Supplementary Information

The Effects of Social Media on the 2020 Election

Correspondence to: gentzkow@stanford.edu

Contents

A Materials and Methods

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 Materials and Methods section, we provide information specific to the current study. Additional background on the broader Election Study is provided in Section F 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 swing 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 swing 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 swing 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 Sample 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 swing states and 58% in non-swing states. Instagram: 56% in swing states and 55% in non-swing states.
Facebook and Instagram	Users in swing 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 Recruitment and Surveys

Participants completed up to six surveys which are referred to in the documentation for the wider election study as Waves 1-6. We refer to the Wave 2 survey as the "baseline" survey, the Wave 4 survey as the "endline" survey, and the Wave 5 survey as the "post-endline" survey. All of our primary outcome measures are drawn from the endline survey. All surveys were implemented by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago.

- Wave 1: A subsample of Facebook/Instagram-recruited respondents were invited to the survey on August 31 in a soft-launch. The remainder of sampled Facebook/Instagram-recruited respondents were invited to the survey on September 1. The recruitment of the sample continued until Saturday, September 12. This wave included the recruitment and consent processes and a short survey.

- Wave 2 ("baseline"): The field period for Wave 2 started on September 8 and continued through September 21.

- Wave 3: The field period for Wave 3 started on October 9 and continued through October 23. This survey is not used in the present study.

- Wave 4 ("endline"): The field period for Wave 4 started on November 4 at 1:05 A.M. Eastern Time and continued through November 18.

- Wave 5 ("post-endline"): The field period for Wave 5 started on December 9 and continued through December 23. The survey started approximately one week later than the original schedule due to a delay in obtaining approvals for updated informed consent language.

- Wave 6: The field period of Wave 6 started on February 16 and continued through March 2. This survey is not used in the present study.

Participants were given the option to withdraw from the study at any time and, upon withdrawal, to remove their data from the study as long as that was technically possible.

Payments. Participants received $5 for completing each of the Wave 2 and 3 surveys, $20 for completing each of the Wave 4 and 5 surveys, and $5 for completing the Wave 6 survey. In some cases participants who had not yet completed a given survey were offered additional incentives. All payments were made via electronic gift cards.

A.3 Randomization

Randomization occurred just after the end of the baseline survey. Only participants who completed the baseline survey and confirmed their willingness to deactivate were eligible for randomization.

We adopted block randomization to minimize variance of treatment effect estimates and to ensure in-sample balance in a set of covariates that may be important determinants of the outcomes of interest. Randomization was blocked on swing state, average daily time spent on the focal app in the previous 30 days, self-reported party ID, and race (36 blocks).

A.4 Empirical Strategy

Experimental design choices There are many ways one could design a study intended to understand the holistic effect of using a social media platform, each with costs and benefits, such as when to run the experiment, how to restrict access to the platform, the length of deactivation, compensation structure, whether to deactivate the control group, etc. For instance, we considered doing a willingness-to-pay approach as in (*1*), but felt it would be too costly and that we could rely on the findings from that research.

For the Control group, one could compare against a set of people who used the platform as usual and were unaware of the possibility of deactivation. While this would in some ways be a more "natural" comparison group, we believed it would be a biased comparison. Everyone in our final sample was willing to deactivate, which makes them directly comparable. Moreover, maintaining similarity of the Control and Deactivation experiences prevents spurious effects on outcomes or attrition driven by the deactivation process itself. This also makes it more difficult for the Control group users to infer that they are in a control condition.

Control variables. As pre-specified, the controls $\boldsymbol{X}_i$ are the variables selected in a lasso regression of Y_i on the baseline value of Y_i (if available) and a vector of other demographics and baseline survey variables: gender, age, race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, Asian-American or Pacific Islander, Other), political ideology, 7-point party ID, turnout in 2016, self-reported likelihood of voting in 2020, pre-election candidate preference, news consumption (network TV, average of cable, online websites, average of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, newspapers), political interest, political knowledge, issue positions, sum of political participation, and sum of digital literacy. Stratum indicators and treatment assignment are not included in the lasso regression. The model is estimated on the full sample (treatment and control units). If some but not all levels were selected from a factor variable, we include only the selected level(s) in $\boldsymbol{X}_i$. We use the same vector $\boldsymbol{X}_i$ in all subgroup analyses for a given outcome.

We impute missing values of controls $\boldsymbol{X}_i$ with the sample mean. If more than ten percent of a covariate's values are missing, we include a missingness dummy as an additional covariate.

Multiple hypothesis testing. To control for multiple hypothesis testing, we base significance testing on Benjamini-Hochberg sharpened False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjusted q-values. Let K1 and K2 denote the numbers of hypothesis tests associated with main effects of our primary and secondary outcomes respectively. Let L1 and L2 denote the numbers of hypothesis tests associated with primary and secondary moderator variables respectively.

- For primary outcomes, we report q-values adjusted for K1 tests.
- For secondary outcomes, we report q-values adjusted for K1+K2 tests.
- For primary moderators, we report q-values adjusted for L1 tests.

- For secondary moderators, we report q-values adjusted for L1+L2 tests.
- For auxiliary outcomes, we report only unadjusted p-values.

Winsorization. We winsorize continuous variables derived from platform data at the 99th percentile.

A.5 Weighting

We chose weights to reduce bias while maintaining a low design effect. The first step was building Inverse Propensity Scores Weights (IPSW) 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 (see section A.3), 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 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.6 Passive Tracking Data

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 Wave 1 of the Facebook/Instagram sample 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 K.1. Those who clicked to learn more were provided with additional information, which can be found in section K.2. Finally, the FAQ was available to participants and can be found in section K.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.

A.7 Validated Vote Data

The matching of survey participants to voter file data was conducted by NORC using identifiable information that was not available to the researchers. From the survey data, NORC used the participants' first name, last name, gender, and address (including zip code). The voter registration file was pulled by Aristotle based upon the first three letters of the first and last name and the 3-digit zip code, and included the person's full name, birthdate, gender, and zip code. Matching was done using a proprietary record linkage software known as NorcLink.

After the NorcLink procedure, NORC provided information to the researchers about the estimated match probability for each participant, whether each participant had voted in the 2020 election, and (if the information was available) the method by which they voted (e.g., by mail, in person, etc.), keyed by the anonymous participant ID. We required that the estimated NorcLink match probability be at least 98% in order to declare a match valid. This resulted in matches for 48.4% of Facebook participants and 48.5% of Instagram participants.

A.8 Campaign Donation Data

The campaign donation data was drawn from two sources:

1. The Database on Ideology, Money in Politics, and Elections (DIME) (*2*) is a dataset of political contributions made by individuals and organizations to election campaigns at local, state, and federal levels, starting in 1979. The dataset was developed at Stanford under principal investigator Adam Bonica. The subset we worked with was limited to donations made for the 2020 election cycle, containing 11,078,710 records for females who made campaign contributions and 16,006,523 records for males who made campaign contributions.

2. A dataset of political campaign contribution data developed by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

The matching of participants to campaign donation data was done by NORC using identifiable information that was not available to the researchers. From the survey data, NORC used the participants' first name, last name, gender, and address (including zip code). For the DIME dataset, NORC used the name, gender, address; for the FEC dataset, they used the name, gender, and zip code. The linkage between US2020 and DIME/FEC used the fastLink package in R.

For each matched participant, we created two variables: the total campaign contributions for the entire election period as well as the period limited to 30 days prior to the election (to align with the survey question that asked people to report how much they donated in the 30 days prior to the election). We then binned these contributions into 10 bins: [0], (0,25], (25,50], (50,100], (100,150], (150,200], (200,350], (350,500], (500,1000], (1000,Inf]. The share of participants matched to non-zero contributions is 5.3% for Facebook and 4.4% for Instagram.

B Outcome Definitions

B.1 Primary Outcomes

We use endline survey responses to construct primary outcomes. Keys in capital letters in brackets indicate specific survey questions. Survey instruments with exact question wording are in Appendix L.

Knowledge: Average of standardized values of the following:[F3]

- *Election knowledge*: Share of the following policy proposals correctly identified as being publicly endorsed by Joe Biden, Donald Trump, or neither. Missing values are coded as incorrect.
  - SPECKNOWPOA: Allow undocumented immigrants to get insurance through Medicaid.
  - SPECKNOWPOB: Raise the federal minimum wage to $15 per hour.
  - SPECKNOWPOC: Withdraw the United States from the World Health Organization (WHO).
  - SPECKNOWPOD: Allow fossil fuel extraction in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
  - SPECKNOWPOE: Replace the electoral college with a national popular vote.
  - SPECKNOWPOF: Eliminate taxes on corporations based in the U.S.
- *News knowledge*: Average score on items measuring accuracy of beliefs about recent international and domestic news events. Respondents could answer for each item if the event it described "Definitely didn't happen", "Probably didn't happen", "Probably did happen", or "Definitely did happen." For events that happened, these values were coded as $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, and as $\{4, 3, 2, 1\}$ for events that did not happen. Missing values are coded as 2.5.
  - SPECKNOWEVA: France lifted all COVID-related restrictions.
  - SPECKNOWEVB: Donald Trump announced that he would stop holding public rallies out of concern for COVID-related risks.

[F3] The survey questions that define our knowledge outcomes were based on campaign proposals as well as true and false news stories that circulated widely during the period in which our treatments took place. For election knowledge, we chose Trump and Biden proposals that had been prominent in the campaign, and we wrote additional policy proposals that were designed to sound plausibly like they might be endorsed by one candidate or the other but that had not in fact been proposed. For news knowledge, we monitored the news to extract a set of stories that were both politically relevant and widely covered during the study period, and we wrote additional fictitious news items that were designed to sound plausible but did not actually happen. For fact knowledge, we chose false items based on internal lists of currently circulating fact-checked false claims on FB, and we wrote true statements designed to sound similarly plausible. Our methodology is conceptually similar to the approach in prior work, including (*3*) and (*1*). The news knowledge questions were inspired by the news reception items used in (*4*).

  - SPECKNOWEVC: A militia's plot to kidnap Michigan governor Gretchen Whitmer was foiled by undercover agents.
  - SPECKNOWEVD: Derek Chauvin, the Minneapolis police officer who killed George Floyd, was promoted.
  - SPECKNOWEVE: Pope Francis voiced support for same-sex civil unions.
  - SPECKNOWEVF: During the final presidential debate, each candidate was given time to speak while the other candidate's microphone was muted.
  - SPECKNOWEVG: Amy Coney Barrett, Donald Trump's nominee, became the newest Supreme Court justice.

- *Fact knowledge*: Average score on items of true and false statements that included misinformation that had been recently circulated at the time of the study. Respondents could answer if each statement was "Not at all accurate", "Not very accurate", "Somewhat accurate", or "Very accurate." For accurate statements, these values were coded as {1, 2, 3, 4}, and as {4, 3, 2, 1} for inaccurate statements. Missing values are coded as 2.5.
  - MISINFOA: Evidence found on Hunter Biden's laptop proves Joe Biden took bribes from foreign powers.
  - MISINFOB: The current FBI director, Christopher Wray, has said that the greatest domestic terrorist threat is white supremacists.
  - MISINFOC: Amy Coney Barrett said that a woman needs a man's permission to own property.
  - MISINFOD: The U.S. government has a plan to force a COVID-19 vaccine on everyone.
  - MISINFOE: Masks and face coverings are not effective in preventing the spread of COVID-19.
  - MISINFOF: Millions of fraudulent ballots were cast in the 2020 presidential election.
  - MISINFOG: Donald Trump held a Bible upside-down in front of a church.
  - MISINFOH: In October, most rural counties were in the COVID-19 "red zone" based on their high rates of new cases.
  - MISINFOI: At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Anthony Fauci did not recommend wearing masks in public.
  - MISINFOJ: Prior to the 2016 presidential election, Donald Trump arranged a payment to an adult film star.
  - MISINFOK: Joe Biden is a pedophile.

Affective polarization: Average of standardized values of the following measures, each created as the difference between own party and other party [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].

- Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people who support the party the respondent prefers (0-100) and people who support the other party (0-100) [FT_PEOPD, FT_PEOPC].
- Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people running for office as the party the respondent prefers (0-100) and people running for office from the other party (0-100) [FT_PEOPF, FT_PEOPE].
- Difference in perceptions of how smart people are who support the party the respondent prefers and people who support the other party (1-5 where 5 indicates "extremely smart" for both) [DEMSMART, REPSMART].

Issue polarization: Index of standardized responses to the following issue opinion questions re-signed so that on each question higher values are closer to the own-party mean and lower values are closer to the other-party mean [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].

- 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.
- BLACKWHITE[A-D]: In general in our country these days, would you say that Black people are treated less fairly than white people, white people are treated less fairly than Black people, or both are treated about equally in each of the following.
  - BLACKWHITEA: In dealing with the police.
  - BLACKWHITEB: When voting in elections.

  - BLACKWHITEC: When seeking medical treatment.
  - BLACKWHITED: In hiring, pay, and promotions.
- SEXISM1_2[A,B]: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
  - SEXISM1_2A: Most women interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist.
  - SEXISM1_2B: Recent allegations of sexual harassment and assault reflect widespread problems in society.

Perceptions of democratic performance: (Referred to as "Perceived legitimacy" below) Average of standardized responses (1-4 where 4 indicates "U.S. fully meets this standard"):

- USDEMOCA: Government does not interfere with journalists or news organizations.
- USDEMOCB: Government protects individuals' right to engage in unpopular speech or expression.
- USDEMOCC: Elections are free from foreign influence.
- USDEMOCD: All adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote.
- USDEMOCE: Elections are conducted without fraud.
- USDEMOCF: Voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues.

Turnout: Self-reported turnout [TURNOUT_POSTELEC]. One for those responding "I am sure I voted"; zero for those stating that they did not vote ("I did not vote (in the election this November)"; "I thought about voting this time, but didn't"; "I usually vote, but didn't this time").

Participation: Sum of the following measures:

- POLPART_1: Attended a protest or rally.
- POLPART_2: Contributed money to a political candidate or organization.
- POLPART_3: Signed an online petition.
- POLPART_4: Tried to convince someone how to vote (online or in-person).
- POLPART_5: Wrote and posted political messages online.
- POLPART_6: Talked about politics with someone you know.

Voted for Trump: Vote for Trump self-reported on the endline survey coded as +1 if voted for Trump, -1 if voted for Biden, and 0 otherwise (including did not vote).

Trump favorability: Average of standardized values of the following: (i) self-reported approval of Trump; (ii) absolute difference between Trump and Biden thermometer ratings.

We further standardize the values of all primary outcomes, with the exception of "Voted for Trump" and "Turnout", so that the outcomes are in standard deviation units.

B.2 Secondary Outcomes

As with the primary outcomes, the secondary outcomes are based on endline survey responses, and specific survey question keys are indicated by all capital letters.

Knowledge: The individual components of the Knowledge primary outcome (described above in subsection B.1) are secondary outcomes. Specifically, we separately analyze the standardized values of:

- Election knowledge.
- News knowledge.
- Fact knowledge.

Issue polarization: Similarly, secondary outcomes include each of the individual components of the issue polarization primary outcome, described above in subsection B.1.

Affective polarization: In addition to the individual components of the affective polarization primary outcome, described in subsection B.1, we analyze the standardized values of the following items related to affective polarization:

- Perceived polarization: Average of the following standardized measures, each created as the difference between own party and other party [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].
  - Difference in perceived ideology between people who support one's own party and people who support the other party [IDEO_GRD, IDEO_GRE].
  - Difference in perceived ideology between people running for office from one's own party and people running for office from the other party [IDEO_GRB, IDEO_GRC].
- Trump-Biden polarization: Difference in feeling thermometer scores between own-party presidential candidate (Trump for Republicans, Biden for Democrats) and opposite-party presidential candidate [FT_PEOPA, FT_PEOPB].
- Group polarization: Average of standardized measures for the following thermometer ratings, scaled according to each party's prevailing attitude towards the groups.

  - Immigrants: Thermometer rating of immigrants, multiplied by (-1) for Republicans.
  - Rural: Thermometer rating of rural Americans, multiplied by (-1) for Democrats.
  - BLM: Thermometer rating of Black Lives Matter, multiplied by (-1) for Republicans.
  - MeToo: Thermometer rating of #MeToo movement, multiplied by (-1) for Republicans.

- Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people who support the party the respondent prefers and people who support the other party [FT_PEOPD, FT_PEOPC].

- Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people running for office as the party the respondent prefers and people running for office from the other party [FT_PEOPF, FT_PEOPE].

- Difference in perceptions of how smart people are who support the party the respondent prefers and people who support the other party (1-5 where 5 indicates "extremely smart" for both) [DEMSMART, REPSMART].

Perceived legitimacy: The secondary outcomes include each of the individual components of the perceived legitimacy primary outcome, as described in subsection B.1.

Trust: Trust in information received from various sources, on a scale from 1-5 (5 is "A great deal"), which we recode as a scale from 0-1 (0 is "Not at all" and 1 is "A great deal"):

- INFOTRUSTC: Trust in political information from Facebook.
- INFOTRUSTD: Trust in political information from Instagram.
- INFOTRUSTA: Trust in political information from local news.
- INFOTRUSTB: Trust in political information from national newspapers.
- INFOTRUSTF: Trust in political information from national network TV news.
- INFOTRUSTG: Trust in political information from MSNBC.
- INFOTRUSTH: Trust in political information from CNN.
- INFOTRUSTI: Trust in political information from Fox News.

Participation: In addition to the individual components of the Participation primary outcome described in subsection B.1, we also analyze the following measures of political participation:

- Registered voter (REG): Self-reported registration.

- Validated voter turnout: For those who were successfully matched to the public voting record as described in subsection A.7, whether or not they voted in the 2020 election. This variable was treated as missing (NA) for those who were not matched.

- Contribution amount (CONTRIBUT): Self-reported amount of money contributed to political candidates or organizations in the month before the election ($0, $25, $50, $100, $150, $200, $350, $500, $1000, More than $1000).

- Contribution amount directly measured in campaign donation data for those respondents who could be matched to the data as described in subsection A.8. Endline survey respondents who were not matched were assigned a value of zero.

- Pay attention to politics (POLINT): Self-reported frequency of attention paid to government and politics content.

Local candidate preference:

- Rep vote state: Sum across state offices (Senator [VOTESENATE, VOTESENATE2], Governor [VOTEGOV], House [VOTEHOUSE]) of +1 if voted for Republican, -1 if voted for Democrat, and 0 otherwise (including did not vote).

- Inc vote state: Sum across state offices (Senator [VOTESENATE, VOTESENATE2], Governor [VOTEGOV], House [VOTEHOUSE]) of +1 if voted for incumbent, -1 if voted for challenger, and 0 otherwise (including did not vote).

- Straight-ticket voting: If voted for more than one office out of Senate, Governor, House, President; +1 if voted for all candidates of the same party, and 0 otherwise. The variable is defined as missing if a participant did not vote for more than one office.

Ideological positions:

- Pro-Republican affect: Index of standardized responses to affective polarization questions, re-signing each so Republicans have more positive responses.

- Pro-Republican issue positions: Index of standardized responses to issue opinion questions, re-signing each so Republicans have more positive responses.

B.3 Auxiliary Outcomes

Auxiliary outcomes provide context or help interpretation but do not answer research questions on their own.

Compliance:

- Share deactivated: Share of days during the treatment period that the participant viewed less than five pieces of content on the relevant platform.

Time spent:

- On-platform time spent: Daily minutes spent on platform, normalized by dividing by the average time spent by all participants in the baseline period (between August 1, 2020 and September 22, 2020 for Instagram or September 23, 2020 for Facebook).

Substitution:

- News sources: Self-reported use of the following sources for political information.
  - POLINFO_SOA: National network TV news like ABC, CBS, or NBC.
  - POLINFO_SOB: Print newspapers.
  - POLINFO_SOC: Online news websites.
  - POLINFO_SOD: Local TV news.
  - Sum of reported use of cable TV news: Fox News (POLINFO_SOH), MSNBC (POLINFO_SOI), and CNN (POLINFO_SOJ).
  - Sum of reported use of news radio programs: Talk radio programs like Sean Hannity or Rush Limbaugh (POLINFO_SOK) and public radio/NPR (POLINFO_SOL).
  - Sum of reported use of Twitter (POLINFO_SOG) and YouTube (POLINFO_SON).
  - POLINFO_SOM: Friends and family.

Variables available in RealityMine subsample:

- News apps mins: Average daily minutes spent on news apps as measured by RealityMine phone monitoring.
- News websites visits: Average daily visits to news websites as measured by RealityMine browser monitoring.
- Other social apps mins: Average daily minutes spent on social media apps other than Facebook and Instagram as measured by RealityMine phone monitoring.
- Other social websites visits: Average daily visits to social media websites other than Facebook and Instagram as measured by RealityMine browser monitoring.
- Facebook app mins: Average daily minutes spent on Facebook between September 25 and November 3, as measured by RealityMine phone monitoring.
- Facebook website visits: Average daily visits to the Facebook website between September 25 and November 3, as measured by RealityMine browser monitoring.
- Instagram app mins: Average daily minutes spent on Instagram between September 25 and November 3, as measured by RealityMine phone monitoring.
- Instagram website visits: Average daily visits to the Instagram website between September 25 and November 3, as measured by RealityMine browser monitoring .

B.4 Moderators

The primary analysis of heterogeneous treatment effects are reported for subgroups defined by the following variables:

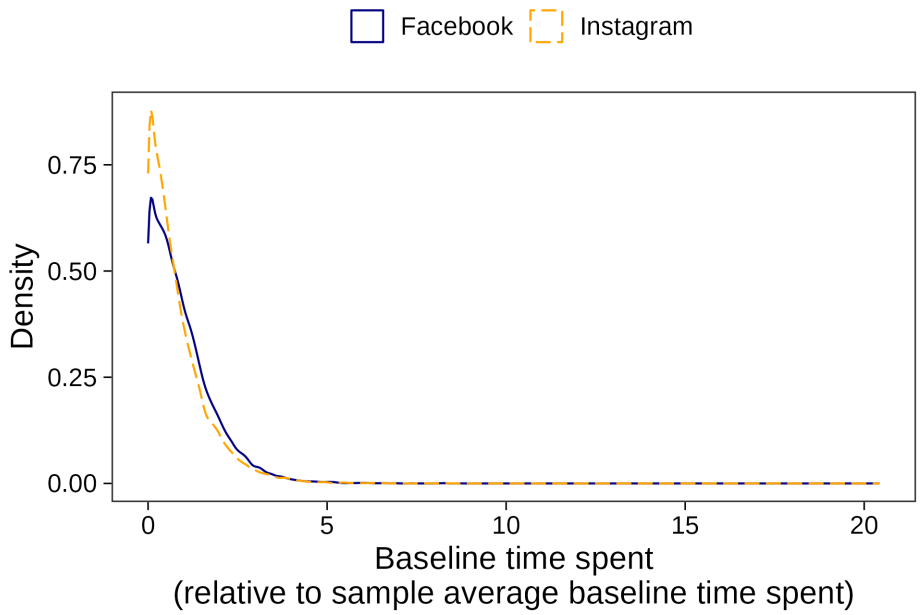
- Above-median baseline platform use: Indicator for subject who has above median baseline use as measured by an index of average daily minutes spent on platform (Facebook or Instagram respectively) over 30 days prior to the start of treatment.
- PartyID: Three mutually exclusive values: (i) Democrat or lean Democrat; (ii) Independent; (iii) Republican or lean Republican. In addition, we also consider (iv) Strong Democrat and (v) Strong Republican.
- Minority: Indicator for subject who identifies as Black or Hispanic.
- Undecided (VOTE_PREELEC): Indicator for "I'm not sure" on presidential candidate preference.

In addition, we reported secondary analysis of heterogeneous effects for each primary outcome by the following variables:

- Above vs. below-median age.
- Gender.
- College graduates vs. non-college graduates.
- Urban status (urban, suburban, or rural).
- Resident of swing state.

C Sample, Balance, Attrition, and Compliance

Figure S1: Distributions of Baseline Facebook and Instagram Use



Note: This figure presents the distributions of the baseline Facebook use (for the Facebook sample) and Instagram use (for the Instagram sample), relative to the average main sample baseline use on the same period. For this figure, we define the baseline period to be from September 15, 2020 to September 21, 2020. We compute this relative measure based on the "on-platform time spent" variable defined in subsection B.3 and the survey 2 weights.

Table S2: 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 screening 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 S3: Demographics of Passive Tracking and Full Samples (Baseline Survey)

	Facebook					Instagram				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covariate	Passive tracking sample	Full sample	Difference	t-value	p-value	Passive tracking sample	Full sample	Difference	t-value	p-value
Assigned to treatment group	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.80	0.27	0.27	-0.00	-0.32	0.75
Age (imputed)	37.14	37.81	-0.67	-3.86	0.00	28.82	28.86	-0.04	-0.27	0.79
Male	0.37	0.43	-0.06	-8.89	0.00	0.37	0.43	-0.06	-7.10	0.00
Democrat	0.56	0.52	0.04	4.87	0.00	0.71	0.69	0.02	2.74	0.01
Republican	0.30	0.33	-0.03	-3.89	0.00	0.18	0.20	-0.02	-2.99	0.00
College	0.43	0.45	-0.02	-2.76	0.01	0.48	0.50	-0.01	-1.48	0.14
Hispanic	0.14	0.15	-0.00	-0.43	0.66	0.27	0.26	0.01	1.85	0.07
White, non-hispanic	0.68	0.69	-0.01	-1.02	0.31	0.51	0.53	-0.02	-2.16	0.03
Black, non-hispanic	0.09	0.08	0.01	2.02	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.39	0.70
Lower income tercile	0.42	0.37	0.05	6.54	0.00	0.39	0.36	0.03	3.34	0.00
Middle income tercile	0.34	0.35	-0.01	-0.99	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.38	0.71
Voted in 2016	0.77	0.76	0.01	1.73	0.08	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.12	0.90
Swing state	0.37	0.39	-0.01	-1.52	0.13	0.36	0.34	0.02	1.94	0.05
Baseline use	1.06	1.07	-0.01	-1.16	0.25	1.01	1.03	-0.03	-1.99	0.05
# obs.	5,691	19,857				3,822	15,585			
	F-stat	21.29	p-value	0.00		F-stat	9.78	p-value	0.00	

Note: Columns 1, 2, 6, and 7 present the mean of each variable in the passive tracking sample and full sample in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that completed the baseline survey (Survey 2). Columns 3 and 8 report the difference between the passive tracking sample and full sample means for each platform. Columns 4 and 9 present the Welch's t-values for tests of equality between the passive tracking sample and full sample. Columns 5 and 10 report the associated p-value.

Table S4: Sample and Target Demographics (Facebook Experiment)

	(1) Sample	(2) 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 S5: Sample and Target Demographics (Instagram Experiment)

	(1) Sample	(2) 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 S6: Facebook Sample Demographics by Survey Stage

Demographics	(1) Completed screening survey	(2) Completed baseline survey	(3) In platform data & did not withdraw	(4) Uses ≥15 minutes/day (primary analysis sample)	(5) Completed endline survey
Friend count			565.87	579.87	564.04
Civic pages followed			35.25	38.01	37.71
Normalized time spent on Facebook			0.95	1.07	1.06
Days active in previous month			28.49	29.05	29.02
Liberal	0.35	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.40
Moderate	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35
Conservative	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24
Age (imputed)	37.43	37.67	37.69	37.81	37.93
Male	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.43
White, non-Hispanic	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.70
Black, non-Hispanic	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Hispanic	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14
Democrat	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.54
Independent	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
Republican	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.32
Voted in 2016	0.70	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
Swing state	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.37
College education	0.38	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.47
Lower income	0.44	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36
Middle income	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35
Upper income	0.24	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.29
Number of participants	43,249	25,484	23,415	19,857	17,802
Participants with valid demographic data	43,101	24,599	23,415	19,857	17,802

Note: This table reports the unweighted mean of each demographic variable in the Facebook sample at varying stages of the survey. The first four variables reported in the table are platform variables; all others were collected in the survey. Platform variables are not available for the samples in Columns 1-2, as these variables are only made available for respondents who were randomized, did not withdraw from the study, and had valid platform data. The minor discrepancies in Columns 1 and 2 between the number of participants and those with valid demographic data occur for this same reason: a small number of respondents in the NORC sample were not randomized, likely as they deleted their accounts before randomization.

Table S7: Instagram Sample Demographics by Survey Stage

Demographics	(1) Completed screening survey	(2) Completed baseline survey	(3) In platform data & did not withdraw	(4) Uses ≥15 minutes/day (primary analysis sample)	(5) Completed endline survey
Follower count			448.33	501.31	479.59
Following count			639.96	711.18	693.16
Normalized time spent on Instagram			0.81	1.03	1.02
Days active in previous month			26.79	28.15	28.14
Liberal	0.48	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57
Moderate	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28
Conservative	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
Age (imputed)	29.24	29.82	29.91	28.86	29.12
Male	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.42
White, non-Hispanic	0.50	0.56	0.57	0.53	0.54
Black, non-Hispanic	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Hispanic	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.25
Democrat	0.62	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70
Independent	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
Republican	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19
Voted in 2016	0.57	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.61
Swing state	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32
College education	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
Lower income	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35
Middle income	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Upper income	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Number of participants	42,658	23,494	21,249	15,585	13,480
Participants with valid demographic data	42,417	22,419	21,249	15,585	13,480

Note: This table reports the unweighted mean of each demographic variable in the Instagram sample at varying stages of the survey. The first four variables reported in the table are platform variables; all other were collected in the survey. Platform variables are not available for the samples in Columns 1-2, as these variables are only made available for respondents who were randomized, did not withdraw from the study, and had valid platform data. The minor discrepancies in Columns 1 and 2 between the number of participants and those with valid demographic data occur for this same reason: a small number of respondents in the NORC sample were not randomized, likely as they deleted their accounts before randomization.

Table S8: Summary Statistics for Outcome Variables, Facebook Sample

	(1) Mean	(2) Std. Dev.	(3) Min.	(4) Max.
Primary outcomes				
Turnout	0.834	0.372	0.000	1.000
Trump vote	-0.181	0.857	-1.000	1.000
Issue polarization				
Decrease civilian refugees	3.724	1.263	1.000	5.000
Repeal Affordable Care Act	4.028	1.265	1.000	5.000
Bring back $600 unemployment boost	3.679	1.342	1.000	5.000
Require face masks in public	3.934	1.432	1.000	5.000
Ban Chinese apps	3.506	1.236	1.000	5.000
Reduce police funding for social services	3.959	1.298	1.000	5.000
Women interpret innocent remarks as sexist	3.455	1.235	1.000	5.000
Sexual harassment allegations reflect problems	3.540	1.358	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people by the police	3.675	1.403	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people when voting	3.620	0.994	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people in health services	3.584	1.047	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people in labor market	3.655	1.098	1.000	5.000
Perceived legitimacy				
Elections are free from foreign influence	2.076	0.927	1.000	4.000
Adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote	2.652	1.123	1.000	4.000
Elections are conducted without fraud	2.389	0.994	1.000	4.000
Government does not interfere with journalists	2.047	0.978	1.000	4.000
Government protects freedom of speech	2.504	0.948	1.000	4.000
Voters are knowledgeable about elections	1.866	0.822	1.000	4.000
Trust				
In Facebook	0.217	0.222	0.000	1.000
In Instagram	0.191	0.212	0.000	1.000
In Network TV news	0.475	0.288	0.000	1.000
In Fox	0.301	0.265	0.000	1.000
In MSNBC	0.395	0.281	0.000	1.000
In CNN	0.416	0.301	0.000	1.000
In Newspapers	0.498	0.281	0.000	1.000
In Local news	0.511	0.255	0.000	1.000
Participation				
Registered voter	0.904	0.294	0.000	1.000
Validated voter turnout	0.857	0.350	0.000	1.000
Contributions, FEC and DIME data	20.752	138.040	0.000	1500.000
Contributions, self-reported	18.600	110.054	0.000	1500.000
Pay attention to politics	3.566	1.056	1.000	5.000
Attended a protest or rally	0.054	0.226	0.000	1.000
Political contributions	0.142	0.349	0.000	1.000
Signed an online petition	0.245	0.430	0.000	1.000
Tried to convince someone to vote	0.347	0.476	0.000	1.000
Political posts	0.320	0.466	0.000	1.000
Talked about politics	0.920	0.272	0.000	1.000
Local candidate preference				
Republican vote	-0.136	0.852	-1.000	1.000
Incumbent vote	0.113	0.881	-1.000	1.000
Straight-ticket voting	0.853	0.354	0.000	1.000

Note: This table presents summary statistics for all outcome variables that are reported in their original units in the Facebook sample. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 1 presents the weighted mean of each variable (using the endline weights) and Column 2 presents the weighted standard deviation. Columns 3 and 4 report the minimum and maximum for each variable.

Table S9: Summary Statistics for Outcome Variables, Instagram Sample

	(1) Mean	(2) Std. Dev.	(3) Min.	(4) Max.
Primary outcomes				
Turnout	0.845	0.362	0.000	1.000
Trump vote	-0.332	0.824	-1.000	1.000
Issue polarization				
Decrease civilian refugees	3.799	1.278	1.000	5.000
Repeal Affordable Care Act	4.025	1.245	1.000	5.000
Bring back $600 unemployment boost	3.832	1.269	1.000	5.000
Require face masks in public	4.018	1.436	1.000	5.000
Ban Chinese apps	3.553	1.232	1.000	5.000
Reduce police funding for social services	4.133	1.175	1.000	5.000
Women interpret innocent remarks as sexist	3.609	1.240	1.000	5.000
Sexual harassment allegations reflect problems	3.700	1.398	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people by the police	3.813	1.462	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people when voting	3.766	1.066	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people in health services	3.748	1.150	1.000	5.000
Unfair treatment of Black people in labor market	3.774	1.157	1.000	5.000
Perceived legitimacy				
Elections are free from foreign influence	2.005	0.903	1.000	4.000
Adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote	2.447	1.126	1.000	4.000
Elections are conducted without fraud	2.362	0.979	1.000	4.000
Government does not interfere with journalists	1.976	0.926	1.000	4.000
Government protects freedom of speech	2.451	0.944	1.000	4.000
Voters are knowledgeable about elections	1.821	0.770	1.000	4.000
Trust				
In Facebook	0.201	0.210	0.000	1.000
In Instagram	0.269	0.223	0.000	1.000
In Network TV news	0.493	0.276	0.000	1.000
In Fox	0.277	0.256	0.000	1.000
In MSNBC	0.415	0.270	0.000	1.000
In CNN	0.430	0.291	0.000	1.000
In Newspapers	0.531	0.274	0.000	1.000
In Local news	0.521	0.243	0.000	1.000
Participation				
Registered voter	0.905	0.293	0.000	1.000
Validated voter turnout	0.878	0.327	0.000	1.000
Contributions, FEC and DIME data	20.492	141.910	0.000	1500.000
Contributions, self-reported	13.306	80.411	0.000	1500.000
Pay attention to politics	3.532	1.045	1.000	5.000
Attended a protest or rally	0.077	0.266	0.000	1.000
Political contributions	0.143	0.350	0.000	1.000
Signed an online petition	0.332	0.471	0.000	1.000
Tried to convince someone to vote	0.443	0.497	0.000	1.000
Political posts	0.336	0.472	0.000	1.000
Talked about politics	0.932	0.252	0.000	1.000
Local candidate preference				
Republican vote	-0.286	0.828	-1.000	1.000
Incumbent vote	0.193	0.882	-1.000	1.000
Straight-ticket voting	0.873	0.334	0.000	1.000

Note: This table presents summary statistics for all outcome variables that are reported in their original units in the Instagram sample. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Column 1 presents the weighted mean of each variable (using the endline weights) and Column 2 presents the weighted standard deviation. Columns 3 and 4 report the minimum and maximum for each variable.

