

Supplemental Materials

The Effect of Deactivating Facebook and Instagram on Users' Emotional State

Correspondence to: gentzkow@stanford.edu

Contents

A	Experimental Design Appendix	S-3
A.1	Sampling	S-3
A.2	Weighting	S-4
A.3	Passive Data Tracking	S-6
B	Emotional State Outcome Variables	S-7
B.1	Item Development	S-7
B.2	Descriptive Statistics and Trends	S-8
B.3	Reliability	S-15
B.4	Validity	S-17
C	Data Appendix	S-20
D	Impact Evaluation Appendix	S-27
D.1	First Stage Estimates	S-27
D.2	Substitution Effect Estimates	S-29
D.3	Treatment Effect Estimates	S-30
D.4	Subgroup Analysis	S-33
D.5	Comparison to Other Experimental Estimates	S-40
D.6	Non-Experimental Estimates	S-42
D.7	Robustness Checks	S-45
E	U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study	S-50
E.1	Research Process	S-50
E.2	Research Transparency and Integrity	S-52
F	IRB and Ethical Considerations	S-54
G	Pre-Analysis Plan Deviations and Clarifications	S-55

H	Recruitment and Consent Materials	S-56
I	Passive Tracking Materials	S-61
I.1	Recruitment	S-61
I.2	Additional Information	S-61
I.3	FAQ	S-63
J	Questionnaires	S-64
J.1	Recruitment Survey	S-64
J.2	Baseline Survey	S-80
J.3	Endline Survey	S-117

A Experimental Design Appendix

This study is part of the U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study, a set of experimental and observational studies that occurred as a result of collaboration between academics and Meta (the company formerly known as Facebook). In this appendix, we provide information specific to the current study. Additional background on the broader Election Study is provided in Section E below.

A.1 Sampling

Sampling frames and stratification. We sampled separately from the populations of Facebook (FB) and Instagram (IG) users. The sampling approach was designed to achieve desired minimum detectable effect sizes (MDEs) based on power analyses conducted prior to recruitment.

The sampling frames included all Facebook and Instagram monthly active U.S.-based users 18 years of age or older eligible to receive general surveys on a given platform (these represent a random set of users from the overall Facebook and Instagram populations) as of August 17, 2020. Participants were asked to confirm that they were over 18 years of age and lived in the United States as part of the recruitment process. The Facebook sampling frame was trimmed by removing predicted fake accounts, employees, and advertisers. The Instagram sampling frame was trimmed by removing these categories of accounts as well as business accounts. Finally, because the use of multiple accounts is common among Instagram users, the Instagram sampling frame was narrowed to include only a user’s oldest account.

The sampling frames were stratified along the following dimensions: number of days a user logged in to Facebook or Instagram in the 30 days on or before August 17, 2020, classified into three categories: 1–14 days, 15–29 days, and 30+ days; a user’s predicted census region (East, Midwest, South, West); whether the user is predicted to live in a battleground state;^{F1} a user’s predicted ideology (liberal, moderate, or conservative); and the census ethnic/racial composition in the zip code in which a user is predicted to live (percent of Hispanic residents and Black residents).^{F2} In all of these variables, the predicted values are based on internal Meta classifiers. For Instagram, predicted ideology was not used in stratification as this classifier had not been developed for Instagram. The stratification of the sampling frame for these samples generated 621 and 207 population cells for Facebook and Instagram, respectively.

^{F1}Following the two most recent [Electoral College Ratings](#) by the Cook Political Report prior to August, we defined as battleground states those whose complete electoral geography was categorized as “Toss Up”, “Lean Democrat”, or “Lean Republican” in at least one of the reports. “Toss Up” states are: Arizona, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina; “Lean Democrat” or “Lean Republican” states are: Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Texas. Nebraska was excluded because only one of three congressional districts was identified as a battleground district.

^{F2}Some fields had missing values (e.g., predicted ideology, state, and zip code). Individual values were imputed probabilistically using the distribution of demographics in the population. In general, the percent of missing values for a given demographic was quite small, never exceeding more than a few percentage points of the population.

Table S1: Target Demographic Distributions Across Studies

App	Demographic	Target distribution
Facebook and Instagram	Number of days user logged in to app	Less than 15 days (4%), between 15 and 29 days (24%), and 30 days (72%)
Facebook and Instagram	Minority users (Black or Hispanic)	Facebook: 56% in battleground states and 58% in non-battlegrounds states. Instagram: 56% in battleground states and 55% in non-battlegrounds states.
Facebook and Instagram	Users in battleground states	Facebook: 40% Instagram: 35%
Facebook	Predicted ideology	Conservative, liberal, moderate. No initial target.

Sampling probabilities and target distributions. Having defined the sampling frames, sampling probabilities were computed to achieve specific sample distributions for the set of demographics encoded in the stratification step across each of the samples of interest. The sampling probabilities took into account desired sample size as well as predicted differential non-response across different demographics based on prior Facebook surveys. The initial target distributions are reported in Table S1.

There was no initial target distribution for ideology. We added this dimension to the stratification in the second week of recruitment after seeing that self-reported liberal users were more likely to consent to participate in the study. We therefore oversampled moderate and conservative users (based on their predicted ideology). No specific targets were identified, but the proportion of users who self-identified as Democrats was reduced.

Sampling was executed sequentially to avoid users being invited to more than one intervention within a given app. This left a small probability that users of Facebook and Instagram could have been invited to participate in the experiment on both apps.

A.2 Weighting

We chose weights to reduce bias while maintaining a low design effect. The first step was building Inverse Propensity Score Weights using lasso regression with Facebook and Instagram log data. Covariates used for block randomization and variables presumed to predict treatment heterogeneity were prioritized. The weights were calibrated to the population of users spending

15 minutes or more per day on the platform.

For Facebook, weights were built using:

- Predicted ideology (divided into liberal, moderate, and conservative).
- Friend count (terciles).
- Civic pages followed (terciles).
- The number of days a user logged on to their account in the 30 days prior to August 17, 2020, divided into 29 or less vs. 30.
- Time spent on Facebook/Instagram in the 30 days prior to the definition of the sampling frame (terciles).

For Instagram, weights were built using a similar set of variables. Predicted ideology and civic pages followed are not used as these classifiers do not exist for Instagram. The Instagram weights were built using:

- Number of accounts followed (terciles).
- The number of days a user logged on to their account in the 30 days prior to August 17, 2020, divided into 29 or less vs. 30.
- Time spent on Facebook/Instagram in the 30 days prior to the definition of the sampling frame (terciles).

When a variable was used as part of block randomization, the relevant terciles were defined based on the intervention sample. If the variable was not used as part of the block randomization, terciles were defined using the population and sample.

The second step used raking to create the set of final weights that calibrate to population estimates of race (white vs. non-white), party ID (Democrat, Independent, or Republican, including leaners as partisans), and education (less than a college degree vs. a college degree or more). The specific targets are based on the Wave 2 (baseline survey) Amerispeak panel weights for those who reported having a Facebook (FBACCT_ACTIVE_ONE) or Instagram (INSTACCT_ACTIVE_ONE) account.

Our final step was to trim the weights. Following the [Cooperative Election Study](#), which trims weights above a particular threshold, and the [Pew Research Center](#), which has trimmed weights at the 1st and 99th percentiles, we trimmed the top one percent of the survey weights.

We did not include design weights in the computation of the survey weights, as the weights increase the design effect significantly without appreciably decreasing the bias.

A.3 Passive Data Tracking

Participants were asked for their consent to track their mobile and desktop internet browsing behavior. To collect this data, NORC partnered with two vendors: MDI Global and RealityMine. Users who consented to passive data tracking were asked to install an app and use a virtual private network (VPN) on their mobile or desktop devices to collect data about the number of visits and time spent on different web domains, as well as usage and time spent on apps on their mobile device. The app was developed by MDI Global, and the VPN was developed and maintained by RealityMine. Both firms collected the passive tracking data and sanitized, truncated, and/or categorized the URLs to minimize the risk of sharing any additional personally identifiable information (PII).

The passive measurement software collected data on which applications participants were using and for how long on mobile devices, but no data was collected on what participants were doing within those applications. On all devices, information was collected on the websites that participants were visiting, but no additional information was collected beyond the domain name. Further, k-anonymization was applied to the domain-level data by excluding domains that had visits from fewer than 20 unique panelists. The apps and VPNs only collected data while installed on a participant's device. The software could be uninstalled at any time and data collection could be paused using functionality in the apps.

To recruit participants for the passive measurement, the respondent's email address provided in the recruitment survey was used to invite respondents to enroll. Participants were invited to download the passive monitoring software between September 11, 2020 and September 21, 2020.

The recruitment language can be seen in section [I.1](#). Those who clicked to learn more were provided with additional information, which can be found in [Appendix I.2](#). Finally, the FAQ was available to participants and can be found in [Appendix I.3](#).

Participants were also given a link to more privacy details and terms, as well as provided with a website allowing them to withdraw from the study at any time.

B Emotional State Outcome Variables

This appendix provides further information on the emotional state outcome variables, including item development, descriptive statistics, reliability, and validity.

B.1 Item Development

Because of survey length limitations, we were only able to ask a small number of questions about emotional state. Our goal was to construct simple measure of emotional state capturing positive emotions (such as happiness) and negative emotions (such as depression and anxiety) that might be affected by social media use. Because we wanted specificity to detect any changes caused by Facebook or Instagram deactivation, the question wording needed to be specific to emotional state during the past few weeks, not longer-term outcomes such as general life satisfaction.

Our questions are taken from the European Social Survey (ESS) Well-being Module ([Huppert et al. 2009](#)).

The relevant questions read, “Please tell me how much of the time during the past week”

... you were happy

... you felt depressed

... you felt anxious.”

The response options range from “none or almost none of the time” to “all or almost all of the time.”

The ESS Well-being Module also asks about a series of other positive or negative feelings, such as “you felt sad” and “your sleep was restless.” Because we needed to keep the surveys short, we were unable to include the full set of items. We slightly modified the wording of the ESS questions to ask about the previous four weeks, not the past week. We used nearly identical questions to elicit feelings of depression and anxiety in previous work ([Allcott et al. 2020](#)).

Our survey questions are also broadly similar to emotional state questions on other surveys. We describe three examples below.

First, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey asks the following question about mental health: “Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?” Responses can range between 0 and 30.

Second, the Kessler-6 (“K6”) scale ([Kessler et al. 2002](#)) measures more severe psychological distress with the following six questions:

“During the last 30 days, about how often did you feel ...

... nervous?

... hopeless?

... restless or fidgety?

... so sad or depressed that nothing could cheer you up?

... that everything was an effort?

... down on yourself, no good, or worthless?”

The response options are, “all of the time,” “most of the time,” “some of the time,” “a little of the time,” and “none of the time.”

The K6 has been used in the National Health Interview Study and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The K6 was not exactly ideal for our study, because we wanted to measure general emotional state, not more severe psychological distress.

Third, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule [Watson, Clark and Tellegen 1988](#) asks, “Indicate the extent you have felt this way over the past week,” for 20 feelings such as “enthusiastic,” “upset,” “nervous.” The response options are “very slightly or not at all,” “a little,” “moderately,” “quite a bit,” and “extremely.”

B.2 Descriptive Statistics and Trends

Tables [S2](#), [S3](#), [S4](#), and [S5](#) present summary statistics for each of the three emotional state questions at baseline and endline in the Facebook and Instagram samples that completed endline.

Figure [S1](#) summarizes the trends in *emotional state index* and its components across surveys, combining the Control groups from both the Facebook and Instagram samples. The figure also includes the post-endline survey, which was fielded December 9-23. The figure presents means and 95 percent confidence intervals for each survey, using two different samples: those who completed endline, and those who completed post-endline. The fact that the trends are the same in the two samples suggest that differential selection into the post-endline sample does not drive these trends.

The figure shows that the Control groups reported being significantly less happy and more anxious in the four weeks before endline compared to the four weeks before baseline and post-endline, although self-reported depression is more constant across surveys. Correspondingly, *emotional state index* dropped by about 0.07 standard deviations between baseline and endline, before increasing by about 0.09 standard deviations at post-endline. This is consistent with a temporary worsening of emotional state related to the stress of the pre-election period, as found in [Suzuki et al. \(2023\)](#).

Figure [S2](#) presents the same Control group survey-level averages, separately for Democrats vs. Republicans. Strikingly, the worsened emotional state reported at endline is driven by Democrats: their reported emotional state was nearly 0.2 standard deviations worse for the four weeks before endline than for the four weeks before the other two surveys. By contrast, Republicans’ reported *better* emotional state at endline than in the other two surveys. Note that Figure [S6](#) reports that nearly 80 percent of endline surveys were completed before November 7th, the day that major media outlets called the election for Biden.

Prior research has found that people report more negative emotions when their candidate loses.^{F3} This would predict that after major media outlets called the election for Joe Biden on the morning of November 7th, Republicans would become less happy. We cannot directly test

^{F3}See [Pierce, Rogers and Snyder \(2016\)](#), [Simchon et al. \(2020\)](#), [Gray, Pickard and Munford \(2021\)](#), and [Kimball et al. \(2024\)](#).

this, because we did not survey a random sample of people every day. However, our endline survey was fielded from November 4-18, and we can examine trends in the average *emotional state index* for people who responded on each day. These trends should be interpreted as a combination of selection/compositional effects plus a possible causal effect of the election results.

Figure S3 presents average *emotional state index* and 95 percent confidence intervals for Democrats and Republicans who responded on each day, combining across both the Deactivation and Control groups. There is no clear trend for Democrats, but a possible slight decrease for Republicans. Table S6 presents a formal test. Column 1 demonstrates that both Democrats and Republicans who responded on or after November 7th did not have statistically significant differences in *emotional state index* than Republicans and Democrats who responded before that date, respectively. Column 2 shows that the Republican-Democrat difference declined by 0.022 standard deviations after November 7th ($p = 0.09$).

Table S2: Facebook Experiment: Summary Statistics for Baseline Outcome Variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Happy	2.60	0.77	0.00	4.00	17,800
Depressed	1.61	1.09	0.00	4.00	17,800
Anxious	2.16	1.07	0.00	4.00	17,800

Note: This table presents summary statistics for each baseline emotional state variable, in the original units, among the endline sample. Column 1 presents the weighted mean (weighted using the endline survey weights), column 2 presents the weighted standard deviation, and columns 3 and 4 report the minimum and maximum. The survey question response options were “All of the time,” “Often,” “Sometimes,” “Rarely,” and “Never,” which were coded as 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0, respectively. Sample sizes differ due to item non-response.

Table S3: Facebook Experiment: Summary Statistics for Endline Outcome Variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Happy	2.55	0.83	0.00	4.00	17,800
Depressed	1.55	1.16	0.00	4.00	17,797
Anxious	2.23	1.14	0.00	4.00	17,796

Note: This table presents summary statistics for each endline emotional state variable, in the original units. Column 1 presents the weighted mean (weighted using the endline survey weights), column 2 presents the weighted standard deviation, and columns 3 and 4 report the minimum and maximum. The survey question response options were “All of the time,” “Often,” “Sometimes,” “Rarely,” and “Never,” which were coded as 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0, respectively. Sample sizes differ due to item non-response.

Table S4: Instagram Experiment: Summary Statistics for Baseline Outcome Variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Happy	2.60	0.76	0.00	4.00	13,480
Depressed	1.65	1.10	0.00	4.00	13,480
Anxious	2.31	1.05	0.00	4.00	13,480

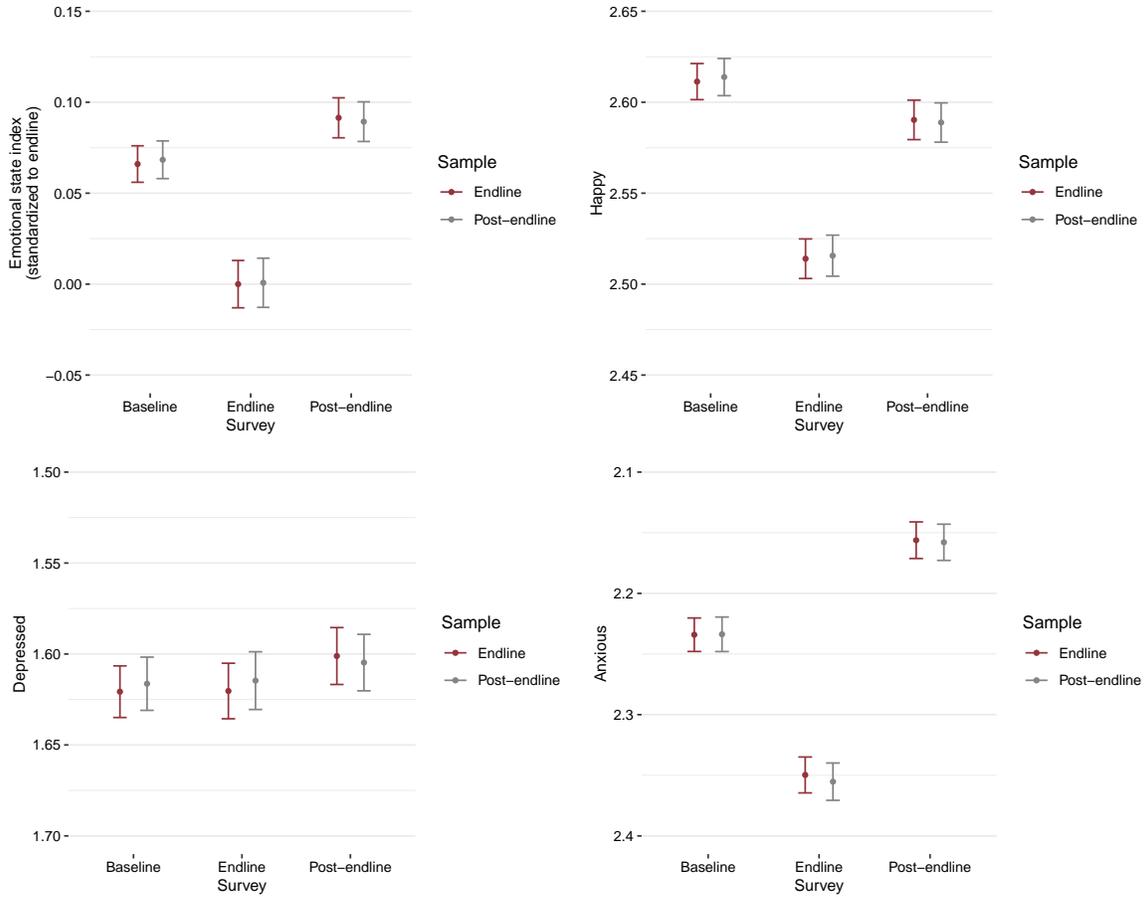
Note: This table presents summary statistics for each baseline emotional state variable, in the original units, among the endline sample. Column 1 presents the weighted mean (weighted using the endline survey weights), column 2 presents the weighted standard deviation, and columns 3 and 4 report the minimum and maximum. The survey question response options were “All of the time,” “Often,” “Sometimes,” “Rarely,” and “Never,” which were coded as 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0, respectively. Sample sizes differ due to item non-response.

Table S5: Instagram Experiment: Summary Statistics for Endline Outcome Variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Happy	2.50	0.83	0.00	4.00	13,480
Depressed	1.68	1.18	0.00	4.00	13,477
Anxious	2.44	1.12	0.00	4.00	13,479

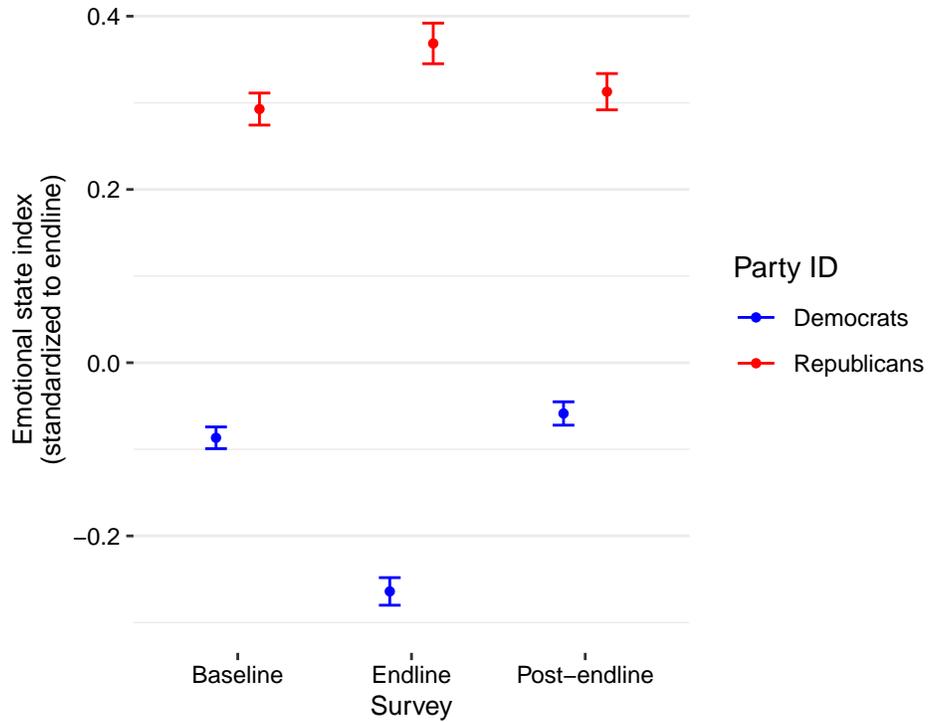
Note: This table presents summary statistics for each endline emotional state variable, in the original units. Column 1 presents the weighted mean (weighted using the endline survey weights), column 2 presents the weighted standard deviation, and columns 3 and 4 report the minimum and maximum. The survey question response options were “All of the time,” “Often,” “Sometimes,” “Rarely,” and “Never,” which were coded as 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0, respectively. Sample sizes differ due to item non-response.

Figure S1: Trends in Control Group Emotional State Index Over Time



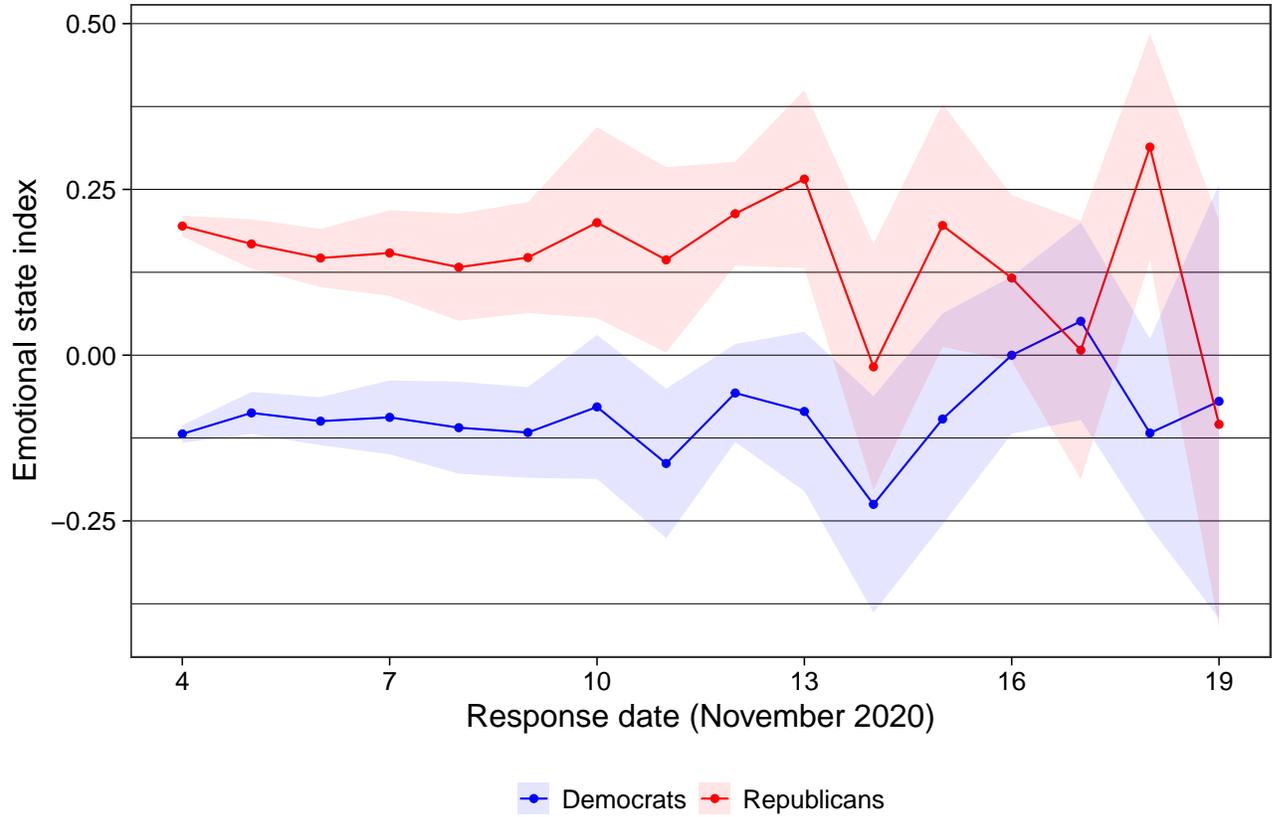
Note: These figures present averages of *emotional state index* and its three components by survey. The vertical lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals. Values are presented for two samples: Control group participants who completed endline, and Control group participants who completed post-endline. For this figure, *emotional state index* is constructed to be comparable across surveys, by standardizing the components and then the index against the endline mean and standard deviations. The emotional state components are presented in their original units.

Figure S2: Trends in Control Group Emotional State Index Over Time by Political Party



Note: This figure presents Control group averages of *emotional state index* by survey, separately for Republicans and Democrats. The vertical lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals. For this figure, *emotional state index* is constructed to be comparable across surveys, by standardizing the components and then the index against the endline mean and standard deviations.

Figure S3: Emotional State by Date of Endline Survey Response



Note: This figure presents the average emotional state in the combined sample of Facebook and Instagram by date of endline survey response and by party. The figure includes both Deactivation and Control groups. Independents are excluded. Shaded areas represent 95 percent confidence intervals.

Table S6: Emotional State Before and After November 7th

	(1)	(2)
Democrats	-0.113 (0.006)	-0.113 (0.006)
Republicans	0.186 (0.007)	0.186 (0.007)
After x Democrats	0.021 (0.015)	
After x Republicans	-0.027 (0.017)	
After x (Republicans - Democrats)		-0.023 (0.011)
# obs.	27,379	27,379

Note: This table presents estimates of a regression of *emotional state index* on Democrat and Republican indicator variables and their interactions with indicators for whether the endline survey response date was November 7th or after. All specifications are estimated on the combined sample of Facebook and Instagram users, excluding Independents, and control for baseline *emotional state index*.

B.3 Reliability

Reliability is the extent to which a scale consistently measures the intended underlying variable (DeVellis and Thorpe 2021). Standard measures include internal consistency, inter-rater agreement, and test-retest reliability (DeVellis and Thorpe 2021). In our case, we can only examine internal consistency. We do not have ratings of the same object by multiple raters, and since the questions ask about emotional state over the past four weeks and emotional state naturally changes within people over time, the within-person baseline-endline correlation would not be a measure of test-retest reliability.

Tables S7 and S8 present the correlation matrices between the index and the three underlying variables at baseline and endline in the Facebook and Instagram samples, respectively. The three underlying survey measures are moderately correlated, with correlation coefficients between about 0.4 and 0.9. One indication of reliability is that the correlation matrices are very similar at baseline and endline in the two experiments.

We calculate that Cronbach’s alpha is 0.79 and 0.78 in the Facebook and Instagram samples, respectively. As a rough rule of thumb, a scale is sometimes considered to be an internally consistent measure of a single construct if it has an alpha greater than 0.7, although any rule of thumb is controversial (Taber 2018).

Table S7: Facebook Baseline and Endline Correlation Matrices

Panel A: Baseline Correlation Matrix				
	Emotional state index	Happy	Depressed x (-1)	Anxious x (-1)
Emotional state index	1.000	0.811	0.882	0.818
Happy	0.811	1.000	0.597	0.438
Depressed x (-1)	0.882	0.597	1.000	0.618
Anxious x (-1)	0.818	0.438	0.618	1.000

Panel B: Endline Correlation Matrix				
	Emotional state index	Happy	Depressed x (-1)	Anxious x (-1)
Emotional state index	1.000	0.817	0.882	0.824
Happy	0.817	1.000	0.607	0.457
Depressed x (-1)	0.882	0.607	1.000	0.620
Anxious x (-1)	0.824	0.457	0.620	1.000

Note: Panels A and B, respectively, present the correlation matrix between the emotional state variables at baseline and endline in the Facebook sample.

Table S8: Instagram Baseline and Endline Correlation Matrices

Panel A: Baseline Correlation Matrix				
	Emotional state index	Happy	Depressed x (-1)	Anxious x (-1)
Emotional state index	1.000	0.804	0.870	0.796
Happy	0.804	1.000	0.576	0.407
Depressed x (-1)	0.870	0.576	1.000	0.571
Anxious x (-1)	0.796	0.407	0.571	1.000

Panel B: Endline Correlation Matrix				
	Emotional state index	Happy	Depressed x (-1)	Anxious x (-1)
Emotional state index	1.000	0.813	0.873	0.806
Happy	0.813	1.000	0.583	0.436
Depressed x (-1)	0.873	0.583	1.000	0.587
Anxious x (-1)	0.806	0.436	0.587	1.000

Note: Panels A and B, respectively, present the correlation matrix between the emotional state variables at baseline and endline in the Instagram sample.

