food Box "The Usual" delivered to your home address once a month (over a period of several months).
2. Your choice of gift cards of a value up to the specified amount delivered to your home address once a month (you get that value each month over a period of several months)

Make your choices carefully. They may determine what you will receive.

$50 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$45 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$35 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$20 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$0 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month

Show gift card selection

On each line, decide which you would rather have. Each line is a separate decision.

$100 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$80 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$65 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$55 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each month
$50 in gift cards each month	○ ○	Food Box "The Usual" each

If you receive Food Box "The Usual" in one month, how much more or less money than usual do you think you would **spend on other groceries** in that month?

○ I would spend over $35 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $25 – $35 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $15 – $25 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $5 – $15 less on other groceries that month

○ I would spend the same amount on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $5 – $15 more on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $15 – $25 more on other groceries that month

○ I would spend $25 – $35 more on other groceries that month

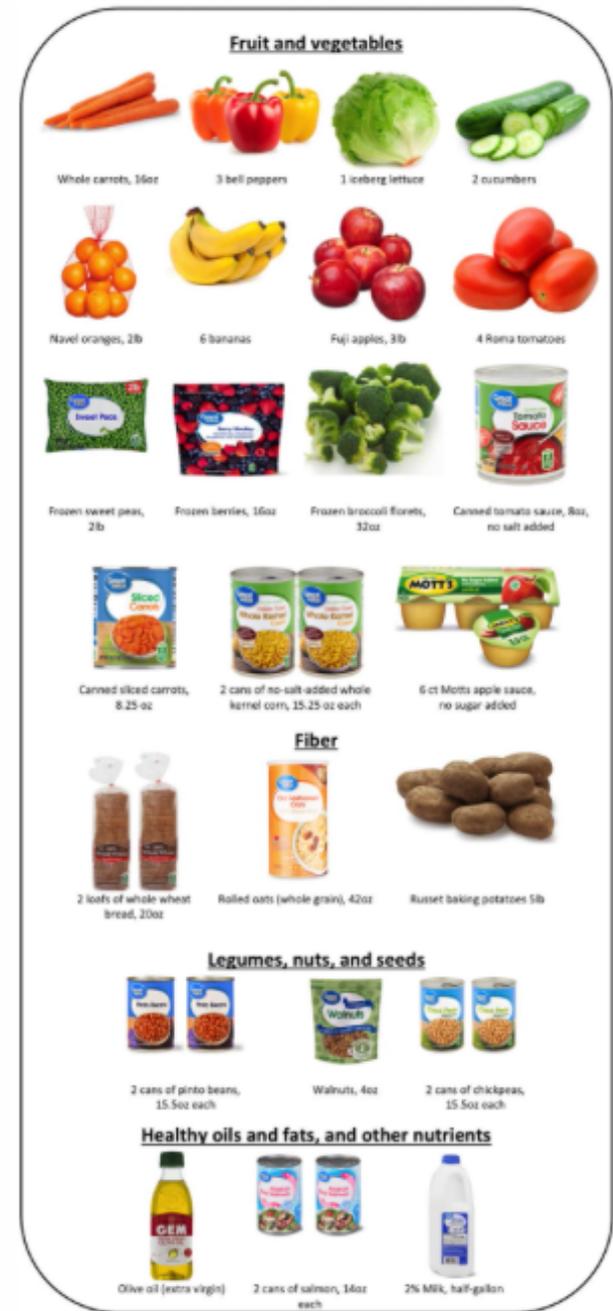○ I would spend over $35 more on other groceries that month

How much money do you think it would cost you to purchase the contents of Healthy Food Box (consider purchasing it once, not for all the months)?

Contents

Fruit and vegetables

Whole carrots, 16oz

3 bell peppers

1 iceberg lettuce

2 cucumbers

Navel oranges, 2lb

6 bananas

Fuji apples, 3lb

4 Roma tomatoes

Frozen sweet peas, 2lb

Frozen berries, 16oz

Frozen broccoli florets, 32oz

Canned tomato sauce, 8oz, no salt added

Canned sliced carrots, 8.25 oz

2 cans of no-salt-added whole kernel corn, 15.25 oz each

6 ct Motts apple sauce, no sugar added

Fiber

2 loafs of whole wheat bread, 20oz

Rolled oats (whole grain), 42oz

Russet baking potatoes 5lb

Legumes, nuts, and seeds

2 cans of pinto beans, 15.5oz each

Walnuts, 4oz

2 cans of chickpeas, 15.5oz each

Healthy oils and fats, and other nutrients

Olive oil (extra virgin)

2 cans of salmon, 14oz each

2% Milk, half-gallon

- ○ $0 – $10
- ○ $10 – $20
- ○ $20 – $30
- ○ $30 – $40
- ○ $40 – $50
- ○ $50 – $60
- ○ $60 – $70
- ○ $70 – $80
- ○ $80 – $90
- ○ $90 – $100
- ○ more than $100

How similar is Healthy Food Box to the groceries you usually consume?