Table S10: Cronbach's Alpha and Test-Retest Reliability for Primary Outcomes: Facebook

Outcome	(1) Cronbach's alpha	(2) Test-retest reliability
Knowledge	0.630	
Affective polarization	0.687	0.770
Issue polarization	0.870	0.876
Perceived legitimacy	0.714	0.611
Participation	0.567	0.653
Trump favorability	0.945	0.941
Trump vote		0.836
Turnout		0.586

Note: Column 1 presents Cronbach's alpha (for all indices with multiple variables). We compute the standardized Cronbach's alpha, $\alpha_s = \frac{p \cdot \bar{r}}{1+(p-1)\cdot\bar{r}}$, where p is the number of items in the index, and $\bar{r}$ is the average of all (Pearson) correlation coefficients between the items. Column 2 presents the test-retest reliability (for all outcomes measured at both baseline and endline).

Table S11: Cronbach's Alpha and Test-Retest Reliability for Primary Outcomes: Instagram

Outcome	(1) Cronbach's alpha	(2) Test-retest reliability
Knowledge	0.614	
Affective polarization	0.663	0.761
Issue polarization	0.887	0.886
Perceived legitimacy	0.715	0.608
Participation	0.589	0.664
Trump favorability	0.918	0.919
Trump vote		0.804
Turnout		0.620

Note: Column 1 presents Cronbach's alpha (for all indices with multiple variables). We compute the standardized Cronbach's alpha, $\alpha_s = \frac{p \cdot \bar{r}}{1+(p-1)\cdot\bar{r}}$, where p is the number of items in the index, and $\bar{r}$ is the average of all (Pearson) correlation coefficients between the items. Column 2 presents the test-retest reliability (for all outcomes measured at both baseline and endline).

Table S12: Balance at Randomization (Baseline Survey)

	Facebook					Instagram				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covariate	Deactivation	Control	Difference	t-value	p-value	Deactivation	Control	Difference	t-value	p-value
Age (imputed)	38.07	37.71	0.35	-1.82	0.07	28.84	28.87	-0.03	0.22	0.83
Male	0.43	0.44	-0.01	0.68	0.49	0.44	0.43	0.01	-0.92	0.36
Democrat	0.52	0.52	-0.00	0.07	0.94	0.69	0.69	-0.00	0.26	0.80
Republican	0.33	0.33	0.00	-0.06	0.95	0.20	0.20	-0.00	0.34	0.73
College	0.46	0.45	0.01	-1.51	0.13	0.49	0.50	-0.01	0.73	0.47
Hispanic	0.14	0.15	-0.01	0.90	0.37	0.26	0.26	-0.00	0.37	0.71
White, non-hispanic	0.69	0.69	0.01	-0.96	0.34	0.53	0.53	-0.00	0.55	0.59
Black, non-hispanic	0.08	0.08	0.00	-0.08	0.94	0.09	0.09	0.00	-0.64	0.52
Lower income tercile	0.36	0.38	-0.01	1.36	0.17	0.37	0.36	0.01	-1.08	0.28
Middle income tercile	0.36	0.34	0.01	-1.89	0.06	0.33	0.33	-0.01	0.86	0.39
Voted in 2016	0.76	0.76	0.01	-0.83	0.41	0.59	0.60	-0.00	0.44	0.66
Swing state	0.38	0.39	-0.00	0.15	0.88	0.34	0.34	0.00	-0.15	0.88
Baseline use	1.07	1.07	0.01	-0.38	0.71	1.05	1.03	0.01	-1.00	0.32
# obs.	5,347	14,510				4,219	11,366			
	F-stat	0.777	p-value	0.685		F-stat	0.389	p-value	0.974	

Note: Columns 1, 2, 6, and 7 present the mean of each variable in the Deactivation and Control groups in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that completed Survey 2 and was randomized. Columns 3 and 8 report the difference between Deactivation and Control means for each platform. Columns 4 and 9 present the t-values for tests of equality between the Deactivation and Control groups with Column 5 and 10 reporting the associated p-value.

Table S13: Balance at Endline Survey

	Facebook					Instagram				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Covariate	Deactivation	Control	Difference	t-value	p-value	Deactivation	Control	Difference	t-value	p-value
Age (imputed)	38.16	37.85	0.31	-1.50	0.13	28.96	29.17	-0.21	1.29	0.20
Male	0.43	0.43	-0.00	0.19	0.85	0.44	0.41	0.02	-2.40	0.02
Democrat	0.54	0.54	0.00	-0.20	0.84	0.70	0.70	-0.00	0.45	0.65
Republican	0.32	0.33	-0.01	0.75	0.45	0.20	0.19	0.00	-0.08	0.93
College	0.47	0.47	0.01	-0.65	0.52	0.50	0.52	-0.02	1.72	0.09
Hispanic	0.14	0.14	-0.00	0.29	0.77	0.25	0.25	-0.00	0.08	0.94
White, non-hispanic	0.70	0.70	0.00	-0.07	0.95	0.53	0.54	-0.01	0.71	0.48
Black, non-hispanic	0.08	0.07	0.00	-0.58	0.57	0.09	0.09	0.00	-0.88	0.38
Lower income tercile	0.36	0.36	-0.00	0.35	0.72	0.36	0.35	0.02	-1.79	0.07
Middle income tercile	0.36	0.35	0.01	-1.36	0.17	0.33	0.34	-0.01	0.83	0.40
Voted in 2016	0.77	0.77	0.00	-0.20	0.84	0.60	0.62	-0.02	1.74	0.08
Swing state	0.38	0.38	-0.00	0.23	0.82	0.35	0.34	0.00	-0.37	0.71
Baseline use	1.05	1.06	-0.01	0.59	0.55	1.02	1.01	0.01	-0.43	0.67
# obs.	4,880	12,922				3,710	9,770			
	F-stat	0.562	p-value	0.885		F-stat	1.019	p-value	0.429	

Note: Columns 1, 2, 6, and 7 present the mean of each variable in the Deactivation and Control groups in the Facebook and Instagram experiments, for the sample that completed Survey 4. Columns 3 and 8 report the difference between Deactivation and Control means for each platform. Columns 4 and 9 present the t-values for tests of equality between the Deactivation and Control groups with Column 5 and 10 reporting the associated p-value.

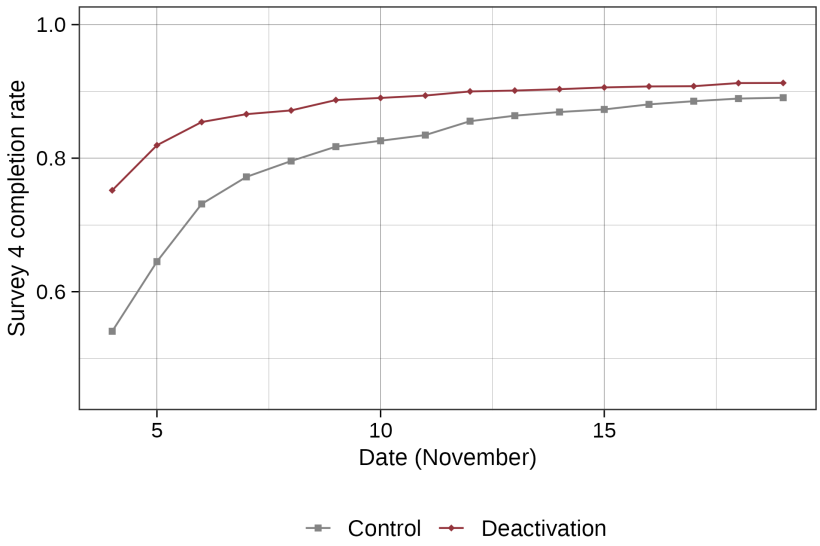
Table S14: Attrition

	Facebook			Instagram		
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) t-test p-value	(4) Deactivation	(5) Control	(6) t-test p-value
Finished Wave 4	0.913	0.891	0.000	0.879	0.860	0.001

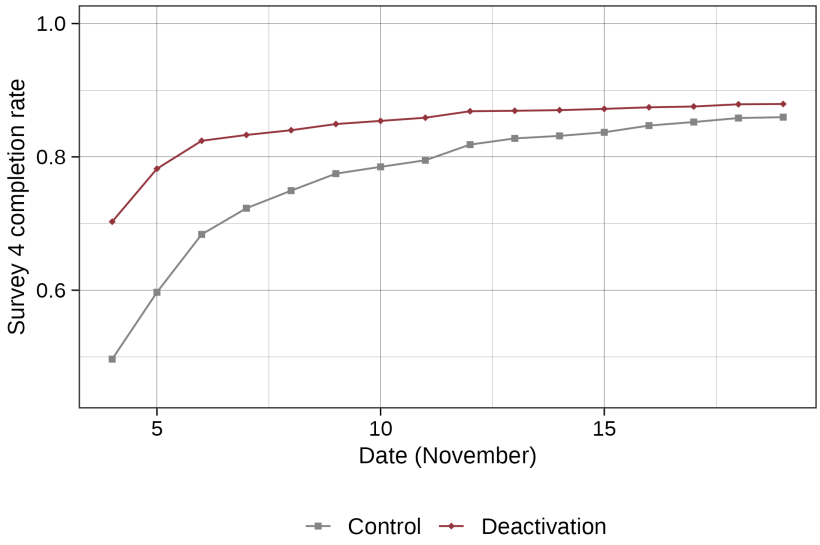
Note: This table presents endline response rates by group. Columns 3 and 6 present p-values of tests for differential attrition between the Deactivation and Control groups.

Figure S2: Cumulative Endline Response Rate by Day

Panel A: Facebook



Panel B: Instagram



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

D Effects on Primary, Secondary, and Auxiliary Outcomes

D.1 Primary Outcomes

Table S15: Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Primary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Knowledge	-0.033	0.018	0.069	0.190
Affective polarization	-0.031	0.016	0.049	0.189
Issue polarization	0.015	0.011	0.183	0.257
Perceived legitimacy	0.027	0.019	0.147	0.245
Participation	-0.167	0.016	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.013	0.009	0.154	0.245
Turnout	0.001	0.007	0.917	0.671
Trump vote	-0.026	0.011	0.015	0.076

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. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value. The first six variables are in standard deviation units, *turnout* is binary, and *Trump vote* equals 1 for people who reported voting for Trump, -1 for people who reported voting for Biden, and 0 for those who didn't vote or voted for some other candidate.

Table S16: Intent-to-Treat Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Primary Outcomes

	(1) ITT effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Knowledge	-0.029	0.016	0.069	0.191
Affective polarization	-0.027	0.014	0.049	0.190
Issue polarization	0.013	0.010	0.184	0.257
Perceived legitimacy	0.023	0.016	0.148	0.246
Participation	-0.145	0.014	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.011	0.008	0.155	0.246
Turnout	0.001	0.006	0.917	0.671
Trump vote	-0.022	0.009	0.015	0.076

Note: This table presents intent-to-treat effects of Facebook deactivation. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value. The first six variables are in standard deviation units, *turnout* is binary, and *Trump vote* equals 1 for people who reported voting for Trump, -1 for people who reported voting for Biden, and 0 for those who didn't vote or voted for some other candidate.

Table S17: Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Primary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Knowledge	0.011	0.020	0.584	0.484
Affective polarization	-0.030	0.017	0.074	0.190
Issue polarization	0.013	0.012	0.266	0.363
Perceived legitimacy	-0.011	0.019	0.580	0.484
Participation	-0.090	0.019	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.003	0.009	0.701	0.540
Turnout	-0.001	0.007	0.893	0.671
Trump vote	0.011	0.012	0.360	0.446

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. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value. The first six variables are in standard deviation units, *turnout* is binary, and *Trump vote* equals 1 for people who reported voting for Trump, -1 for people who reported voting for Biden, and 0 for those who didn't vote or voted for some other candidate.

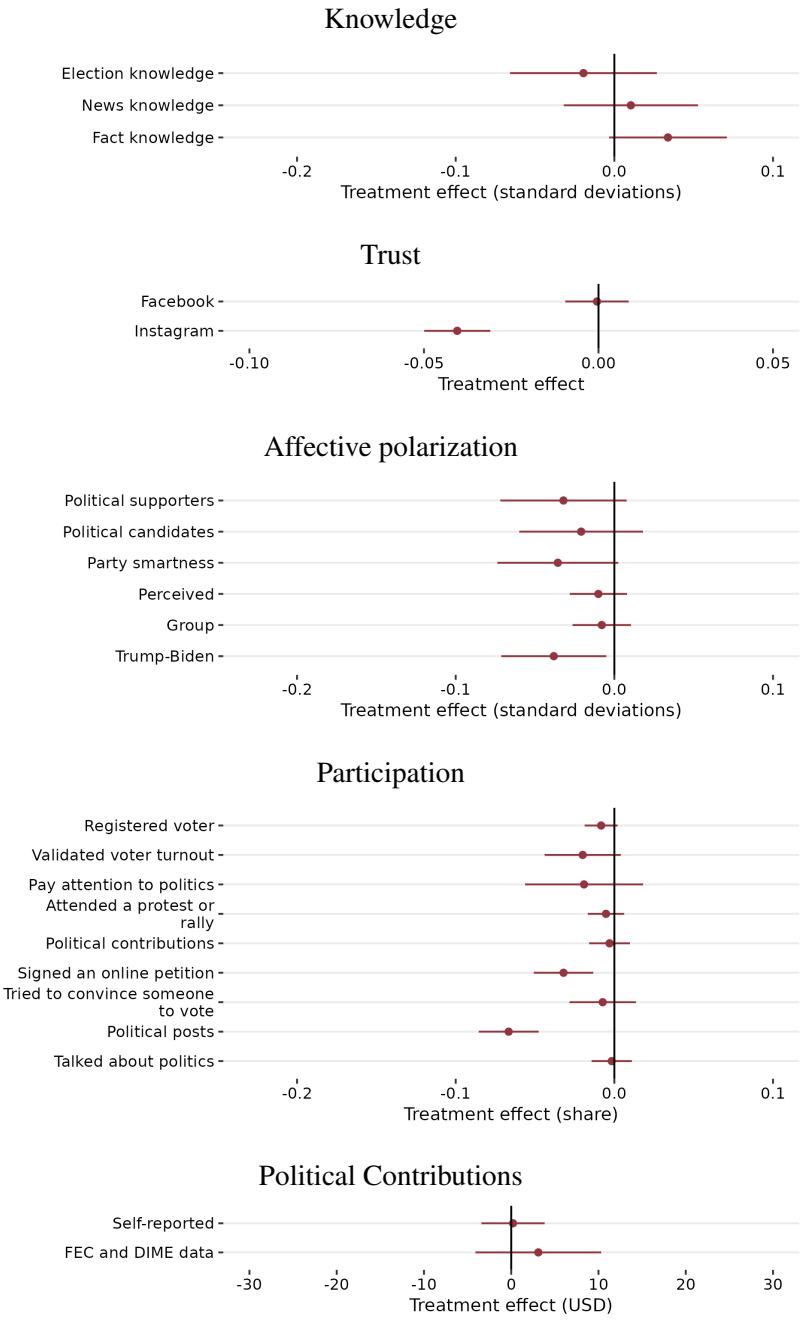
Table S18: Intent-to-Treat Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Primary Outcomes

	(1) ITT effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Knowledge	0.010	0.018	0.585	0.486
Affective polarization	-0.027	0.015	0.074	0.191
Issue polarization	0.011	0.010	0.267	0.364
Perceived legitimacy	-0.010	0.017	0.580	0.486
Participation	-0.080	0.017	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.003	0.008	0.701	0.540
Turnout	-0.001	0.007	0.894	0.671
Trump vote	0.010	0.010	0.361	0.449

Note: This table presents intent-to-treat effects of Instagram deactivation. Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value. The first six variables are in standard deviation units, *turnout* is binary, and *Trump vote* equals 1 for people who reported voting for Trump, -1 for people who reported voting for Biden, and 0 for those who didn't vote or voted for some other candidate.

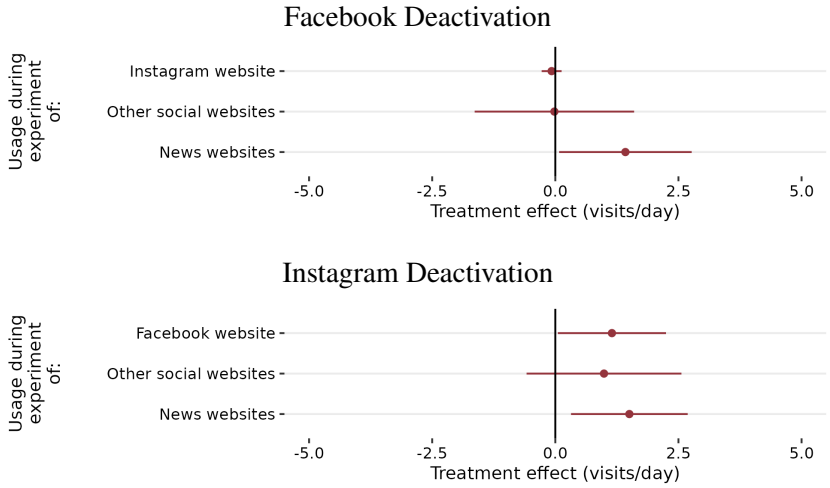
D.2 Secondary Outcomes

Figure S3: Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Selected Secondary Outcomes



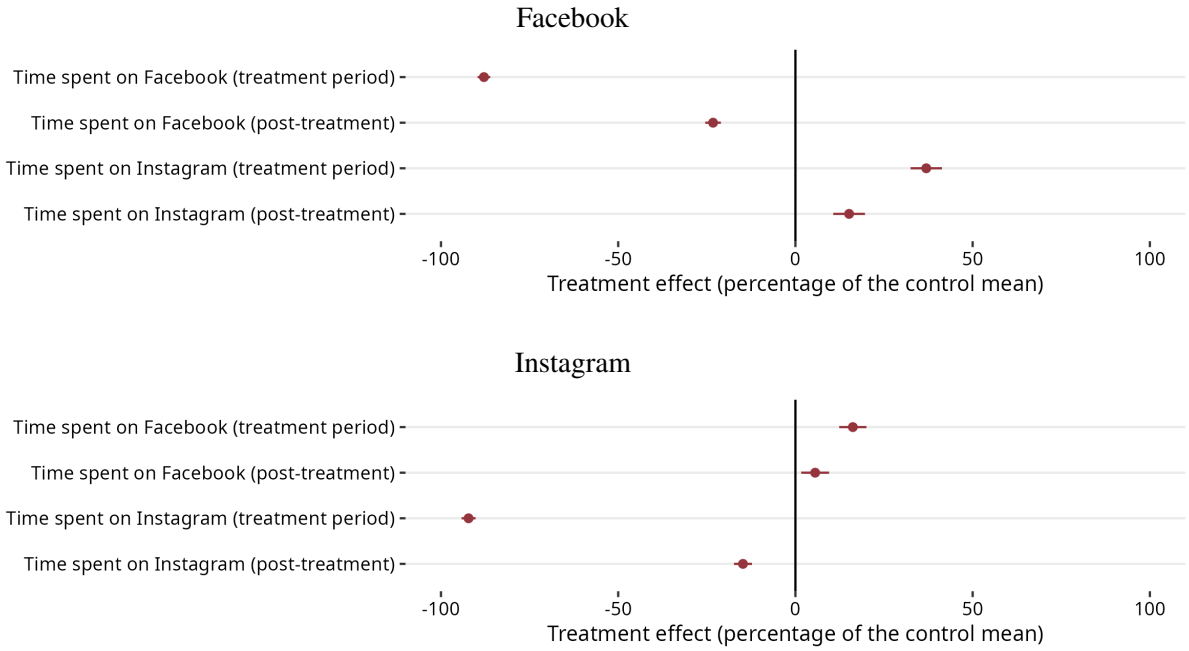
Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The horizontal lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure S4: Effects of Facebook and Instagram Deactivation on Use of Substitute Websites



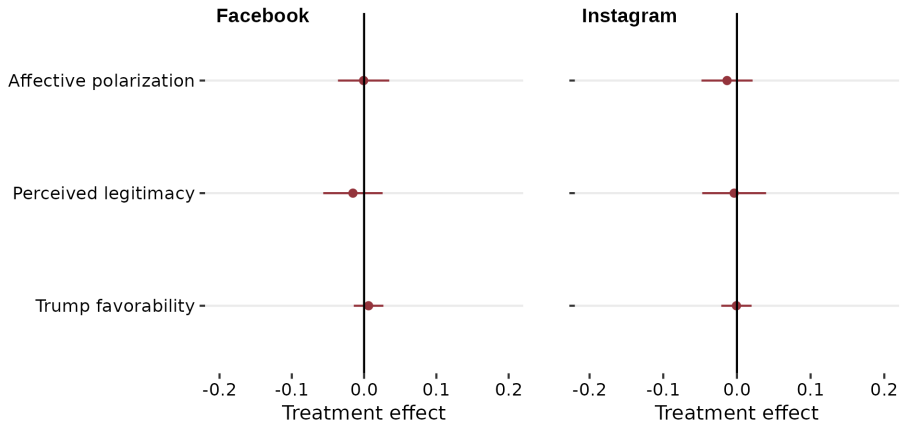
Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). Facebook / Instagram website visits, other news websites visits, and other social websites visits are measured only for participants who opted into browser passive tracking. The horizontal lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure S5: Effects on Time Spent



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The dependent variables correspond to the winsorized sample-weighted mean of the total time a user spent on the focal platform during the September 30 - November 3 treatment period and after the deactivation condition concluded, from November 4 to November 17. The time spent is relative to the main sample average baseline use during September 15 and September 21. We scale the effects to be the percentage of the control mean of the corresponding variable. The horizontal lines represent 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure S6: Effects of Facebook and Instagram Deactivation on Post-Endline Survey



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

Table S19: Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Secondary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Knowledge				
Election knowledge	-0.018	0.021	0.406	0.913
News knowledge	-0.098	0.021	0.000	0.001
Fact knowledge	0.042	0.017	0.012	0.132
Issue polarization				
Decrease civilian refugees	-0.011	0.027	0.678	1.000
Repeal Affordable Care Act	0.015	0.029	0.614	1.000
Bring back $600 unemployment boost	0.039	0.031	0.207	0.693
Require face masks in public	0.010	0.029	0.728	1.000
Ban Chinese apps	-0.014	0.030	0.648	1.000
Reduce police funding for social services	0.043	0.028	0.131	0.506
Women interpret innocent remarks as sexist	0.059	0.024	0.013	0.132
Sexual harassment allegations reflect problems	-0.014	0.022	0.528	1.000
Unfair treatment of Black people by the police	-0.009	0.014	0.536	1.000
Unfair treatment of Black people when voting	-0.008	0.015	0.601	1.000
Unfair treatment of Black people in health services	-0.034	0.015	0.022	0.186
Unfair treatment of Black people in labor market	0.004	0.016	0.809	1.000
Affective polarization				
Political supporters	-0.031	0.019	0.095	0.434
Political candidates	-0.037	0.018	0.037	0.252
Party smartness	-0.007	0.018	0.718	1.000
Perceived	0.004	0.009	0.701	1.000
Group	0.002	0.008	0.852	1.000
Trump-Biden	-0.014	0.015	0.342	0.913
Perceived legitimacy				
Elections are free from foreign influence	0.012	0.018	0.508	1.000
Adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote	0.016	0.019	0.380	0.913
Elections are conducted without fraud	0.014	0.019	0.456	0.947
Government does not interfere with journalists	0.016	0.019	0.410	0.913
Government protects freedom of speech	0.026	0.019	0.179	0.638
Voters are knowledgeable about elections	0.017	0.017	0.305	0.913
Trust				
In Facebook	-0.040	0.004	0.000	0.001
In Instagram	0.001	0.004	0.795	1.000
In Network TV news	0.003	0.005	0.517	1.000
In Fox	0.000	0.005	0.922	1.000
In MSNBC	-0.002	0.005	0.669	1.000
In CNN	-0.002	0.005	0.621	1.000
In Newspapers	0.004	0.005	0.404	0.913
In Local news	0.005	0.005	0.281	0.897
Participation				
Registered voter	0.010	0.005	0.047	0.280
Validated voter turnout	0.009	0.011	0.414	0.913
Contributions, FEC and DIME data	2.007	3.131	0.522	1.000
Contributions, self-reported	-4.148	2.067	0.045	0.280
Pay attention to politics	0.001	0.018	0.961	1.000
Attended a protest or rally	-0.004	0.004	0.346	0.913
Political contributions	-0.011	0.006	0.064	0.347
Signed an online petition	-0.040	0.008	0.000	0.001
Tried to convince someone to vote	0.008	0.009	0.414	0.913
Political posts	-0.168	0.008	0.000	0.001
Talked about politics	-0.006	0.006	0.330	0.913

Ideological position				
Pro-Republican affect	-0.010	0.011	0.365	0.913
Pro-Republican issue positions	-0.014	0.010	0.158	0.594
Local candidate preference				
Republican vote	-0.014	0.011	0.217	0.722
Incumbent vote	0.029	0.022	0.200	0.680
Straight-ticket voting	-0.002	0.011	0.872	1.000

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on secondary outcomes estimated using equation (1). Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Effects for all knowledge, affective polarization, and ideological position outcomes are reported in standard deviation units. Perceived legitimacy outcomes are reported in the original scale of 1-4, trust outcomes are rescaled to 0-1, Republican vote and incumbent vote are reported on a -1 to +1 scale (where -1 means voting for Democrats or challengers in all races) and straight-ticket voting is binary. All participation effects are reported in original units: contributions in dollars, pay attention to politics on a 1-5 scale, and all other participation outcomes on a 0-1 scale. The variables are defined in B.2. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value.

Table S20: Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Secondary Outcomes

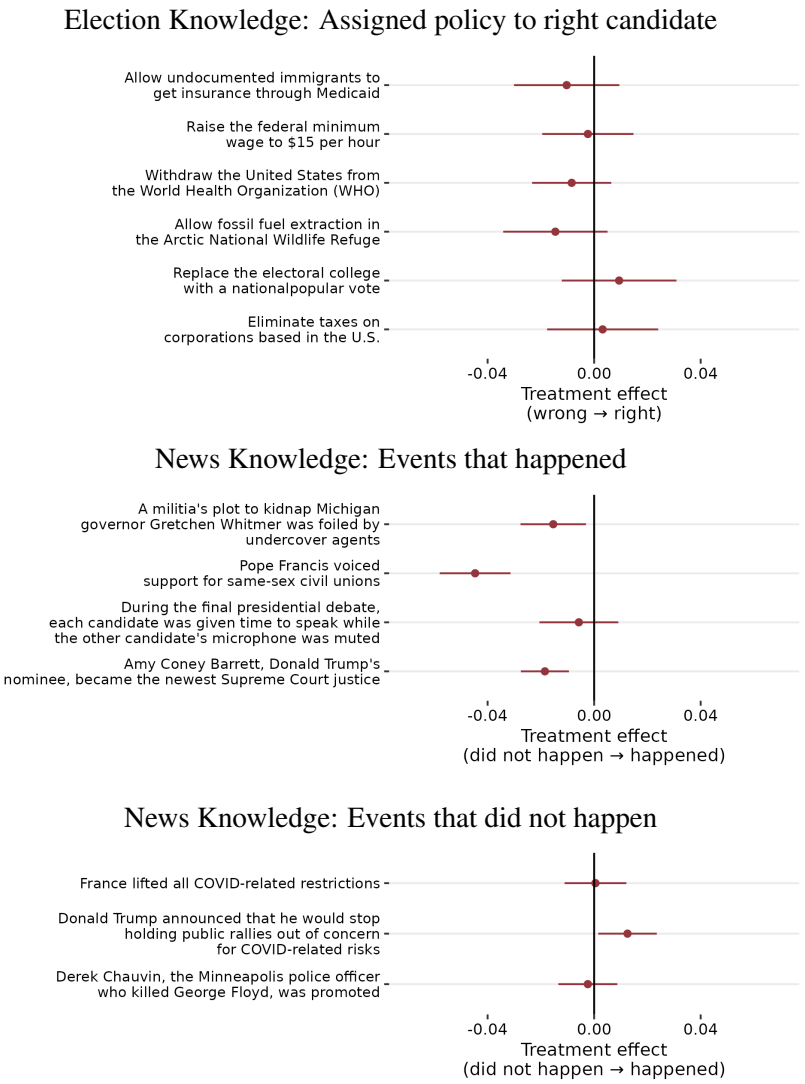
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Knowledge				
Election knowledge	-0.019	0.024	0.410	0.913
News knowledge	0.010	0.022	0.630	1.000
Fact knowledge	0.034	0.019	0.075	0.348
Issue polarization				
Decrease civilian refugees	-0.047	0.029	0.106	0.455
Repeal Affordable Care Act	0.016	0.031	0.606	1.000
Bring back $600 unemployment boost	0.010	0.032	0.743	1.000
Require face masks in public	-0.012	0.030	0.698	1.000
Ban Chinese apps	-0.030	0.032	0.352	0.913
Reduce police funding for social services	0.057	0.029	0.046	0.280
Women interpret innocent remarks as sexist	-0.031	0.025	0.223	0.730
Sexual harassment allegations reflect problems	0.041	0.025	0.097	0.434
Unfair treatment of Black people by the police	0.007	0.014	0.618	1.000
Unfair treatment of Black people when voting	0.035	0.016	0.027	0.202
Unfair treatment of Black people in health services	0.007	0.015	0.613	1.000
Unfair treatment of Black people in labor market	0.003	0.016	0.836	1.000
Affective polarization				
Political supporters	-0.032	0.020	0.114	0.468
Political candidates	-0.021	0.020	0.293	0.913
Party smartness	-0.036	0.019	0.067	0.347
Perceived	-0.010	0.009	0.273	0.880
Group	-0.008	0.009	0.398	0.913
Trump-Biden	-0.038	0.017	0.024	0.188
Perceived legitimacy				
Elections are free from foreign influence	-0.040	0.019	0.035	0.247
Adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote	-0.006	0.020	0.761	1.000
Elections are conducted without fraud	-0.036	0.022	0.095	0.434
Government does not interfere with journalists	0.004	0.020	0.846	1.000
Government protects freedom of speech	0.013	0.021	0.544	1.000
Voters are knowledgeable about elections	0.021	0.018	0.232	0.753
Trust				
In Facebook	-0.000	0.005	0.926	1.000
In Instagram	-0.040	0.005	0.000	0.001
In Network TV news	0.004	0.005	0.431	0.945
In Fox	0.003	0.005	0.590	1.000
In MSNBC	-0.004	0.005	0.436	0.945
In CNN	-0.004	0.005	0.394	0.913
In Newspapers	0.003	0.005	0.556	1.000
In Local news	0.003	0.005	0.551	1.000
Participation				
Registered voter	-0.008	0.005	0.116	0.468
Validated voter turnout	-0.020	0.012	0.103	0.455
Contributions, FEC and DIME data	3.104	3.679	0.399	0.913
Contributions, self-reported	0.203	1.847	0.913	1.000
Pay attention to politics	-0.019	0.019	0.314	0.913
Attended a protest or rally	-0.005	0.006	0.367	0.913
Political contributions	-0.003	0.007	0.644	1.000
Signed an online petition	-0.032	0.010	0.001	0.009
Tried to convince someone to vote	-0.007	0.011	0.490	1.000
Political posts	-0.067	0.010	0.000	0.001
Talked about politics	-0.002	0.006	0.799	1.000

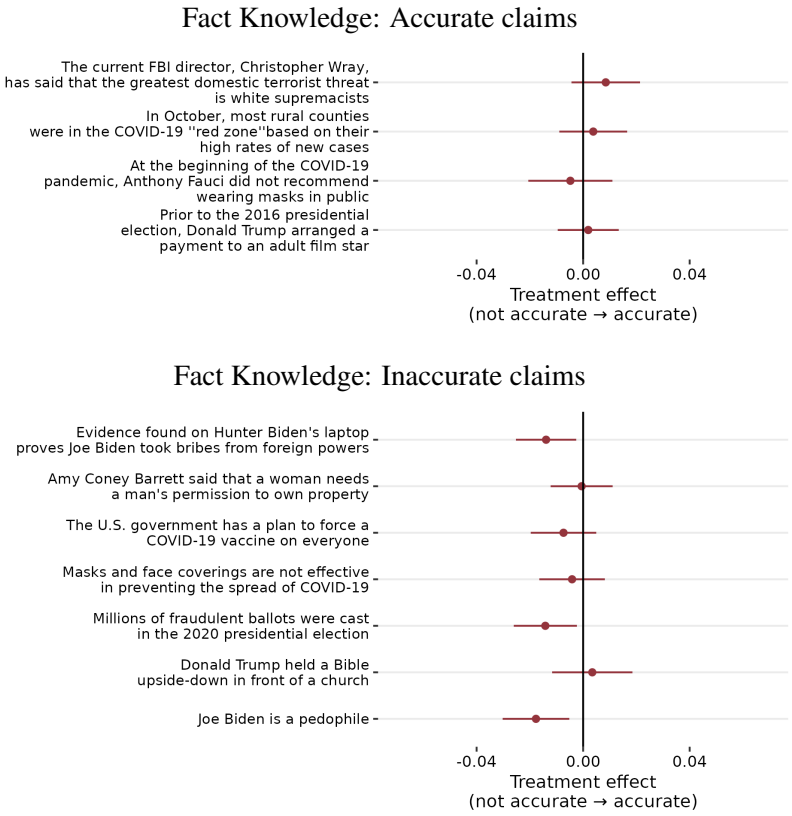
Ideological position				
Pro-Republican affect	-0.008	0.011	0.451	0.947
Pro-Republican issue positions	-0.012	0.010	0.242	0.779
Local candidate preference				
Republican vote	0.012	0.012	0.353	0.913
Incumbent vote	0.010	0.025	0.687	1.000
Straight-ticket voting	-0.013	0.012	0.305	0.913

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on secondary outcomes estimated using equation (1). Columns 1 and 2 present the treatment effect and standard error. Effects for all knowledge, affective polarization, and ideological position outcomes are reported in standard deviation units. Perceived legitimacy outcomes are reported in the original scale of 1-4, trust outcomes are rescaled to 0-1, Republican vote and incumbent vote are reported on a -1 to +1 scale (where -1 means voting for Democrats or challengers in all races) and straight-ticket voting is binary. All participation effects are reported in original units: contributions in dollars, pay attention to politics on a 1-5 scale, and all other participation outcomes on a 0-1 scale. The variables are defined in B.2. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value.