B.4 Validity

Validity is the extent to which a scale accurately measures the intended underlying variable instead of some other construct (DeVellis and Thorpe 2021). DeVellis and Thorpe (2021) describes three types of validity: content validity, criterion validity, and construct validity.

Following DeVellis and Thorpe (2021), content validity is a theoretical or qualitative assessment of whether the survey items match the intended construct. On their face, our questions about happiness, depression, and anxiety correspond to those emotions, but our questions are not content-valid measures of other feelings, such as loneliness or life satisfaction.

Criterion validity is the extent to which an item is empirically associated with some putative “gold standard” measure. For example, if our survey questions had been intended to measure clinical diagnoses of anxiety or depression, then we would correlate survey responses with clinical diagnoses to measure criterion validity. However, our survey questions were intended to measure subjective feelings (not clinical diagnoses), so such an exercise would not be appropriate in this case.

Construct validity is the extent to which a measure behaves in the way it should relative to other variables. Common measures of construct validity include predictive validity (whether a scale predicts other established measures) and known groups validation (whether demographic groups differ in expected ways). We present several tests of construct validity, which are also of independent interest and speak to reliability and criterion validity.

First, recall that our *emotional state index* takes three questions (happiness, depression, and anxiety) from the European Social Survey, which also asked about a broader range of 15 feelings over the past week, plus five other subjective well-being and life satisfaction questions. Table S9 presents the correlations between our three-question *emotional state index*, a *past week index* using the full 15 feelings, and an *all questions index* using the full suite of subjective well-being and life satisfaction questions. *Emotional state index* has correlations of 0.80 and 0.77 with those two indices. This speaks to construct validity and suggests that we might have estimated similar treatment effects on a larger or different set of subjective well-being survey questions.

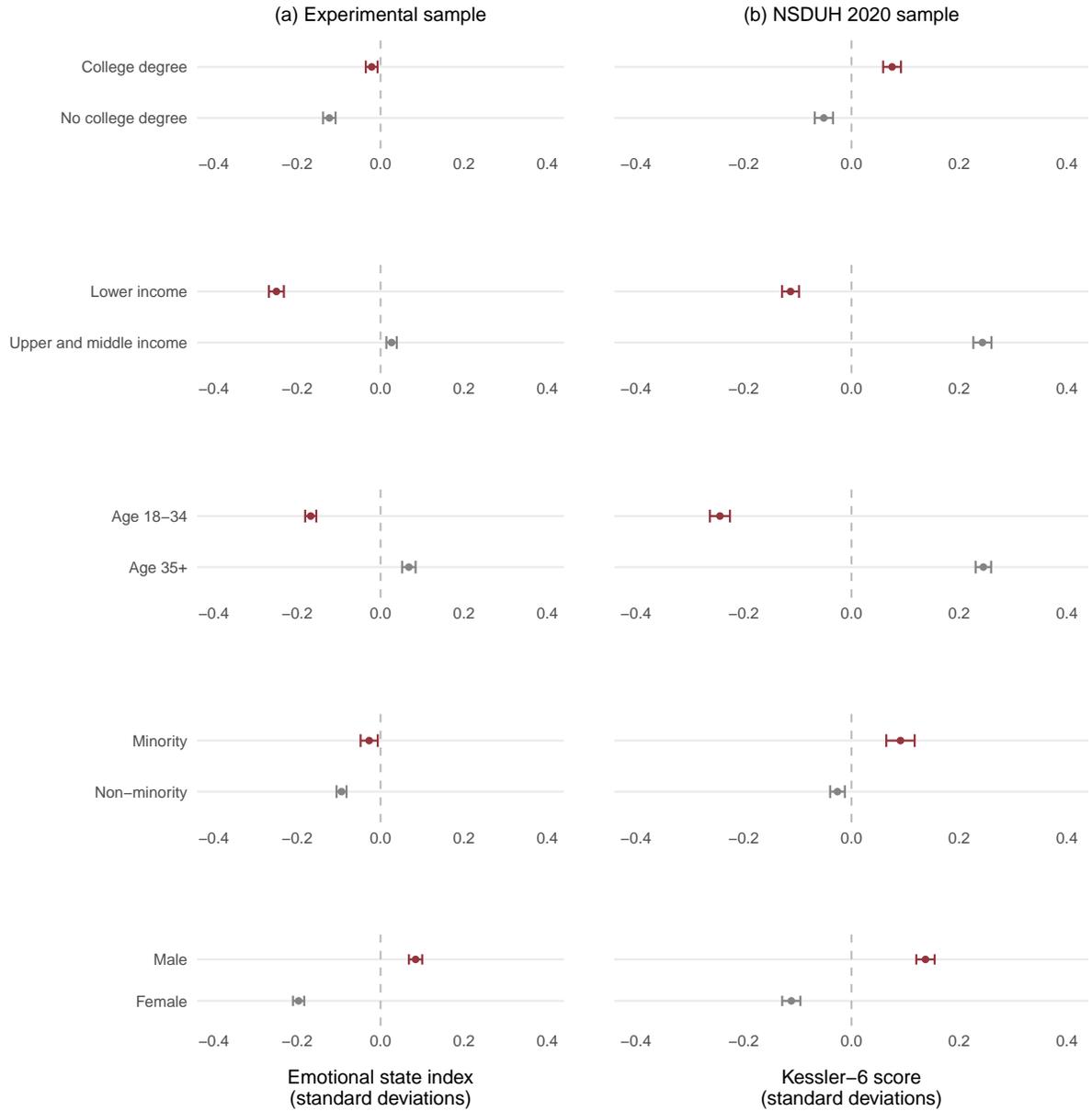
Second, Figure S4 presents a known groups validation, by testing whether *emotional state index* is associated with demographics in expected ways. To demonstrate what correlations should be expected, we use the K6 scale from the 2020 NSDUH (described above), also transformed to standard deviation units and re-signed so that more positive means better emotional state (less psychological distress). The right panel of Figure S4 shows that in the NSDUH K6 data, emotional state is higher for people with a college degree, higher-income people, older people, minorities, and men. The left panel shows the same demographic splits in *emotional state index* in the combined Facebook and Instagram samples. The qualitative patterns and quantitative magnitudes are strikingly similar between the two data sources.

Table S9: Correlation Between Emotional State Index and Other European Social Survey Questions

	(1) Emotional state index	(2) Past week index	(3) All questions index
Emotional state index	1.00	0.80	0.77
Past week index	0.80	1.00	0.95
All questions index	0.77	0.95	1.00

Note: This table presents the correlations between three indices constructed from the European Social Survey round 6. *Emotional state index* is computed as outlined in the main paper using questions (5a), (5d), and (5j) from Section 1.2 in the Appendix of [Huppert et al. \(2009\)](#). *Past week index* is the analogous average using questions (5a) to (5o). *All questions index* is the analogous average using all questions from (1) to (6).

Figure S4: Demographic Correlations for Emotional State Index and Kessler-6 Score



Note: The left panel presents average values of the *emotional state index* in the combined Facebook/Instagram sample by demographic subgroups. The right panel presents average values of the Kessler-6 psychological distress scale (standardized and re-signed so that more positive is less psychological distress) by the same demographic subgroups, using data from the 2020 National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

C Data Appendix

Figure S5: Experimental Design

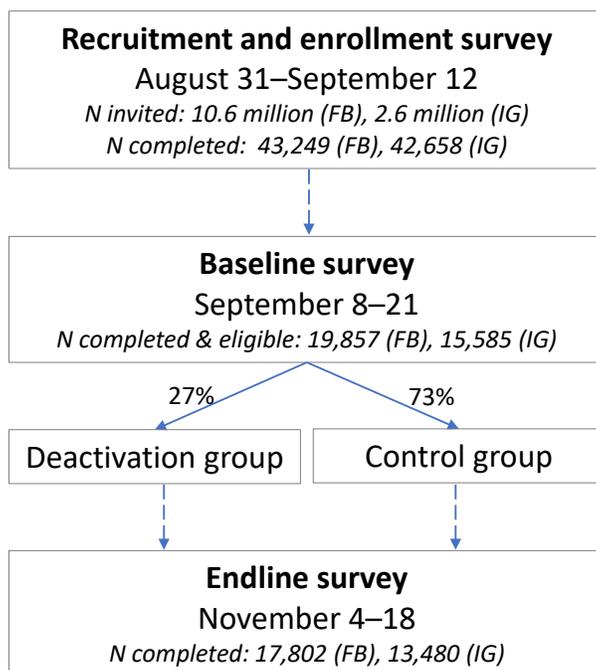


Table S10: Sample Sizes

	(1) Facebook	(2) Instagram
Shown feed banner	10,597,957	2,633,479
Clicked feed banner	673,388	319,271
Willing to deactivate	76,980	71,769
Consented	52,821	51,955
Completed enrollment survey	43,249	42,658
Completed baseline survey	25,484	23,494
Confirmed on baseline survey	24,599	22,419
In platform data & did not withdraw	23,415	21,249
Use >15 minutes/day (primary analysis sample)	19,857	15,585
Completed endline survey	17,802	13,480
Completed post-endline survey	16,621	12,368

Note: Columns 1 and 2 present the sample size at each stage of the study for participants in the Facebook and Instagram samples, respectively.

Table S11: Facebook Experiment: Sample and Target Demographics

	(1)	(2)
	Sample	Facebook users
Percent Conservative	24.7	45.3
Percent Liberal	39.2	30.7
Percent Moderate	36.1	24.0
Normalized time spent on Facebook	1.07	1.09
Civic pages followed	38.0	16.3
Friend count	580	577
Days active in previous month	29.0	29.4

Note: Column 1 presents the mean of each variable in the (unweighted) primary analysis sample. Column 2 presents the average of each variable in the target population used to construct sample weights.

Table S12: Instagram Experiment: Sample and Target Demographics

	(1)	(2)
	Sample	Instagram users
Normalized time spent on Instagram	1.03	1.60
Follower count	501	587
Following count	711	727
Days active in previous month	28.2	29.3

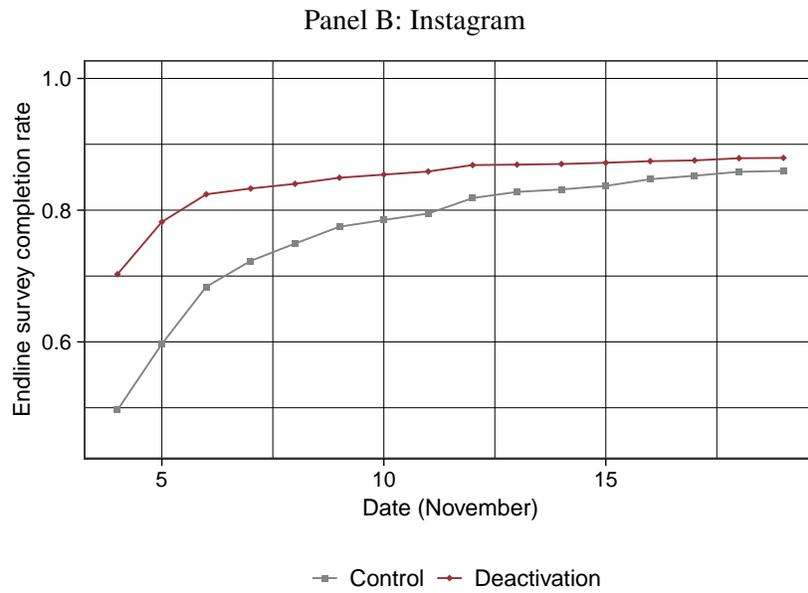
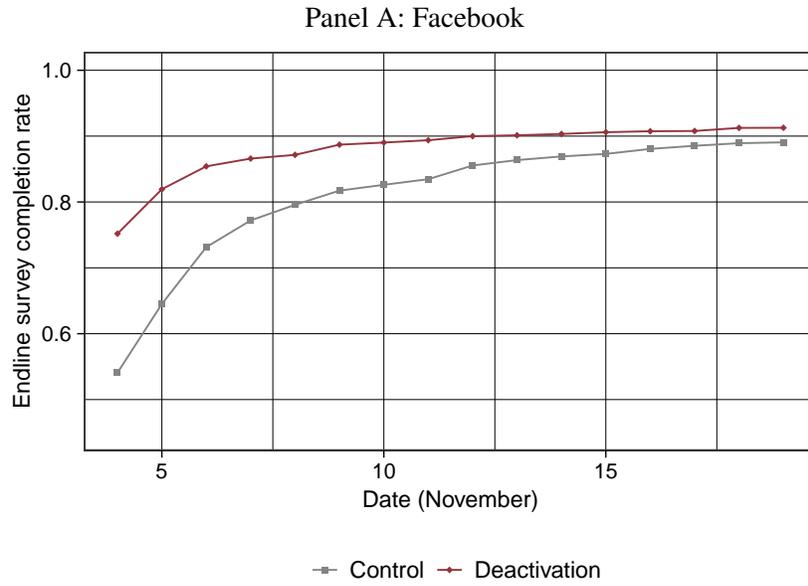
Note: Column 1 presents the mean of each variable in the (unweighted) primary analysis sample. Column 2 presents the average of each variable in the target population used to construct sample weights.

Table S13: Endline Survey Response Rates

	Facebook			Instagram		
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) <i>t</i> -test <i>p</i> -value	(4) Deactivation	(5) Control	(6) <i>t</i> -test <i>p</i> -value
Completed endline survey	0.913	0.891	0.000	0.879	0.860	0.001

Note: This table presents endline survey response rates by group. Columns 3 and 6 present *p*-values of tests for differential response rates between the Deactivation and Control groups.

Figure S6: Cumulative Endline Survey Response Rate by Day



Note: Panels A and B present the cumulative endline survey response rate by day and treatment group for Facebook and Instagram, respectively.

Table S14: Balance at Randomization

Covariate	Facebook				Instagram			
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) Difference	(4) <i>p</i> -value	(5) Deactivation	(6) Control	(7) Difference	(8) <i>p</i> -value
Age	38.07	37.71	0.35	0.07	28.84	28.87	-0.03	0.83
Male	0.43	0.44	-0.01	0.49	0.44	0.43	0.01	0.36
Democrat	0.52	0.52	-0.00	0.94	0.69	0.69	-0.00	0.80
Republican	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.95	0.20	0.20	-0.00	0.74
College	0.46	0.45	0.01	0.13	0.49	0.50	-0.01	0.47
Hispanic	0.14	0.15	-0.01	0.37	0.26	0.26	-0.00	0.71
White, non-hispanic	0.69	0.69	0.01	0.34	0.53	0.53	-0.00	0.59
Black, non-hispanic	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.94	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.52
Lower income tercile	0.36	0.38	-0.01	0.18	0.37	0.36	0.01	0.28
Middle income tercile	0.36	0.34	0.01	0.06	0.33	0.33	-0.01	0.39
Voted in 2016	0.76	0.76	0.01	0.41	0.59	0.60	-0.00	0.66
Swing state	0.38	0.39	-0.00	0.88	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.88
Baseline use	1.07	1.07	0.01	0.71	1.05	1.03	0.01	0.31
# obs.	5,347	14,510			4,219	11,366		
	F-stat	0.777	<i>p</i> -value	0.686	F-stat	0.396	<i>p</i> -value	0.972

Note: Columns 1, 2, 5, and 6 present the mean of each variable in the Deactivation and Control groups in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that was randomized. Columns 3 and 7 report the differences between Deactivation and Control group means. Columns 4 and 8 present the *p*-values of *t*-tests of equality between the Deactivation and Control groups.

Table S15: Balance in Sample that Completed Endline Survey

Covariate	Facebook				Instagram			
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) Difference	(4) <i>p</i> -value	(5) Deactivation	(6) Control	(7) Difference	(8) <i>p</i> -value
Age	38.16	37.85	0.31	0.13	28.96	29.17	-0.21	0.20
Male	0.43	0.43	-0.00	0.85	0.44	0.41	0.02	0.02
Democrat	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.84	0.70	0.70	-0.00	0.65
Republican	0.32	0.33	-0.01	0.45	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.93
College	0.47	0.47	0.01	0.52	0.50	0.52	-0.02	0.09
Hispanic	0.14	0.14	-0.00	0.77	0.25	0.25	-0.00	0.94
White, non-hispanic	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.95	0.53	0.54	-0.01	0.48
Black, non-hispanic	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.56	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.37
Lower income tercile	0.36	0.36	-0.00	0.72	0.36	0.35	0.02	0.07
Middle income tercile	0.36	0.35	0.01	0.17	0.33	0.34	-0.01	0.41
Voted in 2016	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.84	0.60	0.62	-0.02	0.08
Swing state	0.38	0.38	-0.00	0.82	0.35	0.34	0.00	0.71
Baseline use	1.05	1.06	-0.01	0.55	1.02	1.01	0.01	0.67
# obs.	4,880	12,922			3,710	9,770		
	F-stat	0.562	<i>p</i> -value	0.886	F-stat	1.022	<i>p</i> -value	0.426

Note: Columns 1, 2, 5, and 6 present the mean of each variable in the Deactivation and Control groups in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that completed the endline survey. Columns 3 and 7 report the differences between Deactivation and Control group means. Columns 4 and 8 present the *p*-values of *t*-tests of equality between the Deactivation and Control groups.

Table S16: Baseline Outcome Balance at Randomization

Covariate	Facebook				Instagram			
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) Difference	(4) <i>p</i> -value	(5) Deactivation	(6) Control	(7) Difference	(8) <i>p</i> -value
Emotional state index	-0.02	0.04	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	0.12
Happy	-0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.00	-0.02	0.29
Depressed x (-1)	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	0.01	-0.05	-0.02	-0.03	0.11
Anxious x (-1)	0.03	0.07	-0.03	0.04	-0.09	-0.07	-0.02	0.25
# obs.	5,347	14,510			4,219	11,366		
	F-stat	1.386	<i>p</i> -value	0.236	F-stat	0.914	<i>p</i> -value	0.455

Note: Columns 1, 2, 5, and 6 present the mean of each baseline outcome variable in the Deactivation and Control groups in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that was randomized. Columns 3 and 7 report the differences between Deactivation and Control group means. Columns 4 and 8 present the *p*-values associated with *t*-tests of equality between the Deactivation and Control groups.

Table S17: Baseline Outcome Balance in Sample that Completed Endline Survey

Covariate	Facebook				Instagram			
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) Difference	(4) <i>p</i> -value	(5) Deactivation	(6) Control	(7) Difference	(8) <i>p</i> -value
Emotional state index	-0.02	0.04	-0.05	0.00	-0.07	-0.05	-0.02	0.33
Happy	-0.06	0.00	-0.06	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.42
Depressed x (-1)	-0.02	0.03	-0.05	0.01	-0.05	-0.02	-0.02	0.21
Anxious x (-1)	0.03	0.06	-0.03	0.06	-0.09	-0.08	-0.01	0.71
# obs.	4,880	12,922			3,710	9,770		
	F-stat	1.538	<i>p</i> -value	0.188	F-stat	0.65	<i>p</i> -value	0.627

Note: Columns 1, 2, 5, and 6 present the mean of each baseline outcome variable in the Deactivation and Control groups in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that completed the endline survey. Columns 3 and 7 report the differences between Deactivation and Control group means. Columns 4 and 8 present the *p*-values associated with *t*-tests of equality between the Deactivation and Control groups.

D Impact Evaluation Appendix

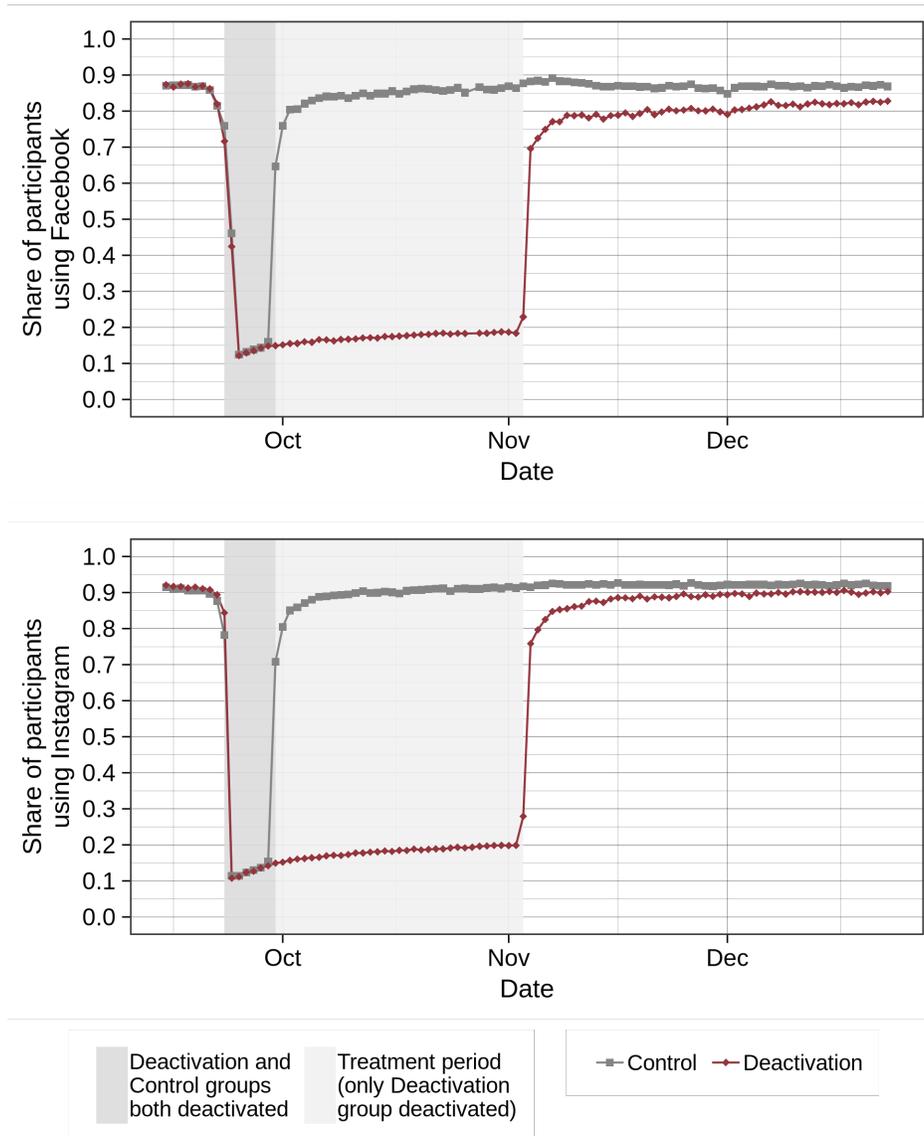
D.1 First Stage Estimates

Table S18: First Stage of Instrumental Variable Estimator

	(1)	(2)
	Treatment effect	Standard error
Facebook	0.871	0.005
Instagram	0.893	0.005

Note: This table presents first stages of the instrumental variables estimator described in equation (1), with *emotional state index* as the dependent variable. Column 1 presents the coefficient and Column 2 the standard error for the Facebook and Instagram samples. These estimates represent the compliance rate in each sample.

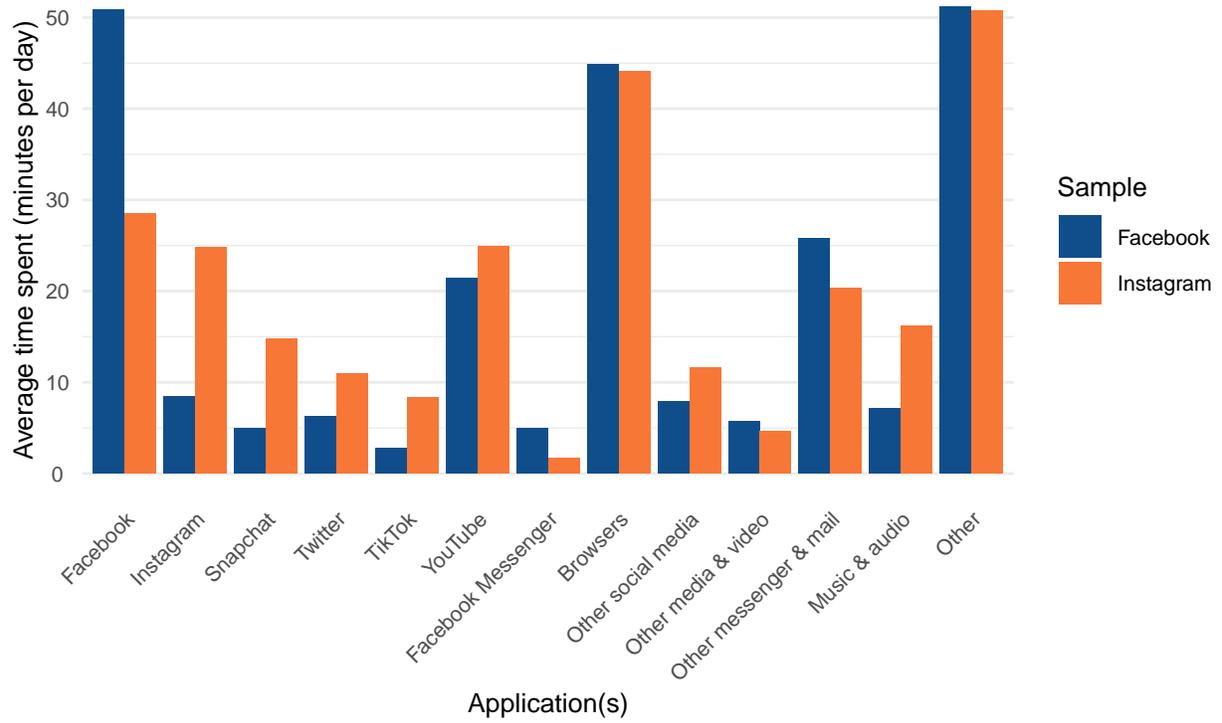
Figure S7: Share of Participants Using Facebook and Instagram During Study Period



Note: This figure presents the share of Deactivation and Control groups that used Facebook and Instagram on each day. “Use” is defined as logging in and seeing five or more pieces of content. The dark grey shaded area indicates the Control group’s 7-day deactivation period, while the light grey shaded area indicates the Deactivation group’s 35-day additional deactivation period. We exclude Facebook use data from October 27th due to a logging error. This figure also appears in [Allcott et al. \(2024\)](#).

D.2 Substitution Effect Estimates

Figure S8: Average Use of Selected Applications in Control Group



Note: This figure presents the Control group average use of the selected applications presented in Figure 2 during the deactivation period.

D.3 Treatment Effect Estimates

Table S19: Effects of Facebook Deactivation

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Treatment effect	Standard error	<i>p</i> -value
Emotional state index	0.060	0.015	¡0.001
Happy	0.064	0.018	¡0.001
Depressed x (-1)	0.039	0.016	0.018
Anxious x (-1)	0.028	0.017	0.110

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using equation (1). Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. The selected X_i variables always include the baseline outcome. In the Facebook sample, the additional selected variables are issue positions, political ideology, political participation, and vote choice for *emotional state index*; issue positions, political ideology, and vote choice for *happy*; age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political party, race, and vote choice for *depressed*; and age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political participation, race, and vote choice for *anxious x (-1)*.

Table S20: Effects of Instagram Deactivation

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Treatment effect	Standard error	<i>p</i> -value
Emotional state index	0.041	0.017	0.016
Happy	0.044	0.020	0.030
Depressed x (-1)	0.026	0.019	0.156
Anxious x (-1)	0.024	0.019	0.205

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. The selected X_i variables always include the baseline outcome. In the Instagram sample, the additional selected variables are age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political participation, political party, and vote choice for *emotional state index*; issue positions, political ideology, political participation, political party, and vote choice for *happiness*; age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political participation, political party, voted in 2016, and vote choice for *depressed*; and age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political participation, race, and vote choice for *anxious x (-1)*.

Table S21: Effects of Facebook Deactivation in the Full Sample

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Treatment effect	Standard error	<i>p</i> -value
Emotional state index	0.053	0.021	0.011
Happy	0.052	0.025	0.042
Depressed x (-1)	0.039	0.022	0.074
Anxious x (-1)	0.027	0.023	0.240

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using equation (1) in the full sample (i.e., without limiting to baseline use of at least 15 minutes per day). Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. The selected X_i variables always include the baseline outcome. In the Facebook sample, the additional selected variables are issue positions, political ideology, political participation, and vote choice for *emotional state index*; issue positions, political ideology, and vote choice for *happy*; age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political party, race, and vote choice for *depressed*; and age, gender, issue positions, political ideology, political participation, race, and vote choice for *anxious x (-1)*.

Table S22: Effects of Instagram Deactivation in the Full Sample

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Treatment effect	Standard error	<i>p</i> -value
Emotional state index	0.069	0.020	0.001
Happy	0.065	0.024	0.007
Depressed x (-1)	0.050	0.021	0.020
Anxious x (-1)	0.049	0.023	0.032

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1) in the full sample (i.e., without limiting to baseline use of at least 15 minutes per day). Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. The selected X_i variables always include the baseline outcome. In the Instagram sample, the additional selected variables are age, gender, political party, vote choice, issue positions, political participation, and political ideology for *emotional state index*; political party, vote choice, issue positions, political participation, and political ideology for *happiness*; age, gender, race, political ideology, political party, voted in 2016, vote choice, issue positions, and political participation for *depressed*, and age, gender, race, political ideology, vote choice, issue positions, and political participation for *anxious x (-1)*.