- ○ Totally different
- ○ Quite different
- ○ Somewhat different
- ○ Somewhat similar
- ○ Quite similar
- ○ Totally similar

How similar is Healthy Food Box to the groceries you usually consume?

- ○ Totally different
- ○ Quite different
- ○ Somewhat different
- ○ Somewhat similar
- ○ Quite similar
- ○ Totally similar

If you receive the deliveries of Healthy Food Box, how much of the food in the box do you think you will eventually eat, and how much will spoil or will otherwise go to waste?

- ○ None will go to waste
- ○ Up to 10% will go to waste
- ○ 10% to 25% will go to waste
- ○ 25% to 50% will go to waste
- ○ 50% to 75% will go to waste
- ○ More than 75% will go to waste
- ○ All of it will go to waste

← →

How much money do you think it would cost you to purchase the contents of Food Box "The Usual" (consider purchasing it once, not for all the months)?

Contents

Soda, cookies, and snacks

2 bottles of Coca-Cola, 2L.   Mountain Dew, 2L.   Fanta, 2L.

Pringles, 5.2oz   2 bags of honey-roasted peanuts, 2 7/8oz   Buttery crackers, 13.7oz   Sandwich cookies, 14.3oz

Ready-made meals

4 cans of SpaghettiOs, 15.8oz each   Beef ravioli, 15oz   Beef vegetable soup, 18.8oz   Pea soup, 18.8oz

Meat and fish

Soda, cookies, and snacks

2 bottles of Coca-Cola, 2L.   Mountain Dew, 2L.   Fanta, 2L.

Pringles, 5.2oz   2 bags of honey-roasted peanuts, 2 7/8oz   Buttery crackers, 13.7oz   Sandwich cookies, 14.3oz

Ready-made meals

4 cans of SpaghettiOs, 15.8oz each   Beef ravioli, 15oz   Beef vegetable soup, 18.8oz   Pea soup, 18.8oz

Meat and fish

Pulled pork, 2.6oz   Rotisserie chicken, 9oz   Oscar Meyer wieners, 8ct   2 cans of tuna, 5oz each

Dairy

Cheddar cheese, 8oz   2% Milk, half-gallon   Yogurt, 6oz

Fruit and vegetable products

Green beans, 14.5oz   Tomato sauce, 8oz   Bell pepper slices, 12oz   Frozen sweet peas, 2lb

Dill pickles, 24oz   6 bananas   Orange juice, 64oz

Carbs and proteins

2 loafs of white bread, 20oz   Crunchy honey oats, 18 oz   Spaghetti, 16 oz

○ $0 – $10

○ $10 – $20

○ $20 – $30

○ $30 – $40

○ $40 – $50

○ $50 – $60

○ $60 – $70

○ $70 – $80

○ $80 – $90

○ $90 – $100

○ more than $100

How similar is the contents of Food Box "The Usual" to the groceries you usually consume?

○ Totally different

○ Quite different

○ Somewhat different

○ Somewhat similar

○ Quite similar

○ Totally similar

How similar is the contents of Food Box "The Usual" to the groceries you usually consume?

○ Totally different

○ Quite different

○ Somewhat different

○ Somewhat similar

○ Quite similar

○ Totally similar

If you receive the deliveries of Food Box "The Usual", how much of the food in the box do you think you will eventually eat, and how much will spoil or will otherwise go to waste?

○ None will go to waste

○ Up to 10% will go to waste

○ 10% to 25% will go to waste

○ 25% to 50% will go to waste

○ 50% to 75% will go to waste

○ More than 75% will go to waste

○ All of it will go to waste

←   →

If you were to **receive $50 in cash** without any strings attached, how much more or less money than usual do you think you would **spend on groceries** in each of these months, on average (including any of the extra cash spent on groceries)?

○ I would spend over $35 less on groceries each month

○ I would spend $25 - $35 less on groceries each month

○ I would spend $15 - $25 less on groceries each month

○ I would spend $5 - $15 less on groceries each month

○ I would spend the same amount on groceries each month

○ I would spend $5 - $15 more on groceries each month

○ I would spend $15 - $25 more on groceries each month

○ I would spend $25 - $35 more on groceries each month

○ I would spend over $35 more on groceries each month

How much food do you usually receive for free from food banks each month, on average?

○ I do not receive food from food banks

○ I receive food worth $1 - $10 each month

○ I receive food worth $10 - $25 each month

○ I receive food worth $25 - $50 each month

○ I receive food worth $50 - $75 each month

○ I receive food worth $75 - $100 each month

○ I receive food worth $100 - $150 each month

○ I receive food worth $150 - $200 each month

○ I receive food worth more than $200 each month

← →

Thank you for your participation in this study!

Important
You may receive an invitation to the follow-up study in several weeks from today. You will **receive the food or gift-card deliveries only if you complete that follow-up study**. That study will ask for your home address so we can deliver the items to you.

If you have any comments, concerns, or suggestions, please also let us know here.

References