D.3 Auxiliary Outcomes

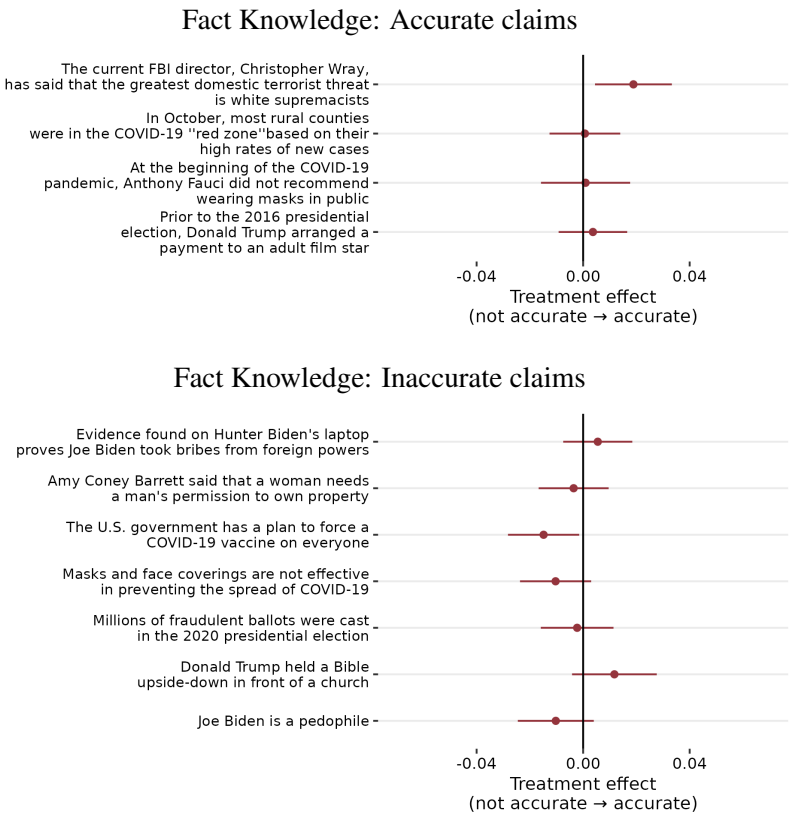
Figure S7: Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Election, News, and Fact Knowledge





Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using equation (1). The outcomes are the items underlying the secondary knowledge outcomes. For election knowledge outcomes, the outcome is 1 if the respondent assigned a given policy to the right presidential candidate (Trump, Biden, or neither), and 0 if assigned to the wrong candidate(s). For news knowledge, the outcome is recoded such that {0, 1/3, 2/3, 1} correspond to {"Definitely didn't happen", "Probably didn't happen", "Probably did happen", "Definitely did happen"}. For fact knowledge, the outcome is recoded such that {0, 1/3, 2/3, 1} correspond to {"Not at all accurate", "Not very accurate", "Somewhat accurate", "Very accurate"}.

Figure S8: Effects of Instagram Deactivation on Election, News, and Fact Knowledge



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The outcomes are the items underlying the secondary knowledge outcomes. For election knowledge outcomes, the outcome is 1 if the respondent assigned a given policy to the right presidential candidate (Trump, Biden, or neither), and 0 if assigned to the wrong candidate(s). For news knowledge, the outcome is recoded such that {0, 1/3, 2/3, 1} correspond to {"Definitely didn't happen", "Probably didn't happen", "Probably did happen", "Definitely did happen"}. For fact knowledge, the outcome is recoded such that {0, 1/3, 2/3, 1} correspond to {"Not at all accurate", "Not very accurate", "Somewhat accurate", "Very accurate"}.

D.4 Additional Vote Choice Analyses

Table S21 provides additional evidence on the effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation on self-reported vote choice in our sample. As discussed in Appendix G.2, the samples were far too small for the experiment itself to have changed any actual election outcomes. Columns 1 and 3 include participants in all states, while columns 2 and 4 limit the sample to participants from 13 swing states. The third and fourth rows present effects on a variable corresponding to Trump's two-party vote share; that effect would be half of the effect on the *Trump vote* variable in the special case with no change in turnout or votes for third candidates. Consistent with our pre-analysis plan, we present these results to illustrate the magnitudes of our main vote choice estimate rather than as independent hypothesis tests, so we do not report p values. We re-emphasize that the main vote choice estimate is not significant at the $q = 0.05$ level, so all of these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

The point estimates in the first two rows of the table would imply that Facebook deactivation decreased the probability of voting for Trump by 0.76 percentage points ($SE = 0.64$ pp) and increased the probability of voting for Biden by 1.81 percentage points ($SE = 0.67$ pp) among participants in our all-state sample. The point estimates in the third and fourth rows would imply that Facebook deactivation decreased Trump's two-party vote share (i.e., Trump votes / (Trump votes + Biden votes)) by 1.16 percentage points ($SE = 0.56$ pp) among participants in the all-state sample, and by 1.23 percentage points ($SE = 0.75$ pp) when we also include participants with less than 15 minutes per day of baseline use. Point estimates for participants in swing states are slightly larger, though the results are not statistically distinguishable from the all-state sample. Point estimates for Instagram deactivation are smaller and their confidence intervals include zero in all cases.

For context, we can compare the vote share point estimate to other estimates in the literature on media effects and voter persuasion. Estimates in (*5*) imply that Fox News increased the Republican two-party vote share in the 2000 presidential election by 3 to 8 percentage points among its viewers, depending on the specification.[F4] Estimates in (*6*) suggest that the effect of Fox News was even larger in more recent years, due to increasingly conservative slant. For newspapers, (*7*) find that a surprising endorsement by the *Denver Post* of the Democratic candidate in the 2000 election convinced roughly 3 percent of voters to switch their support. In the arena of online media, (*8*) find that use of Twitter lowered the Republican two-party presidential vote share by 2 percentage points in both 2016 and 2020 among those induced to use Twitter by the authors' instrument.

Although statistically insignificant, point estimates in Appendix Figure S9 are consistent with deactivation having effects on vote choices across the political spectrum: they would suggest that people who supported Biden at baseline and people who supported Trump at baseline shifted toward Biden instead of voting for neither candidate, and people who intended to vote

[F4] This is the ratio of the effect of Fox News entry on two-party vote share to the effect of Fox News entry on the share who report watching Fox News. In the specification with congressional district fixed effects, this is $0.0042/0.127 = 0.033$. In their specification with county fixed effects, it is $0.0069/0.086 = 0.082$.

Table S21: Effects of Facebook and Instagram Deactivation on Self-Reported Voting in the Experimental Samples

	Facebook		Instagram	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Effect of deactivation on...	All states	Swing states	All states	Swing states
Probability of voting for Trump	-0.76% (0.64%)	-0.94% (1.07%)	0.49% (0.74%)	0.80% (1.26%)
Probability of voting for Biden	1.81% (0.67%)	2.17% (1.08%)	-0.37% (0.70%)	0.52% (1.16%)
Trump vote share	-1.16% (0.56%)	-1.15% (0.89%)	0.53% (0.63%)	0.60% (1.07%)
Trump vote share (incl. <15 min/day)	-1.23% (0.75%)	-1.58% (1.09%)	0.33% (0.69%)	1.46% (1.19%)

Note: This table presents the effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The dependent variable in the first and second rows are indicators equal to one if the participant reported voting for Trump or Biden respectively and zero otherwise. The dependent variable in the third and fourth rows is equal to one if the respondent voted for Trump, zero if the respondent voted for Biden, and missing otherwise, so the effect can be interpreted as the change in Trump's two-party vote share. The swing states are Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Texas. Standard errors are in parentheses.

for neither candidate shifted toward Biden and away from Trump.

Table S22: Matrix of Intended and Actual Votes in Facebook Sample

Panel A: Control Group

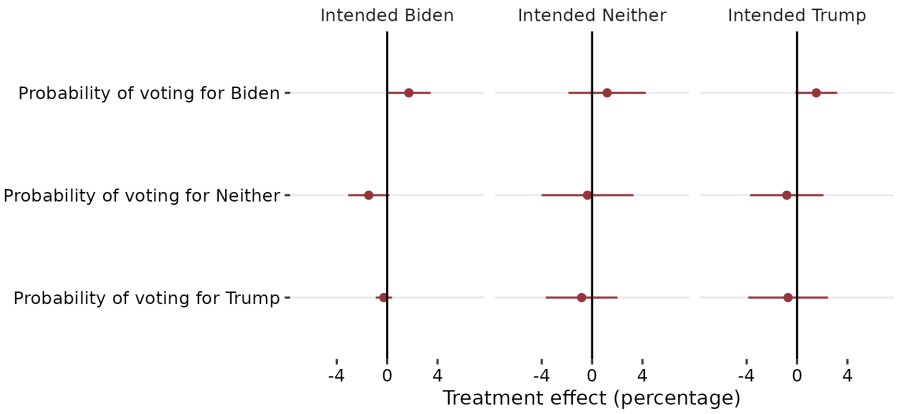
	(1) Voted for Biden	(2) Voted for Neither	(3) Voted for Trump
Intended Biden	44.5	3.0	0.4
Intended Neither	8.4	15.2	5.2
Intended Trump	0.4	2.9	20.2

Panel B: Deactivation Group

	(1) Voted for Biden	(2) Voted for Neither	(3) Voted for Trump
Intended Biden	45.2	2.4	0.4
Intended Neither	8.9	14.9	5.0
Intended Trump	0.6	3.0	19.6

Note: These tables present confusion matrices of self-reported vote choice at endline (in columns) against voting intentions at baseline (in rows). In the rows, "Biden" and "Trump," respectively, comprise participants who reported that they "definitely" or "probably" will vote and preferred Biden or Trump. "Neither" comprises all other participants: those who reported that they "definitely" or "probably" will not vote and/or preferred some other candidate. Numbers in each cell are percentages of the entire sample.

Figure S9: Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Self-Reported Voting by Baseline Voting Intentions



Note: This figure presents the local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for subgroups defined by voting intentions reported on the baseline survey. "Intended Biden" and "Intended Trump", respectively, comprise participants who reported that they "definitely" or "probably" will vote and preferred Biden or Trump. "Intended neither" comprises all other participants: those who reported that they "definitely" or "probably" will not vote and/or preferred some other candidate.

D.5 Attrition and Robustness Checks

Table S23: Facebook Sample Internal Validity Test for Primary Outcomes

	Attrition rate		Mean baseline outcome by group				Test of internal validity
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Outcome	C	Differential	TR	CR	TA	CA	p-value
Knowledge (predicted)	0.891	0.022	0.105	0.110	-0.148	-0.141	0.608
Affective polarization	0.897	0.018	0.089	0.109	0.353	0.125	0.000
Issue polarization	0.897	0.018	0.087	0.093	-0.171	-0.090	0.143
Perceived legitimacy	0.891	0.022	-0.025	-0.029	0.049	0.026	0.621
Participation	0.891	0.022	0.062	0.073	-0.113	-0.058	0.543
Trump favorability	0.891	0.022	-0.072	-0.065	0.293	0.198	0.580
Turnout	0.891	0.022	-0.248	-0.245	-0.002	-0.071	0.663
Trump vote	0.891	0.022	3.707	3.714	3.604	3.565	0.768

Note: This figure reports the internal validity for each primary outcome in the Facebook sample following (*9*)'s Table 3. Column 1 reports the attrition rate for control, and Column 2 reports the differential attrition rate between treatment and control. Columns 3-6 present the mean baseline outcome for treatment respondents (TR), control respondents (CR), treatment attritters (TA), and control attritters (CA), respectively. Column 7 reports the p-value of the hypothesis test with two equality restrictions in the baseline outcome distribution for treatment and control respondents and for treatment and control attritters.

Table S24: Instagram Sample Internal Validity Test for Primary Outcomes

	Attrition rate		Mean baseline outcome by group				Test of internal validity
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Outcome	C	Differential	TR	CR	TA	CA	p-value
Knowledge (predicted)	0.860	0.020	0.152	0.165	-0.018	-0.014	0.643
Affective polarization	0.863	0.021	0.051	0.078	0.068	0.027	0.317
Issue polarization	0.863	0.021	0.392	0.408	0.291	0.279	0.443
Perceived legitimacy	0.860	0.020	-0.230	-0.222	-0.169	-0.209	0.339
Participation	0.860	0.020	0.180	0.196	0.192	0.159	0.758
Trump favorability	0.860	0.020	-0.369	-0.383	-0.277	-0.208	0.106
Turnout	0.860	0.020	-0.493	-0.499	-0.403	-0.372	0.809
Trump vote	0.860	0.020	3.681	3.672	3.574	3.554	0.549

Note: This figure reports the internal validity for each primary outcome in the Instagram sample following (*9*)'s Table 3. Column 1 reports the attrition rate for control, and Column 2 reports the differential attrition rate between treatment and control. Columns 3-6 present the mean baseline outcome for treatment respondents (TR), control respondents (CR), treatment attritters (TA), and control attritters (CA), respectively. Column 7 reports the p-value of the hypothesis test with two equality restrictions in the baseline outcome distribution for treatment and control respondents and for treatment and control attritters.

Table S25: Coefficient Stability, Facebook Primary Outcomes (Oster 2019)

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) R^2	(4) Treatment effect (No controls)	(5) SE (No controls)	(6) R^2 (No controls)	(7) (4) - (1)	(8) $\hat{\delta}$	(9) Treatment effect (Adjusted)
Knowledge	-0.033	0.018	0.409	-0.039	0.023	0.123	-0.005	14.070	-0.031
Affective polarization	-0.031	0.016	0.584	-0.039	0.024	0.027	-0.008	13.000	-0.029
Issue polarization	0.015	0.011	0.775	-0.007	0.016	0.478	-0.022	-0.891	0.032
Perceived legitimacy	0.027	0.019	0.379	0.033	0.023	0.079	0.006	10.982	0.025
Participation	-0.167	0.016	0.444	-0.182	0.020	0.067	-0.015	31.364	-0.162
Trump favorability	-0.013	0.009	0.885	-0.014	0.015	0.600	-0.001	12.951	-0.012
Turnout	0.001	0.007	0.386	0.001	0.009	0.044	0.000	35.528	0.001
Trump vote	-0.026	0.011	0.736	-0.026	0.013	0.552	-0.000	177.167	-0.026

Note: This table presents estimates of bias due to attrition / imbalance under the assumption that the selection of unobserved determinants of outcomes is similar to the selection of observed determinants, following the approach of (*10*). Columns (1)-(3) present our baseline treatment effect estimates along with associated standard errors and R^2 values. Columns (4)-(6) present analogous results for specifications that omit all controls other than indicators for randomization strata. Column (7) presents the change in coefficients when controls are omitted–i.e., the difference between columns (4) and (1). Column (8) presents the value of δ, the ratio of selection on unobservables to selection on observables (see (*10*), p. 192) that would be necessary for the baseline treatment effect to be fully explained by omitted variable bias. This is given by $\hat{\delta} = \frac{(1)[(3)-(6)]}{(7)[\bar{R}_{max}-(3)]}$, where numbers in parentheses refer to columns in the table and we use (*10*)'s recommended benchmark value of $\bar{R}_{max}$ equal to 1.3 times the baseline R^2 in column (3). This is the total share of variance in the outcome assumed to be explainable by the observables and unobservables together. Column (9) presents (*10*)'s bias-adjusted estimate β^* from Proposition 1 under the assumption that unobservables are selected similarly to observables ($\delta = 1$).

Table S26: Coefficient Stability, Instagram Primary Outcomes (Oster 2019)

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) R^2	(4) Treatment effect (No controls)	(5) SE (No controls)	(6) R^2 (No controls)	(7) (4) - (1)	(8) $\hat{\delta}$	(9) Treatment effect (Adjusted)
Knowledge	0.011	0.020	0.377	0.003	0.023	0.148	-0.008	-2.860	0.015
Affective polarization	-0.030	0.017	0.612	-0.048	0.027	0.095	-0.017	4.872	-0.024
Issue polarization	0.013	0.012	0.838	-0.000	0.018	0.623	-0.013	-0.851	0.028
Perceived legitimacy	-0.011	0.019	0.387	-0.010	0.024	0.093	0.001	-22.510	-0.011
Participation	-0.090	0.019	0.478	-0.086	0.023	0.127	0.004	-59.898	-0.092
Trump favorability	0.003	0.009	0.879	0.015	0.017	0.618	0.012	0.255	-0.009
Turnout	-0.001	0.007	0.396	0.003	0.009	0.060	0.004	-0.791	-0.002
Trump vote	0.011	0.012	0.726	0.016	0.015	0.551	0.005	1.818	0.005

Note: This table presents estimates of bias due to attrition / imbalance under the assumption that the selection of unobserved determinants of outcomes is similar to the selection of observed determinants, following the approach of (*10*). Columns (1)-(3) present our baseline treatment effect estimates along with associated standard errors and R^2 values. Columns (4)-(6) present analogous results for specifications that omit all controls other than indicators for randomization strata. Column (7) presents the change in coefficients when controls are omitted–i.e., the difference between columns (4) and (1). Column (8) presents the value of δ, the ratio of selection on unobservables to selection on observables (see (*10*), p. 192) that would be necessary for the baseline treatment effect to be fully explained by omitted variable bias. This is given by $\hat{\delta} = \frac{(1)[(3)-(6)]}{(7)[\bar{R}_{max}-(3)]}$, where numbers in parentheses refer to columns in the table and we use (*10*)'s recommended benchmark value of $\bar{R}_{max}$ equal to 1.3 times the baseline R^2 in column (3). This is the total share of variance in the outcome assumed to be explainable by the observables and unobservables together. Column (9) presents (*10*)'s bias-adjusted estimate β^* from Proposition 1 under the assumption that unobservables are selected similarly to observables ($\delta = 1$).

Table S27: Effects of Attrition on Treatment Effects for Directly-Measured Outcomes

	Facebook			Instagram		
	(1) N	(2) Effect	(3) SE	(4) N	(5) Effect	(6) SE
Time spent on Facebook (deactivation, all observations)	19,857	-0.8719	0.0090	15,585	0.1573	0.0191
Time spent on Facebook (deactivation, non-attriters)	17,802	-0.8762	0.0085	13,480	0.1603	0.0185
Time spent on Instagram (deactivation, all observations)	19,857	0.4295	0.0263	15,585	-0.9051	0.0099
Time spent on Instagram (deactivation, non-attriters)	17,802	0.4199	0.0251	13,480	-0.9067	0.0090
Time spent on Facebook (post, all observations)	19,857	-0.2545	0.0123	15,585	0.0554	0.0200
Time spent on Facebook (post, non-attriters)	17,802	-0.2598	0.0117	13,480	0.0570	0.0191
Time spent on Instagram (post, all observations)	19,857	0.1730	0.0261	15,585	-0.1600	0.0140
Time spent on Instagram (post, non-attriters)	17,802	0.1555	0.0248	13,480	-0.1607	0.0129
Turnout (admin, all observations)	8,286	0.0122	0.0114	6,416	-0.0188	0.0119
Turnout (admin, overlapping sample)	8,161	0.0093	0.0113	6,328	-0.0192	0.0119
Turnout (self-reported, overlapping sample)	8,161	0.0027	0.0081	6,328	-0.0014	0.0086
Turnout (self-reported)	17,798	0.0007	0.0071	13,480	-0.0006	0.0072
Contributions (admin, all observations)	19,857	3.4814	3.1336	15,585	2.7912	3.5243
Contributions (admin, non-attriters)	17,802	2.0068	3.1306	13,480	3.0592	3.5922
Contributions (self-reported, replacing less or equal to 200USD with 0)	17,802	-2.8902	2.0388	13,480	0.7779	1.8845
Contributions (self-reported)	17,802	-4.1470	2.0673	13,480	0.3001	1.9217

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The time spent variables correspond to the winsorized sample-weighted mean of the total time a user spent on the focal platform during the September 30 - November 3 treatment period (deactivation) and after the deactivation condition concluded, from November 4 to November 17 (post). The time spent variables are relative to the main sample average baseline use during September 15 and September 21.

Table S28: Lee (2009) Bounds for Effects of Facebook Deactivation

	(1) ITT effect	(2) 95% CI LB	(3) 95% CI UB	(4) Lee LB	(5) Lee UB
Knowledge	-0.030	-0.061	0.001	-0.071	0.021
Affective polarization	-0.024	-0.052	0.005	-0.076	0.017
Issue polarization	0.011	-0.009	0.030	-0.011	0.038
Perceived legitimacy	0.024	-0.008	0.056	-0.043	0.071
Participation	-0.145	-0.172	-0.118	-0.204	-0.116
Trump favorability	-0.011	-0.027	0.005	-0.045	0.013
Turnout	0.003	-0.010	0.015	-0.006	0.020
Trump vote	-0.022	-0.040	-0.004	-0.056	-0.000

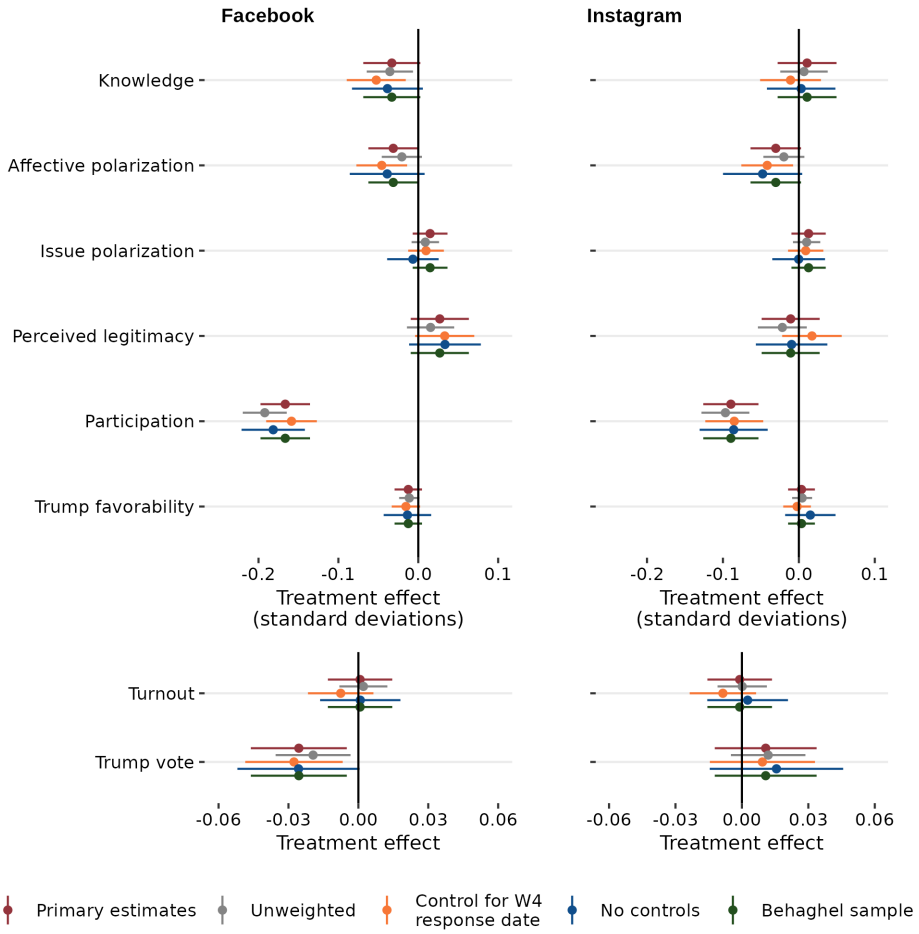
Note: LB stands for Lower Bound and UB stands for Upper Bound on the column headers. Columns 4 and 5 report the lower and upper Lee (2009) bounds for the effect of Facebook deactivation. The Lee Upper Bound for "Trump vote" is -0.0004. These estimates use weights for all Survey 2 (baseline) respondents and are "tightened" within deciles of fitted values of each outcome predicted with the outcome's lasso-selected covariates $\boldsymbol{X}_i$. Columns 1, 2, and 3 present the corresponding ITT estimates and the bounds of the 95% confidence interval using the Survey 2 weights, from an OLS regression of the outcome on a treatment indicator and a constant. These ITT effects differ from those in Table S16 because these estimates use the Survey 2 weights and exclude control variables.

Table S29: Lee (2009) Bounds for Effects of Instagram Deactivation

	(1) ITT effect	(2) 95% CI LB	(3) 95% CI UB	(4) Lee LB	(5) Lee UB
Knowledge	0.012	-0.022	0.047	-0.032	0.063
Affective polarization	-0.036	-0.067	-0.005	-0.086	0.007
Issue polarization	0.003	-0.019	0.025	-0.021	0.037
Perceived legitimacy	-0.001	-0.034	0.033	-0.074	0.041
Participation	-0.075	-0.106	-0.043	-0.132	-0.046
Trump favorability	0.005	-0.012	0.022	-0.010	0.025
Turnout	-0.000	-0.013	0.013	-0.008	0.022
Trump vote	0.017	-0.003	0.037	-0.010	0.030

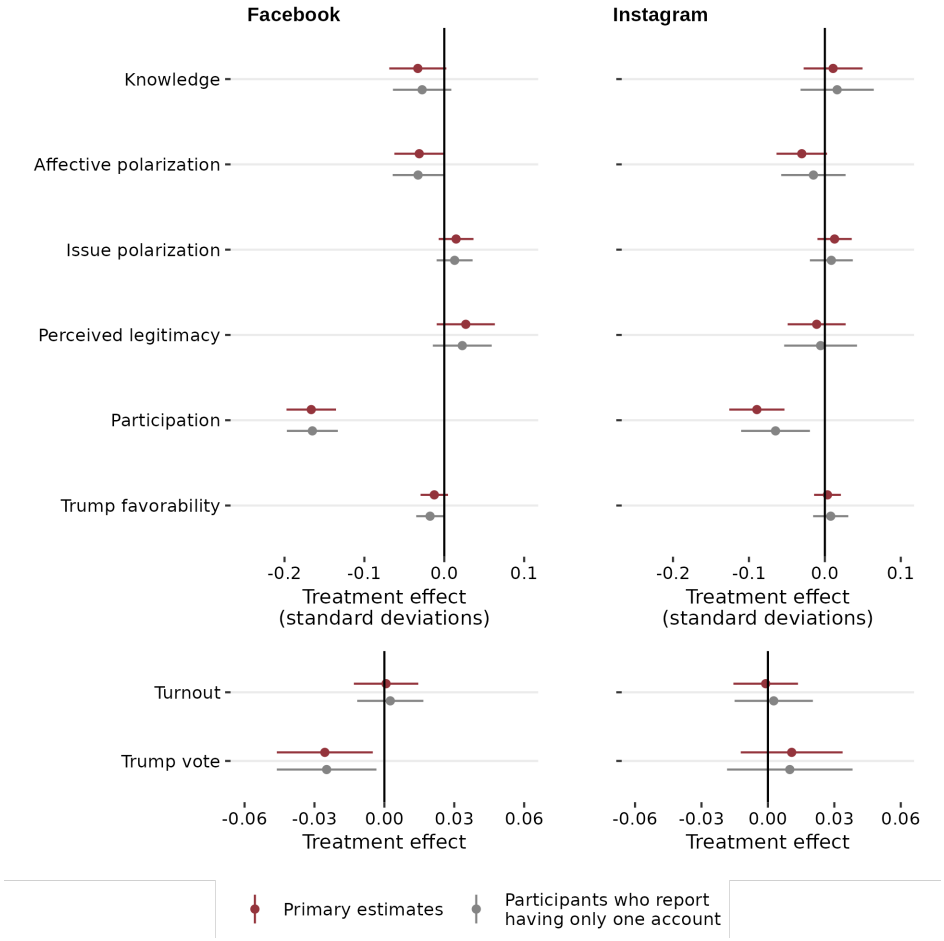
Note: LB stands for Lower Bound and UB stands for Upper Bound on the column headers. Columns 4 and 5 report the lower and upper Lee (2009) bounds for the effect of Instagram deactivation. The ITT effect for "Turnout" is -0.000003. These estimates use weights for all Survey 2 (baseline) respondents and are "tightened" within deciles of fitted values of each outcome predicted with the outcome's lasso-selected covariates $\boldsymbol{X}_i$. Columns 1, 2, and 3 present the corresponding ITT estimates and the bounds of the 95% confidence interval using the Survey 2 weights, from an OLS regression of the outcome on a treatment indicator and a constant. These ITT effects differ from those in Table S18 because these estimates use the Survey 2 weights and exclude control variables.

Figure S10: Robustness Checks: Equal Weighting and Alternative Controls



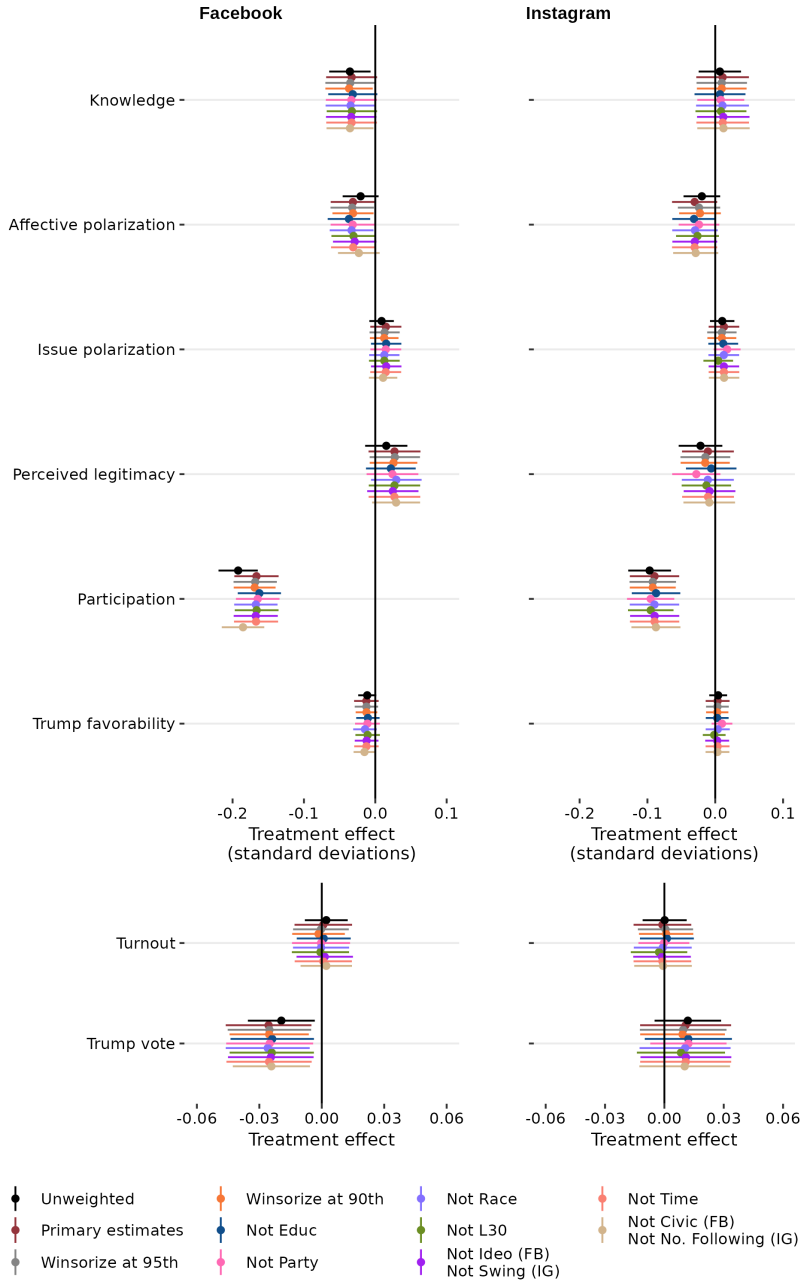
Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The first estimate is the baseline specification reported in Figure 3. The second estimate modifies the baseline by weighting each observation equally. The third estimate adds controls for endline survey response date. The fourth estimate modifies the baseline by excluding control variables $\boldsymbol{X}_i$ from the estimating equation. The fifth estimate modifies the baseline by estimating the result on the Behaghel sample (*11*). This sample is obtained by selecting the time threshold after which subsequent treatment responses are considered attritters, such that the attrition rate is balanced between treatment and control.

Figure S11: Effects on Primary Outcomes Excluding Participants with Multiple Accounts



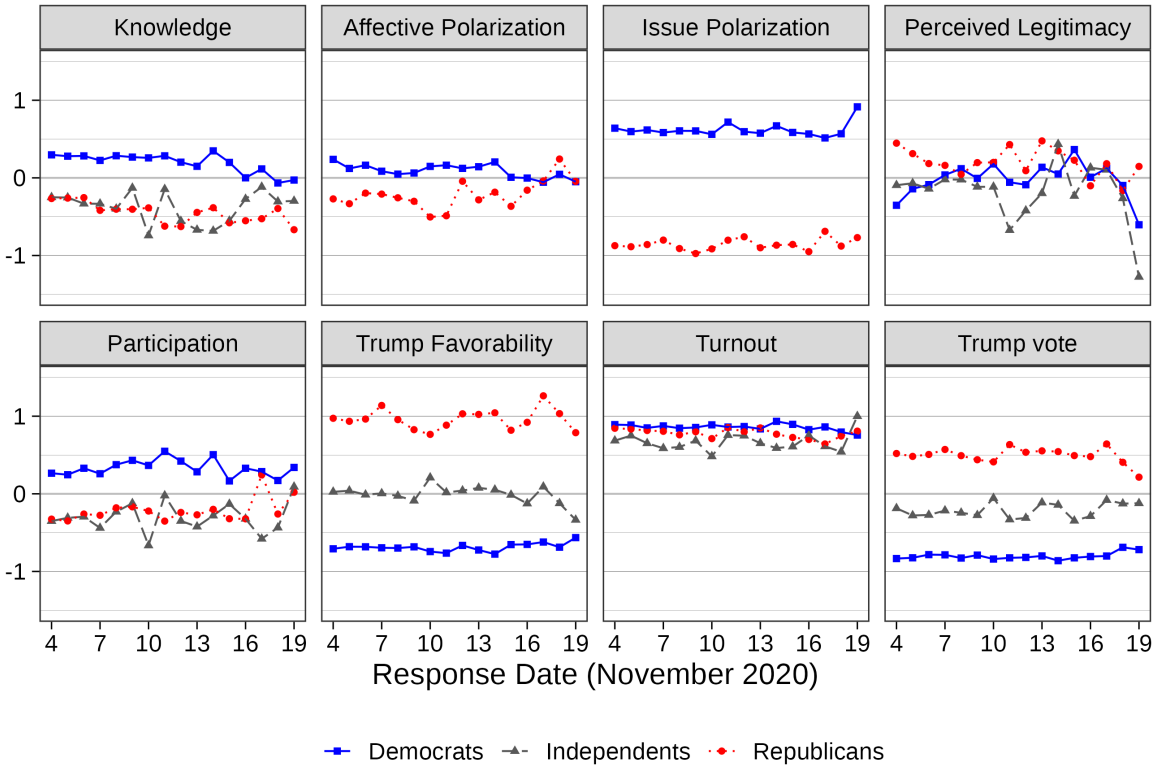
Note: This figure presents the local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The primary estimates are as reported in Figure 3.