Table S23: Correlation Between Baseline Emotional State and Demographics

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Index	Happy	Depressed x (-1)	Anxious x (-1)
College	0.090 (0.011)	0.034 (0.012)	0.142 (0.011)	0.047 (0.011)
Middle income	0.162 (0.012)	0.117 (0.013)	0.201 (0.012)	0.084 (0.012)
Upper income	0.273 (0.013)	0.202 (0.014)	0.310 (0.014)	0.168 (0.013)
Age	0.009 (0.000)	0.002 (0.000)	0.007 (0.000)	0.014 (0.000)
Minority	0.231 (0.012)	0.174 (0.012)	0.195 (0.012)	0.206 (0.011)
Female	-0.216 (0.010)	0.029 (0.011)	-0.187 (0.010)	-0.379 (0.010)
Democrat	-0.119 (0.017)	-0.053 (0.018)	-0.063 (0.017)	-0.181 (0.017)
Republican	0.360 (0.017)	0.316 (0.018)	0.343 (0.018)	0.237 (0.017)
# obs.	35,432	35,432	35,432	35,432

Note: This table presents the results of a regression of the baseline emotional state outcomes on a set of demographic controls. This regression is estimated on a pooled Instagram and Facebook sample. Robust standard errors are in parentheses.

D.4 Subgroup Analysis

Table S24: Effects of Facebook Deactivation by Subgroup

Subgroup	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) <i>p</i> -value
Gender x age			
Female - Aged 18-34	0.024	0.030	0.424
Female - Aged 35+	0.077	0.027	0.005
Male - Aged 18-34	0.051	0.037	0.165
Male - Aged 35+	0.095	0.029	0.001
<i>F-test of equality</i>	—	—	0.152
Baseline use			
Above median	0.042	0.020	0.035
Below median	0.078	0.023	0.001
<i>F-test of equality</i>	—	—	0.168
Baseline emotional state			
Above median	0.047	0.021	0.025
Below median	0.067	0.022	0.002
<i>F-test of equality</i>	—	—	0.613
Baseline political participation			
Above median	0.072	0.019	0.000
Below median	0.041	0.025	0.105
<i>F-test of equality</i>	—	—	0.286
Civic pages followed			
Above median	0.059	0.018	0.001
Below median	0.059	0.025	0.020
<i>F-test of equality</i>	—	—	0.825

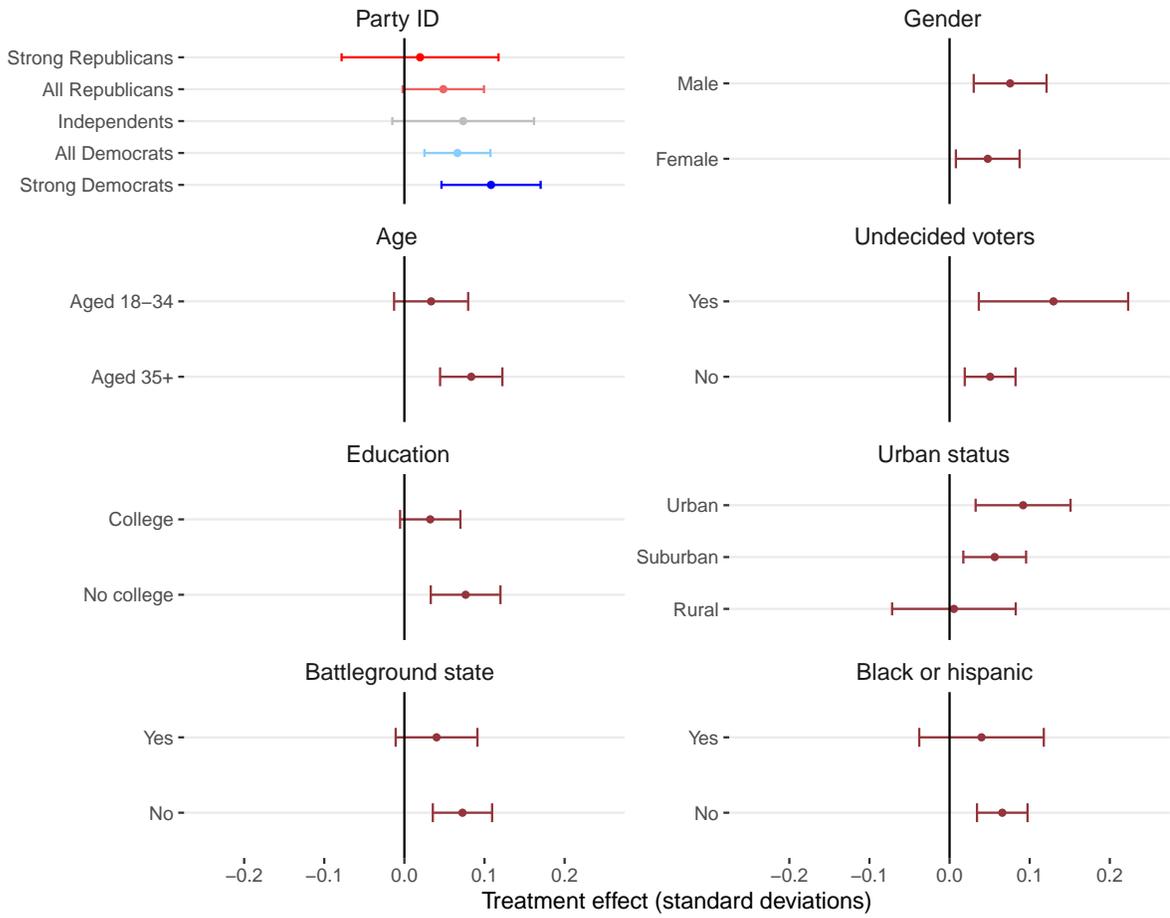
Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1) in the subgroups of the main emotional state moderators. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. All specifications use the same lasso-selected covariates as are used for the primary estimates. For each moderator, we report the *p*-value of an F-test that all subgroup effects are equal in a pooled regression.

Table S25: Effects of Instagram Deactivation by Subgroup

Subgroup	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) <i>p</i> -value
Gender x age			
Female - Aged 18-24	0.111	0.037	0.002
Female - Aged 25+	0.040	0.028	0.153
Male - Aged 18-24	0.019	0.040	0.624
Male - Aged 25+	-0.001	0.033	0.987
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.062
Baseline use			
Above median	0.061	0.022	0.005
Below median	0.021	0.025	0.400
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.169
Baseline emotional state			
Above median	0.027	0.025	0.293
Below median	0.050	0.023	0.029
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.334
Baseline political participation			
Above median	0.040	0.020	0.049
Below median	0.042	0.029	0.156
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.723

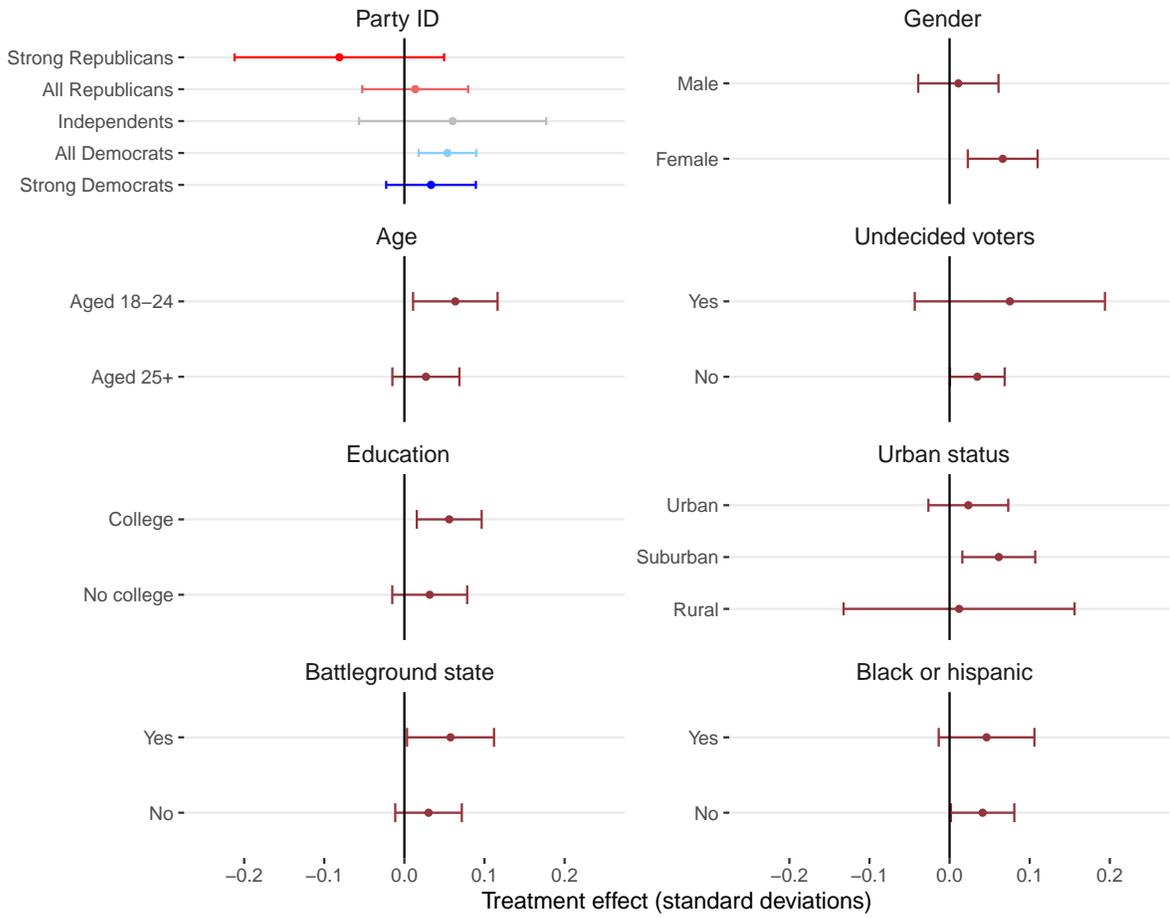
Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1) in the subgroups of the main emotional state moderators. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. All specifications use the same lasso-selected covariates as are used for the primary estimates. For each moderator, we report the *p*-value of an F-test that all subgroup effects are equal in a pooled regression.

Figure S9: Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Emotional State Index in Pre-Registered Subgroups



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on the *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1) in each pre-registered subgroup other than the split by baseline use, which is reported in the body of the paper.

Figure S10: Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Emotional State Index in Pre-Registered Subgroups



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on the *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1) in each pre-registered subgroup other than the split by baseline use, which is reported in the body of the paper.

Table S26: Effects of Facebook Deactivation in Pre-Registered Subgroups

Subgroup	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) <i>p</i> -value
Party ID			
Strong Republicans	0.020	0.050	0.695
All Republicans	0.049	0.026	0.061
Independents	0.073	0.045	0.104
All Democrats	0.066	0.021	0.002
Strong Democrats	0.108	0.032	0.001
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.772
Gender			
Male	0.076	0.023	0.001
Female	0.048	0.020	0.019
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.150
Age			
Aged 18-34	0.033	0.024	0.157
Aged 35+	0.083	0.020	0.000
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.046
Undecided voters			
Yes	0.130	0.048	0.006
No	0.051	0.016	0.002
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.053
Education			
College	0.032	0.019	0.092
No college	0.076	0.022	0.001
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.058
Urban status			
Urban	0.092	0.030	0.002
Suburban	0.056	0.020	0.005
Rural	0.005	0.039	0.891
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.105
Battleground state			
Yes	0.040	0.026	0.123
No	0.072	0.019	0.000
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.228
Black or hispanic			
Yes	0.040	0.040	0.315
No	0.066	0.016	0.000
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.413

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1) in the subgroups of the pre-registered moderators. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. All specifications use the same lasso-selected covariates as are used for the primary estimates. For each moderator, we report the *p*-value of an F-test that all subgroup effects are equal in a pooled regression. In the case of Party ID, since subgroups are not mutually exclusive, the F-test of equality across five Party ID levels (“Strong Republicans,” “Republicans or Lean Republicans,” “Independents,” “Democrats or Lean Democrats,” “Strong Democrats”) is estimated instead.

Table S27: Effects of Instagram Deactivation by Pre-Registered Subgroups

Subgroup	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) <i>p</i> -value
Party ID			
Strong Republicans	-0.081	0.067	0.224
All Republicans	0.014	0.034	0.688
Independents	0.060	0.060	0.312
All Democrats	0.054	0.018	0.003
Strong Democrats	0.033	0.029	0.244
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.391
Gender			
Male	0.011	0.026	0.667
Female	0.066	0.022	0.003
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.058
Age			
Aged 18-24	0.064	0.027	0.018
Aged 25+	0.027	0.021	0.209
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.212
Undecided voters			
Yes	0.075	0.061	0.214
No	0.035	0.017	0.047
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.371
Education			
College	0.056	0.021	0.007
No college	0.032	0.024	0.185
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.282
Urban status			
Urban	0.023	0.025	0.357
Suburban	0.061	0.023	0.008
Rural	0.012	0.074	0.871
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.512
Battleground state			
Yes	0.058	0.028	0.038
No	0.030	0.021	0.155
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.361
Black or hispanic			
Yes	0.046	0.030	0.129
No	0.041	0.020	0.041
<i>F</i> -test of equality	—	—	0.854

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1) in the subgroups of the pre-registered moderators. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 3 presents the unadjusted *p*-value. All specifications use the same lasso-selected covariates as are used for the primary estimates. For each moderator, we report the *p*-value of an F-test that all subgroup effects are equal in a pooled regression. In the case of Party ID, since subgroups are not mutually exclusive, the F-test of equality across five Party ID levels (“Strong Republicans,” “Republicans or Lean Republicans,” “Independents,” “Democrats or Lean Democrats,” “Strong Democrats”) is estimated instead.

Table S28: Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Women Aged 18-24, with Additional Controls

	Facebook	Instagram
Female below-median age subsample	0.024 (0.030)	0.111 (0.037)
Full sample with interaction	0.022 (0.031)	0.109 (0.037)
+ Deactivation x baseline use	0.054 (0.037)	0.120 (0.043)
+ Deactivation x baseline use quintiles	0.030 (0.046)	0.124 (0.054)
+ Deactivation x above-median baseline emotional state	0.031 (0.033)	0.112 (0.038)

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on *emotional state index* estimated using equation (1). All results are for the female below-median age group. The first row presents the effect estimated using only observations from the female below-median age subsample; this matches the estimates reported in Appendix Tables S24 and S25. The remaining rows present the effects estimated in the full sample, using an interaction of Deactivation x Female x Below-median age indicators. The bottom three rows include additional controls for Deactivation interacted with baseline use or emotional state variables.

D.5 Comparison to Other Experimental Estimates

Table S29: List of Related Experiments that Are Excluded from Our Figure

Authors (year)	Reason for exclusion
Allcott, Gentzkow, and Song (2022)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Brailovskaia et al. (2020)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Brailovskaia et al. (2022)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Collins and Eggers (2022)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Deters and Mehl (2013)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Faulhaber et al. (2023)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Gajdics and Jagodics (2022)	Treatment duration less than one week
Hanley et al. (2019)	Do not report standard error
Hunt et al. (2018)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Hunt et al. (2021)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Kleefeld (2021)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Lepp and Barkley (2022)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Mahalingham et al. (2023)	Do not report treatment effect
Mitev et al. (2021)	Treatment duration less than one week
Ozimek and Bierhoff (2020)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Przybylski et al. (2021)	Treatment duration less than one week
Sagioglou and Greitemeyer (2014)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Stieger and Lewetz (2018)	Do not report treatment effect
Tartaglia and Bergagna (2022)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Thai et al. (2021)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Thai et al. (2023)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Valley and D'Souza (2019)	Do not report treatment effect
Van Wezel et al. (2021)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Vanman et al. (2018)	Treatment duration less than one week
Ward (2018)	Treatment not full social media abstention
Yuen et al. (2019)	Treatment not full social media abstention

Note: This table presents a list of experiments that measure effects of reduced social media use on emotional state, but are excluded from our meta-analysis. This includes all experiments from the Hanley (2024) meta-analysis, available from osf.io/27dx6, plus several others that we found in our screening process.

Table S30: Comparison to Other Experimental Estimates

Paper	Population	Platform	Weeks of abstinence	Sample size	Compliance measurement	Compliance rate	SWB outcomes	Estimand	Effect size (SDs)	PAP
This paper (Facebook)	US adults	Facebook	5	17,802	Internal Meta data	87%	Anxious, depressed, happy	IV	0.06	Yes
This paper (Instagram)	US adults	Instagram	5	13,480	Internal Meta data	89%	Anxious, depressed, happy	IV	0.041	Yes
Allcott et al. (2020)	US adults	Facebook	4	1,637	Check account URLs	90%	Absorbed, anxious, bored, depressed, happy, life satisfaction, lonely	IV	0.09	Yes
Arceneaux et al. (2023)	French adults eligible to vote	Facebook	3	1,955	Ping accounts, self-report	NR	Anxious, bored, depressed, fulfilled, isolated, joy, life satisfaction, lonely	ITT	0.088	Yes
Mosquera et al. (2019)	US college students	Facebook	1	151	Check "last active"	95%	Depressed, happy, life satisfaction, life worthwhile, worry	ITT	0.02	No
Lambert et al. (2022)	UK adults	Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Tiktok	1	140	Self-report	91%	Anxious, depressed, well-being scale	ITT	0.474	No
Tromholt (2016)	Danish adults	Facebook	1	888	Self-report	87%	Emotion scale, life satisfaction	ITT	0.233	No
Hall et al. (2019)	US university community	Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat	1-4	130	Check "last active"	NR	Affective well-being scale, lonely, quality of day	ITT	0.042	No
Turel et al. (2018)	US university students	Facebook	1	555	NA	62%	Stress	ITT	0.079	No

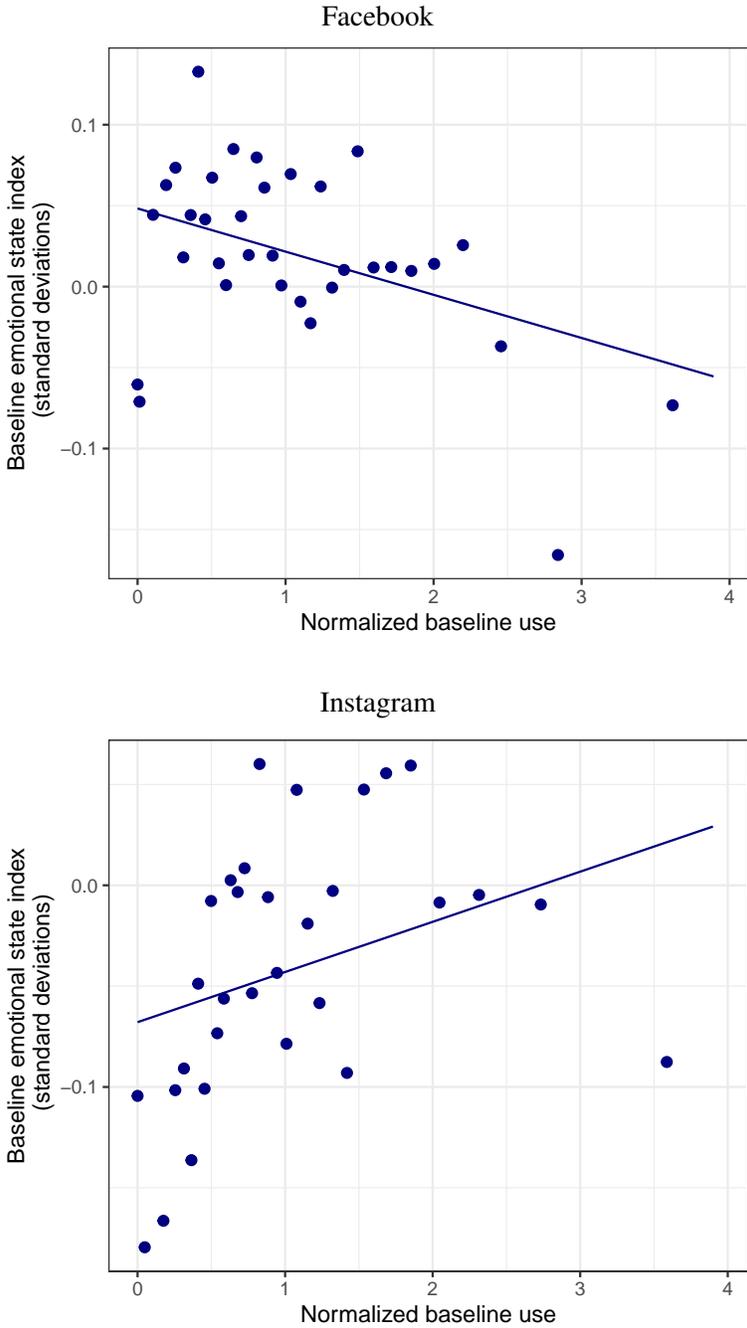
Note: This table presents information on studies reporting randomized evaluations of Facebook and other social media abstinence on emotional state with an abstinence period of at least one week. These studies are also included in Figure 5. Sample sizes represent the number of people in the main empirical analysis after attrition. Compliance rates were rounded to the nearest integer percent and are denoted as "NR" when not reported.

D.6 Non-Experimental Estimates

We consider two non-experimental approaches: cross-sectional and within-person. In the cross-sectional approaches, we regress the baseline *emotional state index* on baseline Facebook use and baseline Instagram use separately, first unconditionally and then conditional on other controls. In the within-person approach, we regress the endline–baseline changes in *emotional state index* on changes in Facebook and Instagram use, again separately, between the treatment and baseline periods. We compare the non-experimental estimates to experimental estimates where we instrument for Facebook and Instagram use with the Deactivation group indicator.

Appendix Table S31 presents results. The results provide a striking illustration of the limitations of non-experimental approaches. Consistent with the primary instrumental variables results in the body of the paper, the experimental estimates are that both Facebook and Instagram reduce emotional state. In the cross-section, Facebook use is negatively correlated with the *emotional state index*, as shown in Appendix Figure S11. However, column 2 of Appendix Table S31 shows that the magnitude of the association is about half the size of the experimental estimates. Columns 3 and 4 show that controlling for observables or using the within-person approach do not substantively change the point estimates. Interestingly, the direction of the bias in the non-experimental estimates is the opposite of the finding in (Allcott et al. 2020), which was that the non-experimental estimates substantially overstated the effect of Facebook use on emotional state.

Figure S11: Binned Scatterplot of Unconditional Relationship Between Emotional State Index and Baseline Use



This figure presents binned scatter plots of baseline emotional state on baseline Facebook and Instagram use with a fitted linear regression line.

Table S31: Non-Experimental Estimates of Effects of Facebook and Instagram Use

Panel A: Effects of Facebook Use				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Experimental	Cross-sectional		Difference
Baseline use	-0.068 (0.015)	-0.029 (0.009)	-0.028 (0.011)	-0.026 (0.012)
Additional controls	Yes		Yes	Yes
# obs.	17,800	19,857	19,857	12,920

Panel B: Effects of Instagram Use				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Experimental	Cross-sectional		Difference
Baseline use	-0.045 (0.016)	0.001 (0.01)	0.03 (0.012)	-0.048 (0.014)
Additional controls	Yes		Yes	Yes
# obs.	13,480	15,585	15,585	9,770

Note: The first and second row present the regressions associated with the Facebook and Instagram samples, respectively. Baseline Facebook and Instagram use is average minutes per day on the platform from August 24-September 22, normalized by the sample average. Treatment period Facebook and Instagram use is minutes per day on the platform from September 30-November 4, normalized by the sample average. Column 1 is the experimental estimate. Column 1 regresses endline *emotional state index* on treatment period Facebook and Instagram use, instrumenting with Facebook Deactivation and Instagram Deactivation indicators and controlling for baseline *emotional state index*, stratum dummies, and all lasso-selected covariates. Columns 2-4 are non-experimental estimates. Column 2 regresses baseline *emotional state index* on baseline Facebook and Instagram use with no controls. Column 3 repeats column 2 but with the same controls from column 1. Column 4 regresses the endline-baseline change in *emotional state index* on the treatment period-baseline period difference in Facebook and Instagram use, with the same controls as in column 1.

D.7 Robustness Checks

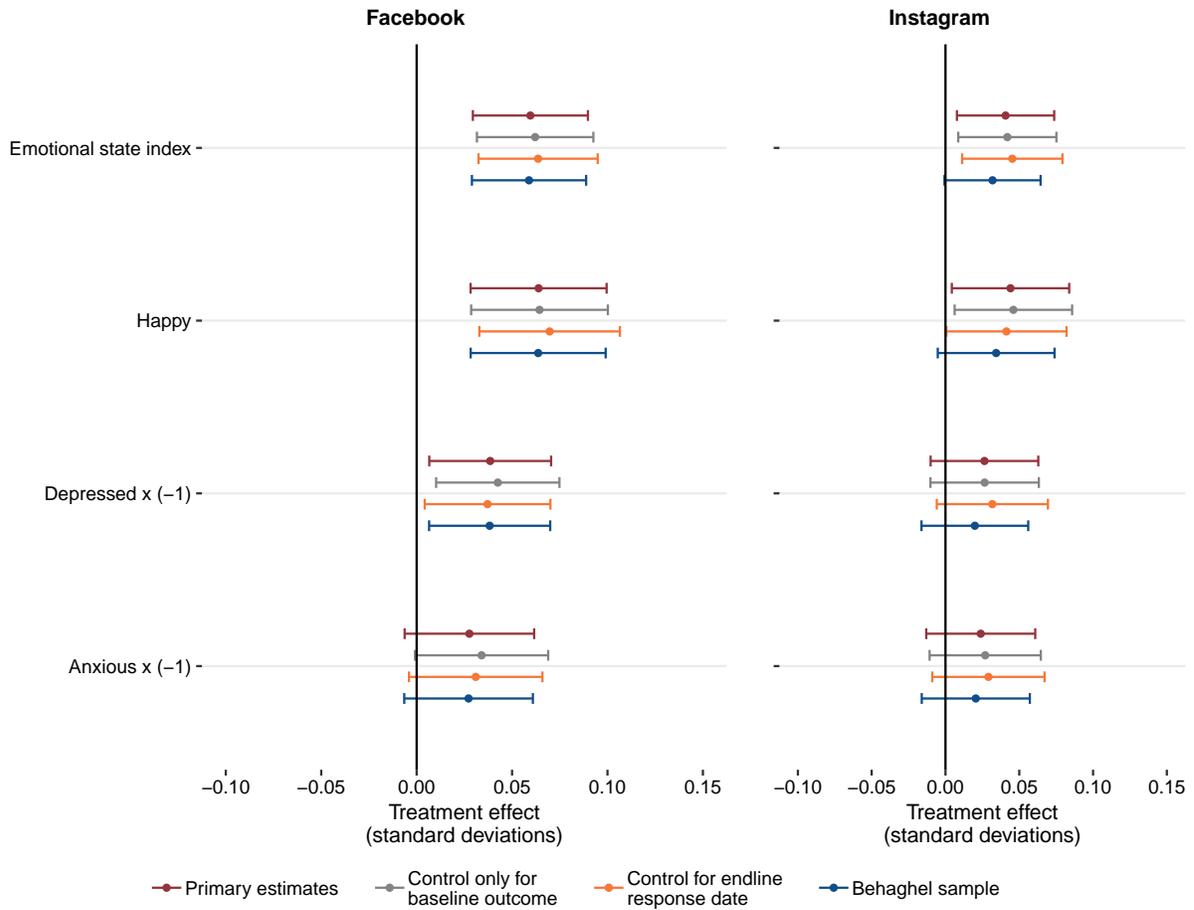
This appendix presents robustness checks, including tests designed to understand the effects of differential attrition and response timing. Differential attrition and response timing do not necessarily bias our estimates, but they would generate bias if they generate different distributions of potential outcomes between treatment conditions (Ghanem, Hirshleifer and Ortiz-Becerra 2022). Appendix D.7 presents five analyses to understand whether this affects the results.

Appendix Figure S12 presents the first three analyses. First, after controlling for the baseline value of the outcome (which is important due to the chance imbalances in emotional state between Deactivation and Control), excluding the additional lasso-selected control variables from X_i does not materially change the estimates. This means that any attrition bias would have to be driven by an association between attrition and *unobserved* confounders. Second, adding controls for endline response date (to address any biases from differential response timing) also does not materially change the estimates. Third, the estimates are also similar after dropping the latest Deactivation group endline survey responses so as to equalize Deactivation and Control group endline response rates. Behaghel et al. (2015) show that this corrects for any attrition bias under the assumption that the treatment does not change the *ordering* of response probabilities across participants.

Fourth, Appendix Tables S32 and S33 present Lee (2009) bounds for the maximal effects of attrition. These show how the estimates would change if attriters were maximally selected on all observed and unobserved determinants of potential outcomes. The Lee bounds exclude zero for *happy* and *emotional state index* in the Facebook experiment; they exclude zero only for *happy* in the Instagram experiment. For the other five outcomes, they exclude negative effects of larger than 0.010 to 0.025 standard deviations.

This appendix also contains additional robustness checks. Appendix Figure S13 shows that the sample weights matter little: the weighted estimates are very similar to the unweighted estimates and also to other alternative approaches to constructing the weights. Appendix Figure S14 shows that the effects appear to be larger for participants who reported on the baseline survey that they had multiple accounts on the focal platform. This rules out concerns that effects would be attenuated for participants with multiple accounts because they could easily substitute to their second account after the first one is deactivated.

Figure S12: Robustness Checks: Alternative Controls and Behaghel Sample



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The first estimate is the primary specification reported in the body of the paper. The second estimate modifies the primary specification by excluding control variables X_i other than the baseline outcome from the estimating equation. The third estimate adds controls for endline survey response date. The fourth estimate modifies the primary specification by estimating the result on sample suggested by the approach of Behaghel et al. (2015). This sample is obtained by dropping the last responses from the Deactivation groups up to the point that the non-response rates are equal in Deactivation and Control.