Figure S12: Effects on Primary Outcomes with Alternative Weights



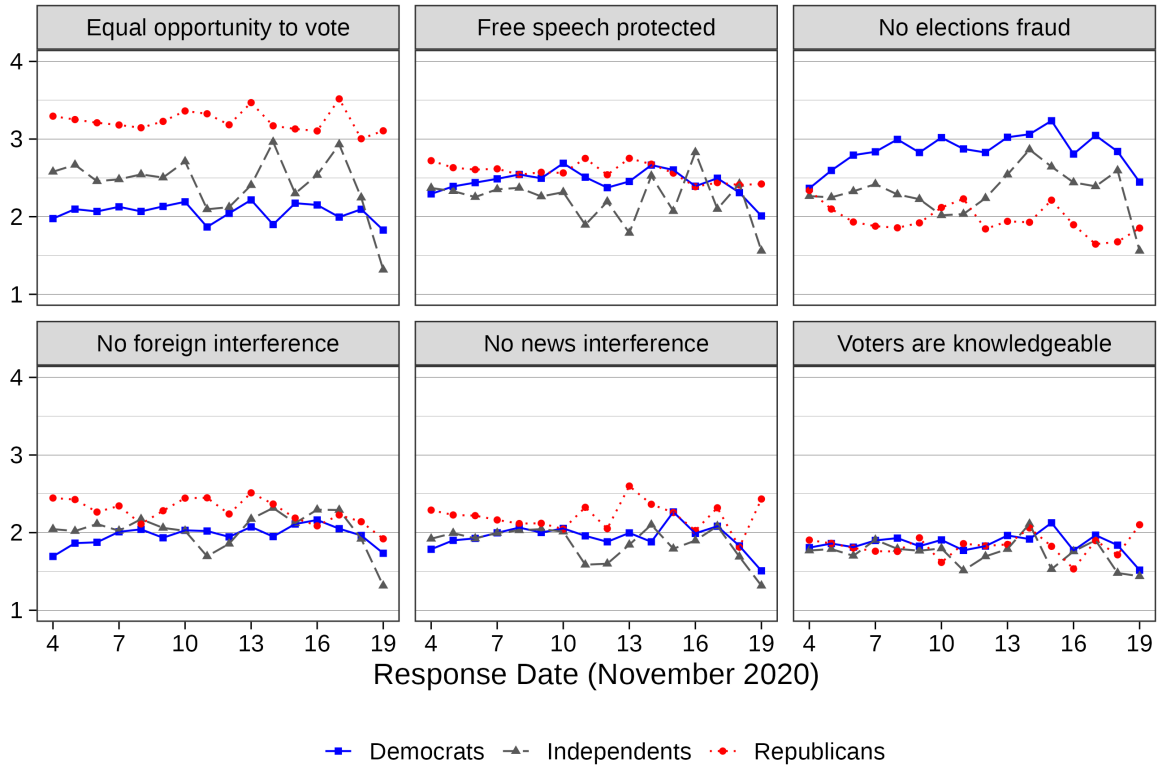
Note: This figure presents the local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The primary estimates are as reported in Figure 3. The next two estimates use weights winsorized at the 95th and 90th percentile. The remaining estimates use weights constructed while excluding each of the individual variables used for weighting.

Figure S13: Primary Outcomes by Date of Endline Survey Response



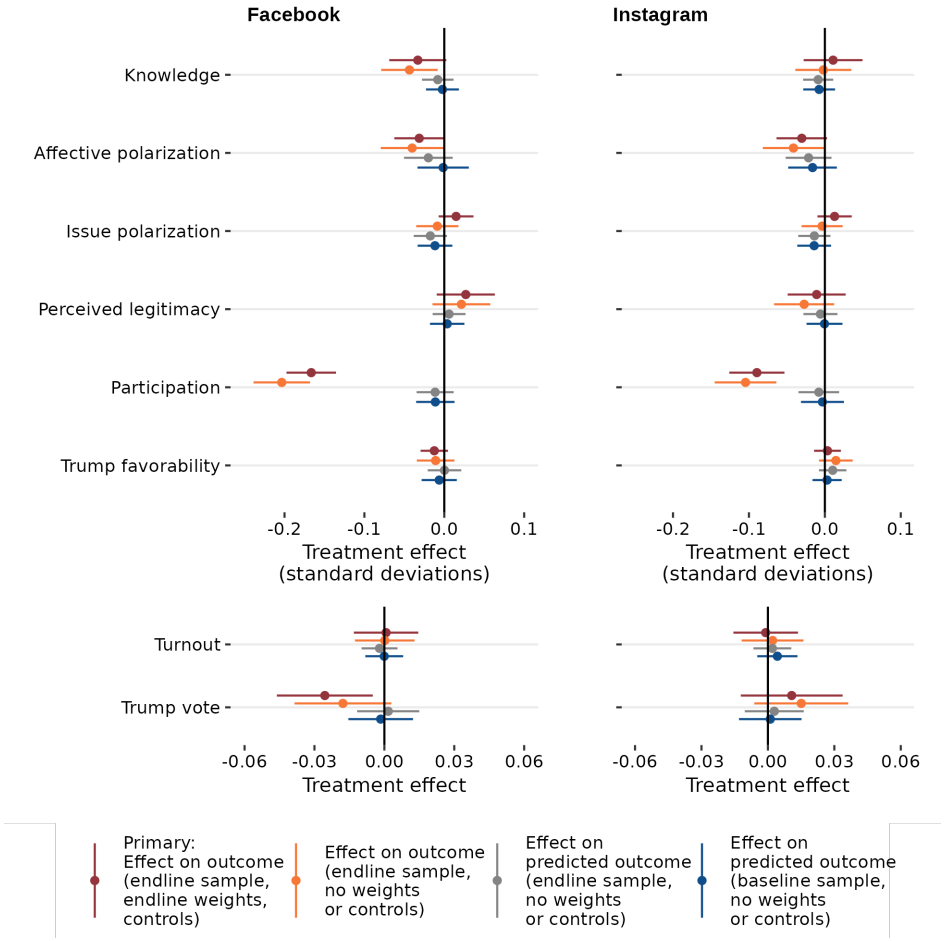
Note: This figure presents the Control group average of each primary outcome measured at endline by date of survey response.

Figure S14: Legitimacy Components by Date of Endline Survey Response



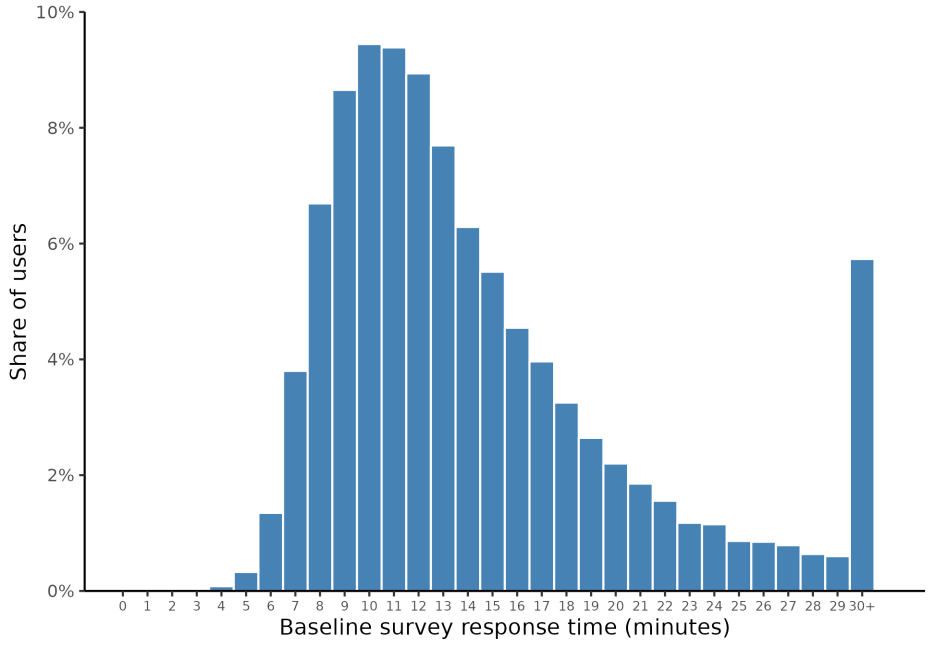
Note: This figure presents the Control group average of each component of perceived legitimacy measured at endline by date of survey response.

Figure S15: Effects on Actual and Predicted Outcomes



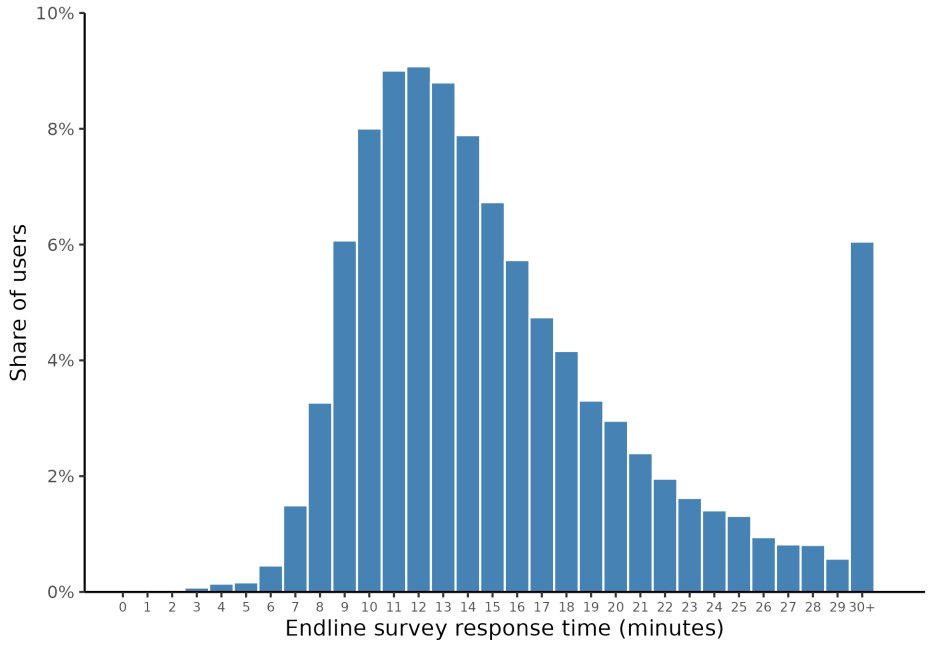
Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1). The primary estimates are as reported in Figure 3. The predicted outcomes are fitted values from lasso regressions of primary outcomes on all baseline covariates in the Control group data. We then estimate the effects on these predicted outcomes in the full primary analysis sample and separately in the subsample that completed the endline survey. The differences in effects in the full versus endline samples are small relative to the primary estimates, implying that differential attrition correlated with observables does not explain our primary estimates.

Figure S16: Distribution of Survey Response Times on the Baseline Survey



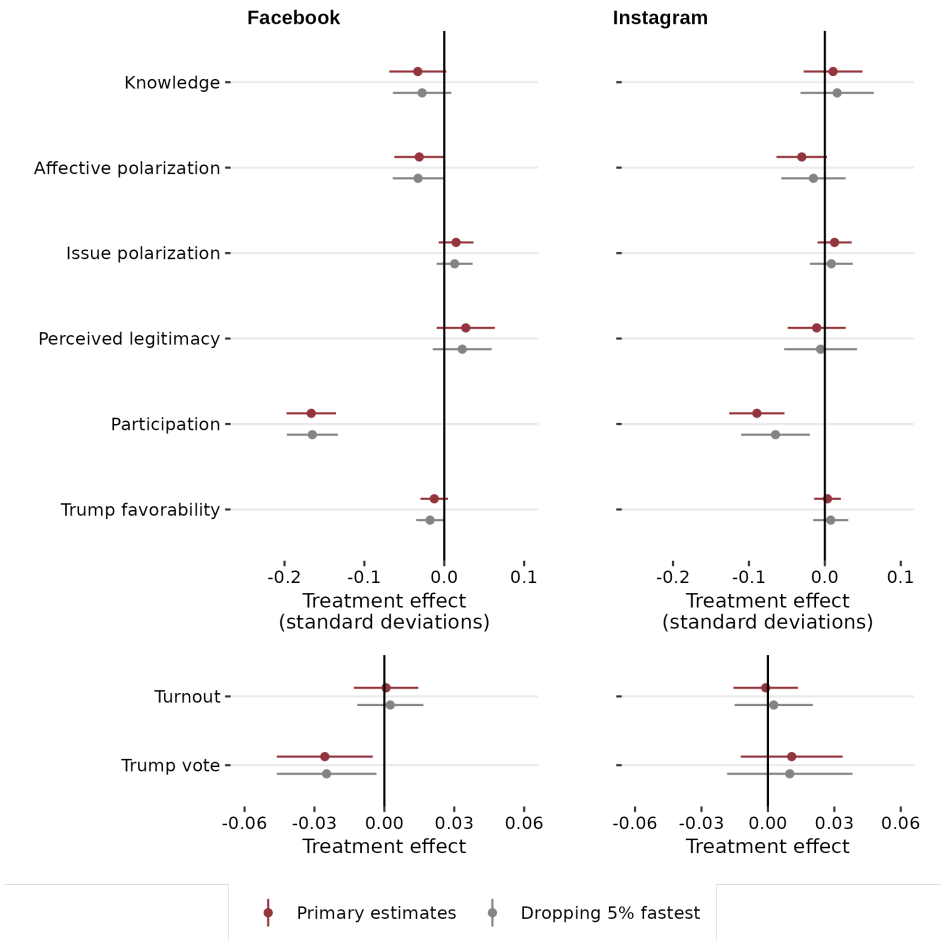
Note: This figure presents a binned histogram of the distribution of survey response times (in minutes) on the baseline survey for all respondents, across platforms. Responses with a duration of 30 minutes or more are grouped in the final bin.

Figure S17: Distribution of Survey Response Times on the Endline Survey



Note: This figure presents a binned histogram of the distribution of survey response times (in minutes) on the endline survey for all respondents, across platforms. Responses with a duration of 30 minutes or more are grouped in the final bin.

Figure S18: Effects of Platform Deactivation on Primary Outcomes, Accounting for Baseline Survey Duration



Note: This figure presents the local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), excluding the fastest 5% of responses to the baseline survey (Wave 2).

E Subgroup Analysis

E.1 Overview

This appendix presents heterogeneous effects on our primary outcomes in subgroups defined by four pre-specified primary moderators and five pre-specified secondary moderators.

Figure S19 shows that the effects of Facebook on perceived legitimacy and participation are larger for the above-median use group; there are no other significant differences by baseline use. Figure S20 generally demonstrates no significant effects distinct from zero for either minority or undecided voters. Tables S31 and S32 present effects within each of these two subgroups. We observe no significant differences within subgroup, except in perceived legitimacy (minority vs. non-minority voters) and in participation (undecided vs. decided voters).

Figure S21 shows the following patterns by party: (i) Facebook deactivation reduced *knowledge* more among Democrats; (ii) Facebook deactivation increased *issue polarization* more among Democrats and marginally decreased it among strong Republicans; (iii) both Facebook and Instagram deactivation *appear* to have increased *perceived legitimacy* among Republicans and decreased it among Democrats; (iv) Facebook deactivation decreased *Trump favorability* among Republicans; (v) Instagram deactivation increased *Trump favorability* among Democrats; (vi) point estimates suggest that the effect of Facebook deactivation on *Trump vote share* is similar for Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

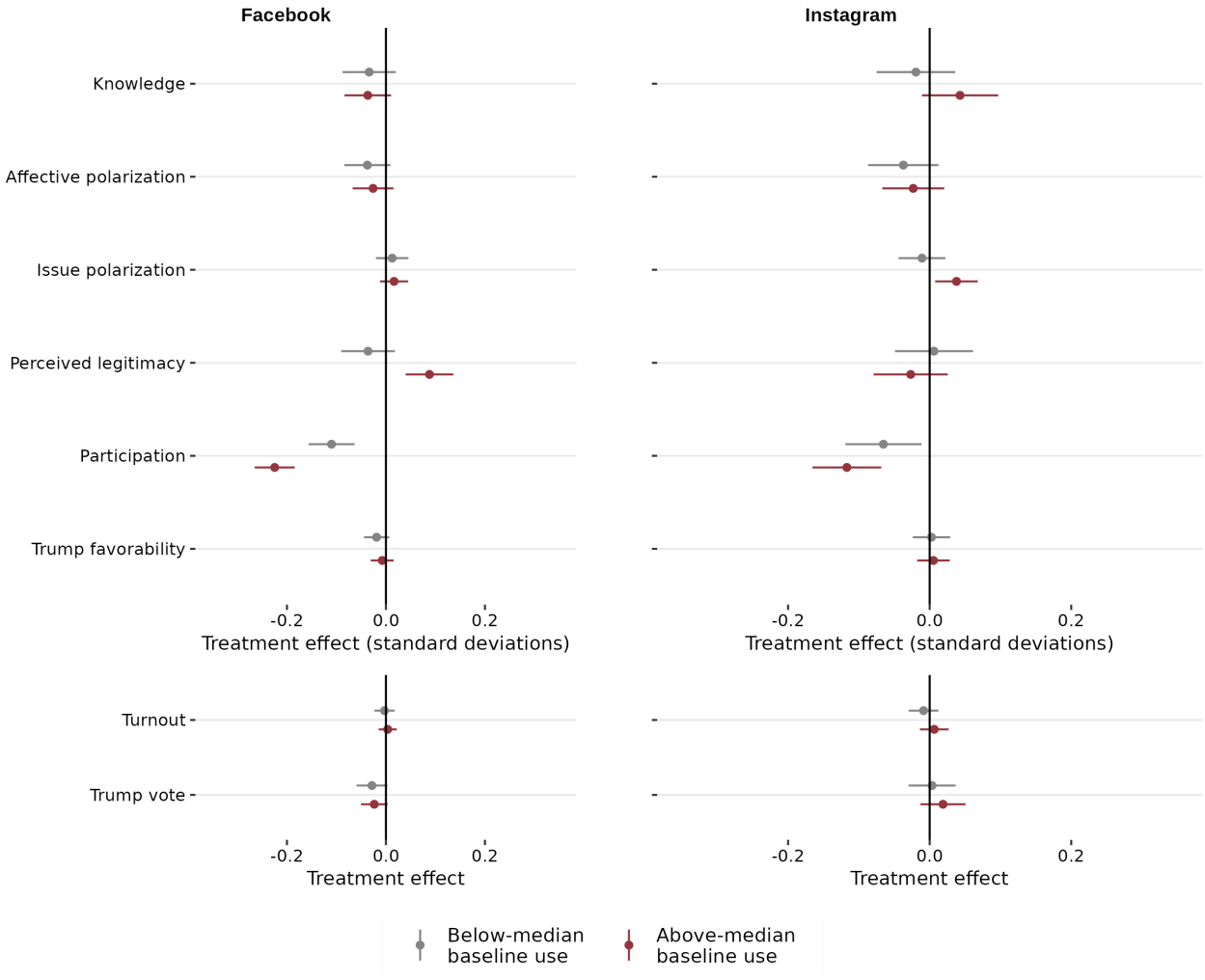
We note that finding (ii) could be restated as Facebook deactivation making the views of both Republicans and Democrats on issues less pro-Republican. Consistent with this, we show in Appendix D.2 that Facebook deactivation (insignificantly) reduced an alternative index of the same issue views scaled so that positive numbers always indicate pro-Republican positions.

We caution that finding (iii) may be an artifact of the fact that participants in the Deactivation group responded to the endline survey earlier on average than participants in the Control group. Figures S13 and S14 show that the views of Republicans and Democrats on legitimacy of the election diverged in the days after November 4, with Democrats shifting toward viewing the election as more legitimate and Republicans shifting toward viewing it as less legitimate. Consistent with this, Figure S22 shows that the heterogeneous effects by party in *perceived legitimacy* disappear when we control for the date of endline response. None of our other primary outcomes show differential trends by date of response, and Figure 5 shows that adding the date of response controls does not change any of our main estimates.

The next five figures report effects in subgroups defined by secondary moderators: age, gender, education, urban/rural status, and swing state residence. There is little detectable heterogeneity by these moderators, but we note that affective polarization becomes statistically significant (at least with unadjusted p-values) for several subgroups: above-median age, men, people with college degrees, and people in rural areas.

E.2 Primary Moderators

Figure S19: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Baseline Use



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users with above- and below-median baseline platform usage.

Table S30: Effects of Deactivation by Baseline Use

Panel A: Facebook

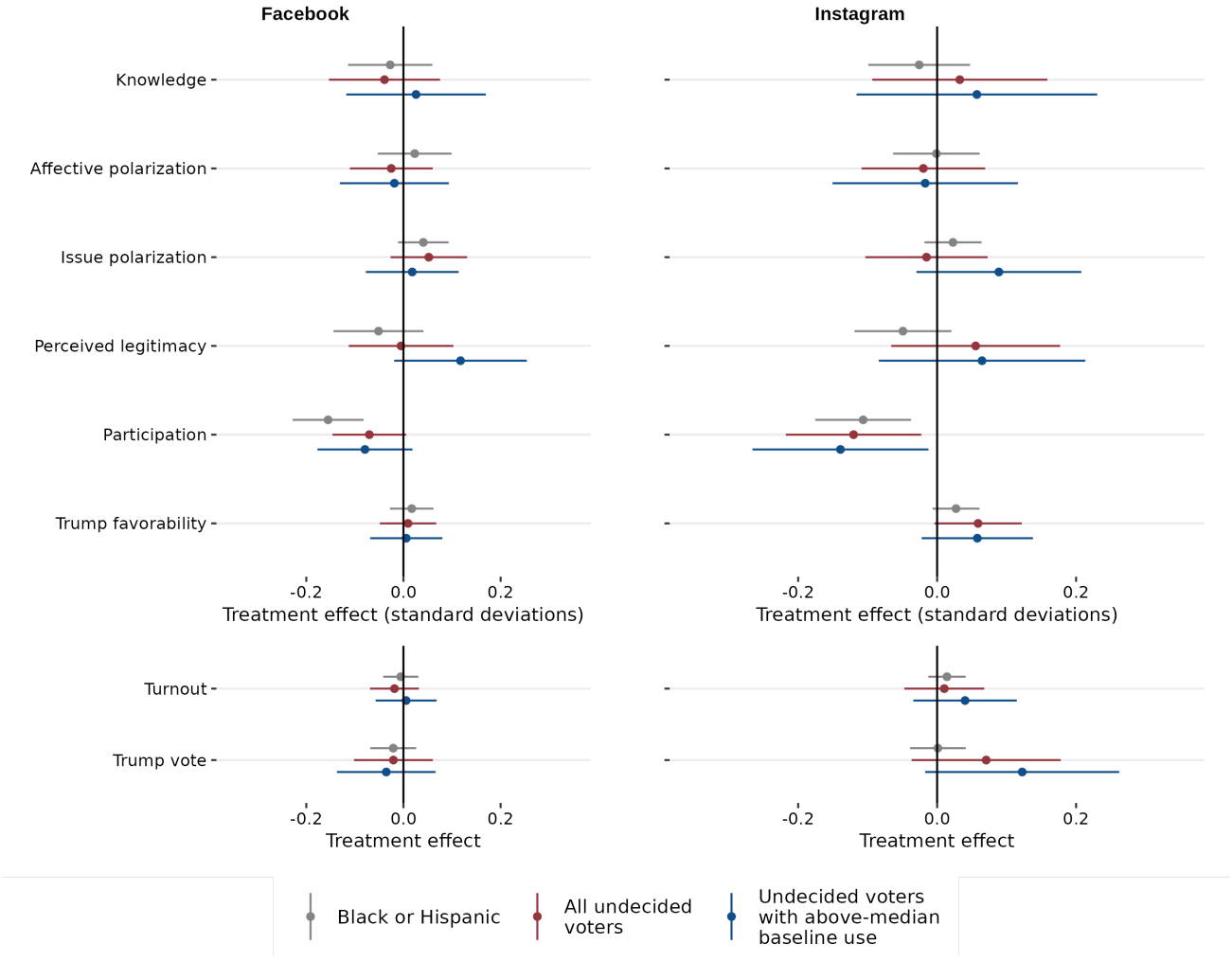
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Below-median baseline use				
Knowledge	-0.034	0.027	0.215	0.505
Affective polarization	-0.038	0.024	0.114	0.400
Issue polarization	0.013	0.017	0.452	0.813
Perceived legitimacy	-0.036	0.028	0.191	0.467
Participation	-0.110	0.024	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.019	0.013	0.146	0.437
Turnout	-0.003	0.011	0.782	0.994
Trump vote	-0.028	0.016	0.074	0.327
Above-median baseline use				
Knowledge	-0.037	0.024	0.127	0.413
Affective polarization	-0.026	0.021	0.217	0.505
Issue polarization	0.016	0.015	0.260	0.581
Perceived legitimacy	0.088	0.025	0.000	0.005
Participation	-0.225	0.021	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.007	0.012	0.525	0.813
Turnout	0.004	0.009	0.706	0.970
Trump vote	-0.024	0.014	0.085	0.327

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Below-median baseline use				
Knowledge	-0.019	0.028	0.493	0.813
Affective polarization	-0.037	0.025	0.142	0.434
Issue polarization	-0.011	0.017	0.523	0.813
Perceived legitimacy	0.006	0.028	0.828	1.000
Participation	-0.065	0.027	0.017	0.105
Trump favorability	0.003	0.013	0.846	1.000
Turnout	-0.009	0.011	0.422	0.770
Trump vote	0.003	0.017	0.840	1.000
Above-median baseline use				
Knowledge	0.043	0.027	0.119	0.409
Affective polarization	-0.023	0.022	0.298	0.629
Issue polarization	0.038	0.015	0.014	0.097
Perceived legitimacy	-0.027	0.027	0.316	0.639
Participation	-0.117	0.025	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.005	0.012	0.649	0.927
Turnout	0.006	0.010	0.532	0.813
Trump vote	0.019	0.016	0.245	0.564

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1).

Figure S20: Effects on Primary Outcomes for Undecided Voters and Minorities



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook and Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for Black or Hispanic people, all undecided voters, and undecided voters with above-median baseline platform usage.

Table S31: Effects of Deactivation for Decided and Undecided Voters

Panel A: Facebook

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Undecided voters				
Knowledge	-0.039	0.058	0.504	0.813
Affective polarization	-0.025	0.043	0.564	0.821
Issue polarization	0.052	0.040	0.194	0.467
Perceived legitimacy	-0.005	0.055	0.927	1.000
Participation	-0.070	0.039	0.070	0.327
Trump favorability	0.009	0.030	0.751	0.977
Turnout	-0.018	0.026	0.470	0.813
Trump vote	-0.021	0.041	0.617	0.910
Decided voters				
Knowledge	-0.031	0.019	0.098	0.357
Affective polarization	-0.031	0.017	0.064	0.311
Issue polarization	0.010	0.011	0.392	0.739
Perceived legitimacy	0.030	0.020	0.124	0.409
Participation	-0.180	0.017	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.016	0.009	0.081	0.327
Turnout	0.003	0.007	0.708	0.970
Trump vote	-0.027	0.010	0.010	0.080

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Undecided voters				
Knowledge	0.033	0.064	0.612	0.907
Affective polarization	-0.020	0.045	0.662	0.927
Issue polarization	-0.015	0.045	0.733	0.970
Perceived legitimacy	0.055	0.062	0.371	0.704
Participation	-0.120	0.050	0.016	0.104
Trump favorability	0.059	0.032	0.066	0.311
Turnout	0.010	0.029	0.726	0.970
Trump vote	0.071	0.055	0.197	0.467
Decided voters				
Knowledge	0.010	0.021	0.641	0.927
Affective polarization	-0.034	0.018	0.065	0.311
Issue polarization	0.015	0.012	0.194	0.467
Perceived legitimacy	-0.017	0.021	0.399	0.739
Participation	-0.088	0.020	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.004	0.009	0.671	0.927
Turnout	-0.002	0.008	0.834	1.000
Trump vote	0.009	0.011	0.422	0.770

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for all undecided voters, and all decided voters.

Table S32: Effects of Deactivation for Minority and Non-minority Voters

Panel A: Facebook

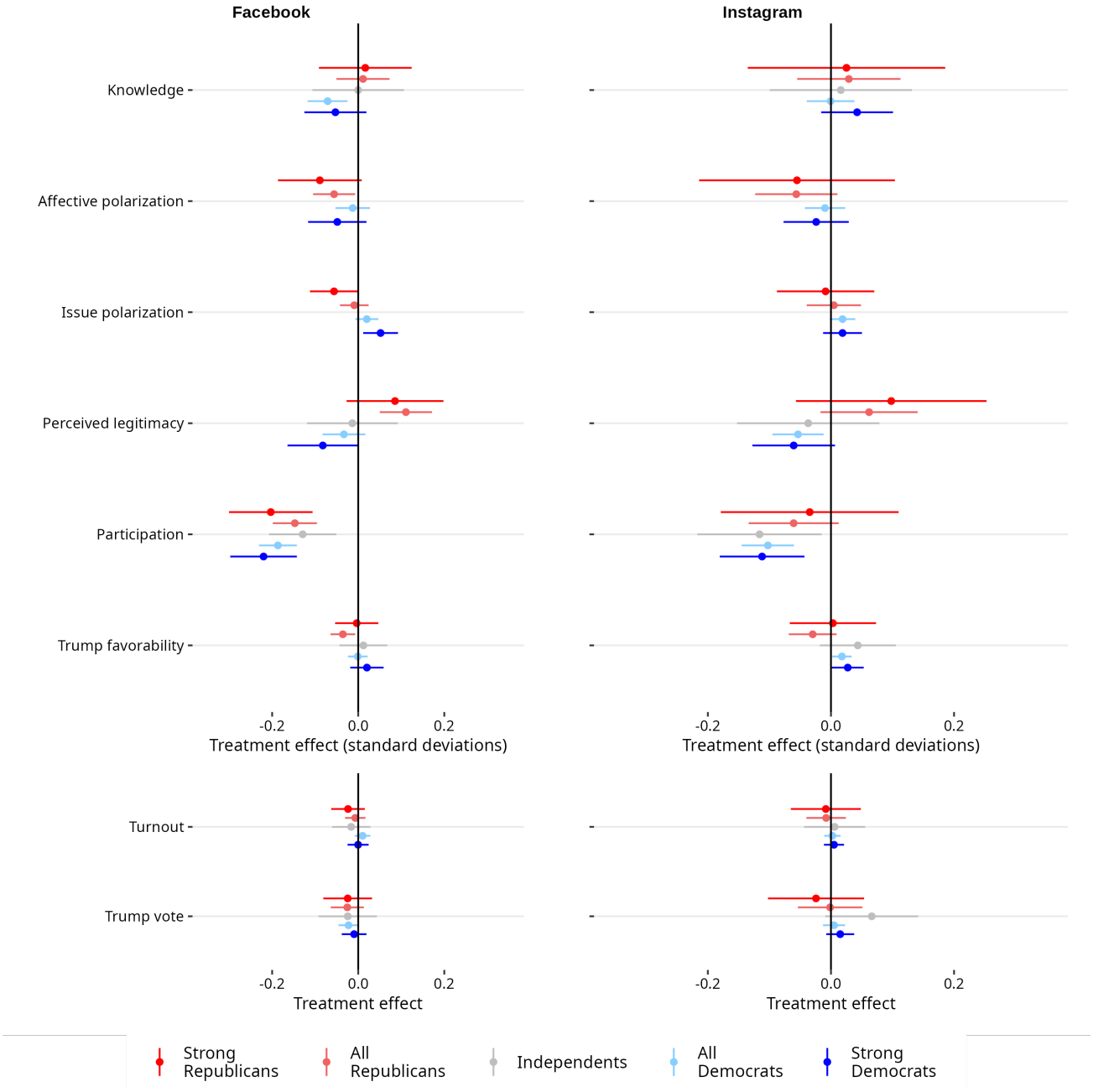
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Minority				
Knowledge	-0.027	0.044	0.539	0.813
Affective polarization	0.023	0.039	0.550	0.813
Issue polarization	0.041	0.027	0.123	0.409
Perceived legitimacy	-0.051	0.047	0.277	0.586
Participation	-0.155	0.037	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.017	0.023	0.455	0.813
Turnout	-0.006	0.018	0.763	0.977
Trump vote	-0.021	0.024	0.384	0.727
Non-minority				
Knowledge	-0.034	0.020	0.081	0.327
Affective polarization	-0.046	0.017	0.007	0.057
Issue polarization	0.005	0.012	0.690	0.967
Perceived legitimacy	0.050	0.019	0.010	0.080
Participation	-0.171	0.017	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.021	0.009	0.022	0.130
Turnout	0.002	0.007	0.743	0.970
Trump vote	-0.027	0.011	0.017	0.105

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Minority				
Knowledge	-0.026	0.037	0.489	0.813
Affective polarization	-0.001	0.032	0.974	1.000
Issue polarization	0.023	0.021	0.276	0.586
Perceived legitimacy	-0.049	0.036	0.167	0.441
Participation	-0.106	0.035	0.003	0.023
Trump favorability	0.027	0.017	0.115	0.402
Turnout	0.014	0.014	0.302	0.631
Trump vote	0.001	0.020	0.958	1.000
Non-minority				
Knowledge	0.032	0.023	0.162	0.441
Affective polarization	-0.045	0.020	0.025	0.134
Issue polarization	0.008	0.014	0.545	0.813
Perceived legitimacy	0.006	0.023	0.807	1.000
Participation	-0.082	0.021	0.000	0.002
Trump favorability	-0.008	0.010	0.423	0.770
Turnout	-0.007	0.009	0.408	0.751
Trump vote	0.016	0.014	0.257	0.581

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for people identifying as Black or Hispanic (minority voters), and people *not* identifying as Black or Hispanic (non-minority voters).

Figure S21: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Political Party



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for Democrats, Independents, Republicans, and the subsets of Democrats and Republicans who identified as "strong" Democrats or Republicans. The Democrat and Republican samples include people who identified as Independents leaning Democrat or Republican.

Table S33: Effects of Deactivation by Political Party

Panel A: Facebook

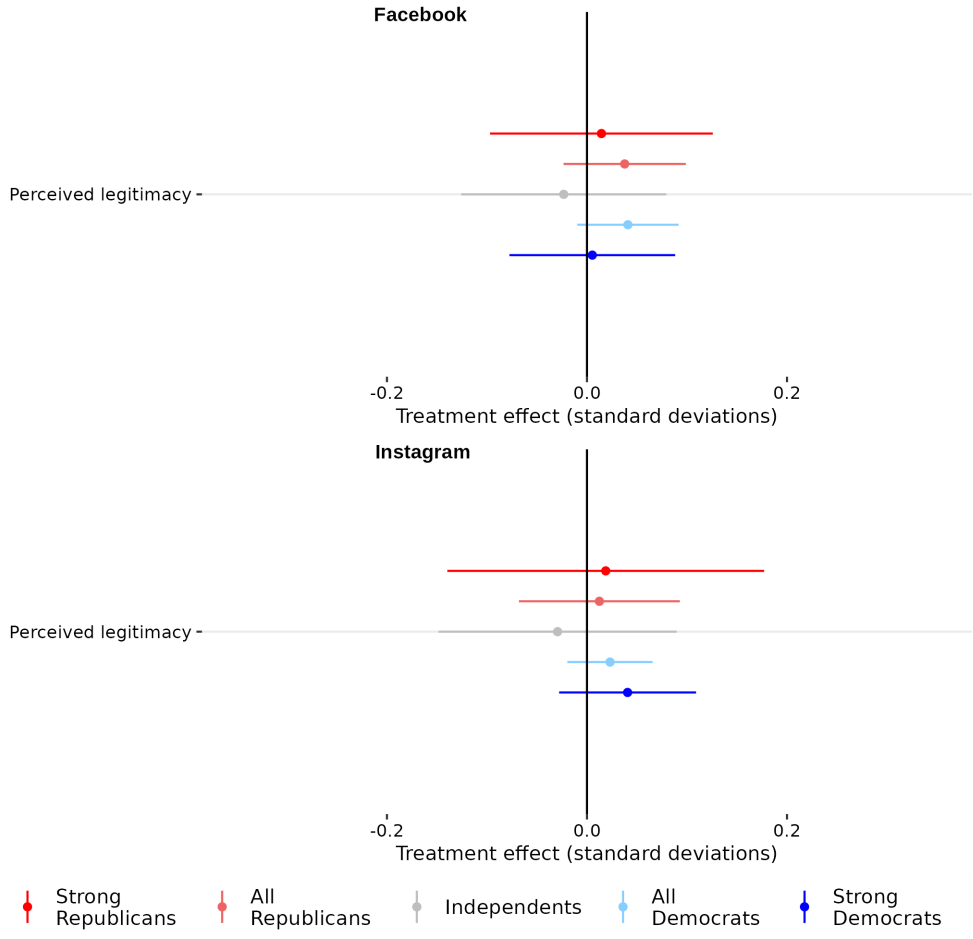
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
All Democrats				
Knowledge	-0.071	0.024	0.003	0.024
Affective polarization	-0.013	0.021	0.532	0.813
Issue polarization	0.020	0.014	0.143	0.434
Perceived legitimacy	-0.033	0.025	0.189	0.467
Participation	-0.187	0.022	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.001	0.012	0.924	1.000
Turnout	0.010	0.009	0.271	0.586
Trump vote	-0.023	0.012	0.056	0.276
Independents				
Knowledge	-0.000	0.054	0.997	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	-0.014	0.054	0.800	1.000
Participation	-0.129	0.040	0.001	0.013
Trump favorability	0.012	0.028	0.670	0.927
Turnout	-0.016	0.023	0.472	0.813
Trump vote	-0.024	0.035	0.481	0.813
All Republicans				
Knowledge	0.011	0.032	0.724	0.970
Affective polarization	-0.056	0.025	0.025	0.134
Issue polarization	-0.009	0.017	0.589	0.861
Perceived legitimacy	0.111	0.031	0.000	0.005
Participation	-0.147	0.026	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.036	0.015	0.015	0.100
Turnout	-0.007	0.012	0.569	0.824
Trump vote	-0.025	0.020	0.195	0.467
Strong Democrats				
Knowledge	-0.053	0.037	0.149	0.441
Affective polarization	-0.049	0.035	0.160	0.441
Issue polarization	0.052	0.021	0.012	0.087
Perceived legitimacy	-0.082	0.042	0.049	0.252
Participation	-0.220	0.039	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.020	0.020	0.307	0.634
Turnout	-0.000	0.012	0.980	1.000
Trump vote	-0.010	0.015	0.515	0.813
Strong Republicans				
Knowledge	0.016	0.055	0.765	0.977
Affective polarization	-0.089	0.050	0.073	0.327
Issue polarization	-0.056	0.029	0.049	0.252
Perceived legitimacy	0.085	0.057	0.137	0.429
Participation	-0.203	0.050	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.004	0.026	0.891	1.000
Turnout	-0.024	0.020	0.235	0.550
Trump vote	-0.024	0.029	0.398	0.739

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
All Democrats				
Knowledge	-0.001	0.020	0.976	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.010	0.017	0.561	0.821
Issue polarization	0.019	0.011	0.076	0.327
Perceived legitimacy	-0.054	0.021	0.012	0.087
Participation	-0.103	0.022	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.018	0.008	0.027	0.146
Turnout	0.002	0.007	0.733	0.970
Trump vote	0.005	0.009	0.586	0.861
Independents				
Knowledge	0.016	0.059	0.786	0.994
Perceived legitimacy	-0.037	0.059	0.531	0.813
Participation	-0.116	0.051	0.024	0.134
Trump favorability	0.044	0.032	0.167	0.441
Turnout	0.006	0.025	0.815	1.000
Trump vote	0.066	0.039	0.086	0.327
All Republicans				
Knowledge	0.029	0.043	0.498	0.813
Affective polarization	-0.056	0.034	0.099	0.357
Issue polarization	0.005	0.022	0.835	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	0.062	0.040	0.124	0.409
Participation	-0.061	0.037	0.104	0.369
Trump favorability	-0.030	0.020	0.134	0.428
Turnout	-0.008	0.016	0.632	0.927
Trump vote	-0.001	0.027	0.958	1.000
Strong Democrats				
Knowledge	0.043	0.030	0.154	0.441
Affective polarization	-0.024	0.027	0.374	0.705
Issue polarization	0.019	0.016	0.243	0.564
Perceived legitimacy	-0.061	0.034	0.077	0.327
Participation	-0.112	0.035	0.001	0.014
Trump favorability	0.027	0.013	0.039	0.205
Turnout	0.005	0.008	0.554	0.813
Trump vote	0.015	0.012	0.196	0.467
Strong Republicans				
Knowledge	0.025	0.082	0.758	0.977
Affective polarization	-0.055	0.081	0.497	0.813
Issue polarization	-0.009	0.040	0.829	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	0.098	0.079	0.216	0.505
Participation	-0.035	0.074	0.639	0.927
Trump favorability	0.003	0.036	0.930	1.000
Turnout	-0.008	0.029	0.775	0.993
Trump vote	-0.024	0.040	0.543	0.813

Note: This table presents the effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for Democrats, Independents, Republicans, and the subsets of Democrats and Republicans who identified as "strong" Democrats or Republicans. The Democrat and Republican samples include people who identified as Independents leaning Democrat or Republican.

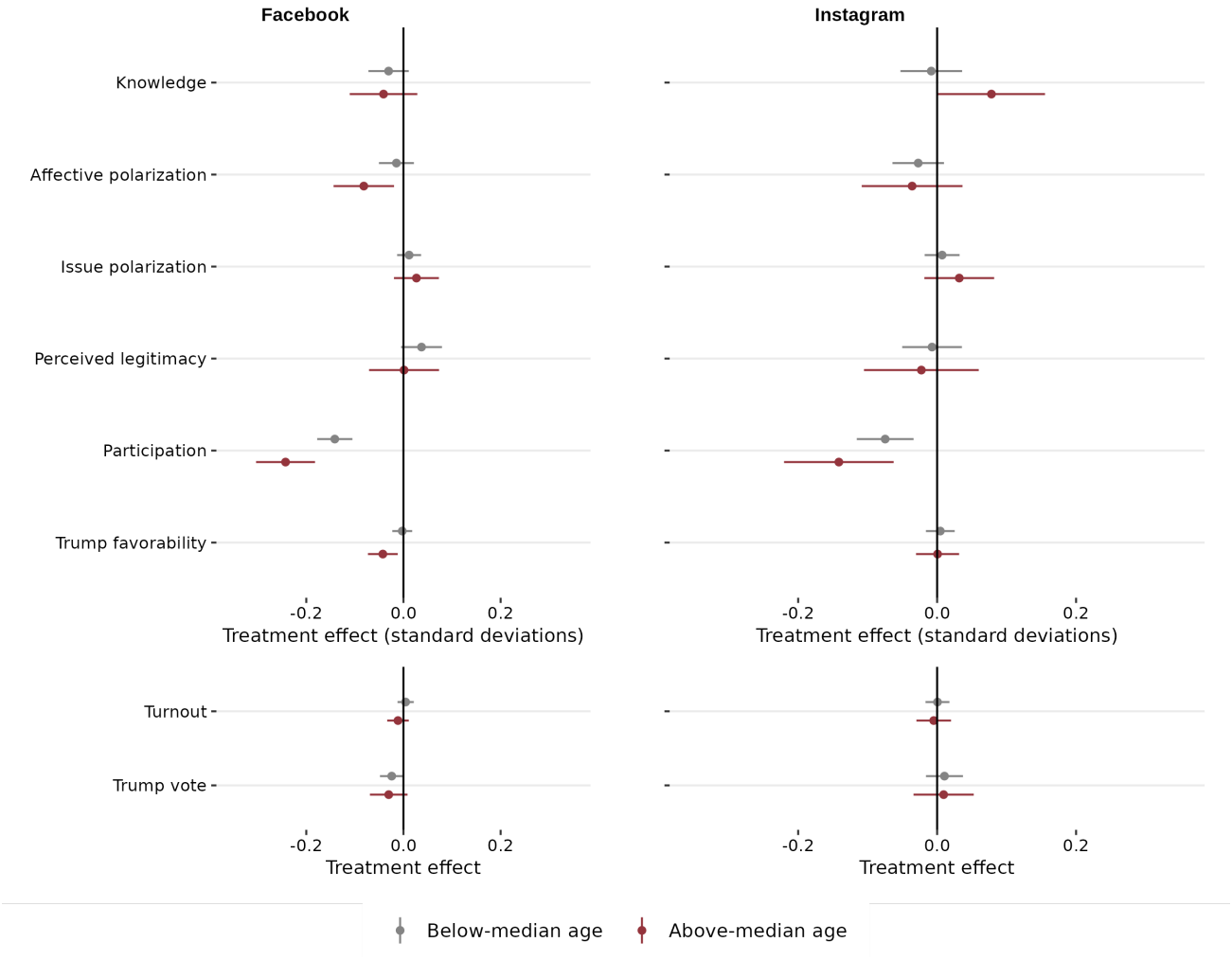
Figure S22: Effects on Perceived Legitimacy by Political Party, Controlling for Response Date



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), after adding controls for political party interacted with response date.

E.3 Secondary Moderators

Figure S23: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Age



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users with above- and below-median age.

Table S34: Effects of Deactivation by Age

Panel A: Facebook

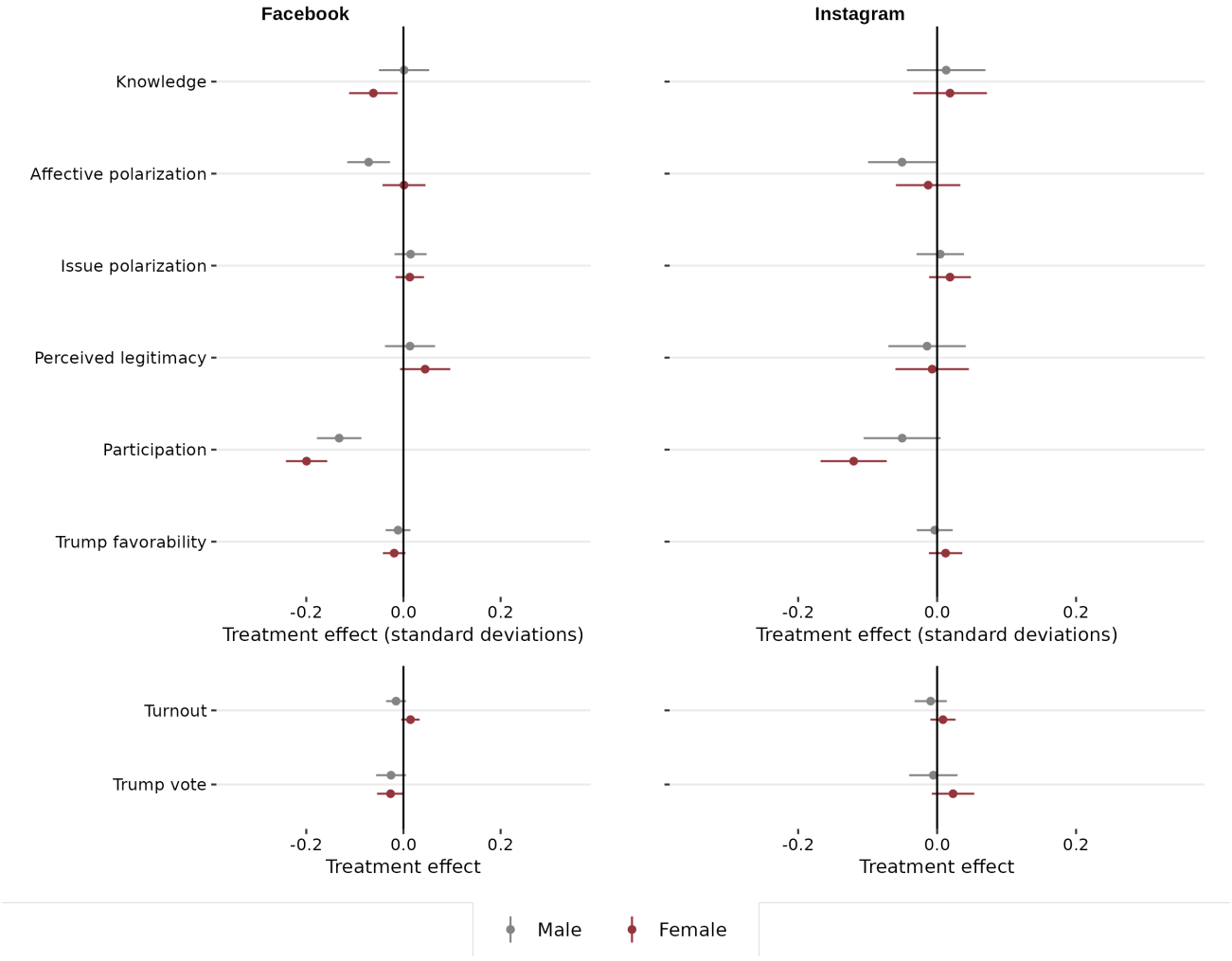
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Below-median age				
Knowledge	-0.031	0.021	0.149	0.445
Affective polarization	-0.014	0.018	0.430	0.739
Issue polarization	0.012	0.013	0.355	0.695
Perceived legitimacy	0.037	0.021	0.083	0.345
Participation	-0.141	0.018	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.002	0.010	0.812	1.000
Turnout	0.004	0.009	0.598	0.994
Trump vote	-0.024	0.012	0.050	0.242
Above-median age				
Knowledge	-0.041	0.035	0.248	0.630
Affective polarization	-0.082	0.032	0.010	0.064
Issue polarization	0.027	0.024	0.257	0.631
Perceived legitimacy	0.001	0.037	0.974	1.000
Participation	-0.243	0.031	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.042	0.016	0.007	0.048
Turnout	-0.011	0.011	0.321	0.674
Trump vote	-0.030	0.020	0.125	0.413

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Below-median age				
Knowledge	-0.008	0.023	0.710	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.027	0.019	0.150	0.445
Issue polarization	0.007	0.013	0.575	0.994
Perceived legitimacy	-0.007	0.022	0.739	1.000
Participation	-0.075	0.021	0.000	0.004
Trump favorability	0.005	0.011	0.665	1.000
Turnout	0.000	0.009	0.956	1.000
Trump vote	0.011	0.014	0.437	0.739
Above-median age				
Knowledge	0.078	0.039	0.047	0.241
Affective polarization	-0.036	0.037	0.331	0.674
Issue polarization	0.032	0.026	0.214	0.560
Perceived legitimacy	-0.023	0.042	0.590	0.994
Participation	-0.141	0.040	0.000	0.005
Trump favorability	0.001	0.016	0.969	1.000
Turnout	-0.005	0.013	0.700	1.000
Trump vote	0.009	0.022	0.672	1.000

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for users with above- and below-median age.

Figure S24: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Gender



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users who identify as male and users who identify as female.

Table S35: Effects of Deactivation by Gender

Panel A: Facebook

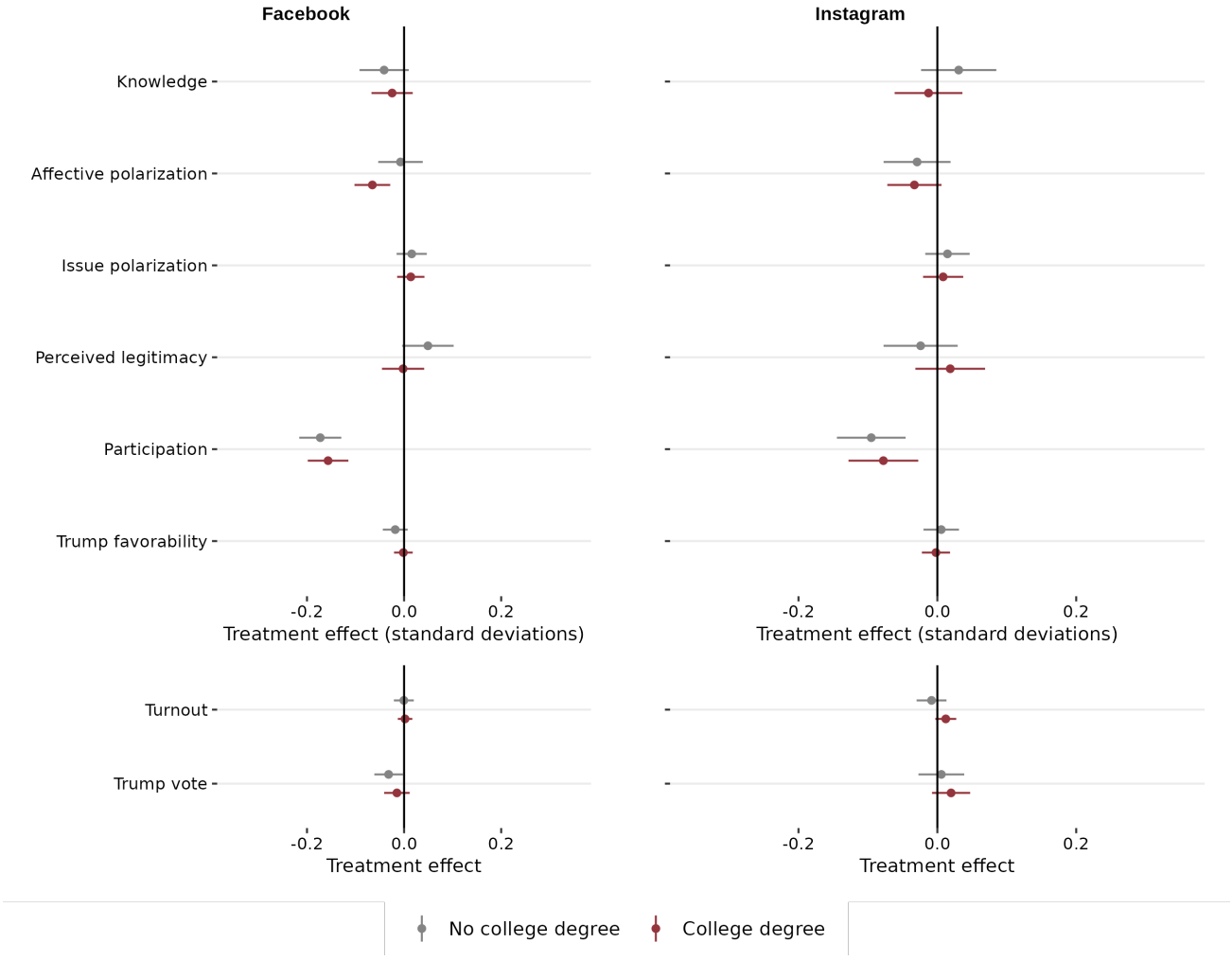
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Female				
Knowledge	-0.062	0.025	0.015	0.088
Affective polarization	0.001	0.023	0.960	1.000
Issue polarization	0.013	0.015	0.380	0.695
Perceived legitimacy	0.045	0.026	0.090	0.364
Participation	-0.199	0.022	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.019	0.012	0.107	0.387
Turnout	0.014	0.010	0.132	0.435
Trump vote	-0.026	0.014	0.063	0.307
Male				
Knowledge	0.001	0.026	0.960	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.072	0.022	0.001	0.013
Issue polarization	0.015	0.017	0.385	0.695
Perceived legitimacy	0.013	0.026	0.608	0.994
Participation	-0.132	0.023	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.011	0.013	0.391	0.695
Turnout	-0.015	0.010	0.146	0.445
Trump vote	-0.026	0.016	0.102	0.387

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Female				
Knowledge	0.019	0.027	0.493	0.822
Affective polarization	-0.013	0.024	0.585	0.994
Issue polarization	0.019	0.015	0.228	0.585
Perceived legitimacy	-0.007	0.027	0.790	1.000
Participation	-0.120	0.024	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.012	0.012	0.320	0.674
Turnout	0.008	0.009	0.364	0.695
Trump vote	0.023	0.016	0.141	0.445
Male				
Knowledge	0.013	0.029	0.652	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.050	0.025	0.043	0.231
Issue polarization	0.005	0.017	0.795	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	-0.015	0.028	0.610	0.994
Participation	-0.050	0.028	0.075	0.322
Trump favorability	-0.003	0.013	0.793	1.000
Turnout	-0.009	0.012	0.433	0.739
Trump vote	-0.005	0.018	0.760	1.000

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for users who identify as male and users who identify as female.

Figure S25: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Education



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users who are and are not college graduates.

Table S36: Effects of Deactivation by Education

Panel A: Facebook

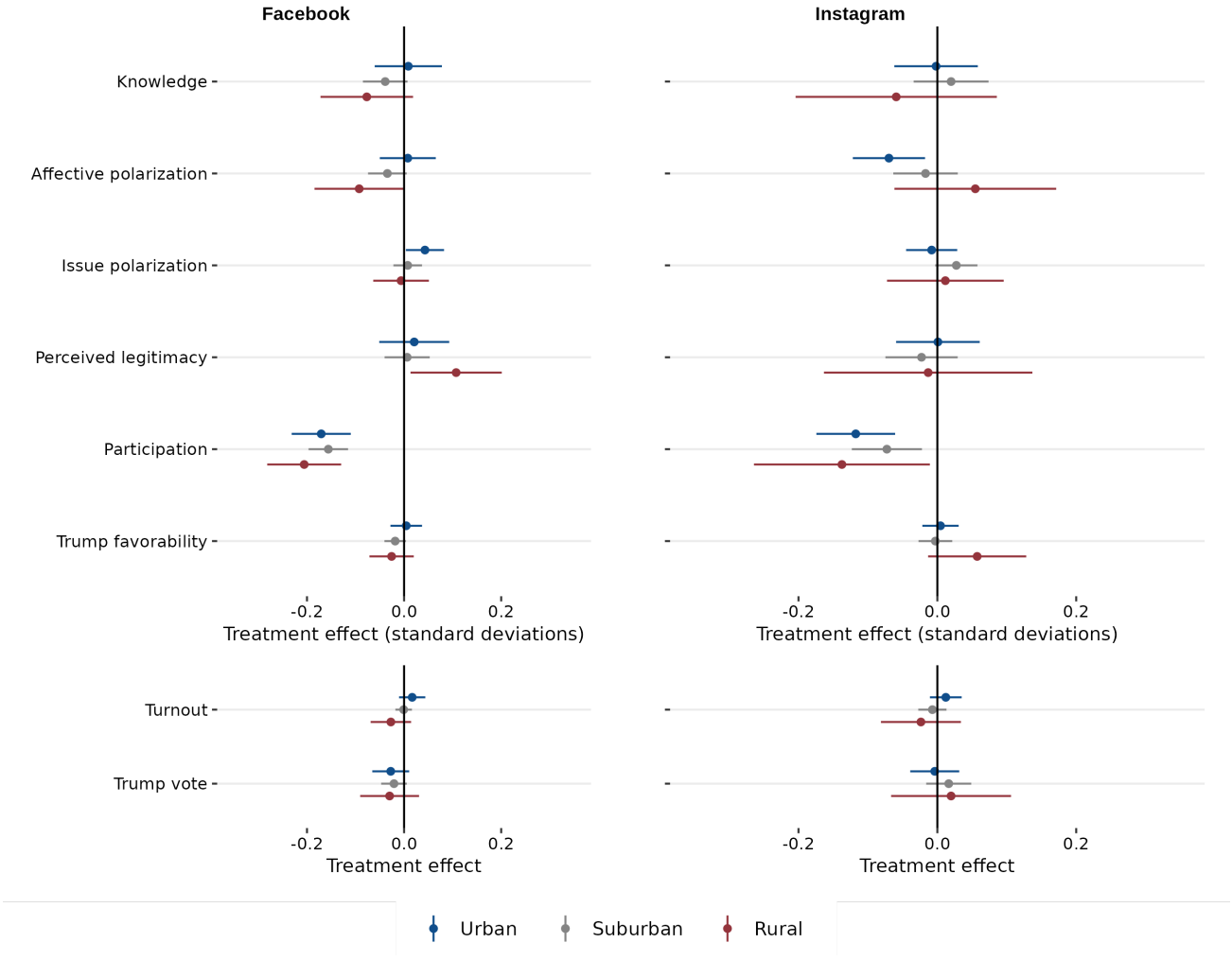
	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
No college degree				
Knowledge	-0.041	0.026	0.111	0.387
Affective polarization	-0.007	0.023	0.751	1.000
Issue polarization	0.016	0.016	0.322	0.674
Perceived legitimacy	0.049	0.027	0.070	0.319
Participation	-0.173	0.022	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.018	0.013	0.163	0.458
Turnout	-0.001	0.010	0.961	1.000
Trump vote	-0.032	0.015	0.033	0.184
College degree				
Knowledge	-0.025	0.022	0.255	0.631
Affective polarization	-0.065	0.019	0.001	0.005
Issue polarization	0.014	0.014	0.337	0.674
Perceived legitimacy	-0.002	0.022	0.925	1.000
Participation	-0.157	0.021	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.001	0.010	0.879	1.000
Turnout	0.002	0.008	0.791	1.000
Trump vote	-0.015	0.013	0.269	0.631

Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
No college degree				
Knowledge	0.031	0.028	0.266	0.631
Affective polarization	-0.029	0.025	0.235	0.595
Issue polarization	0.015	0.016	0.373	0.695
Perceived legitimacy	-0.024	0.027	0.376	0.695
Participation	-0.095	0.025	0.000	0.002
Trump favorability	0.006	0.013	0.670	1.000
Turnout	-0.008	0.011	0.446	0.754
Trump vote	0.006	0.017	0.733	1.000
College degree				
Knowledge	-0.013	0.025	0.610	0.994
Affective polarization	-0.033	0.020	0.097	0.380
Issue polarization	0.008	0.015	0.573	0.994
Perceived legitimacy	0.019	0.026	0.469	0.784
Participation	-0.078	0.026	0.002	0.020
Trump favorability	-0.002	0.010	0.846	1.000
Turnout	0.012	0.008	0.114	0.387
Trump vote	0.020	0.014	0.158	0.449

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for users who are and are not college graduates.

Figure S26: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Urban Status



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users who live in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Table S37: Effects of Deactivation by Urban Status

Panel A: Facebook

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Urban				
Knowledge	0.009	0.035	0.806	1.000
Affective polarization	0.008	0.029	0.795	1.000
Issue polarization	0.043	0.020	0.032	0.184
Perceived legitimacy	0.021	0.037	0.571	0.994
Participation	-0.171	0.031	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.004	0.017	0.789	1.000
Turnout	0.017	0.014	0.228	0.585
Trump vote	-0.028	0.019	0.156	0.449
Suburban				
Knowledge	-0.039	0.023	0.097	0.380
Affective polarization	-0.034	0.020	0.090	0.364
Issue polarization	0.007	0.015	0.619	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	0.006	0.024	0.790	1.000
Participation	-0.156	0.021	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.018	0.011	0.103	0.387
Turnout	-0.001	0.009	0.919	1.000
Trump vote	-0.021	0.013	0.122	0.411
Rural				
Knowledge	-0.077	0.049	0.114	0.387
Affective polarization	-0.092	0.047	0.049	0.242
Issue polarization	-0.006	0.029	0.832	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	0.107	0.048	0.025	0.150
Participation	-0.206	0.039	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.026	0.023	0.270	0.631
Turnout	-0.027	0.021	0.200	0.546
Trump vote	-0.030	0.031	0.335	0.674

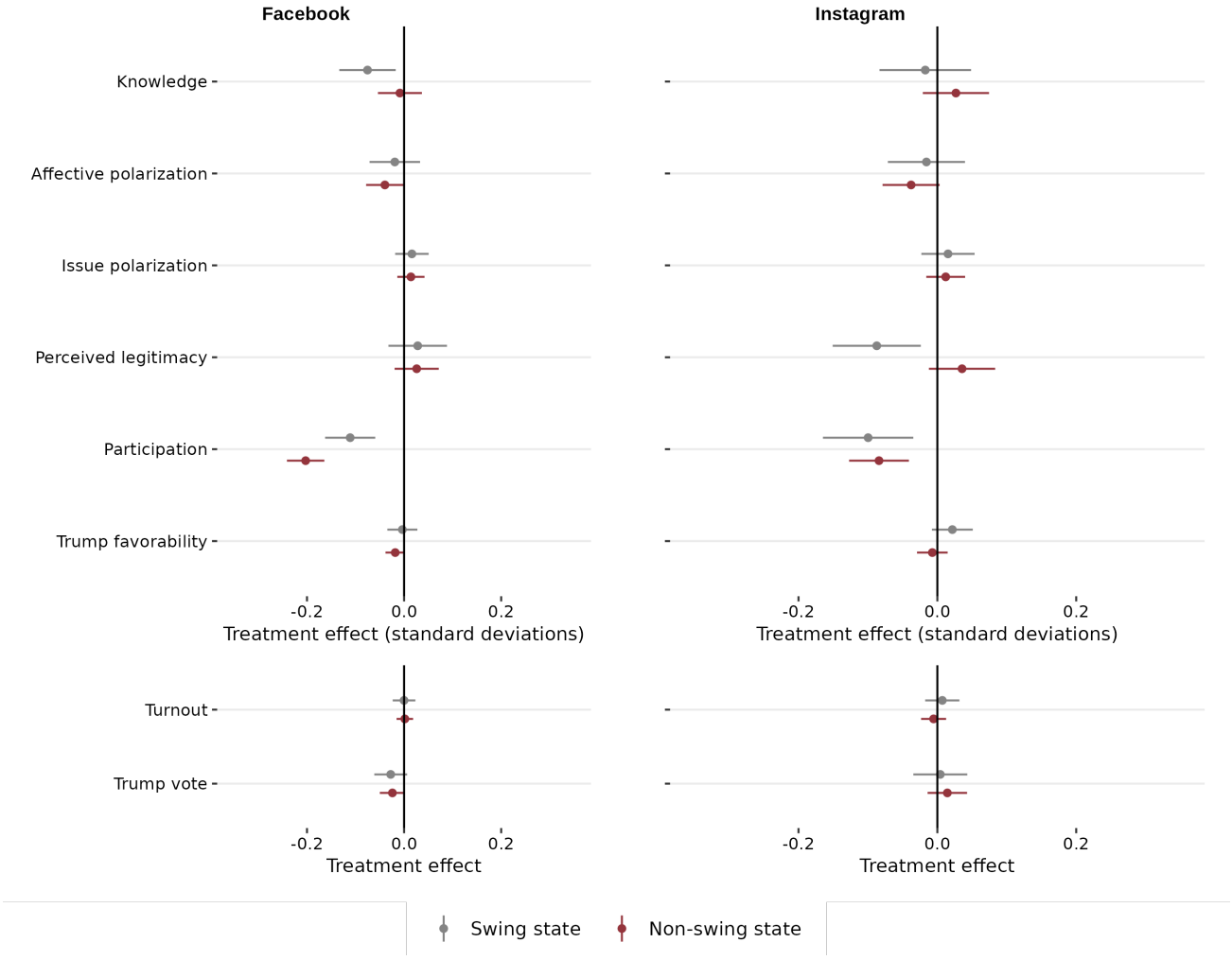
Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Urban				
Knowledge	-0.002	0.031	0.952	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.070	0.027	0.009	0.056
Issue polarization	-0.008	0.019	0.662	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	0.001	0.031	0.979	1.000
Participation	-0.118	0.029	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	0.005	0.013	0.735	1.000
Turnout	0.012	0.012	0.297	0.670
Trump vote	-0.004	0.018	0.834	1.000
Suburban				
Knowledge	0.020	0.028	0.472	0.784
Affective polarization	-0.017	0.024	0.472	0.784
Issue polarization	0.027	0.016	0.079	0.330
Perceived legitimacy	-0.023	0.027	0.391	0.695
Participation	-0.073	0.026	0.005	0.035
Trump favorability	-0.003	0.012	0.818	1.000
Turnout	-0.007	0.010	0.490	0.822
Trump vote	0.016	0.017	0.322	0.674

Rural				
Knowledge	-0.059	0.074	0.423	0.739
Affective polarization	0.055	0.059	0.358	0.695
Issue polarization	0.012	0.043	0.788	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	-0.013	0.077	0.863	1.000
Participation	-0.137	0.065	0.034	0.184
Trump favorability	0.057	0.036	0.112	0.387
Turnout	-0.024	0.029	0.421	0.739
Trump vote	0.020	0.044	0.654	1.000

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for users who live in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Figure S27: Effects on Primary Outcomes by Swing State Residence



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook or Instagram deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users who do and do not live in swing states.