Table S32: Lee (2009) Bounds for Effects of Facebook Deactivation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ITT effect	95% CI LB	95% CI UB	Lee LB	Lee UB
Emotional state index	0.048	0.021	0.074	0.003	0.094
Happy	0.059	0.027	0.090	0.011	0.110
Depressed x (-1)	0.030	0.002	0.058	-0.010	0.078
Anxious x (-1)	0.020	-0.010	0.050	-0.025	0.060

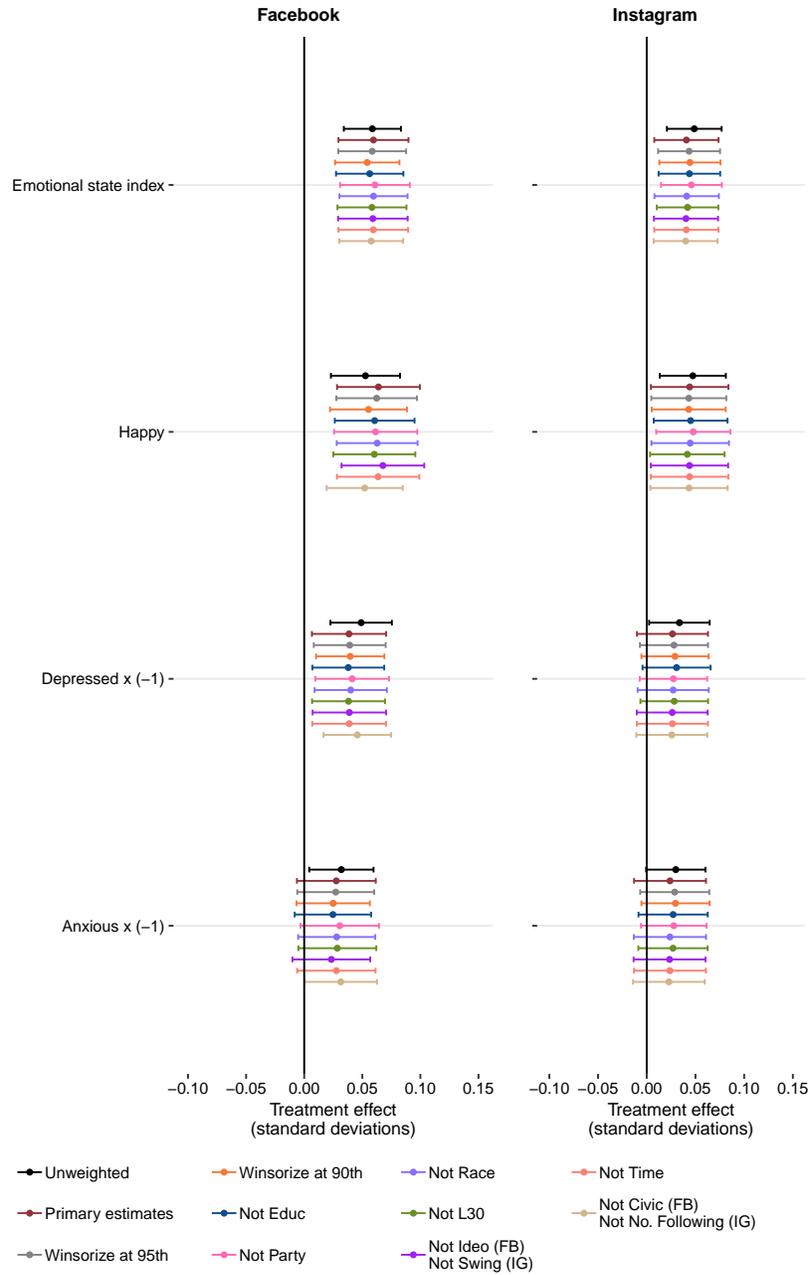
Note: Columns 4 and 5 report the lower and upper Lee (2009) bounds for the intent-to-treat (ITT) effects of encouraging Facebook deactivation. These estimates use weights constructed for all baseline survey respondents and are “tightened” within deciles of fitted values of each outcome predicted with the outcome’s lasso-selected covariates \mathbf{X}_i . Columns 1, 2, and 3 present the corresponding ITT estimates and the bounds of the 95 percent confidence interval, from an OLS regression of the outcome on a Deactivation group indicator and a constant, using the same baseline survey weights.

Table S33: Lee (2009) Bounds for Effects of Instagram Deactivation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ITT effect	95% CI LB	95% CI UB	Lee LB	Lee UB
Emotional state index	0.036	0.006	0.065	-0.011	0.092
Happy	0.041	0.006	0.076	0.003	0.100
Depressed x (-1)	0.021	-0.011	0.054	-0.018	0.074
Anxious x (-1)	0.023	-0.010	0.055	-0.017	0.062

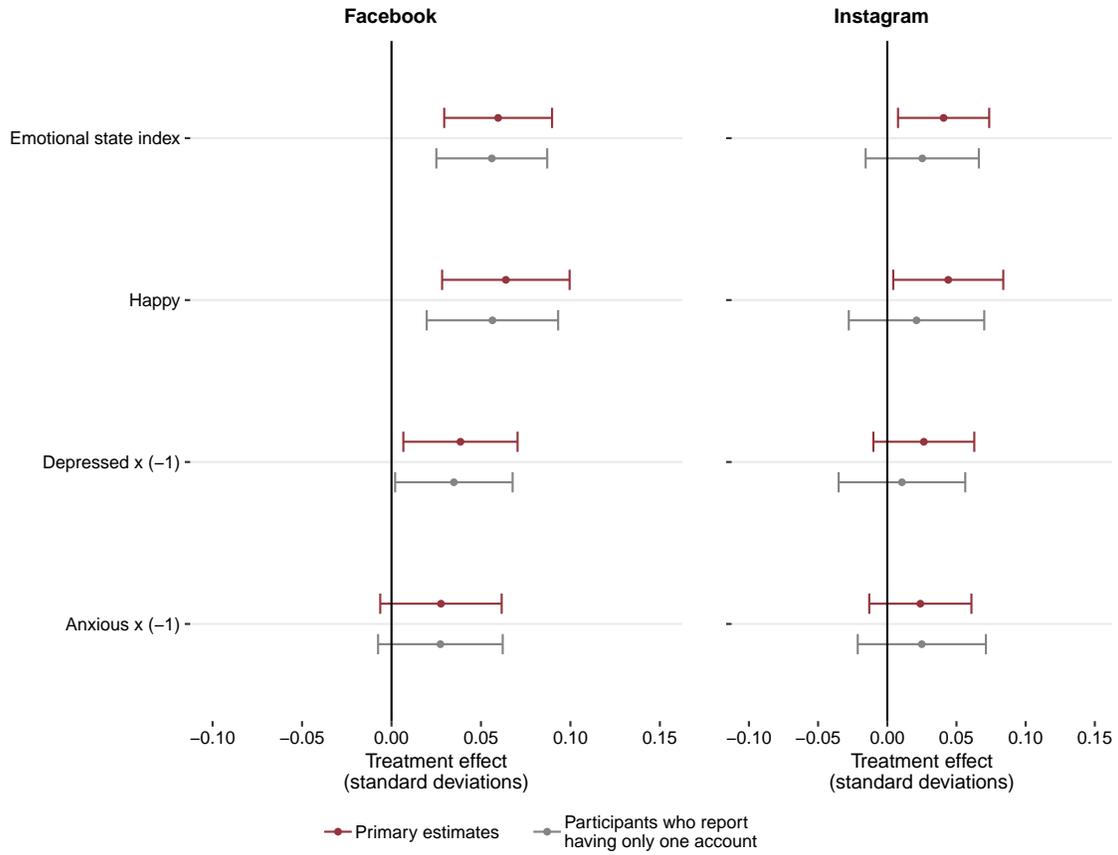
Note: Columns 4 and 5 report the lower and upper Lee (2009) bounds for the intent-to-treat (ITT) effects of Instagram deactivation. These estimates use weights constructed for all baseline survey respondents and are “tightened” within deciles of fitted values of each outcome predicted with the outcome’s lasso-selected covariates \mathbf{X}_i . Columns 1, 2, and 3 present the corresponding ITT estimates and the bounds of the 95 percent confidence interval, from an OLS regression of the outcome on a Deactivation group indicator and a constant, using the same baseline survey weights.

Figure S13: Effects on Primary Outcomes with Alternative Weights



Note: This figure presents the local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The primary specification is as reported in the body of the paper. The next two estimates use weights winsorized at the 95th and 90th percentile. The remaining estimates use weights constructed while excluding each of the individual variables used for weighting.

Figure S14: Effects on Primary Outcomes Excluding Participants with Multiple Accounts



Note: This figure presents the local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1).

E U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study

This supplemental appendix provides a brief overview of the *U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study*; this paper is one of many research outputs from that project. It contains three parts: (i) an overview of the overall research process, including the construction of the research teams that oversaw and carried out the project, (ii) the process of selecting research topics and writing papers, as well as a description of the scope of the overall project, and (iii) a brief summary of the study design; a discussion of the role of research transparency in the project; and a discussion of the ethical considerations involved with the project.

E.1 Research Process

The *U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study* was designed to address three intertwined concerns related to scientific understanding of the impact of social media on democratic processes. First, in the aftermath of the 2016 U.S. elections, there was a widely recognized need to understand the impact of social media platforms on U.S. elections. Second, research conducted solely by employees of these same platforms could encounter skepticism from the mass public and policy community. At the same time, outside independent researchers not employed by the platforms faced legal and fiduciary challenges in securing access to the data and research pipelines to conduct the types of necessary rigorous scientific analyses to answer questions about the impact of social media platforms on elections.

The *U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study* is an attempted solution to this bundle of challenges. The project represents a novel form of collaboration between a team of researchers at Meta and an independent set of external researchers.^{F4} The costs associated with the research (e.g., participant fees, recruitment, data collection, etc.) were paid by Meta. The independent academic team members received no form of financial or any other compensation (e.g., support for student assistants, course buyouts, research funds) from Meta for their participation in the project.

Professors Natalie Jomini Stroud of the University of Texas at Austin and Joshua A. Tucker of New York University, at the time Chairs of the North American Regional (Stroud) and Electoral Integrity (Tucker) Social Science One Advisory Committees, selected and co-chaired a team of 15 additional external academic researchers (that is, researchers not employed by Meta). As part of the agreement, Meta did not have veto power over the academics selected for the team. The original members of the academic team were selected based on their prior involvement with Social Science One and their expertise in social media and politics. Additional researchers were brought on as needed based on their substantive and methodological expertise.

Chad Kiewiet de Jonge was the Meta research manager who oversaw day-to-day management of the research project at Meta. Annie Franco and Winter Mason co-led the Meta research

^{F4}At the time the project began in the spring of 2020, the company involved was called Facebook. For the sake of simplicity, we refer to the company by its current name, Meta, in the rest of the supplemental materials.

team, which grew to include 16 researchers, 2 data engineers, 1 data scientist, and 3 interns working on various parts of the overall project.

Once assembled, the team of academics met beginning in March of 2020 to first brainstorm research ideas within the project’s mandate of studying Facebook and Instagram’s impact in the context of the 2020 elections and then to develop ideas for specific paper proposals. Concurrently, the team of Meta researchers began working with the independent academic team to provide feedback on research proposals, including the feasibility of possible designs and procedures for collecting the necessary data. As a result of this process, four general areas of inquiry were selected to form the scope of project: (1) dis/mis/information, knowledge, and (mis)perception; (2) political polarization; (3) political participation, both online and offline, and including vote choice and turnout; and (4) attitudes and beliefs about democratic norms and the legitimacy of democratic institutions.

The next step in the project involved identifying specific paper topics within these general scope conditions. Based on their research interests, a subset of independent academic researchers served as “core authors” of each paper and were given control rights over final versions of the pre-analysis plans and papers.^{F5} Both the independent academic researchers and the Meta researchers worked together to design the pre-analysis plans.^{F6} The core authors for this paper are Matthew Gentzkow and Hunt Allcott.

Data collection was carried out by Meta and NORC, an independent survey research organization at the University of Chicago.^{F7} Meta recruited most participants (see Supplemental Appendix B for details) and collected on-platform data, while NORC carried out all surveys associated with the project, collected and appended all supplemental data outside of the Facebook/Instagram on-platform data, and recruited additional survey panelists. The independent academic research team did not contact any human subjects as part of the research efforts. In the rare cases where members of the academic team – who had been publicly announced – were messaged by study participants, the messages were passed to NORC to respond.

At the data analysis stage, the Meta team produced, and the independent academics reviewed and approved, pipeline code used to produce the data tables needed for this project from raw platform data (e.g., number of followers) and data created for other internal Meta purposes (e.g., predictions of ideology of U.S. Facebook users) that were employed in the analysis. The Meta researchers and, in some instances, the independent academics, carried out the initial analyses as detailed in the pre-analysis plan and as deemed necessary by the full research team for mutually agreed upon research-relevant analyses. The independent academics’ role in the analysis was to contribute to and monitor the results of data analyses conducted by the Meta

^{F5}By *control rights*, we mean that in the event of disagreements between members of the research team, the core authors would have the final say in resolving these disagreements.

^{F6}Pre-analysis plans were registered at the Open Science Foundation at: <https://osf.io/h3c6w>.

^{F7}NORC was selected following a competitive bidding process involving other online survey research firms. To be clear, employees of NORC who implemented the data collection process were not members of the independent academic research team. More details about NORC can be found at: <https://www.norc.org/Pages/default.aspx>.

research team, including: reviewing and, in some cases, writing code; inspecting de-identified samples or aggregated outputs through screen sharing; and, when possible, replicating the analyses within Meta’s secure data-sharing Researcher Platform using data that had been stripped of any individually-identifying information. Cases where the data required for an analysis could not be shared with the academic team in a de-identified manner are disclosed and explained in the relevant papers or supplemental materials.

Drafts of papers were written by the independent academic research team members, with feedback from the Meta academic researchers but with final control rights resting with the specified core academic authors.

A full description of the roles and responsibilities of the independent academic research team, the Meta researchers, and NORC can be found at the Open Science Foundation.^{F8}

E.2 Research Transparency and Integrity

One of our primary goals in designing the project was to build in transparency concerning the research process given the constraints under which we were operating. With this in mind, we adopted the following five conventions to guide the research process.

First, none of the independent academic researchers nor their institutions received financial or any other compensation (e.g., support for student assistants, course buyouts, research funds) from Meta for their participation in the project.

Second, all of the papers resulting from the project, including this one, were preregistered at the Open Science Foundation. The pre-registrations were embargoed during the time of the study, but are being made available to reviewers and will be publicly released at time of publication.^{F9} A list of deviations from and clarifications of the pre-analysis plan can be found in Supplemental Appendix.

Third, for every paper, a set of core authors with control rights over the final content of the paper were specified in the pre-analysis plan. These core authors consist only of independent academic researchers (i.e., not employees of Meta). The core authors with control rights for this paper are Hunt Allcott and Matthew Gentzkow.

Fourth, Meta publicly agreed that there would be no pre-publication approval of papers for publication on the basis of their findings. At the time the PAPs were proposed – but before any data analysis was conducted – Meta conducted legal, privacy, and feasibility reviews of the studies. Meta was entitled to review papers prior to publication, but could only request changes to protect confidential or personally identifiable information.^{F10} For this article, Meta did not request any changes following the pre-publication review.

^{F8}<https://osf.io/7wpgd/>.

^{F9}Pre-registrations for the entire project, including supplementary materials to the individual analysis plans, can be found at <https://osf.io/ek29s>.

^{F10}For more information, visit: <https://about.fb.com/news/2020/08/research-impact-of-facebook-and-instagram-on-us-election/>.

Finally, we appointed a rapporteur for the project – Professor Michael Wagner of the University of Wisconsin, Madison – who was neither a paid employee of Meta nor a member of the independent academic research team. The rapporteur was given access to all participants, allowed to join project-related meetings, and had access to project documents. The rapporteur will not be a co-author on any of the papers resulting from the study, but the expectation is that the rapporteur will publish both academic and popular press articles assessing the research process itself.

F IRB and Ethical Considerations

Meta sought review from and was granted approval to conduct the experimental studies by the NORC Institutional Review Board (Protocol number 20.08.10, Project number 8870).

Meta also retained the services of *Ethical Resolve*, a data ethics firm that was consulted by both Meta and academic researchers at various stages of the project prior to implementation of the research to evaluate whether it met long-running traditions of research ethics as well as emerging norms and best practices for conducting digital research.^{F11}

^{F11}<https://ethicalresolve.com/>.

G Pre-Analysis Plan Deviations and Clarifications

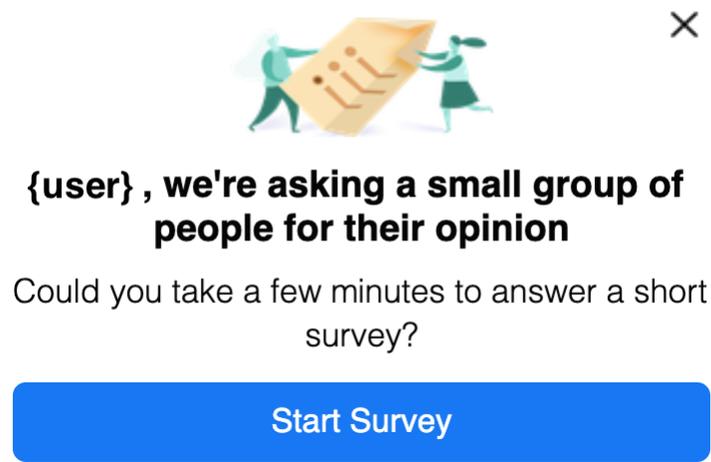
The pre-analysis plan (PAP) is available from osf.io/t9q2f. This section reports deviations and clarifications relevant to the emotional state outcomes reported in this paper.

- For the balance check table (now Tables [S14](#) and [S15](#)), the PAP indicated that we would report a continuous income variable. However, for confidentiality reasons, we only have three income bins. Thus, we report tests of equality of shares of participants in each bin. Furthermore, the balance check table shell in the PAP failed to include indicators for voting in 2016 and residence in a battleground state, which we had promised to include on page 11 of the PAP. Tables [S14](#) and [S15](#) thus include those two variables.
- The PAP indicated that baseline use would be defined as an index of average daily minutes spent on the focal platform over the 90 days prior to the start of treatment. Due to technical limitations, we instead defined it over the 30 days prior to the start of treatment.
- The PAP indicated that “urban vs. rural” would be a secondary moderator. However, the relevant variable also included a “suburban” category. We thus report effects for three categories: urban, suburban, and rural.
- The PAP specified that “We will use two-sided tests with $p < 0.05$ as our measure of statistical significance for all tests ... To control for multiple hypothesis testing, we compute primary p -values using a Benjamini-Hochberg sharpened False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjustment.” We actually use the Benjamini-Krieger-Yekutieli adjustment [Benjamini, Krieger and Yekutieli \(2006\)](#) as implemented by [Anderson \(2008\)](#), which is a more recent improvement on the earlier Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. [Benjamini, Krieger and Yekutieli \(2006\)](#) refer to the FDR-adjusted statistics they compute as q -values rather than p -values, so we adopt this language in the paper.
- The PAP did not specify the precise construction of the variable D_i , the “share of time during the treatment period that i fully complied with the deactivation treatment.” In implementation, we scale this variable such that 1 corresponds to full compliance with deactivation and 0 corresponds to using the focal platform for the same number of days as an average Control group user.
- The PAP originally implied that results for all outcomes would be presented in a single paper. However, as we drafted the paper, it became clear that it was not possible to fully present the motivation, related literature, robustness, and interpretation for both the political and emotional state outcomes in a single paper, so we split the results into two.

H Recruitment and Consent Materials

At the top of their Instagram or Facebook feed, randomly selected participants saw a recruitment message asking them if they would like to share their opinion as shown in Figure S15. Those clicking “Start Survey” were directed to a consent form.

Figure S15: Image Shown to Recruit Participants on Facebook or Instagram



Participants gave their consent to participate in the on-platform experiments using an IRB-approved consent form, as follows:

“Do You Want to Participate in a Research Study About the U.S. Election in November?”

“Your participation in this research will help researchers at New York University, The University of Texas at Austin, and other academic institutions, as well as Facebook, understand more about how people’s experience with Facebook and Instagram affects their opinions and behaviors on elections.

How it Works

To participate in the study, you’ll be asked to stop using this [Facebook/Instagram] account for 1 to 6 weeks beginning in late September. During this time, you can continue to use Messenger and WhatsApp and log into apps and websites with Facebook. If you agree to participate, [Facebook/Instagram] will automatically deactivate your account at the beginning of the time period, and you’ll need to avoid logging back in until the end of the time period.

You’ll also be asked to fill out a short survey each month. This monthly survey will take about 15 minutes, for a total of 60 minutes over four months. Our partner, NORC at the University of Chicago, will administer this research.

You’ll be paid at least \$30 for participating in this study and completing all four surveys, including \$5 for each of the first two surveys and \$10 for each of the final two surveys. You’ll also receive an additional payment for deactivating and not using your account.

- You will receive your reward as an electronic gift card, delivered within 1 day of completing each survey.
- You can only take each survey once.
- If you do not complete the first survey, you will be removed from this study.

If you choose to participate in this study, your survey responses will be linked with your Facebook and Instagram activity data from the 2020 calendar year.

[Continue]

We’d like to know how much you’d need to be paid in exchange for deactivating your [Facebook/Instagram] account. Your account would be deactivated in late September for either 1

week or 6 weeks. To participate, you must be willing to deactivate your account for both time periods and not use [Facebook/Instagram] during that time. When the study starts, you'll find out which time period you've been selected to deactivate your account for.

Below, each row has a different weekly payment amount. Check the box in a row if you are willing to deactivate your account for the time periods described in exchange for the payment listed. For example, you should only check the box in the \$10 per week row if you would be willing to deactivate your account for 1 week in exchange for \$10 or 6 weeks in exchange for \$60. Please note, your responses below are for research purposes only. The rows you check will not affect how much you are offered.

Please select every payment rate you would be willing to accept:

Payment Rate	Payment Range	Your Response
\$10 per week	\$10 or \$60	(checkbox)
\$15 per week	\$15 or \$90	(checkbox)
\$20 per week	\$20 or \$120	(checkbox)
\$25 per week	\$25 or \$150	(checkbox)

[Submit]

[None of the Above] *(A fraction of users who select this will be sent to the 'Alternative Consent Form', while a majority will be shown the 'Not Selected' text included this document.)*

[Participants who clicked "Submit" will see this page]

Thanks for your response. You've been assigned a payment of \$25 per week up to a maximum of \$150. If you remain logged off of [Facebook/Instagram] for the full assigned time period, you will receive this payment by mid-November.

Regardless of the amount of time you deactivate, you will have the opportunity to take a survey immediately after the November 3rd election and be paid for doing so. If you are assigned to keep your account deactivated through the election, we will ask you to complete this survey

before you reactivate your account. You'll receive more details in late September, including the length of time you will be asked to deactivate.

Benefits, Alternatives, and Risks

There are no benefits to participating in this research, nor are there risks greater than those encountered in everyday life, including risks related to the loss of confidentiality. You can choose not to participate in this study.

Data Collection and Your Privacy If You Choose to Participate in the Study

- NORC will join your survey responses to publicly available third-party data like if you've voted or made a political contribution, if this data is available.
- Facebook will combine this data with your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, collectively called Combined Data.
- This Combined Data will only be used for research purposes and will not be used to show you ads.
- This Combined Data will be shared with our academic partners and, if legally required, with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study.
- All access to this Combined Data will be monitored and logged.
- Once this study is over, de-identified data (i.e. data where identifiers such as your name and other information that could reasonably be linked to you are removed) will be stored and shared for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry.

You can decide to stop participating in this study at any time, for any reason, and without consequences. You may withdraw by visiting the study website hosted by our survey administrator, NORC at the University of Chicago, at 2020erp.norc.org.

If you have any questions related to this research, you can email NORC at erpStudy@norc.org, or call toll-free at (866) 270-2602 between 9:00 AM - 10:00 PM ET.

If you are a research participant and have questions about your rights, or have concerns or complaints about this research, you can email the NORC Institutional Review Board (IRB) at surveyhelp@norc.org or call (866) 856-6672 between 9:00 AM – 10:00 PM ET. Please note that by contacting or providing information to NORC IRB, NORC IRB may obtain information about you, including any personal information that you share. Even though NORC IRB is affiliated with Facebook as this research study's IRB, Facebook's Data Policy does not apply to any information about you shared with NORC IRB when you initiate contact.

If you join this study, you affirm that you are at least 18 years of age and live in the United States. Once you join this study, you'll be sent off [Facebook/Instagram] to a site hosted by our study administrator, NORC, to complete a 5-minute enrollment form.

[Yes, Join Study]

[No Thanks]"

I Passive Tracking Materials

I.1 Recruitment

“Subject: 2020 Election Research Project: Additional Study Opportunity”

“As a member of the 2020 Election Research Project, you have been selected to participate in an additional study to learn more about the apps you use and sites you visit.

You can earn up to \$90 for choosing to participate in this additional study. To participate, you only need to install the software and keep it active for the 3 month study

NORC at the University of Chicago and the study sponsor, Facebook, would like to understand more about how you’re using your device during this study. To participate, you’ll need to download software to your device. When installed, this software will automatically collect data about your device and the websites you visit and apps you use. The data will only be used for research purposes. Please note that passwords, and other information you might enter on websites, like your banking details, will not be collected.”

I.2 Additional Information

“NORC at the University of Chicago and the study sponsor, Facebook, would like to understand more about how you’re using your device during this study. To participate, you’ll need to download an app, install a Virtual Private Network (VPN), or a browser plugin to your device. This software is developed by NORC’s partners, MDI and RealityMine. When installed, this software will automatically collect data about your device and how you use it as further specified below, and no further action will be required from you. Please note that passwords, and other information you might enter on websites, like your banking details, will not be collected. You may install the software on one or more devices.

Installing this software is completely optional. Should you choose to install it, researchers at New York University, The University of Texas at Austin, and other academic institutions, as well as Facebook will use the data to better understand how online behavior changes in response to events during the course of the study. More information on this software can be found [here](#) (FAQ information appended below).

Earn \$5 per device just for installing and setting up the software. For your first 2 weeks of data sharing, earn an additional \$5 per device (maximum 2 devices). You’ll then earn another \$5 per device at the end of your first month, if your devices are still sharing data. That means you could earn up to \$30 in your first month! Keep participating and you’ll earn \$10 per month, per device. If you complete all 3 months, you’ll receive a bonus \$20 for 2 devices, or \$15 for one device. This means you can earn up to \$90 for 3 months of participation in this study! You will

be paid for a maximum of 2 devices, though you may install the software on as many devices as you'd like. You may forfeit the monthly payment if you fail to send data from your mobile device for 3 days in a row or from your computer for 8 days in a row.

- All of your mobile device's data will flow through a VPN connection on iOS.
- Web data for specific browsers will flow through a VPN on Android.
- All of your desktop or laptop data will flow through a browser plugin.
- Of the data that flows through the VPN or browser plugin, NORC will collect data on:
 - Your operating system, device model and manufacturer, and device type (e.g., mobile, tablet, desktop).
 - Which apps you use, including app name and category, the date and time you use the app, and for how long.
 - Which browser you use and technical details about your session such as your IP address.
 - What websites you visit, the date and time you visit a website, when and for how long.
- NORC will use this data in order to facilitate the research and for data quality assurance purposes.
- Of the data collected, the following device data will be shared with Facebook and Facebook's academic research partners:
 - Your operating system, model and manufacturer, and device type (e.g., mobile, tablet, and desktop).
 - Which apps you use, including app name and category, and for how long.
 - Which browser you use.
 - What websites you visit, the date and time you visit a website, when and for how long.
- Your device data will be linked to your survey responses as well as publicly available third-party data, like if you've voted or made a political contribution, if this third-party data is available.
- Your device data will not be used for ads.
- Facebook will also combine your device data, your survey responses and the third-party data with your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, collectively called Combined Data.

- This Combined Data will be shared with Facebook’s academic partners and, if legally required, with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study.
- Once this study is over, de-identified data (i.e., data where identifiers such as your name and other information that could reasonably be linked to you are removed) will be stored and shared for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry.”

I.3 FAQ

“Passive Measurement FAQs
2020 Election Research Project
Online Behavior Study

Along with your traditional surveys, this study gives you the opportunity to add software to your online devices to understand mobile and desktop behavior.

How does it work?

On mobile (Android/iOS) we use VPN services to understand web data usage on those devices, from which we can understand what sort of websites you visit. We also use this web data on iOS, or OS information on Android, to see what your favorite applications are. You can also download the application onto Windows and Mac which installs Browser Extensions onto Chrome, Firefox and Safari depending on what browsers you have installed.

What data do you collect?

We can collect data on what apps you are using and for how long on mobile, but we do not see what you do within those applications. Across all platforms we also collect information on what websites you have been on, for instance we could see if you have been using Google or YouTube on your browser, however we would not be able to see what you were searching or viewing on those channels (e.g., www.google.com was used for 5 minutes).

Can I stop data being collected?

The applications and VPNs will only collect data whilst installed on your device. You may uninstall at any time or even pause data collection using functionality in the apps.

What else do the apps do?

The apps will sit in the background and passively collect data, meaning all you need to do is keep them installed to earn your rewards. The Android and iOS applications will send you notifications periodically to keep you up to date with the study, for instance letting you know when there is a survey to complete.”