Table S38: Effects of Deactivation by Swing State Residence

Panel A: Facebook

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Swing state				
Knowledge	-0.075	0.030	0.011	0.066
Affective polarization	-0.019	0.027	0.472	0.784
Issue polarization	0.016	0.018	0.360	0.695
Perceived legitimacy	0.028	0.031	0.362	0.695
Participation	-0.111	0.026	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.004	0.016	0.822	1.000
Turnout	-0.000	0.012	0.994	1.000
Trump vote	-0.028	0.017	0.110	0.387
Non-swing state				
Knowledge	-0.009	0.023	0.710	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.040	0.020	0.045	0.237
Issue polarization	0.014	0.014	0.326	0.674
Perceived legitimacy	0.026	0.023	0.263	0.631
Participation	-0.203	0.020	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.018	0.010	0.075	0.322
Turnout	0.002	0.009	0.857	1.000
Trump vote	-0.024	0.013	0.069	0.319

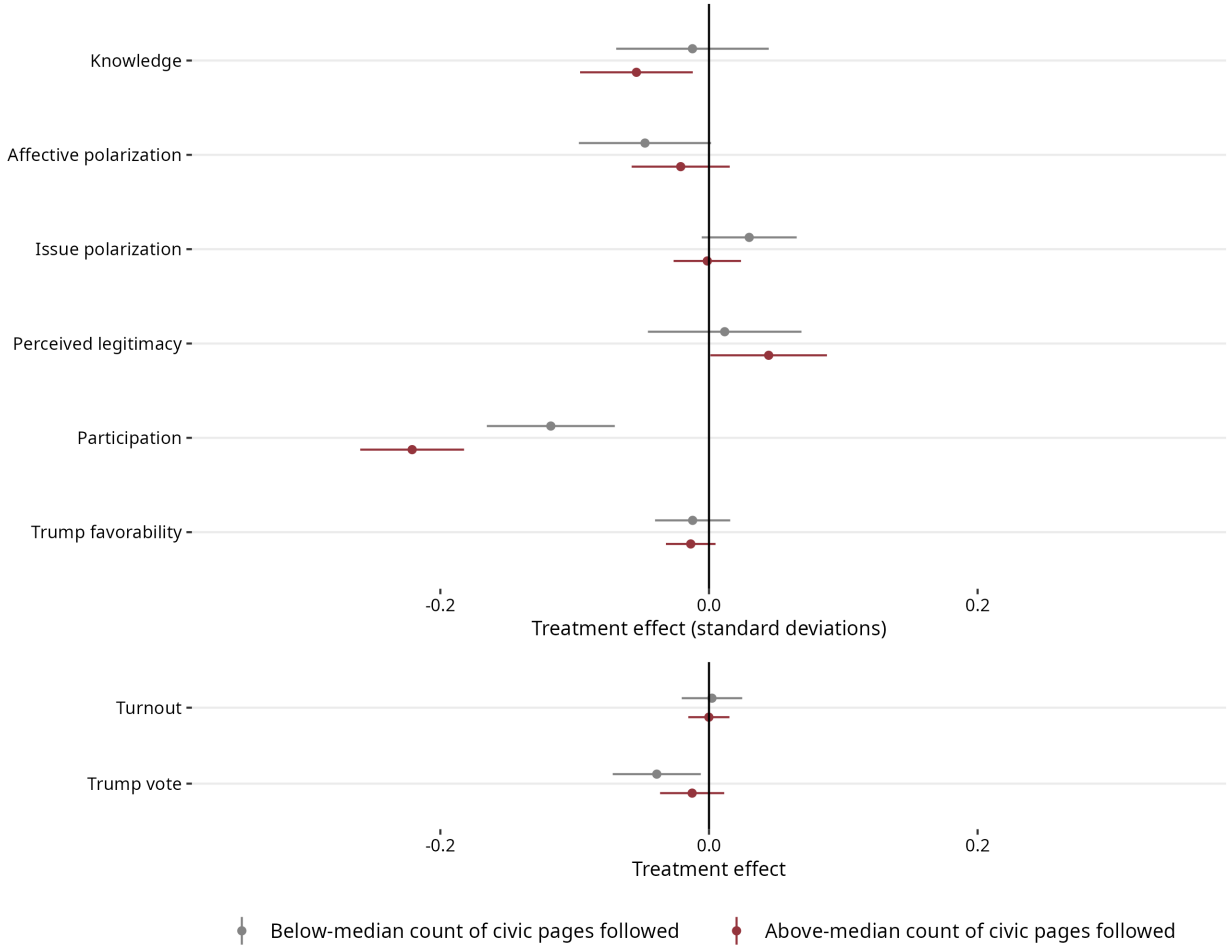
Panel B: Instagram

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Swing state				
Knowledge	-0.017	0.034	0.605	0.994
Affective polarization	-0.016	0.028	0.578	0.994
Issue polarization	0.015	0.020	0.434	0.739
Perceived legitimacy	-0.087	0.032	0.007	0.048
Participation	-0.100	0.033	0.003	0.021
Trump favorability	0.022	0.015	0.150	0.445
Turnout	0.007	0.013	0.571	0.994
Trump vote	0.004	0.020	0.830	1.000
Non-swing state				
Knowledge	0.027	0.024	0.272	0.631
Affective polarization	-0.038	0.021	0.072	0.322
Issue polarization	0.012	0.014	0.399	0.709
Perceived legitimacy	0.036	0.024	0.144	0.445
Participation	-0.084	0.022	0.000	0.002
Trump favorability	-0.007	0.011	0.521	0.895
Turnout	-0.005	0.009	0.556	0.994
Trump vote	0.014	0.015	0.322	0.674

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for users who do and do not live in swing states.

E.4 Non-Pre-Registered Moderators

Figure S28: Effects of Facebook Deactivation on Primary Outcomes by Civic Pages Followed



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using equation (1), separately for users with above- and below-median count of civic pages followed in the baseline period.

Table S39: Effects of Deactivation by Civic Pages Followed

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) SE	(3) p	(4) q
Below-median likes on civic pages				
Knowledge	-0.012	0.029	0.671	1.000
Affective polarization	-0.048	0.025	0.058	0.266
Issue polarization	0.030	0.018	0.097	0.349
Perceived legitimacy	0.012	0.029	0.688	1.000
Participation	-0.118	0.024	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.012	0.014	0.394	0.669
Turnout	0.002	0.011	0.847	1.000
Trump vote	-0.039	0.017	0.020	0.113
Above-median likes on civic pages				
Knowledge	-0.054	0.021	0.012	0.069
Affective polarization	-0.021	0.019	0.258	0.604
Issue polarization	-0.001	0.013	0.922	1.000
Perceived legitimacy	0.044	0.022	0.045	0.221
Participation	-0.221	0.020	0.000	0.001
Trump favorability	-0.014	0.009	0.149	0.418
Turnout	-0.000	0.008	0.991	1.000
Trump vote	-0.013	0.012	0.303	0.640

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of deactivation on primary outcomes estimated using equation (1), separately for Facebook users with above- and below-median count of civic pages followed.

F U.S. 2020 Facebook and Instagram Election Study

This supplementary 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 (which is elaborated upon in Appendix A); a discussion of the role of research transparency in the project; and a discussion of the ethical considerations involved with the project.

F.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.[F5] 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 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.[F6] Both the independent academic researchers and

[F5] 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 supplementary information.

[F6] 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.

the Meta researchers worked together to design the pre-analysis plans.[F7] 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.[F8] Meta recruited most participants (see Supplementary Appendix A 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 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 supplementary information.

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.[F9]

F.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.

[F7] Pre-analysis plans were registered at the Open Science Foundation at: osf.io/t9q2f.

[F8] 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.

[F9] https://osf.io/7wpgd/.

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. A list of deviations from and clarifications of the pre-analysis plan can be found in Supplementary Appendix H.

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.

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.

G Ethical Considerations

Researchers involved in the project considered a number of ethical concerns related to the research and designed the studies to minimize potential harms to the respondents involved in them, as well as mitigate any broader social harms.

G.1 Impact on Individual Participants

All experimental treatments involve withholding components of Facebook or Instagram that have been identified in the academic literature as having potentially negative effects (e.g., ranking algorithms, content from untrustworthy sources, targeted ads, or even Facebook or Insta-

[F10] For more information, visit: https://about.fb.com/news/2020/08/research-impact-of-facebook-and-instagram-on-us-election/.

gram use itself). Individual-level participation in the experimental analyses and surveys was compensated and required informed consent, as discussed in more detail in the main text.

G.2 Impact on Election

As a mitigation strategy to minimize unanticipated negative effects, we implemented a stopping rule, inspired by clinical trials, which would have ended a treatment if we detected that it was generating changes in specific variables relevant to individual welfare that were much larger than expected. This stopping rule was applied to all experimental conditions of the study (which included people who were asked to stop using the platform entirely, as well as people who experienced different versions of the presentation of posts in their feeds). The stopping rule was pre-registered at the Open Science Foundation; here we provide a brief summary of the stopping rule document.[F11]

For any given treatment, we would have stopped the treatment and re-assigned users to the same feed experience as the control (or asked to reactivate their Facebook or Instagram account for those who had been encouraged to deactivate their accounts) if any of the following conditions had been met:

- Treatment reduced turnout intention by significantly more than five percentage points (relative to control)
- Treatment reduced registration rates by significantly more than five percentage points (relative to control)
- (For non-ads-related experiments that changed the content of what users saw on their feeds) Treatment increased exposure to untrustworthy content (as a proportion of News Feed content), defined as content by Pages and Groups (or including a link to a Domain) on Facebook or Users on Instagram with two or more lifetime misinformation strikes, by significantly more than ten percentage points (relative to control)
- (For non-ads-related experiments that changed the content of what users saw on their feeds) Treatment increased exposure to content rated "False" by one of Meta's independent fact-checking partners, or copies of such content as determined by text, image, and video matching algorithms, by significantly more than ten percentage points (relative to control).

Checks for these stopping rules were carried out on October 26, 2020. The estimated effects for all of these outcome variables were well below the thresholds that would trigger the stopping rule. Based on that evidence, all of the experimental treatments ran until the original pre-registered dates.

[F11] The full document can be found at: https://osf.io/4gyfa/.

An additional concern related to running experimental studies during an election period is the downstream risk of inadvertently impacting the outcome of an election. In order to mitigate against this possibility, we calculated the largest possible impact on an election outcome we could expect from our study as part of the process of designing the size of our treatments. As the study was designed, the number of people recruited into any of the treatment groups would have been at most 0.044% of the citizen voting-age population in the U.S. (i.e., citizens who are eligible to vote). Participants were distributed randomly across the U.S., with some oversampling of people in swing states. Under the largest effect scenario (i.e., that in which our interventions have the same effect as mobilization or persuasion campaigns), we would expect at most a change of 49 votes (in either direction) in the largest state or 1 vote (in either direction) in the largest congressional district;[F12] and an increase in turnout of at most 1,175 votes in the largest state and 35 votes in the largest congressional district. Our point estimate for the effect of Facebook deactivation on *Trump vote* would imply (at most) a switch of 13 votes from Trump to Biden in the largest state (California, a state in which the presidential results were decided by over 5 million votes),[F13] or 0.3 votes in a typical congressional district.[F14]

G.3 Professional Ethics Advice

Meta 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.[F15]

[F12] To be clear, there were no experiments included in the study that we expected to benefit any particular candidate; these are simply the largest effects we could expect to occur *in either direction* based on prior research.

[F13] https://www.archives.gov/files/electoral-college/2020/ascertainment-california.pdf

[F14] To compute these values, we multiplied the 95% CI upper bound of the local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on *Trump vote* estimated using equation (1) by the number of people in the deactivation treatment group. We then scaled this estimate by the share of the U.S. population in California, or the share of the U.S. population in a typical U.S. Congressional District, respectively. We used the formulas:

(1) CA = $(\frac{|\textit{Trump vote}_{95\%UB}|}{2})$ x $(\frac{\text{Voting Age Pop. CA}}{\text{Voting Age Pop. US}})$ x (Num. Deactivated) = 0.023 x 0.119 x $4,879$ = 13.369.

(2) Typical C.D. = $(\frac{|\textit{Trump vote}_{95\%UB}|}{2})$ x $(\frac{1}{435})$ x (Num. Deactivated) = 0.023 x 0.002 x $4,879$ = 0.258.

California's population counts (as of July, 2020) were pulled from: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/05/06/2021-09422/estimates-of-the-voting-age-population-for-2020.

[F15] https://ethicalresolve.com/.

G.4 Re-identification Risk

As an extra precaution against the possibility of participants being identifiable from their data, the following variables were coarsened in the survey data.

- INCOME (18 categories) → INCOME (3 categories: less than $49,999, $50,000 to $99,999, $100,000 or more); see Wave 1.
- EDUCAT (14 categories) → EDUC5 (5 categories: less than high school, high school diploma, vocational degree / some college, college degree, graduate degree); see Wave 1.
- HISPAN (8 categories), RACE_1 (15 categories) → RACETHNICITY (6 categories: White, non-Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; Other, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; 2+ non-Hispanic; Asian, non-Hispanic); see Wave 1.
- ZIP (41,692 categories) → IS_SWING_STATE (2 categories based on Cook Political Report); see Wave 1.
- ZIP (41,692 categories) → IS_SWING_CD (2 categories based on Cook Political Report); see Wave 1.
- RELIGION (12 categories) → RELIGION (4 categories: Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Eastern or Greek Orthodox & not born-again; Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Eastern or Greek Orthodox & born-again; Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, Something else; Atheist, Agnostic, Nothing in particular); see Wave 5.

H Pre-Analysis Plan Deviations and Clarifications

Our pre-analysis plan was registered with the Open Science Foundation on September 22, 2020 and updated on November 3, 2020, the day before endline data collection began. The final November 3 pre-analysis plan (PAP) is available in section I and at osf.io/t9q2f.

This section reports deviations and clarifications related to the data and analysis. There were also some small changes to the experimental design as carried out relative to what was expected in the PAP, including the exact amount of subject payments and the precise timing of surveys.

Deviations Our analysis deviates from what was pre-registered in the following ways.

- In several places, the PAP indicated that we would analyze an "index" of daily Facebook or Instagram use with data from Meta. We used the word "index" because Meta views time-on-platform (in units of minutes) as sensitive business information, and they are not making available Facebook and Instagram use in units of minutes. However, Meta has made available user-level Facebook and Instagram use after normalizing by the baseline sample average. This has several implications:

  - For the substitution analysis (now Figure 2), the PAP indicated that we would estimate effects on an "index" of minutes of Facebook and Instagram use in data from Meta. To present effects in units of minutes, we instead use the passive monitoring data to estimate the effects on Facebook and Instagram app use in Figure 2.
  - The PAP indicated that we would report the distribution of baseline Facebook and Instagram use in either minutes per day or an "index of baseline use." Figure S1 reports the distribution of that normalized "index," as described in the figure's footnote.
  - The PAP incorrectly indicated that we would report Facebook and Instagram use by day of the experiment in minutes per day, omitting the word "index." Because those data are not available, and to exactly illustrate the first stage of the instrumental variables regression, Figure 1 instead measures Facebook and Instagram use by whether the participant used the platform on that day.

- For the balance check table (now Tables S12 and S13), 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 swing state, which we had promised to include on page 11 of the PAP. Tables S12 and S13 thus include those two variables.

- We will report the effects on emotional state outcomes (happiness, depression, and anxiety) in a separate paper. To be consistent with the PAP, we include the effect on the emotional state index, which is computed using the three emotional state outcomes, when computing the adjusted p-values in this paper but we do not report this result in this paper.

- The PAP indicated that we would look at (i) polarization of attitudes toward protest and (ii) polarization of attitudes toward partisan violence. We omit these because the questions needed to construct these variables were not included in the endline survey due to space constraints.

- The PAP indicated that baseline use would 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 we would do a secondary analysis of heterogeneous treatment effects in which we "estimate flexible heterogeneous treatment effects as a function of the full set of primary and secondary moderator variables using a more flexible approach that selects moderators based on the data." This analysis was not implemented due to time constraints.

- The PAP indicated that in the electoral impacts section we would "present results extrapolating to the full population of monthly FB/IG users including those for whom the

minimum price they would require to deactivate their respective accounts is greater than $25 per week." We did not conduct this analysis because the survey did not ask whether users would be willing to deactivate at a price greater than $25 per week.

- The PAP indicated that the *news knowledge* variable would be the "share correct" on questions about news events, as if the response options were only that the event did or did not happen. However, the response options also included "probably did happen" and "probably did not happen." Similarly, the PAP indicated that the *fact knowledge* variable would be based on the "share of claims the subject believes to be true", as if the response options were only that the claims were true or untrue. However, the response options included "not very accurate", "somewhat accurate", and "very accurate". For both variables, we thus code responses on a 1-4 scale, as described in subsection B.1.

- The PAP indicated that compliance would be the share "of days during the treatment period subject abstained completely from logging in to the relevant platform." Instead, it is defined in the paper as the share "of days during the treatment period that the participant viewed less than five pieces of content on the relevant platform" as described in subsection B.3.

- 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 stated that the "local candidate preference" outcomes would be the sum across races. We instead use the average across races to properly account for the fact that the number of races varies across respondents.

- The PAP indicated that "local TV news" would be one of the secondary outcomes. The survey question asked was instead about trust in "local news".

- The PAP indicated that the variables "News mins" and "Other social mins" would contain average daily minutes spent on news and social media apps and websites, respectively. We split these variables into two: app and website outcomes. Outcomes derived from app data are reported in minutes per day on the main paper, and outcomes from website data are reported on the Supplementary Materials document in visits per day.

Clarifications

- 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 specified that "If the average across primary outcomes of the t-statistic is more than 20% larger in the above-median baseline use sample compared to the primary sample, we will construct the remaining heterogeneous effects figures using only the above-median baseline use sample." The condition for this contingency was not met so it was not adopted.

- The PAP specified that "If no more than one of the primary outcomes has a t-statistic > 1.96 in both the primary sample and the above-median baseline use sample, the heterogeneous effects figures for that platform below will be labeled as secondary." The condition for this contingency was met for Instagram but not for Facebook so it was adopted for Instagram only.

- 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 (*12*), which is a more recent improvement on the earlier Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. (*12*) refer to the FDR-adjusted statistics they compute as q-values rather than p-values, so we adopt this language in the paper. We clarify that the statistical significance threshold we adopt is based on the FDR-adjusted values (i.e., $q < 0.05$). We also present confidence intervals, with the caveat that these are not FDR-adjusted.

- The PAP specified that"If the average across primary outcomes of the t-statistic is more than 20% larger in the above-median baseline use sample compared to the primary sample, we will construct the remaining heterogeneous effects figures using only the above-median baseline use sample." This contingency was not satisfied, so we present heterogeneous effects figures using the full sample.

I Pre-Analysis Plan

Facebook Election 2020

Deactivation Experiment Pre-Analysis Plan

I. Introduction

There is an active debate about the effect of Facebook and other social media platforms on elections and political discourse. Some argue that social media create ideological echo chambers among like-minded people, increasing political polarization (Sunstein 2017; Settle 2018). Furthermore, social media are the primary channel through which misinformation spreads online (Allcott and Gentzkow 2017), and some people have argued that the 2016 U.S. presidential election might have had a different outcome were it not for the influence of misinformation (Parkinson 2016; Read 2016; Dewey 2016). Even as Facebook continues to be the most popular social media platform, Instagram has grown dramatically in recent years, and it now carries a material amount of political content.

In theory, the ideal way to measure the impact of social media on an election would be to monitor two separate worlds that are identical except that social media continue to operate in one world and are turned off in the other. A feasible cousin of this ideal is to run a randomized experiment where some participants are randomly assigned to deactivate social media accounts in the run-up to the election. Allcott, Braghieri, Eichmeyer, and Gentzkow (2020) carried out such an experiment before the 2018 U.S. midterm election, but while their study was statistically powered to detect effects on some outcomes, it did not have a large enough sample to detect plausible effects on whether and how people voted.

We study the impact of access to Facebook (FB) and Instagram (IG) on individual-level political outcomes during the 2020 election. We randomly allocate a sample of users to be paid to deactivate their FB or IG accounts for six weeks before election day, comparing them to a control group paid to deactivate their accounts for just one week. We first study patterns of substitution between FB/IG and other online and offline media. We then estimate effects of deactivation on subjects' factual knowledge, beliefs about misinformation, political polarization, perceptions of the electoral process, political participation, and vote choice.

While the study will produce key facts about an important debate, it will also be limited in several ways. First, the estimates will be valid only for the set of people who consent to participating in the study and are willing to deactivate their Facebook account for six weeks for $150. We will need to impose additional assumptions to extrapolate results to people who are not willing to deactivate for that amount. Second, we can only estimate the *short-run* impact of *individual-level* access to Facebook and Instagram. We will not know the impact of a longer deactivation period, nor will we know the effect of turning off Facebook and Instagram entirely for all users. Third, many of our outcome variables are self-reported, raising the possibility of both measurement error and experimenter demand effects. Fourth, while we take steps to prevent

non-compliance, we cannot guarantee people won't use private second accounts (or create second accounts) to circumvent the treatment.

This pre-analysis plan outlines the intentions of the research team as of the time it is filed. In the final version of the paper we may make changes or add additional analyses not specified here. If we do materially deviate from this plan, we will indicate this clearly in the final paper and we will also make available a fully populated version of all analyses specified here, as described by Banerjee et al. (2020).

II. Control Rights and Auditing

The lead authors of this study are Hunt Allcott and Matthew Gentzkow. They retain final discretion over everything reported in the paper. In the event of disagreement within the research team about the appropriate presentation or interpretation of the results, the final decision will rest with Allcott and Gentzkow.

Facebook researchers Winter Mason and Arjun Wilkins are also core authors of the study. Talia Stroud and Joshua A. Tucker are lead researchers of the FB 2020 Election Research Study, of which this PAP is a part, and will serve as co-last authors on the paper.

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago will administer surveys and coordinate participants in the study.

Details of the roles and responsibilities of Facebook, the academic researchers, and NORC, as well as procedures for auditing and data transparency, will be provided in a separate document that will be uploaded and linked to this study.

III. Research Questions

How does Facebook and Instagram use affect people's information, attitudes, and voting decisions in the 2020 election?

More specifically, what is the impact of access to FB and IG in the weeks prior to the election on the following outcomes?

- Campaign and news knowledge, including belief in misinformation
- Affective and issue polarization
- Perceived legitimacy of the electoral process
- Turnout and political participation
- Candidate preference

IV. Experimental Design

Sampling

We sampled separately from the population of FB and IG users. For each platform among FB and IG, we sampled from the population of users who (i) live in the United States; (ii) are 18 years of age or older; (iii) have logged into their respective account at least once in the past month; (iv) are willing to deactivate their account on the platform for one week in exchange for $25 and also willing to deactivate for six weeks in exchange for a payment of $150 dollars.

Subjects were recruited via invitations sent on the FB and IG platforms in September 2020. Invitations were sent to a randomly selected set of users who satisfy criteria (i)-(iii). Those who clicked on the recruiting link were sent to an informed consent flow that includes confirmation of criterion (iv).

Sampling was randomized within strata defined by variables measured on the FB and IG platforms. We over-sampled users in swing states and in zip codes containing high shares of under-represented minorities. Details of the recruitment and sampling process will be uploaded in a separate document linked to this study.

Subjects have the option to opt out of the experiment at any time. Those who do opt out will be given an option to have the data collected about them during the study deleted. For those who elect this option, we will retain aggregated information necessary to perform the tests / adjustments for differential attrition detailed below.

Surveys

Subjects who consented to participate and satisfied all criteria were invited to complete a second survey (“Wave 2”) in September 2020 that collected additional background information, control variables, moderator variables, and baseline versions of our outcome variables.

Subjects will complete a midline (“Wave 3”) survey in mid October, a main endline (“Wave 4”) survey after the election in early November, and a follow-up (“Wave 5”) post-endline survey in early December. These surveys will measure the core set of outcome variables with questions adjusted to reflect the time relative to the election (e.g., the pre-election survey will ask about voting intentions while the post-election survey will ask retrospectively whether a subject voted).

The questionnaires for these surveys will be uploaded in a separate document linked to this study.

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Randomization and Treatment

At the conclusion of the Wave 2 survey, subjects who have completed the survey and reaffirmed their willingness to deactivate (criterion iv above) will be randomized into either a treatment arm or a control arm. This randomization will occur within strata defined by baseline observables. Roughly one quarter of subjects will be randomized to treatment and roughly three quarters will be randomized to control.

Subjects in the treatment group will be required to deactivate their respective account (FB or IG depending on where they were recruited) for six weeks from September 23 until November 4. Subjects in the control group will be required to deactivate their respective FB or IG account for 7 days from September 23 to September 30.

We include a short deactivation period for the control group in order to make their experience as similar as possible to the treatment group and to minimize differences in the perceived goals of the experiment between the two groups.

Deactivation of accounts for subjects in the treatment and control groups will be implemented and monitored directly by FB[1]. At approximately midnight on September 23, FB and IG accounts of all treatment and control subjects will be deactivated. Control group subjects will be able to reactivate their accounts one September 30. Treatment group subjects will be able to reactivate their accounts on November 4.

Subjects who use their respective FB or IG credentials to log in to other apps or services (e.g., Spotify, Pinterest), or use Messenger or Whatsapp, will not be reactivated and will not be disqualified from the study provided that they do not actually log in and use the relevant FB or IG account. Subjects will be informed that they can continue to use Messenger and other apps with the FB login in the consent process.

Subjects who do try to log in and use the relevant FB or IG account will receive a warning message reminding them that doing so may disqualify them from receiving the deactivation payments from the study. They will be asked to confirm that they understand this and want to proceed to log in anyway. Subjects who do so will be treated as non-compliers and will forfeit their deactivation payments, but will be asked to remain in the study and complete all the remaining surveys.

[1] The exact implementation on Facebook will not be account deactivation, but instead account "checkpointing", which logs the user out, prevents them from receiving notifications of any kind, and prevents them from logging back in without going through a warning message. We will also fully deactivate accounts on Instagram.

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Payments

Subjects will receive the following payments:

1. $5 for each of the first two surveys and $10 for each of the final two surveys.
2. $25 if they are in the control group and comply with control group deactivation, $150 if they are in the treatment group and comply with treatment group deactivation.
3. Additional incentives offered at our discretion to subjects who do not respond to initial requests to complete surveys

All payments will be in the form of an electronic gift card, delivered either instantly upon completing the survey as part of the survey process or within 2 days of completing each survey.

Linked Data

In addition to the survey data, the study will use directly measured data from (i) internal FB logs; (ii) public voter files; (iii) public campaign contribution records; (iv) software some participants may consent to install that monitors their use of news apps and websites; and -- funding permitting -- (v) 3rd party social media usage data from other platforms that some participants may consent to being collected.

Stopping Rule

We have designed this study to minimize the risk of harm to participants, as well as the risk of substantial impact on the outcome of the election. To further safeguard against such risk, we will implement a stopping rule that ends a treatment if we detect that it is generating changes in specific variables relevant to individual or social welfare that are much larger than expected. Details of this stopping rule will be uploaded as a separate document linked to this study.

V. Primary Outcomes

Primary outcomes answer main research questions of interest. Headline statements about treatment effects (e.g., summary of main results in the abstract) will be based only on these outcomes. We use Wave 4 survey responses to construct the primary outcomes. In cases where outcome variables are also included in Waves 3 and 5, we may use these in secondary analysis.

Keys in capital letters in brackets indicate specific survey questions.

Knowledge: Average of standardized values of the following

- Election knowledge: Share correct on questions measuring knowledge of Biden and Trump policy proposals [SPECKNOWPOLICY], which offices are on ballot, and/or other election knowledge questions that may be added to the Wave 4 survey instrument.

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- News knowledge: Share correct on questions measuring accuracy of beliefs about recent international and domestic news events [SPECKNOWEVENT].
- Fact knowledge: For a set of true and false statements including recently circulated misinformation, the share of true claims subject believes to be true minus the share of false claims subject believes to be true. [MISINFO_[ITEM]]

Affective polarization: Average of standardized values of the following measures, each created as the difference between own party and other party [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].

- Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people who support the party the respondent prefers (0-100) and people who support the other party (0-100) [FT_[PEOPLEGROUPS]].
- Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people running for office as the party the respondent prefers (0-100) and people running for office from the other party (0-100) [FT_[PEOPLEGROUPS]].
- Difference in perceptions of how smart people are who support the party the respondent prefers and people who support the other party (1-5 where 5 indicates “extremely” smart” for both) [DEMSMART, REPSMART]

Issue polarization: Index of standardized responses to issue opinion questions re-signed so that on each question higher values are closer to the own-party mean and lower values are closer to the other-party mean [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].

Avg. of standardized variables:

1. IMMIGPOLICY: Immigration policy question
2. HEALTHPOLICY: Health care policy question
3. UNEMPLOYMENTPOLICY: Unemployment / tax policy question
4. COVIDPOLICY: Covid-related policy question
5. FOREIGNPOLICY: Foreign policy question
6. POLICEPOLICY: Reduce funding for police
7. BLACKWHITE_[ISSUE]: Fairness of treatment of whites / blacks
8. SEXISM1, SEXISM2: Views on gender / #metoo

Perceptions of democratic performance: (Referred to as “perceived legitimacy” below) Average of standardized responses (1-4 where 4 indicates “U.S. fully meets this standard”) [USDEMOC_[TRAIT]]:

1. Elections are free from foreign influence
2. All adult citizens have equal opportunity to vote
3. Elections are conducted without fraud
4. Government does not interfere with journalists or news organizations
5. Government protects individuals’ right to engage in unpopular speech or expression

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6. Voters are knowledgeable about candidates and issues

Turnout: Self-reported turnout [TURNOUT_POSTELEC]. One for those responding “I am sure I voted”; zero for those stating that they did not vote (“ I did not vote (in the election this November)”; “I thought about voting this time, but didn't it”; “I usually vote, but didn't this time”)

Participation: Sum of the following measures [POLPART]:

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

Voted for Trump: Vote for Trump self-reported in endline (Wave 4) survey coded as +1 if voted for Trump, -1 if voted for Biden, and 0 otherwise (including did not vote)

Trump favorability: Average of standardized values of the following: (i) self-reported approval of Trump; (ii) absolute difference between Trump and Biden thermometer ratings

VI. Secondary Outcomes

Secondary outcomes answer research questions of interest but are not included in the set of primary outcomes in order to limit multiple hypothesis testing. These may be discussed in the body of the paper, but they will be labeled clearly as secondary in such discussions.

Headers in this section group variables by category. Bullets correspond to individual variables.

Knowledge

Individual components of Knowledge primary outcome:

- Election knowledge
- News knowledge
- Fact knowledge

Affective polarization

- Perceived polarization: Average of standardized measures, each created as the difference between own party and other party [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].

  How would you rate each of the following individuals and groups? (very liberal (1) → very conservative (7)) [IDEOLOGY_[GROUP]

  1. Difference in perceived ideology between people who support one’s own party (1-7) and people who support the other party (1-7)

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2. Difference in perceived ideology between people running for office from one's own party (1-7) and people running for office from the other party (1-7)

- Trump-Biden polarization: Difference in feeling thermometer scores between own party presidential candidate (Trump for Republicans, Biden for Democrats) (0-100) and opposite party presidential candidate (0-100)
- Group polarization: Average of standardized values of the following measures, each created as the difference between own party and other party [PID or PIDLEAN]. Those who lean toward neither party are eliminated from the analysis [PIDLEAN=Neither].
    - Immigrants: Thermometer rating of immigrants, multiplied by (-1) for Republicans
    - Rural: Thermometer rating of rural Americans, multiplied by (-1) for Democrats
    - BLM: Thermometer rating of Black Lives Matter, multiplied by (-1) for Republicans
    - MeToo: Thermometer rating of #MeToo movement, multiplied by (-1) for Republicans
- Individual components of the affective polarization primary outcome

Issue polarization

- Polarization of attitudes toward protest
- Polarization of attitudes toward partisan violence

Perceived legitimacy

- Individual components of the Perceived legitimacy primary outcome

Trust

- Trust in political information from FB
- Trust in political information from IG
- Trust in political information from each of the following sources: national newspapers, network TV news, local TV news, MSNBC, CNN, and Fox News

Participation

- Register: Self-reported registration
- Validated voter turnout (survey vendor: 0 = no validated vote in 2020 general election, 1 = validated vote in 2020 general election)
- Contributions directly measured in FEC data for subsample of respondents with matched data
- Self-reported contribution amount
- Pay attention to politics
- Individual components of Participation primary outcome

Local candidate preference

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- Rep vote state: Sum across state offices (Senator, Governor, House) of +1 if voted for Republican, -1 if voted for Democrat, and 0 otherwise (including did not vote)
- Inc vote state: Sum across state offices (Senator, Governor, House) of +1 if voted for incumbent, -1 if voted for challenger, and 0 otherwise (including did not vote)
- Straight-ticket voting: If voted for more than one office out of Senate, Governor, House, President,
    - +1 if voted for all candidates of the same party, and 0 otherwise
      missing if did not vote for more than one office.

Ideological positions

- Pro-Republican affect: Index of of standardized responses to affective polarization questions, re-signing each so Republicans have more positive responses
- Pro-Republican issue positions: Index of standardized responses to issue opinion questions, re-signing each so Republicans have more positive responses.

Emotional state

- Extent to which subject reports feeling happy, depressed (x-1), and anxious (x-1) [WELLBEING_[TRAIT]]

VII. Auxiliary Outcomes

Auxiliary outcomes provide context or help interpretation but do not answer research questions on their own.

Compliance

- **Share deactivated**: Share of days during the treatment period subject abstained completely from logging in to the relevant platform.

Substitution

- **News sources**: Self-reported use of online and offline media as sources for political information.
- **News mins**: Average daily minutes spent on news apps and websites as measured by RealityMine phone and browser monitoring (only reported for RealityMine subsample)
- **Other social mins**: Average daily minutes spent on social media apps and websites other than FB and IG as measured by RealityMine phone and browser monitoring (only reported for RealityMine subsample)
- **FB mins:** Index of average daily minutes spent on FB between September 22 and November 4, measured using platform data. (Outcome only for users recruited on IG who have linked FB accounts)

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- **IG mins:** Index of average daily minutes spent on IG between September 22 and November 4, measured using platform data. (Outcome only for users recruited on FB who have linked IG accounts)

Substitution outcomes will be analyzed individually to get a sense of the extent to which the treatments changed consumption of other news sources. They are not primary outcome measures for the study.

Individual components

- Individual components of issue polarization outcome
- Individual components of group polarization outcome
- Individual components of the emotional state outcome

VIII. Moderators

The primary analysis of heterogeneous treatment effects is detailed in the figure / table shells below. These report effects for subgroups defined by the following variables:

- **BaselineUse:** Index of average daily minutes spent on platform (FB or IG respectively) over the 90 days prior to the start of treatment
- **PartyID**: 3 mutually exclusive values: (i) Democrat or lean democrat; (ii) independent; (iii) Republican or lean Republican; in addition, we also consider (iv) Strong Democrat and (v) Strong Republican
- **Minority:** Indicator for subject who identifies as Black or Hispanic
- **Undecided:** Indicator for "I'm not sure" on presidential candidate preference [VOTE_PREELEC]

In addition, we will report secondary analysis of heterogeneous effects for each primary outcome by the following variables:

- Above vs. below-median age
- Gender
- College graduates vs. non-college graduates
- Urban vs. rural
- Resident of battleground state

IX. Analysis

Sample and Target Population

Our main analysis sample consists of all subjects with BaselineUse greater than 15 minutes per day.

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Our target population (that is, the population for whom we want our estimates to be relevant) is the set of Facebook and Instagram users with BaselineUse greater than 15 minutes per day and who are willing to deactivate their accounts for $25 per week. In our main specification we use sampling weights that make our estimates representative of this target population. Estimates of the parameter τ then capture the local average treatment effect of deactivating FB/IG for 6 weeks relative to the effect of deactivating for 7 days in the target population. We also report separate results for the sample including subjects with baseline use less than or equal to 15 minutes per day.

Main Specification

For each outcome Y_i, we estimate local average treatment effects (LATE) of the deactivation treatment using the following regression,

$$Y_i = \tau D_i + \rho X_i + \nu_s + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

Here D_i is the share of time during the treatment period that *i* fully complied with the deactivation treatment, and we instrument for D_i with the treatment indicator T_i. X_i is a vector of baseline covariates. The term ν_s is a fixed effect for randomization stratum.

We estimate separate regressions for users recruited on FB (measuring the effect of FB deactivation) and users recruited on IG (measuring the effect of IG deactivation).
To select covariates X_i for each outcome, we use a separate lasso regression (with default options in `cv.glmnet`: 10 folds, seed = `2020`) of Y_i on the following pre-treatment variables measured in waves 1 or 2:

- Baseline values of Y_i (if available)
- Gender, age, race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, AAPI, Other), political ideology, 7-point party ID, turnout in 2016, self-reported likelihood of voting in 2020, pre-election candidate preference, news consumption [network TV, average of cable, online websites, average of social media (FB, IG, Tw, YT), newspapers], political interest, political knowledge, issue positions, sum of political participation, and sum of digital literacy.

Stratum indicators and treatment assignment are not included in this model. The model is computed on the full sample (treatment and control units). If one or more levels (e.g., “Northeast”) are selected from a factor variable, we will include only the selected level(s) in the model.

We then estimate equation (1) with X_i defined to be the covariates selected in the lasso procedure. We use the same covariates for each outcome throughout any subgroup analysis.

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Inference

We will use two-sided tests with $p<.05$ as our measure of statistical significance for all tests. Regression analyses will use HC2 robust standard errors.

To control for multiple hypothesis testing, we compute primary p-values using a Benjamini-Hochberg sharpened False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjustment. Let *K1* and *K2* denote the numbers of hypothesis tests associated with main effects of our primary and secondary outcomes respectively. Let *L1* and *L2* denote the numbers of hypothesis tests associated with primary and secondary moderator variables respectively.

- For primary outcomes, we report p-values adjusted for *K1* tests
- For secondary outcomes, we report p-values adjusted for *K1+K2* tests
- For primary moderators, we report p-values adjusted for *L1* tests
- For secondary moderators, we report p-values adjusted for *L1+L2* tests
- For auxiliary outcomes, we report unadjusted p-values

Missing Baseline Data

We will impute missing values of baseline covariates used in the lasso imputation of baseline X_i as follows:

- If no more than 10% of the covariate's values are missing, recode the missing values to the overall mean. (Do not use arm-specific means.)
- If more than 10% of the covariate's values are missing, include a missingness dummy as an additional covariate in any regression model and recode the missing values to an arbitrary constant, such as 0.

Outliers

We will winzorize continuous variables derived from FB/IG platform data at the 99th percentile in order to deal with possible outliers. That is, we recode any values above the 99th percentile to the value that corresponds to the 99th percentile. We do not winzorize any survey variables.

Balance

For each of FB and IG, we report the means of the following variables in treatment and control: (i) age, (ii) gender, (iii) Democrat (including leaners), (iv) Republican (including leaners), (v) education (completed bachelor's degree or higher), (vi) race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, Hispanic or black), (vii) income, (viii) baseline FB/IG use; (ix) indicator for voting in 2016; (x) indicator for battleground state residence. We report p-values for equality in each of the individual comparisons as well as the p-value for the F-test of joint significance of all differences (within FB and IG respectively).

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Attrition

We will test for differential attrition using a t-test of the null hypothesis that the attrition rate is equal in treatment and control. If significant differential attrition is detected, we will report Lee (2009) bounds as a robustness test for all primary treatment effect estimates.

Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

Our primary analyses of heterogeneity will consist of re-estimating equation (1) on subgroups defined by moderator variables as detailed in the figure shells below.

As a secondary analysis, we also estimate flexible heterogeneous treatment effects as a function of the full set of primary and secondary moderator variables using a more flexible approach that selects moderators based on the data.

X. Table and Figure Shells

The following pages present table and figure shells. All numbers reported in this section are hypothetical and for illustration purposes only.

Contingencies

For each platform (FB and IG):

- If the average across primary outcomes of the t-statistic is more than 20% larger in the above-median baseline use sample compared to the primary sample, we will construct the remaining heterogeneous effects figures using only the above-median baseline use sample. This is intended to allow us to focus our estimates on the sample where we are most likely to be able to detect heterogeneous effects.
- If no more than one of the primary outcomes has a t-statistic > 1.96 in both the primary sample and the above-median baseline use sample, the heterogeneous effects figures for that platform below will be labeled as secondary. This is intended to reduce the number of primary tests in case one platform (e.g., IG) shows limited effects overall.

Electoral Impacts Section

The electoral impacts section will present estimated effects on the net vote share in the election both nationally and for the subsample of swing states. This will be based on two separate estimates of equation (1) where the outcome variable is (i) an indicator for turning out and voting for Trump (zero if subject did not vote or voted for Biden); (ii) an indicator for turning out and voting for Biden (zero if subject did not vote or voted for Trump).

We first present estimates using our main analysis sample. We then present estimates for the sample including users with BaselineUse of 15 minutes or less. Finally, we present results extrapolating to the full population of monthly FB/IG users including those for whom the

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minimum price they would require to deactivate their respective accounts is greater than $25 per week. Because these latter extrapolations are speculative and require strong assumptions, we treat it as a secondary analysis.

1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Sample Sizes

	(1) Facebook	(2) Instagram
Shown recruitment ads	1892	1837
Clicked on recruitment ads	1790	1785
Willing to deactivate for $25 per week	1690	1630
Consented	1520	1500
Finished Wave 1	3000	3000
Finished Wave 2 and were randomized	2835	2835
Finished Wave 3	2780	2780
Finished Wave 4	2763	2763
Finished Wave 5	2709	2709

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

Table 2: Attrition Tests

	Facebook			Instagram		
	(1) Deactivation	(2) Control	(3) t-test p-value	(4) Deactivation	(5) Control	(6) t-test p-value
Finished Wave 4	0.918	0.929	0.924	0.914	0.506	0.127

Notes: This table presents response rates by survey. Columns 3 and 6 present p-values of tests for differential attrition between the deactivation and control groups.

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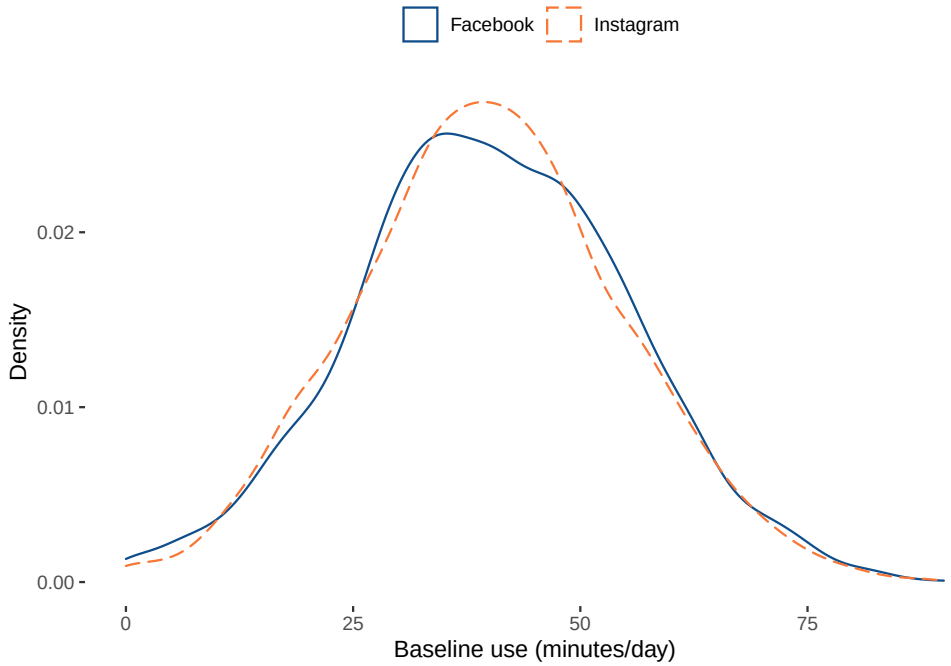
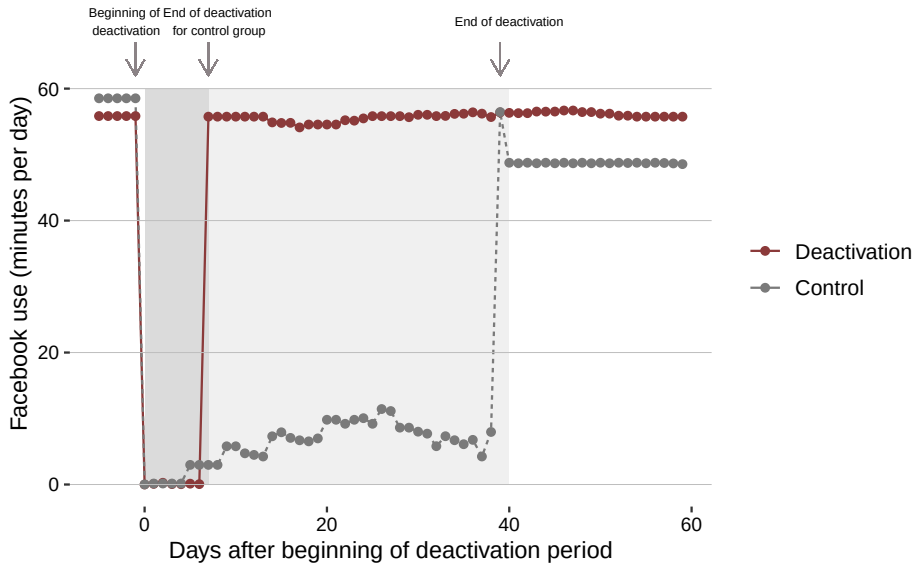
Figure 1: Distribution of Baseline Facebook and Instagram Use



Notes: This figure presents the distributions of baseline Facebook use (for the Facebook sample) and Instagram use (for the Instagram sample). This measure may be replaced by an index of baseline use.

2 Main Analyses/ deactivation Effects

Figure 2: Facebook Use in Deactivation and Control Groups



Note: This figure presents average daily Facebook use for the deactivation and control groups over the course of the experiment. The dark-grey shaded area correspond to the 7 days of deactivation for the control group while the light-grey shaded area corresponds to the 40 days of deactivation for the treatment group.

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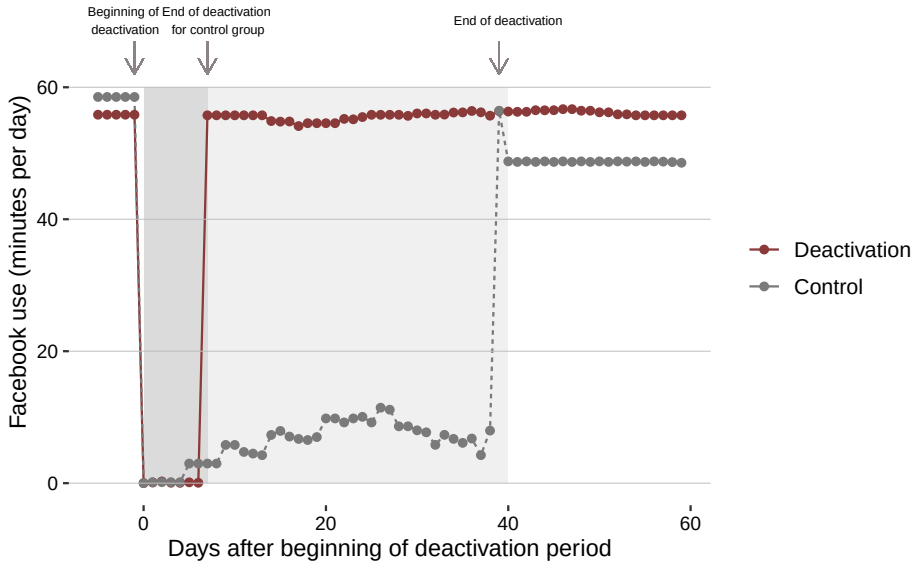
Figure 3: Instagram Use in Deactivation and Control Groups



Note: This figure presents average daily Instagram usage for the deactivation and control groups over the course of the experiment. The dark-grey shaded area correspond to the 7 days of deactivation for the control group while the light-grey shaded area corresponds to the 40 days of deactivation for the treatment group.

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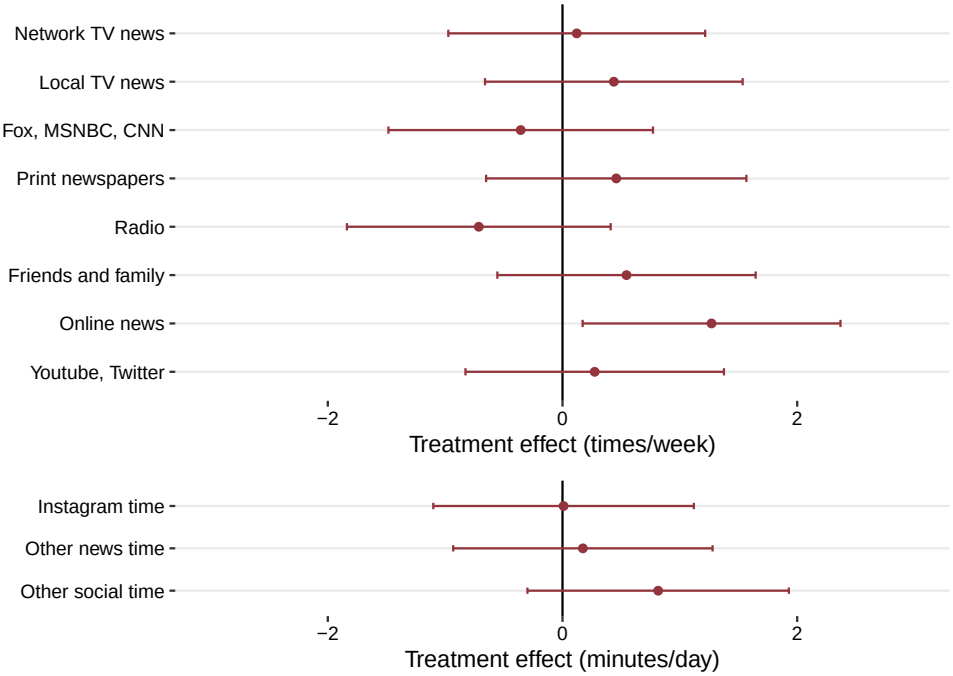
Figure 4: Effects of Facebook Access on Use of Substitutes



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on use of substitutes estimated using Equation (1). Instagram use is measured by Instagram for all Facebook sample participants who have linked Instagram accounts. Other news time and other social time are measured in the RealityMine subsample only. The remaining outcomes are answers to the question, "How often in the past week have you gotten political information from the following sources?" Response options were never (coded as 0), once (coded as 1), several times (coded as 3), and every day (coded as 7).

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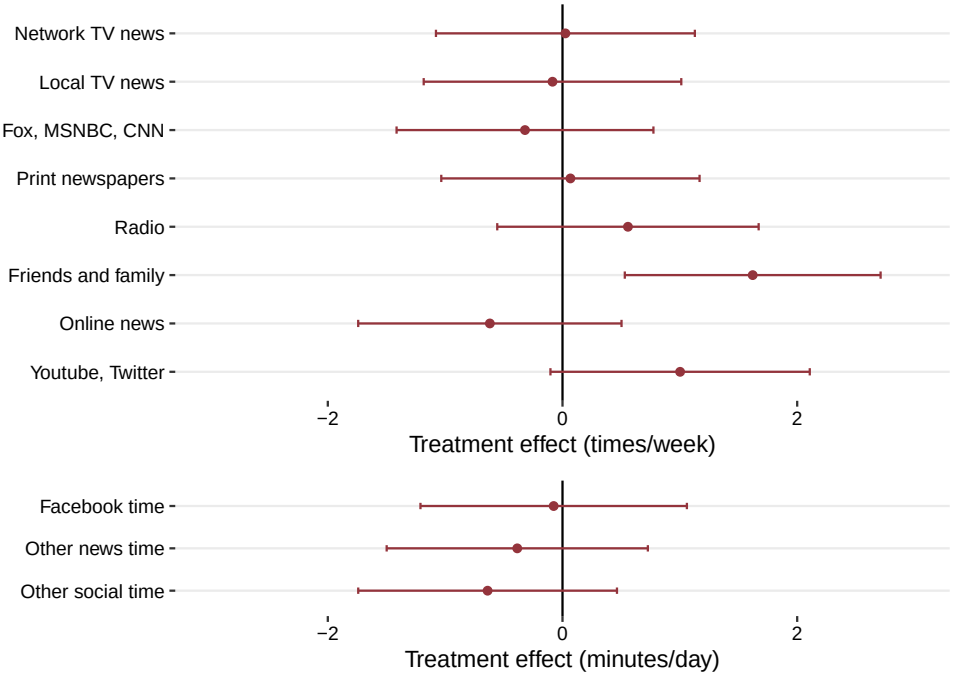
Figure 5: Effects of Instagram Access on Use of Substitutes



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on use of substitutes estimated using Equation (1). Facebook use is measured by Facebook for all Instagram sample participants who have linked Facebook accounts. Other news time and other social time are measured in the RealityMine subsample only. The remaining outcomes are answers to the question, "How often in the past week have you gotten political information from the following sources?" Response options were never (coded as 0), once (coded as 1), several times (coded as 3), and every day (coded as 7).

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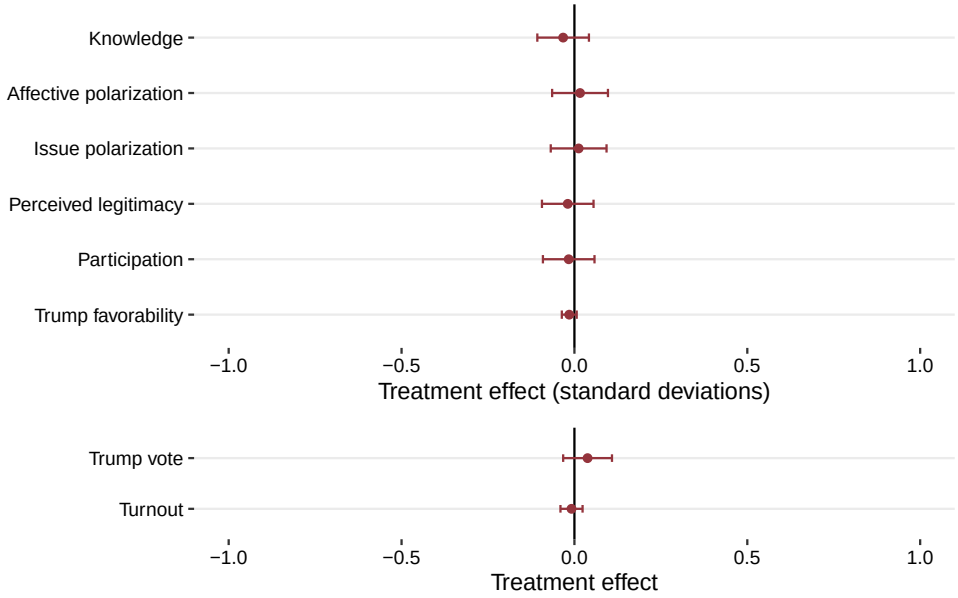
Figure 6: Effects of Facebook Access on Primary Outcomes



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1).

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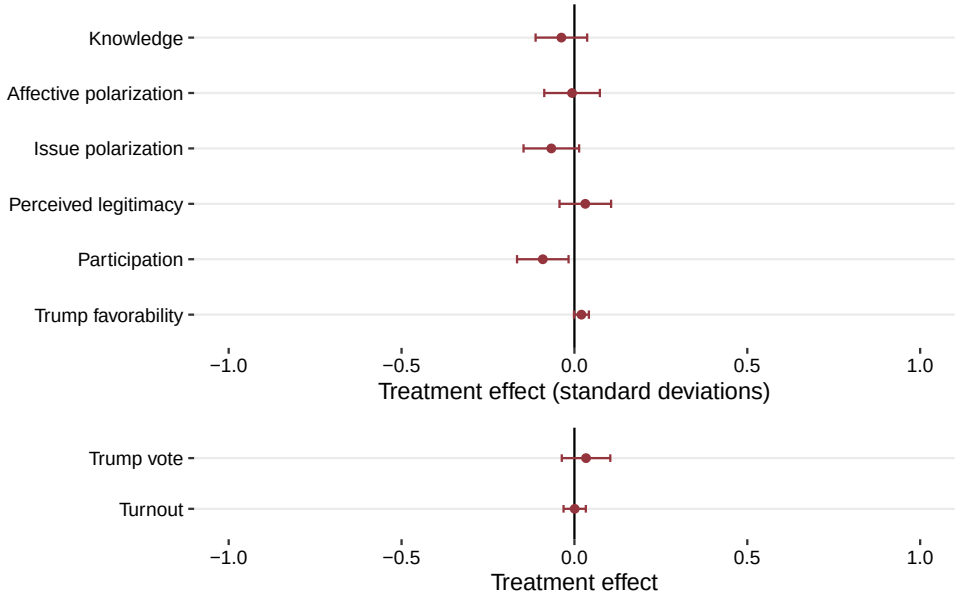
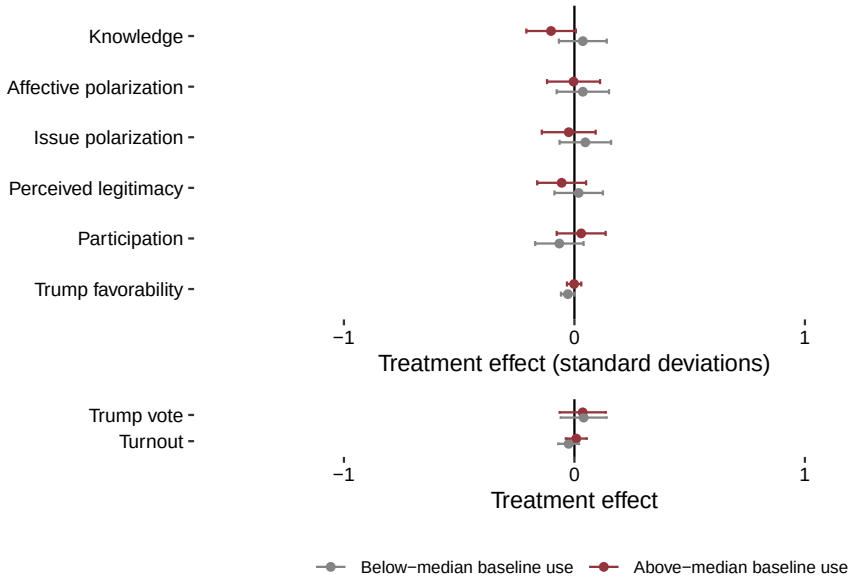
Figure 7: Effects of Instagram Access on Primary Outcomes



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1).

3 Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

Figure 8: Effects of Facebook Access by Baseline Use



Notes: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1), for above- and below-median baseline Facebook use.

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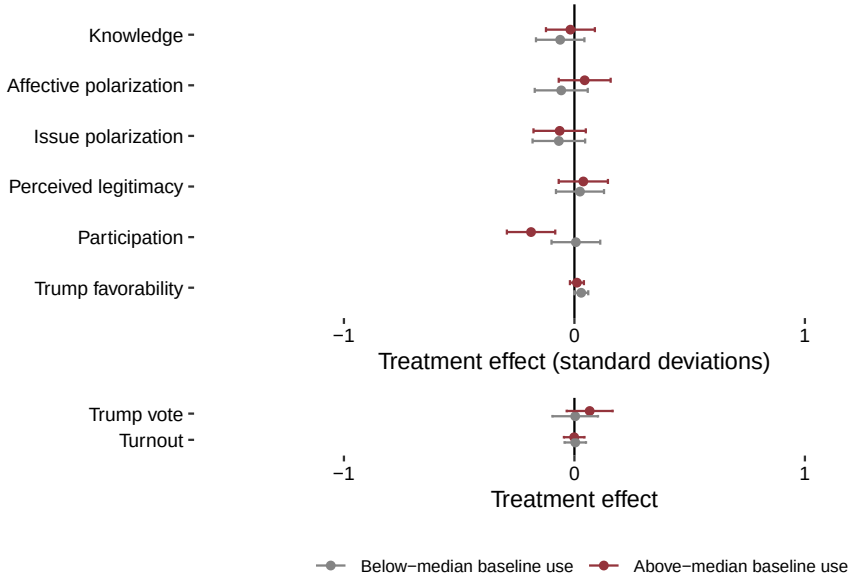
Figure 9: Effects of Instagram Access by Baseline Use



Notes: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1), for above- and below-median baseline Instagram use.

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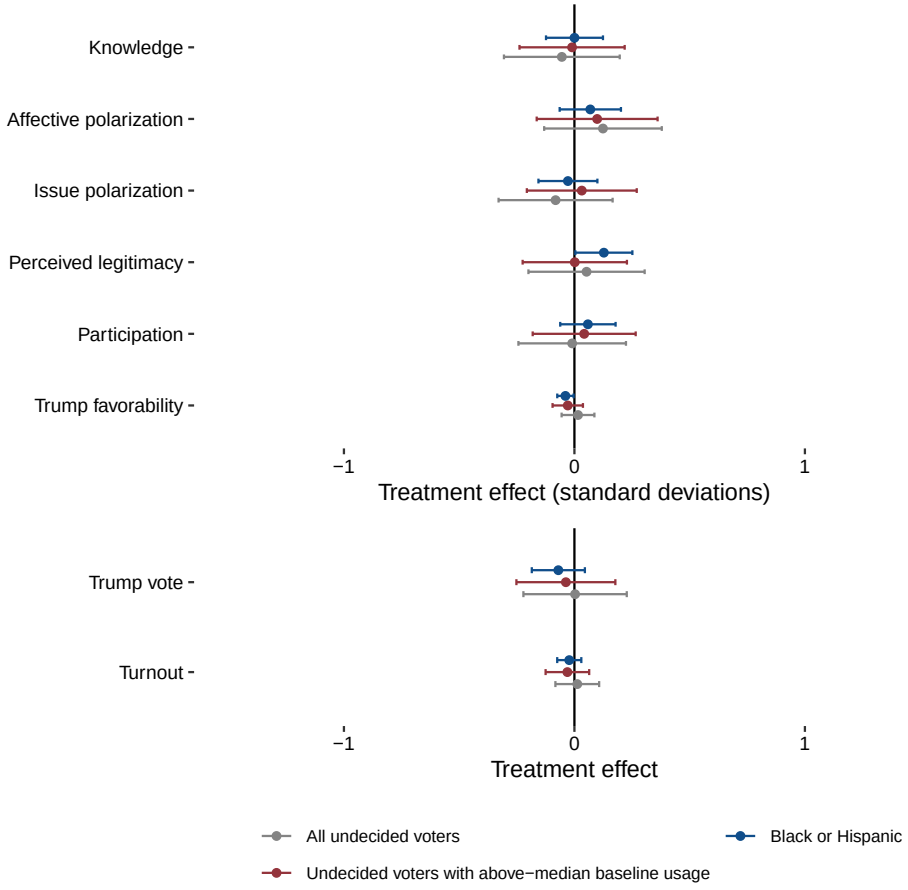
Figure 10: Effects of Facebook Access on Undecided Voters and Minorities



Notes: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1), for undecided voters, undecided voters with below-median baseline Facebook use, and Black and Hispanic people.

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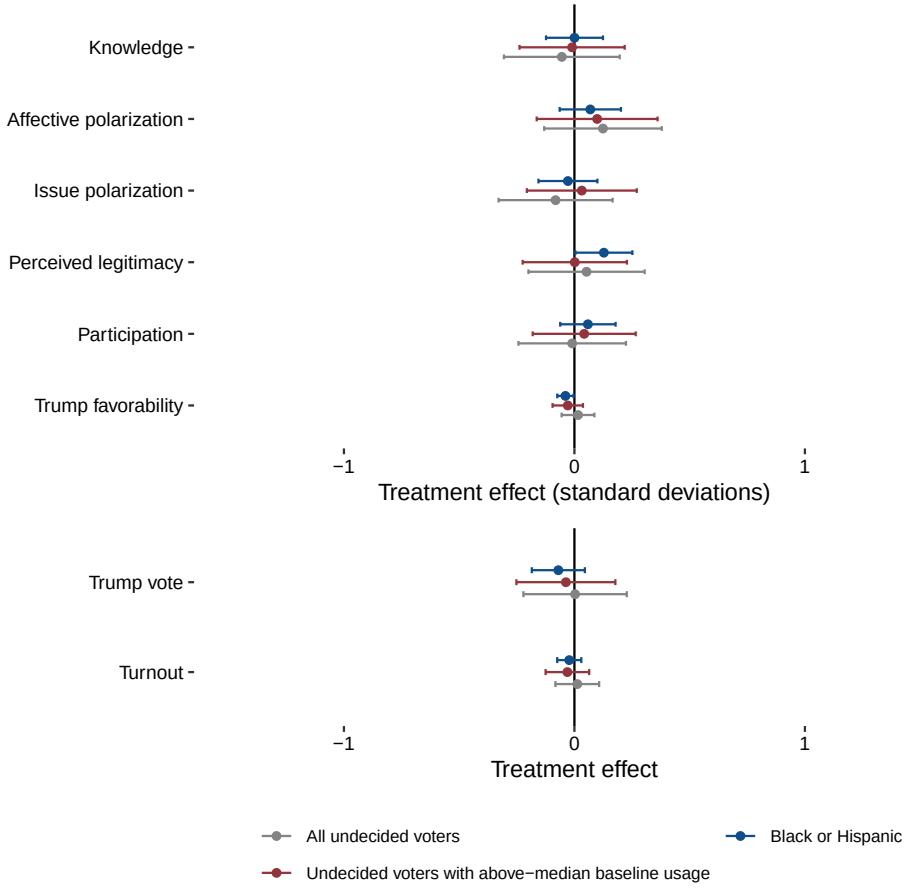
Figure 11: Effects of Instagram Access on Undecided Voters and Minorities



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1), for undecided voters, undecided voters with below-median baseline Instagram use, and Black and Hispanic Voters.

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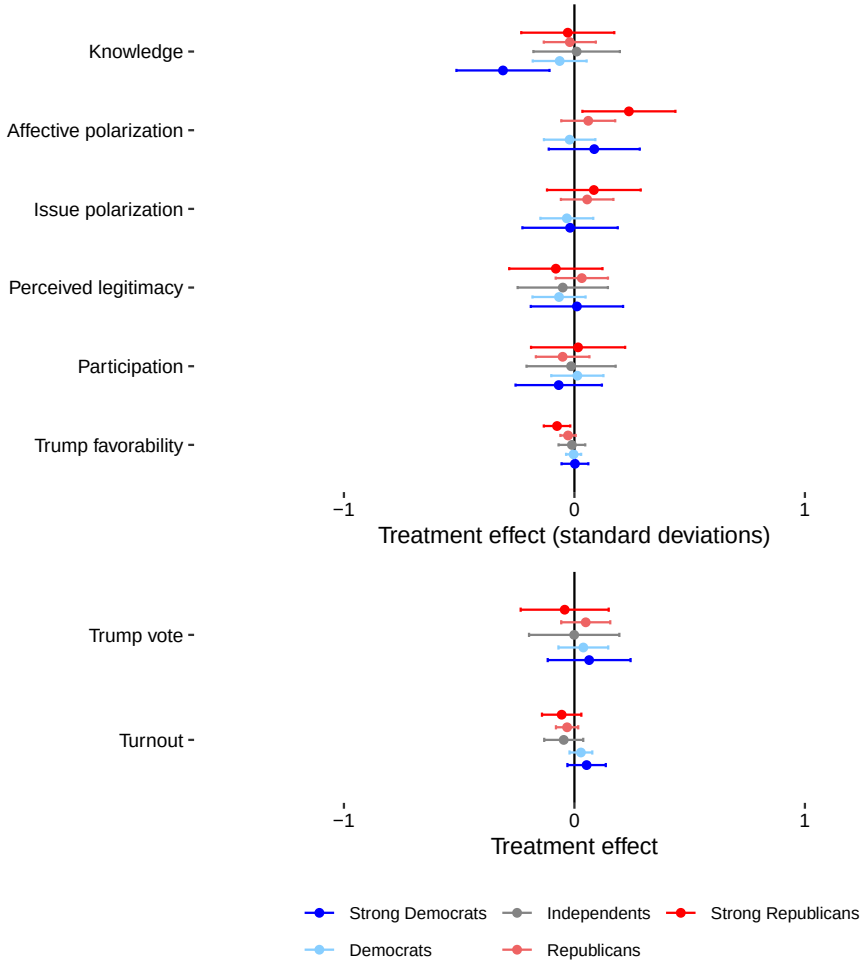
Figure 12: Effects of Facebook Access by Party Identification



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1), for Strong Democrats, Democrats, Independents, Republicans, and Strong Republicans.

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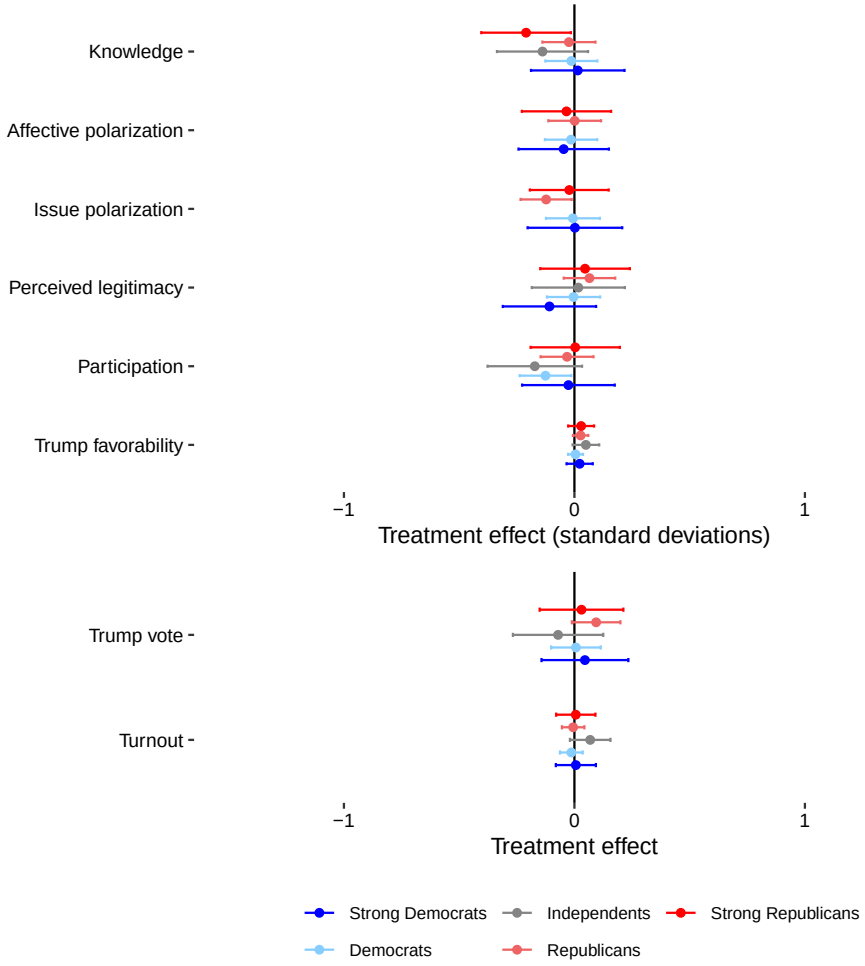
Figure 13: Effects of Instagram Access by Party Identification



Note: This figure presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation on the primary outcomes estimated using Equation (1), for Strong Democrats, Democrats, Independents, Republicans, and Strong Republicans.