J Questionnaires

J.1 Recruitment Survey



Client	Facebook
Project Name	ERP 2020
Project Number	8870
Survey length (median)	10 minute survey
Population	CONSENTED FB/IG USERS
Main	N=309,243
MODE	CAWI WEB ONLY
Language	English/Spanish
Sample Source	Facebook Instagram recruited sample
Incentive	\$0
Survey description	WAVE 1 ENROLLMENT Election and Politics Study 2020
Eligibility Rate	100%

LANGSWITCH.

Welcome to the 2020 Election Research Project
Bienvenidos al Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020

Let's get started with an easy question.
Empecemos con una pregunta fácil.

This survey is currently available in English and Spanish. Which language would you prefer to use to share your opinions?

Esta encuesta está actualmente disponible en inglés y en español. ¿Qué idioma prefiere usar para compartir sus opiniones?

1. English/Inglés
2. Spanish/Español

DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.

Thank you for enrolling in the **2020 Election Research Project!**
¡Gracias por inscribirse en el **Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020!**

This study is going to ask about your opinions, and will help researchers at New York University, The University of Texas at Austin, and other academic institutions, as well as Facebook, understand more about how people's experience with Facebook and Instagram affects their attitudes and behaviors concerning elections.

Este estudio va a pedir sus opiniones, y ayudará a los investigadores de la Universidad de Nueva York, la Universidad de Texas en Austin, y otras instituciones académicas, así como Facebook, a entender más acerca de cómo la experiencia de la gente con Facebook e Instagram afecta sus actitudes y comportamientos en relación con las elecciones.

After you complete the enrollment today, we will be sending you four more surveys between September and December. You'll be paid at least \$30 for participating in this study and completing all four surveys.

Después de que complete la inscripción hoy, le enviaremos cuatro encuestas más entre septiembre y diciembre. Se le pagará al menos 30 dólares por participar en este estudio y completar las cuatro encuestas.

Let's get started! We ask for your help today to tell us about yourself.
¡Empecemos! Le pedimos su ayuda hoy para que nos hable de usted.

GENDER.

How do you describe yourself?
¿Cómo se describe a sí mismo?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Male
2. Female
3. I identify in some other way

1. Hombre
2. Mujer
3. Me identifico de otra manera

[FORCE RESPONSE: "Please tell us your age range. We require this information for your responses to be counted"/ "Por favor díganos su rango de edad. Esta información es necesaria para contar sus respuestas."]

AGE2.

Which of the following categories includes your current age?

¿Cuál de las siguientes categorías incluye su edad actual?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. 17 or younger
2. 18 to 24
3. 25 to 34
4. 35 to 44
5. 45 to 54
6. 55 to 64
7. 65+

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. 17 años o menos
2. 18 a 24
3. 25 a 34
4. 35 a 44
5. 45 a 54
6. 55 a 64
7. 65+

[IF AGE2<18, TERMINATE AND SET QUAL=2]

[custom prompt: "Information about any possible Hispanic ethnicity is very important. We greatly appreciate your response to this question."]

[custom prompt: "Información sobre cualquier posible etnia hispana es muy importante. Realmente apreciamos su respuesta a esta pregunta."]

HISPAN.

This question is about Hispanic ethnicity. Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino descent?

Esta pregunta se refiere a la etnia hispana. ¿Es usted de ascendencia española, hispana o latina?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. No, I am not
2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
3. Yes, Puerto Rican
4. Yes, Cuban
5. Yes, Central American
6. Yes, South American
7. Yes, Caribbean
8. Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

1. No, no soy
 2. Sí, Mexicano/a, Mexico-americano/a, Chicano/a
 3. Sí, Puertorriqueño/a
 4. Sí, Cubano/a
 5. Sí, Centroamericano/a
 6. Sí, Sudamericano/a
 7. Sí, Caribeño/a
 8. Sí, otro Español/a, Hispano/a, Latino/a
-

RACE_1.

Please indicate what you consider your racial background to be. We greatly appreciate your help. The categories we use may not fully describe you, but they do match those used by the Census Bureau. It helps us to know how similar the group of participants is to the U.S. population.

Por favor, indique lo que considere que es su origen racial. Estamos muy agradecidos por su ayuda. Las categorías que utilizamos puede que no lo describan completamente a usted, pero sí que coinciden con las utilizadas por la Oficina del Censo. Nos ayuda a saber cuán similar es el grupo de participantes a la población de EE.UU.

Please check one or more categories below to indicate what race or races you consider yourself to be.

Por favor marque una o más de las siguientes categorías para indicar a qué raza o razas usted se considera pertenecer.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1 White
- 2 Black or African American
- 3 American Indian or Alaska Native – *Type in name of enrolled or principal tribe.* [TEXTBOX]
- 4 Asian Indian
- 5 Chinese
- 6 Filipino
- 7 Japanese
- 8 Korean
- 9 Vietnamese
- 10 Other Asian – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]
- 11 Native Hawaiian
- 12 Guamanian or Chamorro
- 13 Samoan

14 Other Pacific Islander – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]

15 Some other race –*Type in race* [TEXTBOX]

1 Blanca

2 Negra o Afroamericana

3 Indígena de las américas o nativa de Alaska –*Ingrese el nombre de la tribu en la cual está inscripto/a o tribu principal.* [TEXTBOX]

4 India Asiática

5 China

6 Filipina

7 Japonesa

8 Coreana

9 Vietnamita

10 Otra asiática –*Escriba la raza* [TEXTBOX]

02 Nativa de Hawái

12 Guameña o Chamorra

13 Samoana

14 Otra de las islas del Pacífico – *Escriba la raza* [TEXTBOX]

15 Otra raza – *Escriba la raza* [TEXTBOX]

EDUCAT.

What is the highest level of school you have completed?

¿Cuál es el nivel escolar más alto que usted ha completado?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. No formal education
2. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
3. 5th or 6th grade
4. 7th or 8th grade
5. 9th grade
6. 10th grade
7. 11th grade
8. 12th grade no diploma
9. High school graduate – high school diploma or the equivalent (GED)
10. Some college, no degree
11. Associate degree
12. Bachelor's degree
13. Master's degree
14. Professional or Doctorate degree

1. Educación informal
2. 1º, 2º, 3º, ó 4º grado
3. 5º ó 6º grado
4. 7º ó 8º grado
5. 9º grado
6. 10º grado

7. 11º grado
 8. 12º grado SIN DIPLOMA
 9. Graduado de escuela secundaria – diploma de secundaria o su equivalente (GED)
 10. Un poco de universidad, ningún título
 11. Título de asociado
 12. Licenciatura
 13. Maestría
 14. Título profesional o doctorado
-

INCOME.

The next question is about the total income of YOUR HOUSEHOLD for 2019. Please include your own income PLUS the income of all members living in your household (including cohabiting partners and armed forces members living at home). Please count income BEFORE TAXES and from all sources (such as wages, salaries, tips, net income from a business, interest, dividends, child support, alimony, and Social Security, public assistance, pensions, or retirement benefits).

La siguiente pregunta es sobre los ingresos totales de SU HOGAR en 2019. Por favor incluya sus propios ingresos MÁS los ingresos de todos los miembros que residen en su hogar (incluyendo a parejas cohabitantes y miembros de las fuerzas armadas que vivan en su hogar). Por favor cuente los ingresos ANTES DE LOS IMPUESTOS y de todas las fuentes (como sueldos, salarios, propinas, ingresos netos de un negocio, intereses, dividendos, manutención de hijos, pensión alimenticia, y Seguridad Social, asistencia pública, pensiones o prestaciones por jubilación).

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Less than \$5,000
2. \$5,000 to \$9,999
3. \$10,000 to \$14,999
4. \$15,000 to \$19,999
5. \$20,000 to \$24,999
6. \$25,000 to \$29,999
7. \$30,000 to \$34,999
8. \$35,000 to \$39,999
9. \$40,000 to \$49,999
10. \$50,000 to \$59,999
11. \$60,000 to \$74,999
12. \$75,000 to \$84,999
13. \$85,000 to \$99,999
14. \$100,000 to \$124,999
15. \$125,000 to \$149,999
16. \$150,000 to \$174,999
17. \$175,000 to \$199,999
18. \$200,000 or more

1. Menos de \$5,000
2. \$5,000 a \$9,999
3. \$10,000 a \$14,999
4. \$15,000 a \$19,999
5. \$20,000 a \$24,999
6. \$25,000 a \$29,999

7. \$30,000 a \$34,999
 8. \$35,000 a \$39,999
 9. \$40,000 a \$49,999
 10. \$50,000 a \$59,999
 11. \$60,000 a \$74,999
 12. \$75,000 a \$84,999
 13. \$85,000 a \$99,999
 14. \$100,000 a \$124,999
 15. \$125,000 a \$149,999
 16. \$150,000 a \$174,999
 17. \$175,000 a \$199,999
 18. \$200,000 o más
-

ZIP.

What is your ZIP Code?

¿Cuál es su código postal?

IDEO1.

How would you rate yourself on this scale?

¿Cómo se calificaría usted mismo en esta escala?

IF RND_01=0; SHOW 1-2-3-4-5

IF RND_01=1; SHOW 5-4-3-2-1:

ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Very liberal
2. Somewhat liberal
3. Middle of the road
4. Somewhat conservative
5. Very conservative

ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Muy liberal
 2. Algo liberal
 3. A la mitad del camino
 4. Algo conservador
 5. Muy conservador
-

PID.

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

En términos generales, ¿suele pensar en sí mismo como demócrata, republicano, independiente, o qué?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Democrat

2. Republican
3. Independent
4. Something else, please specify: [TEXTBOX]

1. Demócrata
 2. Republicano/a
 3. Independiente
 4. Algo más, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
-

[SHOW IF PID=1]

PIDSTRENGTH_D.

Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

¿Se llamaría a sí mismo fuertemente demócrata, no muy fuertemente demócrata?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strong Democrat
 2. Not very strong Democrat
-
1. Completamente demócrata
 2. No tan demócrata
-

[SHOW IF PID=2]

PIDSTRENGTH_R.

Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

¿Se llamaría a sí mismo fuertemente republicano o no muy fuertemente republicano?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strong Republican
 2. Not very strong Republican
-
1. Completamente republicano
 2. No tan republicano
-

[SHOW IF PID=3, 4, 77, 98, 99]

PIDLEAN.

Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?

¿Se considera más cercano al Partido Republicano o al Partido Demócrata?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Closer to the Republican Party
2. Closer to the Democratic Party
3. Neither

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Más cercano/a al Partido Republicano
 2. Más cercano/a al Partido Demócrata
 3. Ninguno de los dos
-

VOTE16.

In 2016 Hillary Clinton ran on the Democratic ticket against Donald Trump for the Republicans. Do you remember for sure whether or not you voted in that election?

En 2016 Hillary Clinton se presentó en la candidatura Demócrata contra Donald Trump para los Republicanos. ¿Recuerda con seguridad si votó o no en esa elección?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, voted
2. No, didn't vote

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Sí, voté
 2. No, no voté
-

[SHOW IF VOTE16=1]

CAND16.

Which candidate did you vote for?

¿Por qué candidato votó?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Other

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
 2. Donald Trump
 3. Otro
-

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=2]

FBACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Facebook?

¿Alguna vez ha usado Facebook?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Sí
2. No

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=1 OR FBACCT_EVER=1]

FBACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Facebook accounts do you currently have?

¿Cuántas cuentas de Facebook tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

1. 1 account
2. 2 or more accounts
3. None

RESPONSES:

1. 1 cuenta
 2. 2 o más cuentas
 3. Ninguna
-

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

In the past 30 days, have you used your Facebook account?

En los últimos 30 días, ¿ha usado su cuenta de Facebook?

RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No

RESPONSES:

1. Sí
 2. No
-

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

In the past 30 days, how many Facebook accounts have you used?

En los últimos 30 días, ¿cuántas cuentas de Facebook ha usado?

RESPONSES:

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6 or more accounts
7. None

RESPONSES:

1. 1
2. 2

3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6 o más cuentas
7. Ninguna

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=1]
INSTACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Instagram?
¿Ha usado alguna vez Instagram?

RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No

RESPONSES:

1. Sí
2. No

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=2 OR INSTACCT_EVER=1]
INSTACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Instagram accounts do you currently have?
¿Cuántas cuentas Instagram tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

1. 1 account
2. 2 or more accounts
3. None

RESPONSES:

1. 1 cuenta
2. 2 o más cuentas
3. Ninguna

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=1]
INSTACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

In the past 30 days, have you used your Instagram account?
En los últimos 30 días, ¿ha utilizado su cuenta Instagram?

RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No

RESPONSES:

1. Sí
 2. No
-

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=2]
INSTACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

In the past 30 days, how many Instagram accounts have you used?
En los últimos 30 días, ¿cuántas cuentas de Instagram ha utilizado?

RESPONSES:

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6 or more accounts
7. None

RESPONSES:

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6 o más cuentas
7. Ninguna

[DISPLAY_CONTACT]

So that we can send you rewards and our election surveys, we will be asking you for contact information. We will never share your information with third parties for marketing purposes or mailing lists.

Para poder enviarle los premios y nuestras encuestas electorales, le pediremos información de contacto. Nunca compartiremos su información con terceros para fines de marketing o listas de correo.

Let us explain why we need your email address. For you to participate in the 2020 Election Research Project, we need to be able to send you survey invitations and your rewards to an email address. Please provide your email address to participate in the study. We will use your email address only for the 2020 Election Research Project, and not for any other purposes.

Déjenos explicarle por qué necesitamos su dirección de correo electrónico. Para que usted participe en el Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020, necesitamos poder enviarle invitaciones a encuestas y sus premios a una dirección de correo electrónico. Por favor, proporcione su dirección de correo electrónico para participar en el estudio. Utilizaremos su dirección de correo electrónico solo par el Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020, y para ningún otro propósito.

We hope you will reconsider and will decide to provide your email address. Please enter your email address to make sure your voice is heard in the 2020 Election Research Project. We look forward to hearing about your opinions!

Esperamos que lo reconsidere y decida proporcionar su dirección de correo electrónico. Por favor, introduzca su dirección de correo electrónico para asegurarse de que su voz se oiga en el Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020. ¡Esperamos escuchar sus opiniones!

EMAIL1.

Please provide your name and an email address that we can use for sending you survey invitations and to receive your rewards.

Por favor proporcione su nombre y una dirección de correo electrónico que podamos usar para enviarle invitaciones a encuestas e información sobre sus premios.

First Name: [TEXTBOX] Last Name: [TEXTBOX]
Primer Nombre: [TEXTBOX] Apellido: [TEXTBOX]

Email Address: [TEXT BOX]
Dirección de correo electrónico: [TEXT BOX]

[MUST SELECT EMAIL_2=1]

EMAIL1_2.

Just to confirm: is this email correct?

Sólo para confirmar: ¿este correo electrónico es correcto?

EMAIL_2. [Pipe in response to EMAIL]

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
 2. No
 1. Sí
 2. No
-

PHONE. What will be the best contact phone number for you?

¿Cuál es el mejor número de teléfono para ponernos en contacto con usted?

Phone: [NUMBOX]

I don't want to provide my phone number

Teléfono:

No quiero dar mi número de teléfono

PHONE1_TYPE. Is this a landline phone or a cell phone?

¿Es este un teléfono fijo o un teléfono móvil?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Landline
2. Cell

1. Fijo
2. Celular

[SHOW IF PHONE=SHOWN AND PHONE1_TYPE=2]

TXTALERT.

The surveys in this study will only be available for a short time. If you'd like, we can send SMS text invitations and reminders to your cell phone.

Las encuestas de este estudio sólo estarán disponibles por un corto tiempo. Si lo desea, podemos enviarle invitaciones de texto SMS y recordatorios a su teléfono celular.

Can we send you text invitations, reminders, and notifications?

¿Podemos enviarle mensajes de texto con invitaciones, recordatorios y notificaciones?

By providing this number, you allow NORC to text you using an automated text system. Standard messaging and data rates may apply. We will only use your phone number for these research studies and will not share, sell or otherwise use this number unless you give us permission to do. You can reply STOP to our text messages to opt out at any time.

Al proporcionarnos este número, usted permite al NORC enviarle mensajes de texto mediante un sistema de mensajes automatizado. Pueden aplicarse tarifas estándar de mensajería y datos. Solo usaremos su número de teléfono para estos estudios de investigación y no lo compartiremos, venderemos o usaremos de otra manera a menos que usted nos dé permiso para hacerlo. Puede responder STOP a nuestros mensajes de texto para optar por no participar en cualquier momento.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't have a cell phone

1. Sí
2. No
3. No tengo teléfono celular

[IF CAWI and selecting TXTALERT=1]

[TEXT_PHONE_CAWI]

We will be using the below number to send you SMS texts. Please review and change if necessary.

Usaremos el siguiente número para enviarle un mensaje de texto. Por favor, revíselo y modifíquelo si es necesario.

[FOR ANY CELL PHONE OR UNKNOWN TEL TYPE (IF PHONE=SHOWN AND PHONE1_TYPE=2,77,98,99)]

AUTOTEL

Do you authorize NORC to call you using an automated telephone dialing system for the following phone numbers you have just given to us?

Please note that we will only use your phone number for this study and will not share, sell or otherwise use these numbers without your prior consent. This feature simply allows our phone researchers to get connected to you faster rather than having to manually punch in the number for your cell. Once connected, an actual person will be speaking to you. So, this is not robocalling, which auto dials numbers with a prerecorded voice message.

¿Autoriza a NORC a llamarle usando un sistema de marcación telefónica automática para los siguientes números de teléfono que nos acaba de dar?

Por favor tenga en cuenta que sólo utilizaremos su número de teléfono para este estudio y no compartiremos, venderemos ni utilizaremos de ninguna otra forma estos números sin su consentimiento previo. Esta función simplemente permite a nuestros investigadores telefónicos conectarse a usted más rápido en lugar de tener que marcar manualmente el número de su celular. Una vez conectado, una persona real le hablará. Por lo tanto, esto no es robocalling, que marca automáticamente los números con un mensaje de voz pregrabado.

DISPLAY PHONE NUMBER

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

[SHOW IF CAWI-ONLY]
QFINAL3.

We are almost done.
Ya casi terminamos.

Which emoji best represents how you feel about completing the four surveys we are going to send you over the next few months?

¿Qué emoji representa mejor cómo se siente acerca de completar las cuatro encuestas que le enviaremos en los próximos meses?

FLIP RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. 😄
2. 😊
3. 😐
4. 😞
5. 😔

END.

Those are all the questions we have. The survey is now complete. Thank you! Please keep an eye out for an email in the next couple of days that will give you important additional information you need to continue with the rest of the study and start earning rewards. We will come back to you for the next survey in early September.

Estas son todas las preguntas que tenemos. La encuesta ya está completa. ¡Gracias! Por favor, esté atento a un correo electrónico en los próximos días que le dará información adicional importante que necesita para continuar con el resto del estudio y empezar a ganar premios. Volveremos a usted para la próxima encuesta a principios de septiembre.

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] [As a member of the 2020 Election Research Project, you may be selected to participate in an additional study to learn more about the apps you use and sites you visit.](#)
[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] [Como miembro del Proyecto de Investigación Electoral de 2020, es posible que sea seleccionado/a para participar en un estudio adicional para obtener más información sobre las aplicaciones que usted utiliza y los sitios que usted visita.](#)

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] In the coming weeks, you may receive an invitation from NORC at erpStudy@norc.org to enroll in the 2020 Election Research Project Online Behavior Study. This study will help us understand more about how people are using the internet. Participants in the ERP Online Behavior Study can earn up to \$90 for participation during the three month study.

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] En las próximas semanas, puede recibir una invitación de NORC en erpStudy@norc.org para inscribirse en el Estudio de Comportamiento en Línea del Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020. Este estudio nos ayudará a comprender mejor cómo las personas usan el Internet. Los participantes del Estudio de Comportamiento en Línea del Proyecto de Investigación Electoral pueden ganar hasta \$90 por participar durante los tres meses del estudio.

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] Please be on the lookout for additional details about the study!
[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] ¡Por favor, esté atento a los detalles adicionales sobre el estudio!

You can close your browser window now.
Ya puede cerrar la ventana del navegador.

J.2 Baseline Survey



Client	Facebook
Project Name	ERC 2020 Wave 2
Project Number	8870
Survey length (median)	25 minute survey
Population	CONSENTED FB/IG USERS, AmeriSpeak and ABS
Main	N=309,243 for FB/IG, n=11,000 for AmeriSpeak, n=9,300 for ABS
MODE	CAWI/CATI for ABS/AmeriSpeak, CAWI only for FB/IG
Language	English/Spanish
Sample Source	Facebook Instagram recruited sample, AmeriSpeak panel, ABS sample
Incentive	\$5 regular/\$10 late for FB/IG, \$10 for ABS, \$10 for AmeriSpeak
Survey description	Election and Politics Study 2020 Wave 2
Eligibility Rate	100%

Standard sample preloads

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Include on Preload Testing-only page?</u>	<u>Variable Type</u>	<u>Variable Label</u>
PANEL_TYPE	Y	Numeric	1 AmeriSpeak 2 Next Generation 3 GenF Extended (not in use) 4 AmeriSpeak Teen Panel 20 Lucid 21 SSI 22 ABS 23 FB/IG 50 Household 13-17 51 Household < 13 52 Household Adult

LANGSWITCH.

Welcome to the 2020 Election Research Project
Bienvenidos al Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020

Let's get started with an easy question.
Empecemos con una pregunta fácil.

This survey is currently available in English and Spanish. Which language would you prefer to use to share your opinions?
Esta encuesta está actualmente disponible en inglés y en español. ¿Qué idioma prefiere usar para compartir sus opiniones?

1. English/Inglés
2. Spanish/Español

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22,23]
DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22

We're asking a small group of people what they think.
Estamos preguntando a un pequeño grupo de personas lo que piensan.

Your participation will help researchers at New York University, The University of Texas at Austin, and other academic institutions, as well as Facebook, understand more about how people's experience with Facebook and Instagram affects their opinions and behaviors concerning elections.

Su participación ayudará a los investigadores de la Universidad de Nueva York, la Universidad de Texas en Austin, y otras instituciones académicas, así como Facebook, a entender más acerca de cómo la experiencia de la gente con Facebook e Instagram afecta sus actitudes y comportamientos en relación con las elecciones.

We need all kinds of people to participate in the survey – both people who use social media and people who do not use social media.

Necesitamos que todo tipo de personas participe en la encuesta -- tanto la gente que usan las redes sociales como la gente que no use redes sociales.

We ask you to fill out this survey that will take about 20 minutes. Over the next three months, you'll be asked to take a short survey each month that will take about 15 minutes, for a total of about an hour of your time.]

Le pedimos que complete esta encuesta que le llevará unos 20 minutos. Durante los próximos tres meses, se le pedirá que haga una breve encuesta cada mes que le tomará unos 15 minutos, para un total de una hora de su tiempo.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=23

Thank you for your participation in the 2020 Election Research Project (ERP Study). Your participation helps researchers at New York University, The University of Texas at Austin, and other academic institutions, in partnership with Facebook, to learn more about the role of social media in elections in the United States.

Gracias por su participación en el Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020 (Estudio ERP). Su participación ayuda a los investigadores de la Universidad de Nueva York, la Universidad de Texas en Austin y otras instituciones académicas, en colaboración con Facebook, a aprender más sobre el papel de las redes sociales en las elecciones en los Estados Unidos.

We ask you to fill out this survey that will take about 20 minutes. After you complete the survey today, we will be sending you three more surveys between October and December. You'll be paid \$5 for your participation in this survey and an additional \$25 for completing the three follow up surveys.

Le pedimos que complete esta encuesta que le tomará unos 20 minutos. Después de que complete la encuesta hoy, les enviaremos tres encuestas más entre octubre y diciembre. Se le pagará 5 dólares por su participación en esta encuesta y 25 dólares adicionales por completar las tres encuestas de seguimiento.

Once this study is over, de-identified data will be stored and shared by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an inquiry by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study.

Una vez que este estudio termine, los datos desidentificados serán almacenados y compartidos por Facebook para futuras investigaciones sobre las elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio, o si la ley lo requiere para una investigación de la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB) que revisó este estudio.

There are no benefits to participating in this research, nor are there risks greater than those encountered in everyday life, including risks related to the loss of confidentiality. Your participation is completely voluntary.]

No hay beneficios por participar en esta investigación, ni tampoco hay riesgos mayores que los que se encuentran en la vida cotidiana, incluyendo los riesgos relacionados con la pérdida de confidencialidad. Su participación es completamente voluntaria.]

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=1]

You'll be paid [INCENTWCOMMA] for participating in this and you will receive a bonus of 15,000 AmeriPoints after completing all four surveys.

Se le pagará [INCENTWCOMMA] por participar en esto y recibirá un bono de 15,000 AmeriPoints después de completar las cuatro encuestas.

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=22]

You'll be paid \$40 for participating in this study by completing all four surveys, including \$10 after completing each survey.

Se le pagarán 40 dólares por participar en este estudio al completar las cuatro encuestas, incluyendo 10 dólares después de completar cada encuesta.

Once this study is over, de-identified data will be stored and shared by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an inquiry by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study.

Una vez que este estudio termine, los datos desidentificados serán almacenados y compartidos por Facebook para futuras investigaciones sobre las elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio o, si la ley lo requiere, para una investigación de la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB) que revisó este estudio.

There are no benefits to participating in this research, nor are there risks greater than those encountered in everyday life, including risks related to the loss of confidentiality. Your participation is completely voluntary.

No hay beneficios por participar en esta investigación, ni tampoco hay riesgos mayores que los que se encuentran en la vida cotidiana, incluyendo los riesgos relacionados con la pérdida de la confidencialidad. Su participación es completamente voluntaria.

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=1]

You may withdraw at any time by emailing support@amerispeak.org or calling toll-free (888) 326-9424. Puede retirarse en cualquier momento enviando un correo electrónico a ayuda@amerispeak.org o llamando al número gratuito (888) 326-9424.

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=22]

You may withdraw at any time by visiting 2020erp.norc.org, by emailing erpSurvey@norc.org or by calling toll-free (877) 839-1505.

Puede retirarse en cualquier momento visitando 2020erp.norc.org, enviando un correo electrónico a erpSurvey@norc.org o llamando al teléfono gratuito (877) 839-1505.

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=23]

You may withdraw at any time by visiting 2020erp.norc.org, by emailing erpStudy@norc.org or by calling toll-free (866) 270-2602

Puede retirarse en cualquier momento visitando 2020erp.norc.org, enviando un correo electrónico a erpStudy@norc.org o llamando al teléfono gratuito (866) 270-2602

Let's get started! We ask for your help today to tell us about yourself.

¡Empecemos! Le pedimos su ayuda hoy para que nos hable de usted.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

GENDER.

How do you describe yourself?

¿Cómo se describe a sí mismo?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Male
 2. Female
 3. I identify in some other way
-
1. Hombre
 2. Mujer
 3. Me identifico de alguna otra manera

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Male
2. Female
3. You identify in some other way

1. Hombre
2. Mujer
3. Se identifica de alguna otra manera

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22,23]

DOB

What is your date of birth?

¿Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

We ask for your date of birth so that we can group your responses with others who are about your age. If you do not feel comfortable providing your full birthday, please provide the year.

Le preguntamos su fecha de nacimiento para agrupar sus respuestas con las de personas de aproximadamente su misma edad.

Si no se siente cómodo dando su cumpleaños completo, por favor proporciona el año.

____ / ____ / ____
M M D D Y Y Y Y
Mes(mm) / Dia(DD) / Año(AAAA)

[IF PANEL_TYPE=23 AND DOB_YYYY > 2002 AFTER PROMPT, TERMINATE AND SET QUAL=2]

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22 AND DOB_YYYY>2002]

AGE2.

Which of the following categories includes your current age?

¿Cuál de las siguientes categorías incluye su edad actual?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. 17 or younger
2. 18 to 24
3. 25 to 34
4. 35 to 44
5. 45 to 54
6. 55 to 64
7. 65+

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

17 años o menos

1. 18 a 24
2. 25 a 34

3. 35 a 44
4. 45 a 54
5. 55 a 64
6. 65+

[IF AGE2=1,77,98,99, TERMINATE AND SET QUAL=2]

TERMSORRY.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22,23]

Thank you for your interest in our study about the upcoming election. At this time, it does not appear that you are a match to join this study.

Gracias por su interés en nuestro estudio sobre las próximas elecciones. En este momento, no parece que usted sea compatible para unirse a este estudio.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

HISPAN.

This question is about Hispanic ethnicity. Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino descent?

Esta pregunta se refiere a la etnia hispana. ¿Es usted de ascendencia española, hispana o latina?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. [CAWI: No, I am not [CATI: No, you are not]
2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
3. Yes, Puerto Rican
4. Yes, Cuban
5. Yes, Central American
6. Yes, South American
7. Yes, Caribbean
8. Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

1. [CAWI: No, no soy [CATI: No, no lo eres]
 2. Sí, Mexicano/a, Mexico-americano/a, Chicano/a
 3. Sí, Puertorriqueño/a
 4. Sí, Cubano/a
 5. Sí, Centroamericano/a
 6. Sí, Sudamericano/a
 7. Sí, Caribeño/a
 8. Sí, otro Español/a, Hispano/a, Latino/a
-

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

RACE_1.

Please indicate what you consider your racial background to be. We greatly appreciate your help. The categories we use may not fully describe you, but they do match those used by the Census Bureau. It helps us to know how similar the group of participants is to the U.S. population.

Por favor, indique lo que considere que es su origen racial. Estamos muy agradecidos por su ayuda. Las categorías que utilizamos puede que no lo describan completamente a usted, pero sí que coinciden con las utilizadas por la Oficina del Censo. Nos ayuda a saber cuán similar es el grupo de participantes a la población de EE.UU.

[CAWI: Please check one or more categories below to indicate][CATI: Please tell me] what race or races you consider yourself to be.

[CAWI: Por favor marque una o más de las siguientes categorías para indicar][CATI: Por favor, dígame]a qué raza o razas usted se considera pertenecer.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1 White
- 2 Black or African American
- 3 American Indian or Alaska Native – *Type in name of enrolled or principal tribe* [TEXTBOX]
- 4 Asian Indian
- 5 Chinese
- 6 Filipino
- 7 Japanese
- 8 Korean
- 9 Vietnamese
- 10 Other Asian – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]
- 11 Native Hawaiian
- 12 Guamanian or Chamorro
- 13 Samoan
- 14 Other Pacific Islander – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]
- 15 Some other race – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]

- 1 Blanca
- 2 Negra o Afroamericana
- 3Indígena de las américas o nativa de Alaska – *Ingrese el nombre de la tribu en la cual está inscripto/a o tribu principal.* [TEXTBOX]
- 4 India Asiática
- 5 China
- 6 Filipina
- 7 Japonesa
- 8 Coreana
- 9 Vietnamita
- 10 Otra asiática – *Escriba la raza*[TEXTBOX]
- 02 Nativa de Hawái
- 12 Guameña o Chamorra
- 13 Samoana
- 14 Otra de las islas del Pacífico – *Escriba la raza* [TEXTBOX]

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

EDUCAT.

What is the highest level of school you have completed?

¿Cuál es el nivel escolar más alto que usted ha completado?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. No formal education
 2. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
 3. 5th or 6th grade
 4. 7th or 8th grade
 5. 9th grade
 6. 10th grade
 7. 11th grade
 8. 12th grade no diploma
 9. High school graduate – high school diploma or the equivalent (GED)
 10. Some college, no degree
 11. Associate degree
 12. Bachelor's degree
 13. Master's degree
 14. Professional or Doctorate degree
-
1. Educación informal
 2. 1º, 2º, 3º, ó 4º grado
 3. 5º ó 6º grado
 4. 7º ó 8º grado
 5. 9º grado
 6. 10º grado
 7. 11º grado
 8. 12º grado SIN DIPLOMA
 9. Graduado de escuela secundaria – diploma de secundaria o su equivalente (GED)
 10. Un poco de universidad, ningún título
 11. Título de asociado
 12. Licenciatura
 13. Maestría
 14. Título profesional o doctorado

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

INCOME.

The next question is about the total income of your household for 2019. Please include your own income plus the income of all members living in your household (including cohabiting partners and armed forces members living at home). Please count income before taxes and from all sources (such as

wages, salaries, tips, net income from a business, interest, dividends, child support, alimony, and Social Security, public assistance, pensions, or retirement benefits).

La siguiente pregunta es sobre los ingresos totales de su hogar en 2019. Por favor incluya sus propios ingresos más los ingresos de todos los miembros que residen en su hogar (incluyendo a parejas cohabitantes y miembros de las fuerzas armadas que vivan en su hogar). Por favor cuente los ingresos antes de los impuestos y de todas las fuentes (como sueldos, salarios, propinas, ingresos netos de un negocio, intereses, dividendos, manutención de hijos, pensión alimenticia, y Seguridad Social, asistencia pública, pensiones o prestaciones por jubilación).

[CATI:

What was the total income of your household in 2019?

¿Cuál fue el ingreso total de su hogar en 2019?]

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Less than \$5,000
2. \$5,000 to \$9,999
3. \$10,000 to \$14,999
4. \$15,000 to \$19,999
5. \$20,000 to \$24,999
6. \$25,000 to \$29,999
7. \$30,000 to \$34,999
8. \$35,000 to \$39,999
9. \$40,000 to \$49,999
10. \$50,000 to \$59,999
11. \$60,000 to \$74,999
12. \$75,000 to \$84,999
13. \$85,000 to \$99,999
14. \$100,000 to \$124,999
15. \$125,000 to \$149,999
16. \$150,000 to \$174,999
17. \$175,000 to \$199,999
18. \$200,000 or more

1. Menos de \$5,000
2. \$5,000 a \$9,999
3. \$10,000 a \$14,999
4. \$15,000 a \$19,999
5. \$20,000 a \$24,999
6. \$25,000 a \$29,999
7. \$30,000 a \$34,999
8. \$35,000 a \$39,999
9. \$40,000 a \$49,999
10. \$50,000 a \$59,999
11. \$60,000 a \$74,999
12. \$75,000 a \$84,999
13. \$85,000 a \$99,999
14. \$100,000 a \$124,999
15. \$125,000 a \$149,999

16. \$150,000 a \$174,999
 17. \$175,000 a \$199,999
 18. \$200,000 o más
-

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

ZIP.

What is your ZIP Code?

¿Cuál es su código postal?

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

IDEO1.

How would you rate yourself on this scale?

¿Cómo se calificaría usted mismo en esta escala?

IF RND_01=0; SHOW 1-2-3-4-5

IF RND_01=1; SHOW 5-4-3-2-1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Very liberal
2. Somewhat liberal
3. Middle of the road
4. Somewhat conservative
5. Very conservative

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Muy liberal
 2. Algo liberal
 3. A mitad de camino
 4. Algo conservador
 5. Muy conservador
-

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

PID.

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

En términos generales, ¿suele pensar en sí mismo como demócrata, republicano, independiente, o qué?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Democrat
2. Republican
3. Independent
4. Something else, please specify: [TEXTBOX]

1. Demócrata
 2. Republicano/a
 3. Independiente
 4. Algo más, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
-

[SHOW IF PID=1]

PIDSTRENGTH_D.

Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

¿Se llamaría a sí mismo fuertemente demócrata, no muy fuertemente demócrata?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strong Democrat
 2. Not very strong Democrat
-
1. Fuertemente demócrata
 2. No tan demócrata
-

[SHOW IF PID=2]

PIDSTRENGTH_R.

Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

¿Se llamaría a sí mismo fuertemente republicano o no muy fuertemente republicano?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strong Republican
 2. Not very strong Republican
-
1. Fuertemente republicano
 2. No tan republicano
-

[SHOW IF PID=3, 4, 77, 98, 99]

PIDLEAN.

Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?

¿Se considera más cercano al Partido Republicano o al Partido Demócrata?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Closer to the Republican Party
2. Closer to the Democratic Party
3. Neither

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Más cercano/a al Partido Republicano

2. Más cercano/a al Partido Demócrata
 3. Ninguno de los dos
-

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

VOTE16.

In 2016 Hillary Clinton ran on the Democratic ticket against Donald Trump for the Republicans. Do you remember for sure whether or not you voted in that election?

En 2016 Hillary Clinton se presentó en la candidatura demócrata contra Donald Trump para los republicanos. ¿Recuerda con seguridad si votó o no en esa elección?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, voted
2. No, didn't vote

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Sí, voté
2. No, no voté

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES, VOTED
2. NO, DIDN'T VOTE

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. SI, VOTÉ
 2. NO, NO VOTÉ
-

[SHOW IF VOTE16=1]

CAND16.

Which candidate did you vote for?

¿Por qué candidato votó?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Other

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Otro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. HILLARY CLINTON

2. DONALD TRUMP
3. OTHER

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. HILLARY CLINTON
 2. DONALD TRUMP
 3. OTRO
-

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

FBACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Facebook?

¿Alguna vez ha usado Facebook?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
 2. NO
 1. SÍ
 2. NO
-

[SHOW IF FBACCT_EVER=1]

FBACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Facebook accounts do you currently have?

¿Cuántas cuentas de Facebook tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

1. 1 account
 2. 2 or more accounts
 3. None
 1. 1 cuenta
 2. 2 o más cuentas
 3. Ninguna
-

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

In the past 30 days, have you used your Facebook account?
En los últimos 30 días, ¿ha usado su cuenta de Facebook?

CAWI RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
 2. NO
 1. SÍ
 2. NO
-

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

In the past 30 days, how many Facebook accounts have you used?
En los últimos 30 días, ¿cuántas cuentas de Facebook ha usado?

RESPONSES:

1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
 5. 5
 6. 6 or more accounts
 7. None
 1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
 5. 5
 6. 6 o más cuentas
 7. Ninguna
-

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

INSTACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Instagram?
¿Ha usado alguna vez Instagram?

CAWI RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No

1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
 2. NO
 1. SÍ
 2. NO
-

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_EVER=1]

INSTACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Instagram accounts do you currently have?
¿Cuántas cuentas de Instagram tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

1. 1 account
 2. 2 or more accounts
 3. None
 1. 1 cuenta
 2. 2 o más cuentas
 3. Ninguna
-

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

INSTACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

In the past 30 days, have you used your Instagram account?
En los últimos 30 días, ¿ha utilizado su cuenta Instagram?

CAWI RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
 2. NO
 1. SÍ
 2. NO
-

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

INSTACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

In the past 30 days, how many Instagram accounts have you used?
En los últimos 30 días, ¿cuántas cuentas de Instagram ha utilizado?

RESPONSES:

1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
 5. 5
 6. 6 or more accounts
 7. None
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
 5. 5
 6. 6 o más cuentas
 7. Ninguna

CREATE DOV_FB_USER
IF FBACCT_ACTIVE_ONE=1 OR FBACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE=1-6, DOV_FB_USER=1
ELSE DOV_FB_USER=0.

CREATE DOV_IG_USER
IF INSTACCT_ACTIVE_ONE=1 OR INSTACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE=1-6, DOV_IG_USER=1
ELSE DOV_IG_USER=0.

SHOW DOV_FB_USER AND DOV_IG_USER ON TESTING ONLY SCREEN

DISPLAY_MEDIA.
[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22: Now][INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=23: First] we have some questions about
your media use.
[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22: Ahora][INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=23: Primero] tenemos algunas preguntas
sobre su uso de los medios.

POLINFO_SOURCE.
How often in the past week have you gotten political information from the following sources?
¿Con qué frecuencia en la última semana ha obtenido información política de las siguientes fuentes?
[CATI: TI INSTRUCTIONS: Read response options out loud as: "A-B-C", "C-B-S", "N-B-C", "Fox", "M-S-N-B-C", "C-N-N", "N-P-R".]

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. National network TV news like ABC, CBS, or NBC
- B. Print newspapers
- C. Online news websites
- D. Local TV news
- E. Facebook
- F. Instagram
- G. Twitter
- H. FOX News
- I. MSNBC
- J. CNN
- K. Talk radio programs like Sean Hannity or Rush Limbaugh
- L. Public radio/NPR
- M. Friends and family
- N. YouTube

- A. Noticias de televisión nacional como ABC, CBS, or NBC
- B. Periódico impreso
- C. Sitios web de noticias en línea
- D. Noticias de la televisión local
- E. Facebook
- F. Instagram
- G. Twitter
- H. Noticias FOX
- I. MSNBC
- J. CNN
- K. Los programas de radio como Sean Hannity o Rush Limbaugh
- L. Radio público/NPR
- M. Amigos y familiares
- N. YouTube

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Every day
- 2. Several times
- 3. Once
- 4. Never
- 1. Todos los días
- 2. Varias veces
- 3. Una vez
- 4. Nunca

INFOTRUST_SOURCE.

How much do you think political information from each of these sources can be trusted?

¿Cuánto cree usted que se puede confiar en la información política de cada una de estas fuentes?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Local news
- B. National newspapers
- C. Facebook
- D. Instagram
- E. Twitter
- F. National network TV news like ABC, CBS, or NBC
- G. MSNBC
- H. CNN
- I. FOX News

- A. Noticias locales
- B. Periódicos nacionales
- C. Facebook
- D. Instagram
- E. Twitter
- F. Noticias de televisión nacional como ABC, CBS, o NBC
- G. MSNBC
- H. CNN
- I. Noticias FOX

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Not at all
- 2. A little
- 3. A moderate amount
- 4. A lot
- 5. A great deal

- 1. Nada
- 2. Un poco
- 3. Algo
- 4. Mucho
- 5. Muchísimo

DISPLAY_POL.

Next [IF CAWI:we, IF CATI:I] have some questions about your interest in politics.

A continuación [IF CAWI:tenemos, IF CATI:tengo] algunas preguntas sobre su interés en la política.

POLINT.

How often do you pay attention to what's going on in government and politics?

¿Con qué frecuencia presta atención a los asuntos del gobierno y de la política?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Always
- 2. Most of the time

3. About half the time
 4. Some of the time
 5. Never
 1. Siempre
 2. La mayoría del tiempo
 3. Casi la mitad del tiempo
 4. Algunas veces
 5. Nunca
-

POLPART.

During the past month, have you done any of the following?

Durante el pasado mes , ¿ha hecho algo de lo siguiente?

[CAWI - remove bold] *Select all that apply.*

[CAWI - remove bold] *Seleccione todos los que correspondan.*

[CATI] **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.**

[CATI] **SELECCIONE TODOS LOS QUE CORRESPONDAN.**

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. Attended a protest or rally
 2. Contributed money to a political candidate or organization
 3. Signed an online petition
 4. Tried to convince someone how to vote (online or in-person)
 5. Wrote and posted political messages online
 6. Talked about politics with someone you know
 7. None of the above [ANCHOR]
 1. Asistió a una protesta o a un mitin
 2. Contribuyó dinero a un candidato u organización política
 3. Firmó una petición en línea
 4. Trató de convencer a alguien de cómo votar (en línea o en persona)
 5. Escribió y publicó mensajes políticos en línea
 6. Habló de política con alguien que conoce
 7. Ninguno de los anteriores [ANCHOR]
-

EPE1.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones?

[CAWI: I][CATI: You] feel confident that [CAWI: I][CATI: you] can find the truth about political issues.

[CAWI: Me siento][CATI: Se siente] seguro de que [CAWI: puedo][CATI: puede] encontrar la verdad sobre los asuntos políticos.

[CATI] **IF R SAYS AGREE:** Is that agree strongly or agree somewhat?

[CATI] **IF R SAYS DISAGREE:** Is that disagree strongly or disagree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: ¿Está completamente de acuerdo o algo de acuerdo?
[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: ¿Está completamente en desacuerdo o algo en desacuerdo?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree somewhat
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree somewhat
5. Disagree strongly
1. Completamente de acuerdo
2. Algo de acuerdo
3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Completamente en desacuerdo

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
5. DISAGREE STRONGLY
1. COMPLETAMENTE DE ACUERDO
2. ALGO DE ACUERDO
3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
5. COMPLETAMENTE EN DESACUERDO

EPE2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones?

If [CAWI: I][CATI: you] wanted to, [CAWI: I][CATI: you] could figure out the facts behind most political disputes.

Si [CAWI: yo][CATI: usted] quisiera, [CAWI: yo][CATI: usted] podría averiguar los hechos detrás de la mayoría de las disputas políticas.

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: Is that agree strongly or agree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: Is that disagree strongly or disagree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: ¿Está completamente de acuerdo o algo de acuerdo?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: ¿Está completamente en desacuerdo o algo en desacuerdo?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree somewhat
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree somewhat
5. Disagree strongly
1. Completamente de acuerdo
2. Algo de acuerdo
3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Completamente en desacuerdo

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
5. DISAGREE STRONGLY
1. COMPLETAMENTE DE ACUERDO
2. ALGO DE ACUERDO
3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
5. COMPLETAMENTE EN DESACUERDO

DISPLAY_ELECT.

Now, [IF CAWI:we, IF CATI:!] have several questions about the election this November.
Ahora, [IF CAWI:tenemos, IF CATI:tengo] varias preguntas sobre la elección de noviembre.

VOTE_LIKELY.

How likely are you to vote in the general election this November?
¿Qué probabilidad hay de que vote en las elecciones generales de noviembre?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Definitely will vote
 2. Probably will vote
 3. Probably will not vote
 4. Definitely will not vote
 1. Definitivamente votará
 2. Probablemente votará
 3. Probablemente no votará
 4. Definitivamente no votará
-

reg.

Are you now registered to vote, or are you not registered? [CATI: If you are not sure, you can say that too.]

¿Está usted registrado para votar o actualmente no está registrado? [CATI: Si no está seguro, también puede decir eso.]

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Registered
2. Not registered
77. Not sure
1. Registrado
2. No registrado
77. No estoy seguro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. REGISTERED
2. NOT REGISTERED
77. NOT SURE
1. REGISTRADO
2. NO REGISTRADO
77. NO ESTOY SEGURO

VOTE_PREELEC.

We'd like to ask you about the election for President to be held on November 3, in which [SHOW IF RND_00=0: Joe Biden is running against Donald Trump; SHOW IF RND_00=1: Donald Trump is running against Joe Biden]. Which candidate do you prefer for President of the United States?

Ahora nos gustaría preguntarle sobre la elección para Presidente que se celebrará el 3 de noviembre, en la que [SHOW IF RND_00=0: Joe Biden se está postulando contra Donald Trump; SHOW IF RND_00=1: Donald Trump se está postulando contra Joe Biden]. ¿Qué candidato prefiere para Presidente de los Estados Unidos?

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Joe Biden (Democrat)
2. Donald Trump (Republican)
3. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
4. Howie Hawkins (Green)
5. Other candidate, please specify: [TEXTBOX]
77. Not sure
1. Joe Biden (demócrata)
2. Donald Trump (republicano)
3. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
4. Howie Hawkins (verde)
5. Otro candidato, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
77. No estoy seguro

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

2. Donald Trump (Republican)
 1. Joe Biden (Democrat)
 3. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
 4. Howie Hawkins (Green)
 5. Other candidate, please specify: [TEXTBOX]
 77. Not sure
2. Donald Trump (republicano)
 1. Joe Biden (demócrata)
 3. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
 4. Howie Hawkins (verde)
 5. Otro candidato, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
 77. No estoy seguro
-

APPROVAL.

How much do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president?
¿Cuánto aprueba o desaprueba la manera en que Donald Trump está haciendo su trabajo como presidente?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strongly approve
 2. Somewhat approve
 3. Neither approve nor disapprove
 4. Somewhat disapprove
 5. Strongly disapprove
1. Aprueba totalmente
 2. Aprueba de alguna manera
 3. Ni aprueba ni desaprueba
 4. Desaprueba de alguna manera
 5. Desaprueba totalmente
-

DISPLAY_PERCEPT.

The next set of questions asks about your perceptions of various people and groups.
El siguiente serie de preguntas se refiere a sus percepciones de varias personas y grupos.

FT_PEOPLEGROUPS.

Please rate the person or group on a thermometer that runs from 0 to 100 degrees. Rating above 50 means that you feel favorable and warm toward the person or group. Rating below 50 means that you feel unfavorable and cool toward the person or group.

Por favor califique a la persona o grupo usando un termómetro que va de 0 a 100 grados. Una calificación por encima de 50 significa que tiene sentimientos favorables y positivos hacia esa persona o grupo. Una calificación por debajo de 50 significa que tiene sentimientos desfavorables y frío hacia la persona o grupo.

[CAWI: Click on the line for the indicator to appear, then slide the indicator on the scale where it best reflects your answer.

Haga clic en la línea para que aparezca el indicador, luego deslice el indicador por la escala para indicar dónde se refleja mejor su respuesta.]

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

- A. Joe Biden [SLIDER SCALE]
- B. Donald Trump [SLIDER SCALE]
- C. People who support Democrats [SLIDER SCALE]
- D. People who support Republicans [SLIDER SCALE]
- E. Democrats running for office [SLIDER SCALE]
- F. Republicans running for office [SLIDER SCALE]
- G. Undocumented immigrants [SLIDER SCALE]
- H. Rural Americans [SLIDER SCALE]
- I. Black Lives Matter [SLIDER SCALE]
- J. #MeToo Movement [SLIDER SCALE]
- A. Joe Biden [SLIDER SCALE]
- B. Donald Trump [SLIDER SCALE]
- C. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas [SLIDER SCALE]
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos [SLIDER SCALE]
- E. Los Demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones [SLIDER SCALE]
- F. Los Republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones [SLIDER SCALE]
- G. Inmigrantes indocumentados [SLIDER SCALE]
- H. Los americanos rurales [SLIDER SCALE]
- I. Movimiento Black Lives Matter [SLIDER SCALE]
- J. Movimiento #YoTambién [SLIDER SCALE]

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

- B. Donald Trump [SLIDER SCALE]
- A. Joe Biden [SLIDER SCALE]
- D. People who support Republicans [SLIDER SCALE]
- C. People who support Democrats [SLIDER SCALE]
- F. Republicans running for office [SLIDER SCALE]
- E. Democrats running for office [SLIDER SCALE]
- H. Rural Americans [SLIDER SCALE]
- G. Undocumented immigrants [SLIDER SCALE]
- I. Black Lives Matter [SLIDER SCALE]
- J. #MeToo Movement [SLIDER SCALE]
- B. Donald Trump [SLIDER SCALE]
- A. Joe Biden [SLIDER SCALE]
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los Republicanos [SLIDER SCALE]
- C. Las personas que apoyan a los Demócratas [SLIDER SCALE]
- F. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones [SLIDER SCALE]

- E. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones [SLIDER SCALE]
 - H. Los americanos rurales [SLIDER SCALE]
 - G. Inmigrantes indocumentados [SLIDER SCALE]
 - I. Movimiento Black Lives Matter [SLIDER SCALE]
 - J. Movimiento #YoTambién [SLIDER SCALE]
-

[IF RND_00=0, SHOW DEMSMART BEFORE REPSMART. IF RND_00=1, SHOW REPSMART BEFORE DEMSMART]

DEMSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Democrats?

En general, ¿cuán inteligentes son las personas que apoyan a los demócratas?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Extremely
 - 2. Very
 - 3. Somewhat
 - 4. A little
 - 5. Not at all
 - 1. Extremadamente
 - 2. Muy
 - 3. Algo
 - 4. No muy
 - 5. Nada en absoluto
-

REPSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Republicans?

En general, ¿cuán inteligentes son las personas que apoyan a los republicanos?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Extremely
- 2. Very
- 3. Somewhat
- 4. A little
- 5. Not at all
- 1. Extremadamente
- 2. Muy
- 3. Algo
- 4. No muy
- 5. Nada en absoluto

IDEOLOGY_GROUP.

How would you rate each of the following individuals and groups?

¿Cómo calificaría a cada uno de los siguientes individuos y grupos?

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. Yourself
- B. Democrats running for office
- C. Republicans running for office
- D. People who support Democrats
- E. People who support Republicans
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Democrats]
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Republicans]
- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Democrats]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Republicans]
 - A. Usted mismo
 - B. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
 - C. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
 - D. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas
 - E. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos
 - F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Facebook que apoya a los demócratas]
 - G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Facebook que apoya a los republicanos]
 - H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Instagram que apoya a los demócratas]
 - I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Instagram que apoya a los republicanos]

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. Yourself
- C. Republicans running for office
- B. Democrats running for office
- E. People who support Republicans
- D. People who support Democrats
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Republicans]
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Democrats]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Republicans]

- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Democrats]
- A. Usted mismo
- C. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
- B. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
- E. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Facebook que apoya a los republicanos]
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Facebook que apoya a los demócratas]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Instagram que apoya a los republicanos]
- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Instagram que apoya a los demócratas]

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5,6,7

IF RND_01=1 7,6,5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Very Liberal
 2. Liberal
 3. Somewhat Liberal
 4. Middle of the road
 5. Somewhat conservative
 6. Conservative
 7. Very conservative
1. Muy liberal
 2. Liberal
 3. Algo liberal
 4. Moderado(a)
 5. Algo conservador(a)
 6. Conservador(a)
 7. Muy conservador(a)

[SHOW IF (P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1) AND (NOT P_SAMPLE_GROUP=2, 3, OR 4)]

NETDIVFF_GROUP.

Think about your friends and family.

Piense en sus amigos y familia.

[CAWI: [SHOW IF RND_00=0: How many are Democrats, and how many are Republicans?;

SHOW IF RND_00=1: How many are Republicans, and how many are Democrats?]

[SHOW IF RND_00=0: ¿Cuántos son demócratas y cuántos republicanos?;

SHOW IF RND_00=1: ¿Cuántos son republicanos y cuántos son demócratas?]

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

[CATI: IF NEEDED: Your best guess is fine.]
[CATI: IF NEEDED: Su mejor suposición está bien.]

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. How many of your friends and family are Democrats?
- B. How many of your friends and family are Republicans?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son demócratas?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son republicanos?

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- B. How many of your friends and family are Republicans?
- A. How many of your friends and family are Democrats?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son republicanos?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son demócratas?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. None or almost none
- 2. A few
- 3. About half
- 4. A lot
- 5. All or nearly all
- 1. Ninguno o casi ninguno
- 2. Unos cuantos
- 3. Alrededor de la mitad
- 4. Muchos
- 5. Todos o casi todos

[SHOW IF (P_FB_USER=1 OR DOV_FB_USER=1) AND (NOT P_SAMPLE_GROUP=2, 3, OR 4)]

NETDIVFB_GROUP.

Now think about your Facebook "friends."
Ahora piensa en sus "amigos" de Facebook.

[CAWI: Among your "friends" on Facebook, [SHOW IF RND_00=0: how many are Democrats, and how many are Republicans?; SHOW IF RND_00=1: how many are Republicans, and how many are Democrats?]

[SHOW IF RND_00=0: ¿cuántos son demócratas y cuántos republicanos?;

SHOW IF RND_00=1: ¿cuántos son republicanos y cuántos son demócratas?]

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

[CATI: IF NEEDED: Your best guess is fine.]

[CATI: IF NEEDED: Su mejor suposición está bien.]

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. How many of your Facebook friends are Democrats?
- B. How many of your Facebook friends are Republicans?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son demócratas?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son republicanos?

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- B. How many of your Facebook friends are Republicans?
- A. How many of your Facebook friends are Democrats?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son republicanos?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son demócratas?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. None or almost none
- 2. A few
- 3. About half
- 4. A lot
- 5. All or nearly all
- 1. Ninguno o casi ninguno
- 2. Unos cuantos
- 3. Alrededor de la mitad
- 4. Muchos
- 5. Todos o casi todos

DISPLAY_ISSUE.

Now, [IF CAWI:we, IF CATI:] have questions about several issues facing the country.

Ahora, [IF CAWI:tenemos, IF CATI:tengo] preguntas sobre varios asuntos que enfrenta el país.

ECONOMY.

Compared to one year ago, is the nation's economy now better, the same, or worse?

Comparada con la de hace un año, ¿la economía de la nación está ahora mejor, igual o peor?

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Much better
- 2. Somewhat better
- 3. The same
- 4. Somewhat worse
- 5. Much worse
- 1. Mucho mejor

2. Algo mejor
3. Igual
4. Algo peor
5. Mucho peor

BLACKWHITE_ISSUE.

In general in our country these days, would you say that [SHOW IF RND_01=0: black people are treated less fairly than white people, white people are treated less fairly than black people; SHOW IF RND_01=1: white people are treated less fairly than black people, black people are treated less fairly than white people], or both are treated about equally in each of the following situations?

¿En general, en nuestro país en estos días, ¿diría usted que [SHOW IF RND_01=0: las personas negras son tratadas menos justamente que las personas blancas, las personas blancas son tratadas menos justamente que las personas negras; SHOW IF RND_01=1: las personas blancas son tratadas menos justamente que las personas negras, las personas negras son tratadas menos justamente que las personas blancas] o ambas son tratadas más o menos por igual en cada una de las siguientes situaciones?

GRID ITEMS, RANODMIZE:

- A. In dealing with the police
 - B. When voting in elections
 - C. When seeking medical treatment
 - D. In hiring, pay, and promotions
- A. En el trato con la policía
 - B. Cuando se vota en las elecciones
 - C. Cuando se busca tratamiento medico
 - D. En la contratación, el pago y los ascensos

SHOW IF RND_01=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Black people are treated much less fairly than white people
 2. Black people are treated somewhat less fairly than white people
 3. Both are treated about equally
 4. White people are treated somewhat less fairly than black people
 5. White people are treated much less fairly than black people
1. Los negros son tratados mucho menos justamente que los blancos
 2. Los negros son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los blancos
 3. Ambos son tratados casi por igual
 4. Los blancos son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los negros
 5. Los blancos son tratados mucho menos justamente que los negros

SHOW IF RND_01=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

5. White people are treated much less fairly than black people
4. White people are treated somewhat less fairly than black people
3. Both are treated about equally
2. Black people are treated somewhat less fairly than white people

1. Black people are treated much less fairly than white people
 5. Los blancos son tratados mucho menos justamente que los negros
 4. Los blancos son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los negros
 3. Ambos son tratados casi por igual
 2. Los negros son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los blancos
 1. Los negros son tratados mucho menos justamente que los blancos
-

SEXISM1_2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones?

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: Is that agree strongly or agree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: Is that disagree strongly or disagree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: ¿Está completamente de acuerdo o algo de acuerdo?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: ¿Está fuertemente en desacuerdo o algo en desacuerdo?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Most women interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.
- B. Recent allegations of sexual harassment and assault reflect widespread problems in society.
- A. Muchas mujeres malinterpretan comentarios o actos inocentes como sexistas.
- B. Las recientes denuncias de acoso y agresión sexual reflejan problemas generalizados en la sociedad.

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree somewhat
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree somewhat
5. Disagree strongly
1. Fuertemente de acuerdo
2. Algo de acuerdo
3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Fuertemente en desacuerdo

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
5. DISAGREE STRONGLY
1. FUERTEMENTE DE ACUERDO
2. ALGO DE ACUERDO

3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
 4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
 5. FUERTEMENTE EN DESACUERDO
-

USDEMOC_TRAIT.

How well does the United States meet the following standards?

¿Qué tan bien cumple los Estados Unidos con las siguientes normas?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Government does not interfere with journalists or news organizations
 - B. Government protects individuals' right to engage in unpopular speech or expression
 - C. Elections are free from foreign influence
 - D. All adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote
 - E. Elections are conducted without fraud
 - F. Voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues
- A. El gobierno no interfiere con los periodistas o las organizaciones de noticias
 - B. El gobierno protege el derecho de las personas a participar en discursos o expresiones impopulares
 - C. Las elecciones están libres de influencia extranjera
 - D. Todos los ciudadanos adultos tienen la misma oportunidad de votar
 - E. Las elecciones se llevan a cabo sin fraude
 - F. Los votantes son conocedores de los candidatos y de las cuestiones

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. The U.S. does not meet this standard
 2. The U.S. partly meets this standard
 3. The U.S. mostly meets this standard
 4. The U.S. fully meets this standard
1. Los EE.UU. no cumplen con este estándar
 2. Los EE.UU. cumplen en parte con este estándar
 3. Los EE.UU. en su mayoría cumplen con este estándar
 4. Los EE.UU. cumplen plenamente con este estándar
-

KNOWLEDGE_PRE.

The next set of questions helps us learn what types of information are commonly known to the public. Please answer these questions on your own without asking anyone or looking up the answers. Many people don't know the answers to these questions, but [IF CAWI: we'd; IF CATI: I'd] be grateful if you would please answer every question even if you're not sure what the right answer is.

It is important to us that you do not use outside sources like the Internet to search for the correct answer. Will you answer the following questions without help from outside sources?

El siguiente serie de preguntas nos ayuda a saber qué tipo de información es comúnmente conocida por el público. Por favor, conteste estas preguntas por su cuenta sin preguntar a nadie o buscar las

respuestas. Mucha gente no conoce las respuestas a estas preguntas, pero le [IF CAWI: agradeceríamos; IF CATI: agradecería] que por favor respondiera a cada pregunta aunque no esté seguro de cuál es la respuesta correcta.

Es importante para nosotros que usted no utilice fuentes externas como Internet para buscar la respuesta correcta. ¿Responderá a las siguientes preguntas sin ayuda de fuentes externas?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
2. NO
1. Sí
2. NO

KNOW_HOUSE.

Which party has a majority of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives?

¿Qué partido tiene la mayoría de los escaños en la Cámara de Representantes?

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. Democrats
2. Republicans
3. Neither [ANCHOR]
1. Demócratas
2. Republicanos
3. Ninguno [ANCHOR]

KNOW_SENATE.

Which party has a majority of seats in the U.S. Senate?

¿Qué partido tiene la mayoría de los escaños en el Senado de los Estados Unidos?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Democrats
2. Republicans
3. Neither
1. Demócratas
2. Republicanos
3. Ninguno

DIGLITERACY_TERM.

How familiar are you with the following computer- and internet-related items? [CAWI: Please indicate your understanding of the following items:]

¿Qué tan familiarizado está usted con los siguientes artículos relacionados con la computadora e Internet? [CAWI: Por favor, indique si entiende los siguientes elementos:]

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Viral
- B. PDF
- C. Selfie
- D. Wiki
- E. Hashtag
- F. Emoji
- G. Privacy settings
- H. Proxy pod

- A. Viral
- B. PDF
- C. Selfie
- D. Wiki
- E. Hashtag
- F. Emoji
- G. Configuración de la privacidad
- H. Proxy pod

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Full understanding
- 2. A lot of understanding
- 3. Some understanding
- 4. Little understanding
- 5. No understanding
- 1. Entendimiento total
- 2. Mucho entendimiento
- 3. Algo de entendimiento
- 4. Poco entendimiento
- 5. No entiendo

DISPLAY_SELF.

Lastly, [CAWI: we'd][CATI: I'd] like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

Finalmente, [CAWI: nos][CATI: me] gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre usted.

EMOT.

Please tell [CAWI: us][CATI: me] how much of the time during the past 4 weeks you felt...

Por favor, [CAWI: díganos][CATI: dígame] cuánto tiempo durante las últimas 4 semanas se sintió...

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Happy
- B. Depressed
- C. Anxious

- A. Feliz
- B. Deprimido
- C. Ansioso

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_01=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. All the time
- 2. Often
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never

- 1. Todo el tiempo
- 2. A menudo
- 3. A veces
- 4. Raramente
- 5. Nunca

[SHOW IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3,4]

DEACTIVATION.

When you agreed to participate in this study, you said you'd be willing to deactivate your [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram] account for 1 to 6 weeks, at a rate of \$25 per week, starting on September 22. During your assigned deactivation period, you can continue to use messenger and WhatsApp [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: and log into apps and websites with Facebook]. When the deactivation period starts, we'll automatically deactivate your account, and you'll need to avoid logging back into [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram] for the rest of the period. When you reactivate your account, it will be just as you left it.

Cuando aceptó participar en este estudio, dijo que estaría dispuesto a desactivar su cuenta de [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram] durante 1 a 6 semanas, a cambio de 25 dólares por semana, a partir del 22 de septiembre. Durante el período de desactivación asignado, puede seguir utilizando el mensajero y WhatsApp [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: e iniciar sesión en aplicaciones y sitios web con Facebook]. Cuando comience el período de desactivación, desactivaremos automáticamente su cuenta y deberá evitar volver a iniciar sesión en su [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram] durante el resto del período. Cuando usted reactive su cuenta, estará tal como la dejó.

You will be randomly assigned to deactivate your [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram] for either:

- 1 week, until September 29, for \$25

OR

- 6 weeks, until November 3, for \$150

Se le asignará al azar desactivar su [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram] para:

- 1 semana, hasta el 29 de septiembre por \$25
-
- 6 semanas hasta el 3 de noviembre, por \$150

In both cases you will be paid in mid November and you will be asked to take three surveys for additional payment between October and December. If you are still willing to deactivate for both 1 week or 6 weeks, choose "Yes, Join Study." If not, you will still be paid for this survey but will no longer be part of the study.

En ambos casos se le pagará a mediados de noviembre y se le pedirá que realice tres encuestas para recibir un pago adicional entre octubre y diciembre. Si todavía está dispuesto a desactivar tanto por 1 o 6 semanas, elija "Sí, unirse al estudio". Si no, todavía le pagaremos por esta encuesta pero ya no formará parte del estudio.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, Join Study
2. No, End Study

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Sí, unirse al estudio
 2. No, terminar el estudio
-

J.3 Endline Survey



Client	Facebook
Project Name	Election Research Project W4
Project Number	8870
Survey length (median)	15 minute survey
Population	Age 18+
Pretest	N/A
Main	N= 184,955
MODE	CAWI/CATI-fied web
Language	English/Spanish
Sample Source	AmeriSpeak + IG/FB sourced + ABS (from W2 completes)
Incentive	AmeriSpeak (PANEL_TYPE=1): 5,000 ABS (PANEL_TYPE=22): \$10 Facebook/Instagram (PANEL_TYPE=23): \$20
Survey description	Election and Politics Study 2020 Wave 4
Eligibility Rate	100%

This survey will use the following RND_xx variables:

Note, these are randomized in the script (NOT preloads)

<u>RND_xx</u>	<u>Associated survey Qs</u>
RND_00	VOTE_POSTELEC, FT_PEOPLEGROUPS, DEMSMART, REPSMART, IDEOLOGY_GROUP, NETDIVFF_GROUP, NETDIVFB_GROUP
RND_01	POLINFO_SOURCE, TURNOUT_POSTELEC, USDEMOC_TRAIT, SPECKNOWEVENT, MISINFO
RND_02	INFOTRUST_SOURCE, POLINT, EPE1, EPE2, EPE3, APPROVAL, DEMSMART, REPSMART, NETDIVFF_GROUP, NETDIVFB_GROUP, IMMIGPOLICY, HEALTHPOLICY, UNEMPLOYMENTPOLICY, COVIDPOLICY, FOREIGNPOLICY, POLICEPOLICY, ECONOMY, BLACKWHITE_ISSUE, SEXISM1_2, EMOT
RND_03	IDEOLOGY_GROUP
RND_04	SPECKNOWPOLICY
RND_05	
RND_06	

LANGSWITCH.

Welcome Back to the 2020 Election Research Project
Bienvenidos al Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020

Thanks for your participation in the earlier survey in the beginning of September.
Gracias por su participación en la encuesta anterior a principios de septiembre.

Let's get started with an easy question.
Empecemos con una pregunta fácil.

This survey is currently available in English and Spanish. Which language would you prefer to use to share your opinions?

Esta encuesta está actualmente disponible en inglés y en español. ¿Qué idioma prefiere usar para compartir sus opiniones?

1. English/Inglés
2. Spanish/Español

If LANGSWITCH=1, 77, 98, 99 continue in English

IF LANGSWITCH=2, switch to Spanish language version of the survey

PROGRAMMING NOTE: FOR ALL PROMPTS: We would really like your answer to this question.]

PROGRAMMING NOTE: FOR ALL PROMPTS: Realmente nos gustaría una respuesta a esta pregunta.]

PROGRAMMING NOTE: IN CAWI MODE, HIDE BACK BUTTON IN APROD

CATI MODE MUST HAVE BACK BUTTON

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22,23]

DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.

We ask you to fill out this survey that will take about 20 minutes. After you complete the survey today, we will be sending you one more survey in early December.

Le pedimos que complete esta encuesta que le tomará unos 20 minutos. Después de que complete la encuesta hoy, le enviaremos una encuesta más a principios de diciembre.

Your participation helps researchers at New York University, The University of Texas at Austin, and other academic institutions, in partnership with Facebook, to learn more about the role of social media in elections in the United States.

Su participación ayuda a los investigadores de la Universidad de Nueva York, la Universidad de Texas en Austin y otras instituciones académicas, en colaboración con Facebook, a aprender más sobre el papel de las redes sociales en las elecciones en los Estados Unidos.

Once this study is over, de-identified data will be stored and shared by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an inquiry by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study.

Una vez que este estudio termine, los datos desidentificados serán almacenados y compartidos por Facebook para futuras investigaciones sobre las elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio, o si la ley lo requiere, para una auditoría de la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB), la cual revisó este estudio.

There are no benefits to participating in this research, nor are there risks greater than those encountered in everyday life, including risks related to the loss of confidentiality. Your participation is completely voluntary.

No hay beneficios por participar en esta investigación, ni tampoco hay riesgos mayores que los que se encuentran en la vida cotidiana, incluyendo riesgos relacionados con la pérdida de confidencialidad. Su participación es completamente voluntaria.

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=1]

You may withdraw at any time by emailing support@amerispeak.org or calling toll-free (888) 326-9424. Puede retirarse en cualquier momento enviando un correo electrónico a ayuda@amerispeak.org o llamando al número gratuito (888) 326-9424.

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=22]

You may withdraw at any time by visiting 2020erp.norc.org, by emailing erpSurvey@norc.org or by calling toll-free (877) 839-1505.

Puede retirarse en cualquier momento visitando 2020erp.norc.org, enviando un correo electrónico a erpSurvey@norc.org o llamando al teléfono gratuito (877) 839-1505.

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=23]

You may withdraw at any time by visiting 2020erp.norc.org, by emailing erpStudy@norc.org or by calling toll-free (866) 270-2602

Puede retirarse en cualquier momento visitando 2020erp.norc.org, enviando un correo electrónico a erpStudy@norc.org o llamando al teléfono gratuito (866) 270-2602

Let's get started! We ask for your help today to tell us about yourself.

¡Empecemos! Le pedimos su ayuda hoy para que nos hable de usted.

DISPLAY_MED.

First we have some questions about your media use.

Primero tenemos algunas preguntas sobre su uso de los medios de comunicación.

[GRID; 5,5,4; SP]

POLINFO_SO.

How often in the past week have you gotten political information from the following sources?

¿Con qué frecuencia en la última semana ha obtenido información política de las siguientes fuentes?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. National network TV news like ABC, CBS, or NBC
- B. Print newspapers
- C. Online news websites
- D. Local TV news
- E. Facebook
- F. Instagram
- G. Twitter
- H. FOX News
- I. MSNBC
- J. CNN
- K. Talk radio programs like Sean Hannity or Rush Limbaugh
- L. Public radio/NPR
- M. Friends and family
- N. YouTube

- A. Noticias de televisión nacional como ABC, CBS, o NBC
- B. Periódico impreso
- C. Sitios web de noticias en línea
- D. Noticias de la televisión local
- E. Facebook
- F. Instagram
- G. Twitter
- H. Noticias FOX
- I. MSNBC
- J. CNN
- K. Los programas de radio como Sean Hannity o Rush Limbaugh
- L. Radio público/NPR
- M. Amigos y familiares
- N. YouTube

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Every day
- 2. Several times
- 3. Once
- 4. Never
- 1. Todos los días
- 2. Varias veces
- 3. Una vez
- 4. Nunca

[GRID; 5,4; SP]

INFOTRUST.

How much do you think political information from each of these sources can be trusted?

¿Cuánto cree usted que se puede confiar en la información política de cada una de estas fuentes?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Local news
- B. National newspapers
- C. Facebook
- D. Instagram
- E. Twitter
- F. National network TV news like ABC, CBS, or NBC
- G. MSNBC
- H. CNN
- I. FOX News
- A. Noticias locales
- B. Periódicos nacionales
- C. Facebook
- D. Instagram
- E. Twitter
- F. Noticias de televisión nacional como ABC, CBS, o NBC
- G. MSNBC
- H. CNN
- I. Noticias FOX

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Not at all
- 2. A little
- 3. A moderate amount
- 4. A lot
- 5. A great deal
- 1. Nada
- 2. Un poco
- 3. Algo
- 4. Mucho
- 5. Muchísimo

DISPLAY_POL.

Next we have some questions about your interest in politics.

A continuación tenemos algunas preguntas sobre su interés en la política.

POLINT.

How often do you pay attention to what's going on in government and politics?

¿Con qué frecuencia presta atención a los asuntos del gobierno y de la política?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Always
 2. Most of the time
 3. About half the time
 4. Some of the time
 5. Never
1. Siempre
 2. La mayoría del tiempo
 3. Casi la mitad del tiempo
 4. Algunas veces
 5. Nunca
-

POLPART.

During the past month, have you done any of the following?
Durante el pasado mes, ¿ha hecho algo de lo siguiente?

Select all that apply.

Seleccione todos los que correspondan.

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. Attended a protest or rally
 2. Contributed money to a political candidate or organization
 3. Signed an online petition
 4. Tried to convince someone how to vote (online or in-person)
 5. Wrote and posted political messages online
 6. Talked about politics with someone you know
 7. None of the above
1. Asistió a una protesta o a un mitin
 2. Contribuyó dinero a un candidato u organización política
 3. Firmó una petición en línea
 4. Trató de convencer a alguien de cómo votar (en línea o en persona)
 5. Escribió y publicó mensajes políticos en línea
 6. Habló de política con alguien que conoce
 7. Ninguno de los anteriores
-

[SHOW IF POLPART=2]

CONTRIBUT.

How much money did you contribute to political candidates or organizations in the last month? Choose the amount that is closest.

¿Cuánto dinero contribuyó a los candidatos u organizaciones políticas en el último mes? Seleccione la cantidad que más se acerque.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. \$0
 2. \$25
 3. \$50
 4. \$100
 5. \$150
 6. \$200
 7. \$350
 8. \$500
 9. \$1000
 10. More than \$1000
1. \$0
 2. \$25
 3. \$50
 4. \$100
 5. \$150
 6. \$200
 7. \$350
 8. \$500
 9. \$1000
 10. Más de \$1000

EPE1.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con la siguiente declaración?

[CAWI: I][CATI: You] feel confident that [CAWI: I][CATI: you] can find the truth about political issues.

[CAWI: Me siento][CATI: Se siente] seguro de que [CAWI: puedo][CATI: puede] encontrar la verdad sobre los asuntos políticos.

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: Is that agree strongly or agree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: Is that disagree strongly or disagree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: ¿Está completamente de acuerdo o algo de acuerdo?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: ¿Está completamente en desacuerdo o algo en desacuerdo?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
 2. Agree somewhat
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Disagree somewhat
 5. Disagree strongly
1. Completamente de acuerdo

2. Algo de acuerdo
3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Completamente en desacuerdo

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
 2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
 4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
 5. DISAGREE STRONGLY
 1. COMPLETAMENTE DE ACUERDO
 2. ALGO DE ACUERDO
 3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
 4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
 5. COMPLETAMENTE EN DESACUERDO
-

EPE2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones?

If [CAWI: I][CATI: you] wanted to, [CAWI: I][CATI: you] could figure out the facts behind most political disputes.

Si [CAWI: yo][CATI: usted] quisiera, [CAWI: yo][CATI: usted] podría averiguar los hechos detrás de la mayoría de las disputas políticas.

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: Is that agree strongly or agree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: Is that disagree strongly or disagree somewhat?

[CATI] IF R SAYS AGREE: ¿Está completamente de acuerdo o algo de acuerdo?

[CATI] IF R SAYS DISAGREE: ¿Está completamente en desacuerdo o algo en desacuerdo?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree somewhat
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree somewhat
5. Disagree strongly
1. Completamente de acuerdo
2. Algo de acuerdo

3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Completamente en desacuerdo

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
 2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
 4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
 5. DISAGREE STRONGLY
 1. COMPLETAMENTE DE ACUERDO
 2. ALGO DE ACUERDO
 3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
 4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
 5. COMPLETAMENTE EN DESACUERDO
-

EPE3.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones?

People like [CAWI: me][CATI: you] don't have any say in what the government does.

La gente como [CAWI: yo][CATI: usted] no tiene voz en lo que hace el gobierno.

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree somewhat
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree somewhat
5. Disagree strongly
1. Completamente de acuerdo
2. Algo de acuerdo
3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Completamente en desacuerdo

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
5. DISAGREE STRONGLY

1. COMPLETAMENTE DE ACUERDO
 2. ALGO DE ACUERDO
 3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
 4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
 5. COMPLETAMENTE EN DESACUERDO
-

DISPLAY_PRES.

Next, we have several questions about the election for President.

A continuación, tenemos varias preguntas sobre la elección para presidente.

TURNOUT.

In talking to people about elections, we often find that a lot of people were not able to vote because they weren't registered, they were sick, or they just didn't have time.

Al hablar con la gente sobre las elecciones, a menudo nos encontramos con que muchas personas no pudieron votar porque no estaban registradas, estaban enfermas o simplemente no tenían tiempo.

Which of the following statements best describes you:

Cuál de las siguientes declaraciones lo/a describe mejor:

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. I did not vote in the 2020 presidential election
 2. I thought about voting this time, but didn't
 3. I usually vote, but didn't this time
 4. I am sure I voted in the 2020 presidential election
1. No voté en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020
 2. Pensé en votar esta vez, pero no lo hice
 3. Normalmente voto, pero esta vez no lo hice
 4. Estoy seguro de que voté en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. You did not vote in the 2020 presidential election
 2. You thought about voting this time, but didn't
 3. You usually vote, but didn't this time
 4. You are sure you voted in the 2020 presidential election
1. No votó en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020
 2. Pensó en votar esta vez, pero no lo hizo
 3. Normalmente vota, pero esta vez no lo hizo
 4. Está seguro/a de que votó en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4]

HOWVOTED.

Which one of the following best describes how you voted?

¿Cuál de las siguientes declaraciones describe mejor cómo votó?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Definitely voted in person at a polling place before election day
2. Definitely voted in person at a polling place on election day
3. Definitely voted before election day by mailing in my ballot or depositing my mail ballot into a drop box
4. Definitely voted on election day by mailing in my ballot or depositing my mail ballot into a drop box
5. Definitely voted in some other way
77. Not completely sure whether I voted or not

1. Definitivamente voté en persona en un lugar de votación antes el día de la elección
2. Definitivamente voté en persona en un lugar de votación en el día de la elección
3. Definitivamente voté antes del día de la elección enviando mi boleta o depositando mi boleta en un buzón
4. Definitivamente voté en el día de la elección enviando mi boleta o depositando mi boleta en un buzón
5. Definitivamente voté de alguna otra manera
77. No estoy completamente seguro de si voté o no

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Definitely voted in person at a polling place before election day
2. Definitely voted in person at a polling place on election day
3. Definitely voted before election day by mailing in your ballot or depositing your mail ballot into a drop box
4. Definitely voted on election day by mailing in your ballot or depositing your ballot into a drop box
5. Definitely voted in some other way
77. Not completely sure whether you voted or not

1. Definitivamente votó en persona en un lugar de votación antes el día de la elección
2. Definitivamente votó en persona en un lugar de votación en el día de la elección
3. Definitivamente votó antes del día de la elección enviando su boleta o depositando su boleta en un buzón
4. Definitivamente votó en el día de la elección enviando su boleta o depositando su boleta en un buzón
5. Definitivamente votó de alguna otra manera
77. No está completamente seguro de si votó o no

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4]

VOTE_POST.

For whom did you vote for President of the United States?

¿Por quién votó usted para Presidente de los Estados Unidos?

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Joe Biden (Democrat)
2. Donald Trump (Republican)
3. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
4. Howie Hawkins (Green)
5. Other candidate, please specify:
6. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
77. Not sure

1. Joe Biden (demócrata)
2. Donald Trump (republicano)
3. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
4. Howie Hawkins (verde)
5. Otro candidato, por favor especifique:
6. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta elección
77. No estoy seguro

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

2. Donald Trump (Republican)
1. Joe Biden (Democrat)
3. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
4. Howie Hawkins (Green)
5. Other candidate, please specify:
6. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
77. Not sure

2. Donald Trump (republicano)
1. Joe Biden (demócrata)
3. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
4. Howie Hawkins (verde)
5. Otro candidato, por favor especifique:
6. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta elección
77. No estoy seguro

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4 AND P_SCMPGN=1]

[INSERT IF S_STATE=GA]

Your state has 2 senate seats up for election in 2020. Please let us know who you voted for in each race. Su estado tiene dos escaños en el Senado para las elecciones de 2020. Por favor, díganos por quién votó en la contienda por cada uno de los escaños.

[SHOW ALL]

VOTESENATE.

For whom did you vote for U.S. Senator?

¿Por quién votó usted para Senador de los EE.UU.?

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO2]
3. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO3]
4. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO4]
5. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE5 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE5] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO5]
6. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE6 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE6] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO6]
7. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE7 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE7] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO7]
8. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE8 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE8] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO8]
9. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE9 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE9] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO9]
10. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE10 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE10] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO10]
11. Other, please specify:
12. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
 1. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO1]
 2. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO2]
 3. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO3]
 4. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO4]
 5. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS5 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS5] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO5]
 6. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS6 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS6] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO6]
 7. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS7 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS7] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO7]
 8. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS8 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS8] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO8]
 9. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS9 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS9] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO9]
 10. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS10 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS10] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO10]
 11. Otro, por favor especifique:
 12. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera

[INSERT IF S_STATE=GA]

VOTESenate2

For whom did you vote for U.S. Senator?

¿Por quién votó usted para Senador de los EE.UU.?

1. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE12 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE12] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO12]
 2. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE22 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE22] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO22]
 3. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE32 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE32] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO32]
 4. Other, please specify:
 5. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
 1. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS12 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS12] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO12]
 2. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS22 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS22] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO22]
 3. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS32 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS32] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO32]
 4. Otro, por favor especifique:
 5. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera
-

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4 AND P_GCMPGN=1]

VOTEgov.

For whom did you vote for Governor?

¿Por quién votó usted para Gobernador?

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO2]
3. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO3]
4. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO4]
5. Other, please specify:
6. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
1. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO2]

3. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO3]
 4. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO4]5.
 5. Otro, por favor especifique:
 - 6.[CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera
-

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4]

VOTEHOUSE.

For whom did you vote for U.S. House?

¿Por quién votó usted para la Cámara de Representantes de los EE.UU.?

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. A Democratic candidate
 2. A Republican candidate
 3. Other, please specify:
 4. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
 1. Un candidato demócrata
 2. Un candidato republicano
 3. Otro, por favor especifique:
 4. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera
-

APPROVAL.

How much do you [INSERT IF RND_02=0 approve or disapprove][INSERT IF RND_02=1 disapprove or approve] of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president?

¿Qué tanto [INSERT IF RND_02=0 aprueba o desaprueba][INSERT IF RND_02=1 desaprueba o aprueba] la manera en que Donald Trump está haciendo su trabajo como presidente?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strongly approve
2. Somewhat approve
3. Neither approve nor disapprove
4. Somewhat disapprove
5. Strongly disapprove
1. Aprueba totalmente
2. Aprueba de alguna manera
3. Ni aprueba ni desaprueba
4. Desaprueba de alguna manera
5. Desaprueba totalmente

INTRO_2.

The next set of questions asks about your perceptions of various people and groups.

La siguiente serie de preguntas se refiere a sus percepciones sobre varias personas y grupos.

[CAWI: HORIZONTAL SCALE; SP; LABEL ENDPOINTS 0 AND 100; 6,4]

[CATI: NUMBOXES; VALIDATION BETWEEN 0 AND 100; 6,4]

FT_PEOP.

Please rate the person or group on a thermometer that runs from 0 to 100 degrees. Rating above 50 means that you feel favorable and warm toward the person or group. Rating below 50 means that you feel unfavorable and cool toward the person or group.

Por favor califique a la persona o grupo usando un termómetro que va de 0 a 100 grados. Una calificación por encima de 50 significa que tiene sentimientos favorables y positivos hacia esa persona o grupo. Una calificación por debajo de 50 significa que tiene sentimientos desfavorables y frío hacia la persona o grupo.

Click on the line for the indicator to appear, then slide the indicator on the scale where it best reflects your answer.

Haga clic en la línea para que aparezca el indicador, luego deslice el indicador por la escala para indicar dónde se refleja mejor su respuesta.

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

- A. Joe Biden
- B. Donald Trump
- C. People who support Democrats
- D. People who support Republicans
- E. Democrats running for office
- F. Republicans running for office
- G. Undocumented immigrants
- H. Rural Americans
- I. Black Lives Matter
- J. #MeToo Movement
- A. Joe Biden
- B. Donald Trump
- C. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos
- E. Los Demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
- F. Los Republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
- G. Inmigrantes indocumentados
- H. Los americanos rurales
- I. Movimiento Black Lives Matter
- J. Movimiento #YoTambién

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

- B. Donald Trump
- A. Joe Biden
- D. People who support Republicans
- C. People who support Democrats
- F. Republicans running for office
- E. Democrats running for office
- H. Rural Americans
- G. Undocumented immigrants
- I. Black Lives Matter
- J. #MeToo Movement
- B. Donald Trump
- A. Joe Biden
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los Republicanos
- C. Las personas que apoyan a los Demócratas
- F. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
- E. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
- H. Los americanos rurales
- G. Inmigrantes indocumentados
- I. Movimiento Black Lives Matter
- J. Movimiento #YoTambién

[IF RND_00=0, SHOW DEMSMART BEFORE REPSMART. IF RND_00=1, SHOW REPSMART BEFORE DEMSMART]

DEMSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Democrats?

En general, ¿qué tan inteligentes son las personas que apoyan a los demócratas?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Extremely
- 2. Very
- 3. Somewhat
- 4. A little
- 5. Not at all
- 1. Extremadamente
- 2. Muy
- 3. Algo
- 4. No muy
- 5. Nada en absoluto

REPSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Republicans?

En general, ¿qué tan inteligentes son las personas que apoyan a los republicanos?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Extremely
 2. Very
 3. Somewhat
 4. A little
 5. Not at all
 1. Extremadamente
 2. Muy
 3. Algo
 4. No muy
 5. Nada en absoluto
-

[GRID; 5,4; SP]

IDEO_GR.

How would you rate each of the following individuals and groups?

¿Cómo calificaría a cada uno de los siguientes individuos y grupos?

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. Yourself
- B. Democrats running for office
- C. Republicans running for office
- D. People who support Democrats
- E. People who support Republicans
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Democrats]
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Republicans]
- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Democrats]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Republicans]
- A. Usted mismo
- B. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
- C. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas
- E. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Facebook que apoya a los demócratas]
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Facebook que apoya a los republicanos]
- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Instagram que apoya a los demócratas]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Instagram que apoya a los republicanos]

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. Yourself
- C. Republicans running for office
- B. Democrats running for office
- E. People who support Republicans
- D. People who support Democrats
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Republicans]
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: People you see on Facebook who support Democrats]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Republicans]
- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: People you see on Instagram who support Democrats]
- A. Usted mismo
- C. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
- B. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
- E. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos
- D. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas
- G. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Facebook que apoya a los republicanos]
- F. [SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Facebook que apoya a los demócratas]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Instagram que apoya a los republicanos]
- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1: La gente que usted ve en Instagram que apoya a los demócratas]

IF RND_03=0 1,2,3,4,5,6,7

IF RND_03=1 7,6,5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Very liberal
- 2. Liberal
- 3. Somewhat liberal
- 4. Middle of the road
- 5. Somewhat conservative
- 6. Conservative
- 7. Very conservative
- 1. Muy liberal
- 2. Liberal
- 3. Algo liberal
- 4. Moderado(a)
- 5. Algo conservador(a)
- 6. Conservador(a)
- 7. Muy conservador(a)

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 AND (NOT P_SAMPLE_GROUP=2, 3, OR 4)]

[GRID, SP]
NETDIVFF.

Think about your friends and family.
Piense en sus amigos y familia.

[CAWI: [SHOW IF RND_00=0: How many are Democrats, and how many are Republicans?;

SHOW IF RND_00=1: How many are Republicans, and how many are Democrats?
[SHOW IF RND_00=0: ¿Cuántos son demócratas y cuántos republicanos?;
SHOW IF RND_00=1: ¿Cuántos son republicanos y cuántos son demócratas?]

Your best guess is fine.]
Su mejor suposición está bien.]

SHOW IF RND_00=0:
GRID ITEMS:

- A. How many of your friends and family are Democrats?
- B. How many of your friends and family are Republicans?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son demócratas?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son republicanos?

SHOW IF RND_00=1:
GRID ITEMS:

- B. How many of your friends and family are Republicans?
- A. How many of your friends and family are Democrats?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son republicanos?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos y familiares son demócratas?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. None or almost none
- 2. A few
- 3. About half
- 4. A lot
- 5. All or nearly all
- 1. Ninguno o casi ninguno
- 2. Unos cuantos
- 3. Alrededor de la mitad
- 4. Muchos
- 5. Todos o casi todos

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 AND (NOT P_SAMPLE_GROUP=2, 3, OR 4)]
[GRID, SP]

NETDIVFB.

Now think about your Facebook "friends."
Ahora piensa en sus "amigos" de Facebook.

[CAWI: Among your "friends" on Facebook, [SHOW IF RND_00=0: how many are Democrats, and how many are Republicans?; SHOW IF RND_00=1: how many are Republicans, and how many are Democrats?]

[SHOW IF RND_00=0: ¿cuántos son demócratas y cuántos republicanos?;

SHOW IF RND_00=1: ¿cuántos son republicanos y cuántos son demócratas?]

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

[CATI: IF NEEDED: Your best guess is fine.]

[CATI: IF NEEDED: Su mejor suposición está bien.]

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. How many of your Facebook friends are Democrats?
- B. How many of your Facebook friends are Republicans?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son demócratas?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son republicanos?

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- B. How many of your Facebook friends are Republicans?
- A. How many of your Facebook friends are Democrats?
- B. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son republicanos?
- A. ¿Cuántos de sus amigos de Facebook son demócratas?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. None or almost none
- 2. A few
- 3. About half
- 4. A lot
- 5. All or nearly all
- 1. Ninguno o casi ninguno
- 2. Unos cuantos
- 3. Alrededor de la mitad
- 4. Muchos
- 5. Todos o casi todos

DISP_ISSUE.

Next, we have some questions about issues facing the country.

A continuación, tenemos algunas preguntas sobre los problemas que enfrenta el país.

[GRID]

POL.

How strongly do you [INSERT IF RND_02=0 support or oppose][INSERT IF RND_02=1 oppose or support] the following policies?

¿Qué tanto [INSERT IF RND_02=0 apoya o se opone][INSERT IF RND_02=1 se opone o apoya] a las siguientes políticas?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

IMMIG. **Decrease** the number of civilian refugees allowed into the United States from countries where people are trying to escape violence and war

HEALTH. Repeal the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare

UNEMPLOY. Bring back the extra \$600-per-week unemployment benefit to address economic problems resulting from the coronavirus outbreak

COVID. Require all Americans to wear face masks in public when they're around other people

FOREIGN. Ban apps that are owned by Chinese companies (like TikTok and WeChat) from operating in the United States

POLICE. Reduce funding for police departments and spend that money on social services instead

IMMIG. **Reducir** el número de refugiados civiles permitidos en los Estados Unidos de países donde la gente está tratando de escapar de la violencia y la guerra

SALUD. Derogar la Ley de Cuidado de Salud Asequible, también conocida como Obamacare

UNEMPLOY. Reintroducir los 600 dólares extra por semana del subsidio de desempleo para hacer frente problemas económicos derivados del brote de coronavirus

COVID. Requerir que todos los americanos usen máscaras faciales en público cuando estén cerca de otras personas

FOREIGN. Prohibir que las aplicaciones que son propiedad de empresas chinas (como TikTok y WeChat) operen en los Estados Unidos

POLICE. Reducir los fondos para los departamentos de policía y en su lugar gastar ese dinero en servicios sociales

RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Somewhat oppose
5. Strongly oppose
1. Muy a favor
2. Algo a favor
3. Ni apoya a favor ni en contra
4. Algo en contra
5. Muy en contra

ECONOMY.

Compared to one year ago, is the nation's economy now [RND_02=0 better, the same, or worse][RND_02=1 worse, the same, or better]?

Comparada con la de hace un año, ¿la economía de la nación está ahora [RND_02=0 mejor, igual o peor][RND_02=1 peor, igual, o mejor]?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Much better
2. Somewhat better
3. The same
4. Somewhat worse
5. Much worse

1. Mucho mejor
 2. Algo mejor
 3. Igual
 4. Algo peor
 5. Mucho peor
-

[GRID, SP]

BLACKWHITE.

In general in our country these days, would you say that [SHOW IF RND_02=0: black people are treated less fairly than white people, white people are treated less fairly than black people; SHOW IF RND_02=1: white people are treated less fairly than black people, black people are treated less fairly than white people], or both are treated about equally in each of the following situations?

¿En general, en nuestro país en estos días, ¿diría usted que [SHOW IF RND_02=0: las personas negras son tratadas menos justamente que las personas blancas, las personas blancas son tratadas menos justamente que las personas negras; SHOW IF RND_02=1: las personas blancas son tratadas menos justamente que las personas negras, las personas negras son tratadas menos justamente que las personas blancas] o ambas son tratadas más o menos por igual en cada una de las siguientes situaciones?

GRID ITEMS, RANODMIZE:

- A. In dealing with the police
- B. When voting in elections
- C. When seeking medical treatment
- D. In hiring, pay, and promotions
- A. En el trato con la policía
- B. Cuando se vota en las elecciones
- C. Cuando se busca tratamiento médico
- D. En la contratación, el pago y los ascensos

SHOW IF RND_02=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Black people are treated much less fairly than white people
2. Black people are treated somewhat less fairly than white people
3. Both are treated about equally
4. White people are treated somewhat less fairly than black people
5. White people are treated much less fairly than black people
1. Los negros son tratados mucho menos justamente que los blancos
2. Los negros son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los blancos

3. Ambos son tratados casi por igual
4. Los blancos son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los negros
5. Los blancos son tratados mucho menos justamente que los negros

SHOW IF RND_02=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

5. White people are treated much less fairly than black people
4. White people are treated somewhat less fairly than black people
3. Both are treated about equally
2. Black people are treated somewhat less fairly than white people
1. Black people are treated much less fairly than white people
5. Los blancos son tratados mucho menos justamente que los negros
4. Los blancos son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los negros
3. Ambos son tratados casi por igual
2. Los negros son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los blancos
1. Los negros son tratados mucho menos justamente que los blancos

[GRID, SP]

SEXISM1_2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Most women interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist
- B. Recent allegations of sexual harassment and assault reflect widespread problems in society
- A. Muchas mujeres malinterpretan comentarios o actos inocentes como sexistas
- B. Las recientes denuncias de acoso y agresión sexual reflejan problemas generalizados en la sociedad

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree somewhat
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree somewhat
5. Disagree strongly
1. Fuertemente de acuerdo
2. Algo de acuerdo
3. Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
4. Algo en desacuerdo
5. Fuertemente en desacuerdo

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. AGREE STRONGLY
2. AGREE SOMEWHAT
3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
4. DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
5. DISAGREE STRONGLY
1. FUERTEMENTE DE ACUERDO
2. ALGO DE ACUERDO
3. NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO
4. ALGO EN DESACUERDO
5. FUERTEMENTE EN DESACUERDO

[GRID, SP]

USDEMOC.

How well does the United States meet the following standards?

¿Qué tan bien cumple los Estados Unidos con las siguientes normas?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Government does not interfere with journalists or news organizations
- B. Government protects individuals' right to engage in unpopular speech or expression
- C. Elections are free from foreign influence
- D. All adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote
- E. Elections are conducted without fraud
- F. Voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues
- A. El gobierno no interfiere con los periodistas o las organizaciones de noticias
- B. El gobierno protege el derecho de las personas a participar en discursos o expresiones impopulares
- C. Las elecciones están libres de influencia extranjera
- D. Todos los ciudadanos adultos tienen la misma oportunidad de votar
- E. Las elecciones se llevan a cabo sin fraude
- F. Los votantes son conocedores de los candidatos y de las cuestiones

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. The U.S. does not meet this standard
2. The U.S. partly meets this standard
3. The U.S. mostly meets this standard
4. The U.S. fully meets this standard
1. Los EE.UU. no cumplen con este estándar
2. Los EE.UU. cumplen en parte con este estándar
3. Los EE.UU. en su mayoría cumplen con este estándar
4. Los EE.UU. cumplen plenamente con este estándar

KNOWLEDGE.

The next set of questions helps us learn what types of information are commonly known to the public. Please answer these questions on your own without asking anyone or looking up the answers. Many people don't know the answers to these questions, but [IF CAWI: we'd; IF CATI: I'd] be grateful if you would please answer every question even if you're not sure what the right answer is.

La siguiente serie de preguntas nos ayuda a saber qué tipo de información es comúnmente conocida por el público. Por favor, conteste estas preguntas por su cuenta sin preguntar a nadie o buscar las respuestas. Mucha gente no conoce las respuestas a estas preguntas, pero le [IF CAWI: agradeceríamos; IF CATI: agradecería] que por favor respondiera a cada pregunta aunque no esté seguro de cuál es la respuesta correcta.

It is important to us that you do not use outside sources like the Internet to search for the correct answer. Will you answer the following questions without help from outside sources?

Es importante para nosotros que usted no utilice fuentes externas como Internet para buscar la respuesta correcta. ¿Responderá a las siguientes preguntas sin ayuda de fuentes externas?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
 2. NO
 1. SÍ
 2. NO
-

[GRID]

SPECKNOWEV.

The following is a list of events. Please indicate how certain you are about whether each event did or did not happen in the last few weeks.

La siguiente es una lista de eventos. Por favor, indique que tan seguro está de que cada evento haya ocurrido o no haya ocurrido en las últimas semanas.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. France lifted all COVID-related restrictions
- B. Donald Trump announced that he would stop holding public rallies out of concern for COVID-related risks
- C. A militia's plot to kidnap Michigan governor Gretchen Whitmer was foiled by undercover agents
- D. Derek Chauvin, the Minneapolis police officer who killed George Floyd, was promoted
- E. Pope Francis voiced support for same-sex civil unions

- F. During the final presidential debate, each candidate was given time to speak while the other candidate's microphone was muted
- G. Amy Coney Barrett, Donald Trump's nominee, became the newest Supreme Court justice
- A. Francia levantó todas las restricciones relacionadas con el COVID
- B. Donald Trump anunció que dejaría de hacer mítines públicos por preocupación por los riesgos relacionados con COVID
- C. El complot de una milicia para secuestrar a la gobernadora de Michigan Gretchen Whitmer fue frustrado por agentes encubiertos
- D. Derek Chauvin, el policía de Minneapolis que mató a George Floyd, fue ascendido de puesto
- E. El Papa Francisco expresó su apoyo a las uniones civiles entre personas del mismo sexo
- F. Durante el debate presidencial final, cada candidato tuvo tiempo de hablar mientras el micrófono del otro candidato estaba silenciado
- G. Amy Coney Barrett nominada por Donald Trump, se convirtió en la nueva jueza de la Corte Suprema

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Definitely did happen
 2. Probably did happen
 3. Probably didn't happen
 4. Definitely didn't happen
1. Definitivamente sucedió
 2. Probablemente sucedió
 3. Probablemente no sucedió
 4. Definitivamente no sucedió

[GRID]

SPECKNOWPO.

CAWI: Below is a list of policies. Please indicate whether either [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden or Donald Trump][INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump or Joe Biden] has publicly voiced their support for each of these policies, or if the policy is supported by neither candidate. If you're not sure, just give your best guess.

CATI: I am about to read a list of policies. Please tell me whether either [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden or Donald Trump][INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump or Joe Biden] has publicly voiced their support for each of these policies, or if the policy is supported by neither candidate. If you're not sure, just give your best guess.

CAWI: A continuación encontrará una lista de políticas. Por favor, indique si [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden o Donald Trump][INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump o Joe Biden] ha expresado públicamente su apoyo a cada una de esta políticas, o no son apoyadas por ninguno de los candidatos. Si no está seguro, sólo dé su mejor estimación.

CATI: Voy a leer una lista de políticas. Por favor, dígame si [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden o Donald Trump][INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump o Joe Biden] ha expresado públicamente su apoyo a cada una de esta políticas, o no son apoyadas por ninguno de los candidatos. Si no está seguro, sólo dé su mejor estimación.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Allow undocumented immigrants to get insurance through Medicaid
 - B. Raise the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour
 - C. Withdraw the United States from the World Health Organization (WHO)
 - D. Allow fossil fuel extraction in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
 - E. Replace the electoral college with a national popular vote
 - F. Eliminate taxes on corporations based in the U.S.
- A. Permitir a los inmigrantes indocumentados obtener un seguro a través de Medicaid
 - B. Aumentar el salario mínimo federal a \$15 por hora
 - C. Retirar a los Estados Unidos de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
 - D. Permitir la extracción de combustibles fósiles en el Refugio Nacional de Vida Silvestre del Ártico
 - E. Sustituir el colegio electoral por un voto popular nacional
 - F. Eliminar los impuestos a las corporaciones con sede en los Estados Unidos.

RND_04=0 1,2,3

RND_04=1 2,1,3

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Supported by Joe Biden
 - 2. Supported by Donald Trump
 - 3. Supported by neither candidate
- 1. Apoyado por Joe Biden
 - 2. Apoyado por Donald Trump
 - 3. Apoyado por ninguno de los dos candidatos

[GRID]

MISINFO.

Next [CAWI: you will see][CATI: I will read to you] a series of statements.] We'd like to know how accurate you think each of the statements are to the best of your knowledge.

A continuación [CAWI: verá][CATI: le leeré] una serie de declaraciones. Nos gustaría saber cuán precisas cree que son cada una de las declaraciones según su conocimiento.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Evidence found on Hunter Biden's laptop proves Joe Biden took bribes from foreign powers
- B. The current FBI director, Christopher Wray, has said that the greatest domestic terrorist threat is white supremacists
- C. Amy Coney Barrett said that a woman needs a man's permission to own property
- D. The U.S. government has a plan to force a COVID-19 vaccine on everyone
- E. Masks and face coverings are not effective in preventing the spread of COVID-19
- F. Millions of fraudulent ballots were cast in the 2020 presidential election
- G. Donald Trump held a Bible upside-down in front of a church
- H. In October, most rural counties were in the COVID-19 "red zone" based on their high rates of new cases
- I. At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Anthony Fauci did not recommend wearing masks in public

- J. Prior to the 2016 presidential election, Donald Trump arranged a payment to an adult film star
- K. Joe Biden is a pedophile
- A. Las pruebas encontradas en el portátil de Hunter Biden prueban que Joe Biden aceptó sobornos de potencias extranjeras
- B. El director actual del FBI, Christopher Wray, ha dicho que la mayor amenaza terrorista doméstica son los supremacistas blancos
- C. Amy Coney Barrett dijo que una mujer necesita el permiso de un hombre para tener una propiedad
- D. El gobierno de EE.UU. tiene un plan para forzar una vacuna COVID-19 a todos
- E. Las mascarillas y las coberturas faciales no son eficaces para prevenir la propagación de COVID-19
- F. Se emitieron millones de votos fraudulentos en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020
- G. Donald Trump sostuvo una Biblia al revés frente a una iglesia
- H. En octubre, la mayoría de los condados rurales estuvieron en la "zona roja" de COVID-19, basándose en sus altos índices de nuevos casos
- I. Al principio de la pandemia de COVID-19, Anthony Fauci no recomendó usar mascarillas en público
- J. Antes de las elecciones presidenciales de 2016, Donald Trump arregló un pago a una estrella de cine para adultos
- K. Joe Biden es un pedófilo

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Not at all accurate
 - 2. Not very accurate
 - 3. Somewhat accurate
 - 4. Very accurate
- 1. Para nada preciso
 - 2. No es muy preciso
 - 3. Algo preciso
 - 4. Muy preciso

DISPLAY_SELF.

Lastly, [CAWI: we'd][CATI: I'd] like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

Finalmente, [CAWI: nos][CATI: me] gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre usted.

EMOT.

Please tell [CAWI: us][CATI: me] how much of the time during the past 4 weeks you felt...

Por favor, [CAWI: díganos][CATI: dígame] cuánto tiempo durante las últimas 4 semanas se sintió...

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Happy

- B. Depressed
- C. Anxious

- A. Feliz
- B. Deprimido
- C. Ansioso

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5

IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. All the time
 - 2. Often
 - 3. Sometimes
 - 4. Rarely
 - 5. Never
 - 1. Todo el tiempo
 - 2. A menudo
 - 3. A veces
 - 4. Raramente
 - 5. Nunca
-

reg.

Are you now registered to vote, or are you not registered? [CATI: If you're not sure, you can say that too.]

¿Está usted registrado para votar o actualmente no está registrado? [CATI: Si no está seguro/a, puede decir eso también.]

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Registered
- 2. Not registered
- 77. Not sure
- 1. Registrado
- 2. No registrado
- 77. No estoy seguro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. REGISTERED
 - 2. NOT REGISTERED
 - 77. NOT SURE
 - 1. REGISTRADO
 - 2. NO REGISTRADO
 - 77. NO ESTOY SEGURO
-

[SHOW IF reg=1]

[SHOW IF P_MAILADDRESS AND P_CITY AND S_STATE AND P_ZIP NOT MISSING]

regloc1.

Where are you registered to vote?

¿Dónde está registrado para votar?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. At [P_MAILADDRESS P_CITY, S_STATE P_ZIP]
2. At another address
77. Not sure
1. En [P_MAILADDRESS P_CITY, S_STATE P_ZIP]
2. En otra dirección
77. No estoy seguro

[SHOW IF regloc1=2 OR (reg=1 AND P_MAILADDRESS OR P_CITY OR S_STATE OR P_ZIP MISSING)]

regloc2.

What is the address where you are registered to vote now?

¿Cuál es la dirección donde está registrado para votar ahora?

regloc2_add. Address [SMALL TEXT BOX]

regloc2_city. City [SMALL TEXT BOX]

regloc2_st. State [DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]

regloc2_zip. Zip [NUMBER BOX RANGE 01001 to 99950; SAVE LEADING ZERO]

regloc2_add. Dirección [SMALL TEXT BOX]

regloc2_city. Ciudad [SMALL TEXT BOX]

regloc2_st. Estado [DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]

regloc2_zip. Código postal [NUMBER BOX RANGE 01001 to 99950; SAVE LEADING ZERO]

[SHOW IF regloc1 = 77,98,99 or regloc2_state = 98]

[DROPDOWN]

regstate.

In what state are you registered to vote now?

¿En qué estado está registrado para votar ahora?

[DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]

****THIS IS THE IG/FB ACCOUNT LINKING SECTION – SHOWN TO AMSP + ABS SAMPLE SOURCES WHO ARE FB or IG USER BASED ON PRELOADED SURVEY RESPONSES AT W2****

[SHOW IF CAWI AND (PANEL_TYPE=1,22 AND (P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1))]

INTRO_7.

Next, we ask for your help on a related voluntary research study of how people use Facebook and Instagram to learn about current events.

A continuación, le pedimos su ayuda en un estudio de investigación voluntario sobre cómo las personas usan Facebook e Instagram para conocer temas de actualidad.

[SHOW IF CAWI AND (PANEL_TPYE=1,22 AND (P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1))]

CONSENT_FBIG.

[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=1]

The Data Collected and Your Privacy If You Choose to Participate in the Study

Los datos recopilados y su privacidad si decide participar en el estudio

- NORC will join your survey responses to publicly available third-party data like if you've voted or made a political contribution, if this data is available
- Facebook will combine this data with your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, collectively called Combined Data
- This Combined Data will only be used for research purposes and will not be used to show you ads
- This Combined Data will be shared with Facebook, their academic partners and, if legally required, with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study
- All access to this Combined Data will be monitored and logged by Facebook and NORC
- Once this study is over, de-identified data may be stored and shared by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry
- NORC cruzará sus respuestas a la encuesta con datos de terceros disponibles públicamente, como por ejemplo si usted ha votado o hecho una contribución política, si estos datos están disponibles
- Facebook combinará estos datos con su actividad en Facebook e Instagram en el año 2020, colectivamente llamados Datos Combinados
- Estos datos combinados sólo se utilizarán con fines de investigación y no se utilizarán para mostrarle anuncios
- Estos Datos Combinados se compartirán con Facebook, sus socios académicos y, si se requiere legalmente, con la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB) que estuvo a cargo de revisó este estudio
- Todo el acceso a estos datos combinados será monitoreado y registrado por Facebook y NORC
- Una vez finalizado este estudio, Facebook puede almacenar y compartir datos anónimos para futuras investigaciones sobre elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio o, si así lo exige la ley, para una consulta del IRB

You can decide to stop participating in this study at any time, for any reason, and without consequences. You may withdraw from the study by emailing support@amerispeak.org or calling AmeriSpeak support at (888) 326-9424.

Puede decidir dejar de participar en este estudio en cualquier momento, por cualquier motivo y sin consecuencias. Puede retirarse del estudio enviando un correo electrónico a support@amerispeak.org o llamando a la unidad de soporte de AmeriSpeak al (888) 326-9424.

Do you agree to share this information with Facebook?

¿Acepta compartir esta información con Facebook?

[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

The Data Collected and Your Privacy If You Choose to Participate in the Study

Los datos recopilados y su privacidad si decide participar en el estudio

- NORC will join your survey responses to publicly available third-party data like if you've voted or made a political contribution, if this data is available
- Facebook will combine this data with your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, collectively called Combined Data
- This Combined Data will only be used for research purposes and will not be used to show you ads
- This Combined Data will be shared with Facebook, their academic partners and, if legally required, with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study
- All access to this Combined Data will be monitored and logged by Facebook and NORC
- Once this study is over, de-identified data may be stored and shared by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry
- NORC cruzará unirá sus respuestas a la encuesta con datos de terceros disponibles públicamente, como por ejemplo ha votado o hecho una contribución política, si estos datos están disponibles
- Facebook combinará estos datos con su actividad en Facebook e Instagram en el año 2020, colectivamente llamados Datos Combinados
- Estos datos combinados sólo se utilizarán con fines de investigación y no se utilizarán para mostrarle anuncios
- Estos datos combinados se compartirán con Facebook, sus socios académicos y, si se requiere legalmente, con la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB) que estuvo a cargo de revisó este estudio
- Todo el acceso a estos datos combinados será monitoreado y registrado por Facebook y NORC
- Una vez finalizado este estudio, Facebook puede almacenar y compartir datos anónimos para futuras investigaciones sobre elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio o, si así lo exige la ley, para una consulta del IRB

You can decide to stop participating in this study at any time, for any reason, and without consequences. You may withdraw from the study by visiting 2020erp.norc.org, by emailing erpSurvey@norc.org or by calling toll-free (877) 839-1505.

Puede decidir dejar de participar en este estudio en cualquier momento, por cualquier motivo y sin consecuencias. Puede retirarse del estudio visitando 2020erp.norc.org, enviando un correo electrónico a erpSurvey@norc.org o llamando al número gratuito (877) 839-1505.

Do you agree to share this information with Facebook?

¿Acepta compartir esta información con Facebook?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, I agree
2. No, I do not agree
1. Sí, estoy de acuerdo
2. No, no estoy de acuerdo

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, you agree
 2. No, you do not agree
 1. Sí, está de acuerdo
 2. No, no está de acuerdo
-

END.

Those are all the questions we have. The survey is now complete. Thank you!
Esas fueron todas las preguntas. La encuesta ya está completa. ¡Gracias!

We will come back to you for the next survey in early December.
Volveremos a usted para la próxima encuesta a principios de diciembre.

[IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3,4] You may now reactivate your [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=4: Instagram] account.

[IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3,4] Ahora puede reactivar su cuenta de [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3: Facebook][INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=4: Instagram].

[IF PANEL_TYPE=1] We will add [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints to your AmeriPoints balance for completing the survey today. [SHOW IF P_W3COMP=1 As a reminder, if you complete the final wave of this study in early December, you will be eligible for a bonus 15,000 AmeriPoints.] If you have any questions at all for us, you can email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us toll-free at **888-326-9424**. [CATI: Let me repeat that again: email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us at **888-326-9424**.] Thank you for participating in our new AmeriSpeak survey!

[IF PANEL_TYPE=1] Agregaremos [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints a su saldo de AmeriPoints por completar la encuesta hoy. [SHOW IF P_W3COMP=1 Como recordatorio, si completa la última parte del estudio a principios de diciembre, tendrá derecho a una bonificación de 15.000 AmeriPoints.] Si tiene alguna pregunta, puede enviarnos un correo electrónico a ayuda@AmeriSpeak.org o llamarnos al número gratuito **888-326-9424**. [CATI: Permítame repetirlo nuevamente: envíenos un correo electrónico a ayuda@AmeriSpeak.org o llámenos al **888-326-9424**.] ¡Gracias por participar en nuestra nueva encuesta AmeriSpeak!

[CAWI: Please click Continue below to submit your answers.]

[CAWI: Por favor haga clic en Continuar a continuación para enviar sus respuestas.]

References

- Allcott, Hunt, Luca Braghieri, Sarah Eichmeyer, and Matthew Gentzkow**, “The Welfare Effects of Social Media,” *American Economic Review*, 2020, 110 (3), 629–676.
- , **Matthew Gentzkow, Winter Mason, Arjun Wilkins, Pablo Barberá, Taylor Brown, Juan Carlos Cisneros, Adriana Crespo-Tenorio, Drew Dimmery, Deen Freelon et al.**, “The Effects of Facebook and Instagram on the 2020 Election: A Deactivation Experiment,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2024, 121 (21), e2321584121.
- Anderson, Michael L**, “Multiple Inference and Gender Differences in the Effects of Early Intervention: A Reevaluation of the Abecedarian, Perry Preschool, and Early Training Projects,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 2008, 103 (484), 1481–1495.
- Behaghel, Luc, Bruno Crépon, Marc Gurgand, and Thomas Le Barbanchon**, “Please Call Again: Correcting Nonresponse Bias in Treatment Effect Models,” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 2015, 97 (5), 1070–1080.
- Benjamini, Yoav, Abba M Krieger, and Daniel Yekutieli**, “Adaptive Linear Step-up Procedures That Control the False Discovery Rate,” *Biometrika*, 2006, 93 (3), 491–507.
- DeVellis, Robert F and Carolyn T Thorpe**, *Scale Development: Theory and Applications*, Sage Publications, 2021.
- Ghanem, Dalia, Sarojini Hirshleifer, and Karen Ortiz-Becerra**, “Testing Attrition Bias in Field Experiments,” Working Paper September 2022.
- Gray, Daniel, Harry Pickard, and Luke Munford**, “Election Outcomes and Individual Subjective Wellbeing in Great Britain,” *Economica*, 2021, 88 (351), 809–837.
- Huppert, Felicia A, Nic Marks, Andrew Clark, Johannes Siegrist, Alois Stutzer, Joar Vittersø, and Morten Wahrendorf**, “Measuring Well-being Across Europe: Description of the ESS Well-being Module and Preliminary Findings,” *Social Indicators Research*, 2009, 91, 301–315.
- Kessler, Ronald C, Gavin Andrews, Lisa J Colpe, Eva Hiripi, Daniel K Mroczek, S-LT Normand, Ellen E Walters, and Alan M Zaslavsky**, “Short Screening Scales to Monitor Population Prevalences and Trends in Non-specific Psychological Distress,” *Psychological Medicine*, 2002, 32 (6), 959–976.
- Kimball, Miles S, Collin B Raymond, Jiannan Zhou, Junya Zhou, Fumio Ohtake, and Yoshiro Tsutsui**, “Happiness Dynamics, Reference Dependence, and Motivated Beliefs in US Presidential Elections,” Technical Report, National Bureau of Economic Research 2024.

- Lee, David S**, “Training, Wages, and Sample Selection: Estimating Sharp Bounds on Treatment Effects,” *The Review of Economic Studies*, 2009, 76 (3), 1071–1102.
- Pierce, Lamar, Todd Rogers, and Jason A Snyder**, “Losing Hurts: The Happiness Impact of Partisan Electoral Loss,” *Journal of Experimental Political Science*, 2016, 3 (1), 44–59.
- Simchon, Almog, Sharath Chandra Guntuku, Rotem Simhon, Lyle H Ungar, Ran R Hassin, and Michael Gilead**, “Political Depression? A Big-data, Multimethod Investigation of Americans’ Emotional Response to the Trump Presidency,” *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 2020, 149 (11), 2154.
- Suzuki, Sara, Lindsay Till Hoyt, Neshat Yazdani, Mariah Kornbluh, Elan C Hope, Melissa J Hagan, Alison K Cohen, and Parissa J Ballard**, “Trajectories of Sociopolitical Stress During the 2020 United States Presidential Election Season: Associations with Psychological Well-being, Civic Action, and Social Identities,” *Comprehensive Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2023, 16, 100218.
- Taber, Keith S**, “The use of Cronbach’s alpha when developing and reporting research instruments in science education,” *Research in science education*, 2018, 48, 1273–1296.
- Watson, David, Lee Anna Clark, and Auke Tellegen**, “Development and Validation of Brief Measures of Positive and Negative Affect: the PANAS Scales,” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1988, 54 (6), 1063.