4 Electoral Impacts

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Table 3: Effects of Facebook and Instagram Access on 2020 Election Outcomes

	Facebook				Instagram			
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Effect of access on ...	Study population		Swing states		Study population		Swing states	
Probability of voting for Trump	1.7%	(2.1%)	2.9%	(3.5%)	2.2%	(2.1%)	2.9%	(3.5%)
Probability of voting for Biden	-2.1%	(2.1%)	0.4%	(3.5%)	-1.1%	(2.1%)	-3.5%	(3.6%)
Net Trump votes	2.8%	(2.6%)	1.9%	(4.5%)	2.5%	(2.7%)	4.7%	(4.5%)
Net Trump votes (including <5 minutes per day users)	3.0%	(2.6%)	1.4%	(4.5%)	2.5%	(2.7%)	4.8%	(4.5%)
Net Trump votes (extrapolated to all valuations)	3.2%	(2.6%)	1.0%	(4.5%)	2.1%	(2.7%)	5.2%	(4.5%)

Note: This table presents the effects of Facebook and Instagram access on 2020 election outcomes. Columns 1 and 3 present estimates for the full study population. Columns 2 and 4 present estimates for the swing state subsample. Standard errors are in parentheses.

5 Empirical Results Appendix

Table A1: Balance Tests

	Facebook			Instagram		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Deactivation	Control	p-value	Deactivation	Control	p-value
Income ($000s)	80249.0	79505.2	0.3	79894.5	80694.2	0.3
College	0.644	0.640	0.816	0.650	0.657	0.699
White	0.682	0.675	0.655	0.677	0.701	0.169
Black	0.255	0.236	0.238	0.235	0.249	0.381
Hispanic	0.175	0.178	0.862	0.166	0.187	0.139
Age	45.935	45.242	0.258	45.898	45.470	0.486
Female	0.495	0.485	0.568	0.514	0.482	0.074
Republican	0.420	0.431	0.538	0.425	0.440	0.409
Democrat	0.426	0.435	0.593	0.431	0.425	0.752
Baseline use (minutes/day)	40.1	40.4	0.6	39.6	40.2	0.3
Observations	1482	1518		1497	1503	
F-test of joint significance (p-value)			0.612			0.443

Note: This table presents covariate levels by deactivation and control. Columns 3 and 6 present p-values of tests for differences in these covariates between the deactivation and control groups.

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Table A2: Effects of Facebook Access on Primary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) p-value	(4) Sharpened FDR-adjusted q-value
Knowledge	-0.033	0.038	0.391	0.411
Affective polarization	0.016	0.041	0.693	0.411
Issue polarization	0.012	0.041	0.767	0.411
Perceived legitimacy	-0.019	0.038	0.612	0.411
Turnout	-0.008	0.016	0.606	0.411
Participation	-0.017	0.038	0.664	0.411
Voted for Trump	0.017	0.021	0.425	0.411
Trump favorability	-0.015	0.011	0.174	0.411

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using Equation (1). Column 1 and Column 2 present the effect and standard error. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value, respectively.

Table A3: Effects of Instagram Access on Primary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) p-value	(4) Sharpened FDR-adjusted q-value
Knowledge	-0.038	0.038	0.322	0.515
Affective polarization	-0.007	0.041	0.867	0.963
Issue polarization	-0.067	0.041	0.104	0.277
Perceived legitimacy	0.031	0.038	0.408	0.544
Turnout	0.001	0.016	0.963	0.963
Participation	-0.091	0.038	0.016	0.130
Voted for Trump	0.022	0.021	0.278	0.515
Trump favorability	0.020	0.011	0.065	0.262

Note: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation estimated using Equation (1). Column 1 and Column 2 present the effect and standard error. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value, respectively.

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Table A4: Effects of Facebook Access on Secondary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) p-value	(4) Sharpened FDR-adjusted q-value
Knowledge: election knowledge	-0.036	0.038	0.350	0.651
Knowledge: news knowledge	-0.016	0.038	0.678	0.651
Knowledge: false claims knowledge	-0.006	0.038	0.876	0.660
Affective polarization: perceived	0.047	0.038	0.221	0.651
Affective polarization: Trump-Biden	-0.015	0.041	0.720	0.651
Affective polarization: group	-0.017	0.025	0.512	0.651
Affective polarization: political supporters	-0.011	0.041	0.793	0.651
Affective polarization: political candidates	0.062	0.041	0.135	0.651
Affective polarization: party smartness	-0.021	0.041	0.610	0.651
Issue polarization: protests	-0.035	0.041	0.392	0.651
Issue polarization: partisan violence	-0.017	0.041	0.687	0.651
Perceived legitimacy: no foreign interference	-0.016	0.038	0.678	0.651
Perceived legitimacy: equal opportunity	-0.021	0.038	0.580	0.651
Perceived legitimacy: no fraud	0.010	0.038	0.799	0.651
Perceived legitimacy: journalists free	-0.015	0.038	0.701	0.651
Perceived legitimacy: right to expression	0.009	0.038	0.817	0.651
Perceived legitimacy: knowledgeable voters	-0.013	0.038	0.727	0.651
Trust: in Facebook	0.038	0.038	0.314	0.651
Trust: in Instagram	-0.057	0.038	0.134	0.651
Trust: in media	0.024	0.038	0.537	0.651
Participation: registered voter	-0.018	0.018	0.307	0.651
Participation: validated voter turnout	0.007	0.019	0.722	0.651
Participation: political contributions ($) FEC	4.22	3.30	0.20	0.65
Participation: political contributions ($) self report	3.31	3.30	0.32	0.65
Participation: pay attention to politics	0.008	0.019	0.658	0.651
Participation: attended a protest or rally	-0.003	0.019	0.884	0.660
Participation: political contributions	0.004	0.019	0.823	0.651
Participation: signed an online petition	-0.039	0.019	0.040	0.543
Participation: tried to convince someone to vote	-0.010	0.019	0.611	0.651
Participation: political posts	0.019	0.019	0.306	0.651
Participation: talked about politics	0.007	0.019	0.701	0.651
Candidate preference: Republican vote state	-0.091	0.073	0.216	0.651
Candidate preference: incumbent vote state	-0.091	0.073	0.216	0.651
Candidate preference: straight ticket voting	-0.009	0.010	0.376	0.651
Ideologocial position: pro-Republican affect	0.011	0.041	0.790	0.651
Ideologocial position: pro-Republican issue positions	0.002	0.041	0.963	0.699
Emotional state	-0.184	0.063	0.003	0.094

Notes: This table presents local average treatment effects of Facebook deactivation estimated using Equation (1). Column 1 and Column 2 present the effect and standard error. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value, respectively.

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Table A5: Effects of Instagram Access on Secondary Outcomes

	(1) Treatment effect	(2) Standard error	(3) p-value	(4) Sharpened FDR-adjusted q-value
Knowledge: election knowledge	0.002	0.038	0.959	0.638
Knowledge: news knowledge	-0.049	0.038	0.193	0.594
Knowledge: false claims knowledge	-0.014	0.038	0.708	0.638
Affective polarization: perceived	-0.022	0.038	0.569	0.638
Affective polarization: Trump-Biden	-0.036	0.041	0.379	0.638
Affective polarization: group	-0.015	0.025	0.559	0.638
Affective polarization: political supporters	-0.023	0.041	0.568	0.638
Affective polarization: political candidates	-0.007	0.041	0.860	0.638
Affective polarization: party smartness	0.019	0.041	0.641	0.638
Issue polarization: protests	-0.048	0.041	0.244	0.638
Issue polarization: partisan violence	0.022	0.041	0.599	0.638
Perceived legitimacy: no foreign interference	0.024	0.038	0.534	0.638
Perceived legitimacy: equal opportunity	0.072	0.038	0.059	0.563
Perceived legitimacy: no fraud	-0.004	0.038	0.914	0.638
Perceived legitimacy: journalists free	-0.059	0.038	0.119	0.563
Perceived legitimacy: right to expression	0.057	0.038	0.137	0.563
Perceived legitimacy: knowledgeable voters	-0.012	0.038	0.759	0.638
Trust: in Facebook	0.019	0.038	0.619	0.638
Trust: in Instagram	0.004	0.038	0.906	0.638
Trust: in media	0.003	0.038	0.947	0.638
Participation: registered voter	0.016	0.018	0.363	0.638
Participation: validated voter turnout	0.026	0.019	0.164	0.575
Participation: political contributions ($) FEC	-4.96	3.26	0.13	0.56
Participation: political contributions ($) self report	-1.14	3.27	0.73	0.64
Participation: pay attention to politics	-0.006	0.019	0.737	0.638
Participation: attended a protest or rally	-0.009	0.019	0.623	0.638
Participation: political contributions	-0.015	0.019	0.424	0.638
Participation: signed an online petition	0.002	0.019	0.920	0.638
Participation: tried to convince someone to vote	-0.005	0.019	0.812	0.638
Participation: political posts	-0.030	0.019	0.109	0.563
Participation: talked about politics	-0.054	0.019	0.004	0.109
Candidate preference: Republican vote state	0.035	0.073	0.626	0.638
Candidate preference: incumbent vote state	0.035	0.073	0.626	0.638
Candidate preference: straight ticket voting	-0.008	0.009	0.418	0.638
Ideological postion: pro-Republican affect	-0.040	0.041	0.333	0.638
Ideological postion: pro-Republican issue positions	-0.008	0.041	0.854	0.638
Emotional state	0.020	0.063	0.753	0.638

Notes: This table presents local average treatment effects of Instagram deactivation estimated using Equation (1). Column 1 and Column 2 present the effect and standard error. Columns 3 and 4 present the unadjusted p-value and sharpened False Discovery Rate-adjusted two-stage q-value, respectively.

J 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 S29. Those clicking "Start Survey" were directed to a consent form.

Figure S29: 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]"

K Passive Tracking Materials

K.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."

K.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."

K.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 on 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."

L Questionnaires

L.1 Wave 1 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%

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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:

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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?

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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

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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]
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. 5° ó 6° grado
4. 7º ó 8º grado
5. 9º grado
6. 10º grado

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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

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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

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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:

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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

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[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

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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

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[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!

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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

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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

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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. 

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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.

L.2 Wave 2 Survey ("baseline")

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%

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Standard sample preloads

Variable Name	Include on Preload Testing-only page?	Variable Type	Variable Label
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

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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 los 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

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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.

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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

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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

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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]

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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]

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15 Otra raza – *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

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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

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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]

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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”.]

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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:

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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 nationales
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

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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?

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[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

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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:I] 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

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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

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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.

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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 SCAblackLE]
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]

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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

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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]

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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.]

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[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.]

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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:I] 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

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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

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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

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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

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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. Ningúno [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. Ningúno

DIGLITERACY_TERM.

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How familiar are you with the following computer- and internet-related items? [CAWI: Please indicate your understanding of the following items:]
¿Qué tan familiarizado esta 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. Proxypod

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

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…

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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

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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

O

- 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

L.3 Wave 4 Survey ("endline")

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%

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This survey will use the following RND_xx variables:
Note, these are randomized in the script (NOT preloads)

RND_xx	Associated survey Qs
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	

1199

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

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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.

1200

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?

1201

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?

1202

¿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

1203

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.

1204

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

1205

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

1206

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

1207

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

1208

[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?

1209

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.?

1210

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

1211

[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]

1212

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 republican
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

1213

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 BETWEN 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

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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

1215

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:

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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?;

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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?;

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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?

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¿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]?

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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

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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:

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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

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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

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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.

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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 elección presidencial 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

1227

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]

1228

[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.

1229

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.

1230

[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]

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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
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- NORC cruzaráunirá 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 REPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, I agree
2. No, I do not agree
1. Sí, estoy de acuerdo
2. No, no estoy de acuerdo

CATI REPONSE OPTIONS:

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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 **888-326-942**4. [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.]

L.4 Wave 5 Survey ("post-endline")

Client	Facebook
Project Name	Election Research Project W5
Project Number	8870
Survey length (median)	20 minute survey
Population	Age 18+
Pretest	N/A
Main	N= 160,906
MODE	CAWI/CATI-fied web
Language	English/Spanish
Sample Source	AmeriSpeak + IG/FB sourced + ABS (from W2 completes)
Incentive	AmeriSpeak (PANEL_TYPE<20): 5,000 ABS (PANEL_TYPE=22): $10 Facebook/Instagram (PANEL_TYPE=23): $20
Survey description	Election and Politics Study 2020 Wave 5
Eligibility Rate	100%

This survey will use the following RND_xx variables:
Note, these are randomized in the script (NOT preloads)

RND_xx	Associated survey Qs
RND_00	FT_PEOP
RND_01	POLINFO_SO, USDEMOC, COVIDWORRY, VACCINE, PROTEST1, TRUMPCONCEDE, MISINFO,
RND_02	INFOTRUST, CONFINST, POLVIOLENCE, ELECT, CONFOFFICIALS, COUNTACCURATE, MAILACCURATE, EMOT,
RND_03	ELECTWIN
RND_04	FBSAT, INSTSAT, SOCMEDIAUSE
RND_05	
RND_06	

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LANGSWITCH.

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

Thanks for your participation in the earlier surveys in this project.
Gracias por su participación en las encuestas anteriores de este proyecto.

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=<20 1,22,23]
DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.
[CAWI: We ask you to fill out this survey that will take about 20 minutes.][CATI: This survey will take about 20 minutes.]
[CAWI: Le pedimos que complete esta encuesta que le tomará unos 20 minutos.][CATI: Esta encuesta tomará unos 20 minutos.]

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.

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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

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C. Online news websites
D. Local TV news
E. Facebook
F. Instagram
G. Twitter
H. FOX News
I. MSNBC
J. CNN
K. Newsmax
L. Talk radio programs like Sean Hannity or Rush Limbaugh
M. Public radio/NPR
N. Friends and family
O. YouTube
P. TikTok
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. Newsmax
L. Los programas de radio como Sean Hannity o Rush Limbaugh
M. Radio público/NPR
N. Amigos y familiares
O. YouTube
P. TikTok

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?

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¿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

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 BETWEN 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.

1239

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 who ran for office [SLIDER SCALE]
F. Republicans who ran for office [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 postularon para el cargo [SLIDER SCALE]
F. Los republicanos que se postularon para el cargo [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 who ran for office [SLIDER SCALE]
E. Democrats who ran for office [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 postularon para el cargo [SLIDER SCALE]
E. Los demócratas que se postularon para el cargo [SLIDER SCALE]

INTRO_5.
Next, we have some questions about your opinions on U.S. government.
A continuación, tenemos algunas preguntas sobre sus opiniones sobre el gobierno de EE. UU.

[GRID, SP]

1240

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

[GRID; SP; 4,4]
CONFINST.
How much confidence do you have in each of the following?
¿Cuánta confianza tiene en cada uno de los siguientes?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:
A. Presidency/executive branch
B. Congress
C. Police
D. Supreme Court
E. Your local government
F. Your state government
G. Scientific community
H. Large corporations
A. Presidencia / poder ejecutivo
B. Congreso

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C. Policía
D. Tribunal Supremo
E. Su gobierno local
F. Su gobierno estatal
G. Comunidad científica
H. Grandes corporaciones

RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5
RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. None
2. A little
3. A moderate amount
4. A lot
5. A great deal
1. Nada
2. Poca
3. Una cantidad moderada
4. Mucho
5. Una gran cantidad

[GRID; 3,3; SP]
DEMATT_FEATURES.
How important is it that the United States meets the following standards?
¿Qué tan importante es que los Estados Unidos cumpla con los siguientes estándares?

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. Un gobierno que no interfiere con periodistas u organizaciones de noticias
B. Un gobierno que protege el derecho de las personas a participar en discursos o expresiones impopulares
C. Las elecciones libres de influencias extranjeras
D. Todos los ciudadanos adultos tienen la misma oportunidad de votar
E. Las elecciones que se llevan a cabo sin fraude
F. Votantes que conocen los candidatos y los problemas

RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5
RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Not important at all
2. Slightly important
3. Moderately important

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4. Very important
5. Extremely important
1. Nada importante
2. Ligeramente importante
3. Moderadamente importante
4. Muy importante
5. Extremadamente importante

INTRO_4.
We now have some questions about COVID-19, the disease caused by the coronavirus.
Ahora tenemos algunas preguntas sobre COVID-19, la enfermedad causada por el coronavirus.

[SP]
COVIDWORRY.
How worried, if at all, are you about the risk of COVID-19?
¿Qué tan preocupado/a, si es que lo está, está por el riesgo de exposición al COVID-19?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4
RND_01=1 4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS
1. Very worried
2. Somewhat worried
3. Not too worried
4. Not at all worried
1. Muy preocupado/a
2. Algo preocupado/a
3. No muy preocupado/a
4. Nada preocupado/a

[MP]
COVIDEXP.
For each of the following, indicate whether or not it is something that happened to <u>you or someone in your household</u> because of the COVID-19 outbreak.
Para cada uno de los siguientes, indique si es algo que le sucedió a <u>usted o alguien en su hogar</u> debido al brote de COVID-19.

Select all that apply.
Seleccione todas las opciones que correspondan.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Tested positive for COVID-19
2. Been laid off or lost a job
3. Had to take a cut in pay due to reduced hours or demand for their work
4. None of the above [SP]

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1. Probó positivo de COVID-19
2. Ha sido despedido o perdió un trabajo
3. Tuvo que aceptar un recorte salarial debido a la reducción de horas o la demanda de su trabajo
4. Ninguna de las anteriores [SP]

[SP]
VACCINE.
When a COVID-19 vaccine becomes available to you, will you get vaccinated?
Cuando una vacuna COVID-19 esté disponible para usted, ¿se vacunará?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4
RND_01=1 4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Definitely will get vaccinated
2. Probably will get vaccinated
3. Probably will not get vaccinated
4. Definitely will not get vaccinated
1. Definitivamente se vacunará
2. Probablemente se vacunará
3. Probablemente no se vacunará
4. Definitivamente no se vacunará

DISP_ISSUE.
Next, we have some questions about issues facing the country.
A continuación, tenemos algunas preguntas sobre los problemas que enfrenta el país.

[SP]
PROTEST1.
Thinking about what it means to be a good citizen, how important is it to protest if you think government actions are wrong?
Pensando en lo que significa ser un buen ciudadano, ¿qué tan importante es protestar si cree que las acciones del gobierno están mal?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4
RND_01=1 4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not too important
4. Not at all important
1. Muy importante
2. Algo importante
3. No es demasiado importante
4. Nada importante

1244

[SP]
ELECTWIN.
In your opinion, which candidate won the 2020 presidential election?
En su opinión, ¿qué candidato ganó las elecciones presidenciales de 2020?

RND_03=0 1,2,3
RND_03=1 2,1,3
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Joe Biden
2. Donald Trump
3. Not yet determined
1. Joe Biden
2. Donald Trump
3. Aún no se ha determinado

[SP]
POLVIOLENCE.
Suppose that a presidential candidate declares victory even though that candidate did not legitimately win the election. To what extent do you feel like violence would be justified to ensure the actual winner is president?
Supongamos que un candidato presidencial declara la victoria a pesar de que ese candidato no ganó legítimamente las elecciones. ¿Hasta qué punto cree que la violencia estaría justificada para garantizar que el verdadero ganador sea el presidente?

RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5
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 en lo absoluto
2. Un poco
3. Una cantidad moderada
4. Mucho
5. Una gran cantidad

[GRID; SP]
IRREG2020.
How often did the following occur in the 2020 presidential election?
¿Con qué frecuencia ocurrió lo siguiente en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020?

1245

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

A. Registered voters were illegally prevented from voting
B. People voted illegally
A. A los votantes registrados se les impidió ilegalmente votar
B. Personas votaron ilegalmente

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
1. A menudo
2. A veces
3. Raramente
4. Nunca

CREATE STRING DOV_IRREGA

IF IRREG2020A=1	DOV_IRREGA=often
IF IRREG2020A=2	DOV_IRREGA=sometimes
IF IRREG2020A=3	DOV_IRREGA=rarely
IF IRREG2020A=1	DOV_IRREGA=a menudo
IF IRREG2020A=2	DOV_IRREGA=a veces
IF IRREG2020A=3	DOV_IRREGA=raramente

CREATE STRING DOV_IRREGB

IF IRREG2020B=1	DOV_IRREGB=often
IF IRREG2020B=2	DOV_IRREGB=sometimes
IF IRREG2020B=3	DOV_IRREGB=rarely
IF IRREG2020B=1	DOV_IRREGB=a menudo
IF IRREG2020B=2	DOV_IRREGB=a veces
IF IRREG2020B=3	DOV_IRREGB=raramente

[SHOW IF IRREG2020A=1,2,3]
[SP]
PREVENTEFFECT2020.
You said that registered voters [INSERT DOV_IRREGA] were illegally prevented from voting in the 2020 presidential election.
Usted dijo que a los votantes registrados se les impidieron ilegalmente votar [INSERT DOV_IRREGA] en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020.

Do you think this changed who won the presidential election?
¿Cree que esto cambió quién ganó las elecciones presidenciales?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No

1246

77. Not sure
1. Sí
2. No
77. No sabe

[SHOW IF IRREG2020B=1,2,3]
[SP]
ILLEGALVOTEEFFECT2020.
You said that people [INSERT DOV_IRREGB] voted illegally in the 2020 presidential election.
Usted dijo que [INSERT DOV_IRREGB] la gente votó ilegalmente en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020.

Do you think this changed who won the presidential election?
¿Cree que esto cambió quién ganó las elecciones presidenciales?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes
2. No
77. Not sure
1. Sí
2. No
77. No sabe

[SP]
TRUMPCONCEDE.
Do you think Donald Trump should or should not concede the election to Joe Biden?
¿Cree que el Donald Trump debería o no conceder la elección a Joe Biden?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4
RND_01=1 4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Definitely should concede
2. Probably should concede
3. Probably should not concede
4. Definitely should not concede
1. Definitivamente debería conceder
2. Probablemente debería conceder
3. Probablemente no debería conceder
4. Definitivamente no debería conceder

[SP]
CONFOFFICIALS.
How much confidence do you have in the officials who oversee elections?
¿Cuánta confianza tiene en los funcionarios que supervisan las elecciones?

1247

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5
IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. None
2. A little
3. A moderate amount
4. A lot
5. A great deal
1. Nada en lo absoluto
2. Un poco
3. Una cantidad moderada
4. Mucha
5. Una gran cantidad

[SP]
COUNTACCURATE.
In the November 2020 general election, how accurately do you think the votes were counted?
En las elecciones generales de noviembre de 2020, ¿con qué exactitud cree que se contaron los votos?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5
IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Not at all accurately
2. Not very accurately
3. Moderately accurately
4. Very accurately
5. Completely accurately
1. Sin ninguna exactitud
2. Poca exactitud
3. Moderada exactitud
4. Mucha exactitud
5. Total exactitud

[SP]
MAILACCURATE.
How much do you trust that votes are counted accurately when people mail in their ballots?
¿Cuánto confía en que los votos sean contados con exactitud cuando la gente envía sus boletas electorales por correo?

IF RND_02=0 1,2,3,4,5
IF RND_02=1 5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. A great deal
2. A lot
3. A moderate amount

1248

4. A little
5. Not at all
1. Una gran cantidad
2. Mucho
3. Una cantidad moderada
4. Un poco
5. Nada en lo absoluto

[GRID]
MISINFO.
Next [CAWI: you will see][CATI: I will read to you] a series of statements about the 2020 election. 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 sobre las elecciones de 2020. Nos gustaría saber cuán precisas cree que son cada una de las declaraciones según su conocimiento.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

A. Election observers were prohibited from observing the vote count in numerous states.
B. Millions of fraudulent mail and absentee ballots were cast.
C. The US Postal Service failed to deliver hundreds of thousands of ballots.
D. Voting machines were manipulated to add tens of thousands of votes for Joe Biden.
E. Tens of thousands of votes were recorded from dead people.
F. Immediately after the election, a pharmaceutical company announced that a new coronavirus vaccine is more than 90% effective.
G. Donald Trump's campaign held a press conference at a landscaping company next to an adult book store.
H. Donald Trump improved his vote share among Hispanic voters in Florida compared to 2016.
I. Church bells rang in Paris to celebrate Joe Biden's victory.
J. First lady Melania Trump put out a statement in the week after the election saying this would be her final Christmas in the White House.

A. Se prohibió a los observadores electorales observar el recuento de votos en numerosos estados.
B. Se emitieron millones de votos fraudulentos por correo y de votación ausente.
C. El Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos fracasó en enviar cientos de miles de boletas electorales.
D. Las máquinas de votación fueron manipuladas para agregar decenas de miles de votos a Joe Biden.
E. Se registraron decenas de miles de votos de personas fallecidas.
F. Inmediatamente después de las elecciones, una compañía farmacéutica anunció que una nueva vacuna contra el coronavirus tiene una efectividad superior al 90%.
G. La campaña electoral de Donald Trump celebró una conferencia de prensa en una empresa de jardinería junto a una librería para adultos.
H. Donald Trump mejoró su porcentaje de votos entre los votantes hispanos en Florida en comparación con 2016.
I. Las iglesias en París tocaron sus campanas para celebrar la victoria electoral del Joe Biden.
J. La primera dama Melania Trump emitió un comunicado la semana después de las elecciones informando que esta sería su última Navidad en la Casa Blanca.

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

1249

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

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1]
INTRO_6.
Next we have some questions about your use of social media.
A continuación tenemos algunas preguntas sobre su uso de las redes sociales.

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1]
[SP]
FBSAT.
Overall, how satisfied are you with your Facebook experience?
En general, ¿qué tan satisfecho/a estaba con su experiencia en Facebook antes de unirse al estudio?

RND_04=0 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
RND_04=1 7,6,5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Completely satisfied
2. Very satisfied
3. Fairly satisfied
4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
5. Fairly dissatisfied
6. Very dissatisfied
7. Completely dissatisfied
1. Completamente satisfecho/a
2. Muy satisfecho/a
3. Algo satisfecho/a
4. Ni satisfecho/a ni insatisfecho/a
5. Bastante insatisfecho/a
6. Muy insatisfecho/a
7. Completamente insatisfecho/a

[SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1]
[SP]
INSTSAT.
Overall, how satisfied are you with your Instagram experience?
En general, ¿qué tan satisfecho/a estaba con su experiencia en Instagram antes de unirse al estudio?

1250

RND_04=0 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
RND_04=1 7,6,5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Completely satisfied
2. Very satisfied
3. Fairly satisfied
4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
5. Fairly dissatisfied
6. Very dissatisfied
7. Completely dissatisfied

1. Completamente satisfecho/a
2. Muy satisfecho/a
3. Algo satisfecho/a
4. Ni satisfecho/a ni insatisfecho/a
5. Bastante insatisfecho/a
6. Muy insatisfecho/a
7. Completamente insatisfecho/a

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1]
[SP]
UNFRIEND.
In the last 90 days, have you unfriended one or more people on Facebook? [CATI: If you're not sure you can say that too.]
En los últimos 90 días, ¿ha eliminado a un o más amigo(s) en Facebook? [CATI: Si no está seguro puede decir eso también.]

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
77. Not sure
1. Sí
2. No
77. No estoy seguro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
2. NO
77. NOT SURE

[SHOW IF UNFRIEND=1]
[SP]
UNFRIEND_WHO.
Thinking about the people you unfriended on Facebook, to the best of your knowledge, were any of them on the opposite side of the political spectrum? [CATI: If you're not sure you can say that too.]

1251

Pensando en los amigos que eliminó en Facebook, según su conocimiento, ¿alguno de ellos estaba en el lado opuesto del espectro político? [CATI: Si no está seguro puede decir eso también.]

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
77. Not sure
1. Sí
2. No
77. No estoy seguro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
2. NO
77. NOT SURE

[SHOW IF UNFRIEND=1]
[MP]
UNFRIEND_WHY.
What are the reasons that you unfriended that person or persons?
¿Cuáles son las razones por las que eliminó a ese amigo o esos amigos en Facebook?

Select all that apply,
Seleccione todas las opciones que correspondan.

RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. Posted too much political content
2. Posted things that you disagreed with politically
3. Posted something you found offensive
4. Were abusive or harassing
5. Some other reason [TEXTBOX]
1. Publicó demasiado contenido político
2. Publicó cosas con las que no estaba de acuerdo políticamente
3. Publicó algo que encontró ofensivo
4. Fueron abusivos o acosadores
5. Alguna otra razón

SOCMEDIAUSE.
How often do you visit or use each site or application, if at all?
¿Con qué frecuencia visita o utiliza cada sitio o aplicación, si es que lo hace?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

A. Facebook
B. Instagram

1252

C. Twitter
D. Snapchat
E. YouTube
F. Parler
G. TikTok

RND_04=0 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
RND_04=1 7,6,5,4,3,2,1
RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Never
2. Less than monthly
3. Monthly
4. Every couple weeks
5. A few times a week
6. About once a day
7. Several times a day

1. Nunca
2. Menos de un mes
3. Mensual
4. Cada dos semanas
5. Unas cuantas veces a la semana
6. Alrededor de una vez al día
7. Varias veces al día

[SHOW IF P_W4COMP=0]DISPLAY_PRES.
Next, we have several questions about voting.
A continuación, tenemos varias preguntas sobre votación.

[SHOW IF P_W4COMP=0] [SP]
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

1253

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]
[SP]
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

1254

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: [TEXTBOX]
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: [TEXTBOX]
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: [TEXTBOX]
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: [TEXTBOX]
6. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta elección

1255

77. No estoy seguro

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4 AND P_SCMPGN=1]
[INSERT IF S_STATE=GA]
Your state had 2 senate seats up for election in November 2020. Please let us know who you voted for in each race.
Su estado tiene 2 escaños en el Senado para las elecciones de noviembre 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>U.S. Senator</u> [INSERT IF S_STATE=GA for the November 2020 election]?
¿Por quién votó usted para <u>Senador de los EE.UU.</u> [INSERT IF S_STATE=GA para las elecciones de noviembre de 2020]?

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: [TEXTBOX] [ANCHOR]
12. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race [ANCHOR]

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]

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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: [TEXTBOX] [ANCHOR]
12. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera[ANCHOR]

[INSERT IF S_STATE=GA]
[SP]
VOTESENATE2
For whom did you vote for U.S. Senator [INSERT IF S_STATE=GA for the November 2020 election]?
¿Por quién votó usted para Senador de los EE.UU. [INSERT IF S_STATE=GA para las elecciones de noviembre de 2020]?

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: [TEXTBOX]
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: [TEXTBOX]
5. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera[ANCHOR]

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4 AND P_GCMPGN=1]
VOTEGOV.
For whom did you vote for Governor?
¿Por quién votó usted para Gobernador?

1257

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: [TEXTBOX]
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: [TEXTBOX]
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: [TEXTBOX]
4. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race

1. Un candidato demócrata
2. Un candidato republican
3. Otro, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
4. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera

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.

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

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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

[SP]
CITIZENSHIP.
Which of these statements best describes you?
¿Cuál de estas afirmaciones lo describe mejor?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. I am an immigrant to the USA and a naturalized citizen
2. I am an immigrant to the USA and not a citizen of the USA
3. I was born in the USA but at least one of my parents is an immigrant
4. My parents and I were born in the USA but at least one of my grandparents was an immigrant
5. My parents, grandparents and I were all born in the USA

1. Soy un inmigrante en los Estados Unidos y un ciudadano naturalizado
2. Soy un inmigrante en los Estados Unidos y no un ciudadano naturalizado
3. Nací en los Estados Unidos pero al menos uno de mis padres es un inmigrante
4. Mis padres y yo nacimos en los Estados Unidos pero al menos uno de mis abuelos era un inmigrante
5. Mis padres, mis abuelos y yo nacimos en los Estados Unidos

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. You are an immigrant to the USA and a naturalized citizen
2. You are an immigrant to the USA and not a citizen of the USA
3. You were born in the USA but at least one of your parents is an immigrant

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4. Your parents and you were born in the USA but at least one of your grandparents was an immigrant
5. Your parents, grandparents and you were all born in the USA
1. Usted es un inmigrante en los Estados Unidos y un ciudadano naturalizado
2. Usted es un inmigrante en los Estados Unidos y no un ciudadano naturalizado
3. Nació en los Estados Unidos pero al menos uno de sus padres es un inmigrante
4. Sus padres y usted nacieron en los Estados Unidos pero al menos uno de sus abuelos era un inmigrante
5. Sus padres, sus abuelos y usted nacieron en los Estados Unidos

---

[SP]
BORNAGAIN.
Would you describe yourself as a ”born again” or evangelical Christian, or not?
¿Se describiría como un cristiano "nacido de nuevo" o evangélico, o no?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. YES
2. NO
1. SÍ
2. NO

[SP]
RELFREQ.
How often do you attend religious services?
¿Con qué frecuencia asiste a servicios religiosos?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Never
2. Less than once a year
3. About once or twice a year
4. Several times a year
5. About once a month
6. 2-3 times a month
7. Nearly every week
8. Every week
9. Several times a week
1. Nunca
2. Menos de una vez al año
3. Alrededor de una o dos veces al año
4. Varias veces al año

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5. Alrededor de una vez al mes
6. 2-3 veces al mes
7. Casi todas las semanas
8. Cada semana
9. Varias veces a la semana

[SP]
RELIGION.
What is your present religion, if any?
¿Cuál es su religión actual, si es que la tiene?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Protestant
2. Roman Catholic
3. Mormon
4. Eastern or Greek Orthodox
5. Jewish
6. Muslim
7. Buddhist
8. Hindu
9. Atheist
10. Agnostic
11. Nothing in particular
12. Something else, please specify:

1. Protestante
2. Católica Romana
3. Mormón
4. Ortodoxa oriental o griega
5. Judío
6. Musulmán
7. Budista
8. Hindú
9. Ateo
10. Agnóstico
11. Ninguna en particular
12. Alguna más, por favor especifique:

[SHOW IF P_CONSENTW4=MISSING]
DISPLAY_REG.
Next, we ask for your help on a different part of the November 2020 US Election study that you are a research participant in.
A continuación, le pedimos su ayuda en una investigación voluntario relacionado con una parte diferente del estudio sobre las elecciones de noviembre de 2020 en los Estados Unidos en el que usted es un participante en la investigación.
The goal of this part of the study is to develop an understanding of how people participate in elections, such as by voting or donating to political campaigns. As a result, we would like to ask you to allow NORC

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to collect publicly available third-party data on whether you've voted or made a political contribution, if that data is available.
El objetivo de esta parte del estudio de desarrollar una compresión de la forma en que las personas participan en las elecciones, por ejemplo, votando o haciendo donaciones a campañas políticas. Como resultado, nos gustaría pedirle que permita a NORC datos de terceros disponibles públicamente sobre si ha votado o hecho una contribución política, si esos datos están disponibles.

[SHOW IF P_CONSENTW4=MISSING]
[SP]
CONSENT_REG.The Data Collected and Your Privacy If You Choose to Participate in this part of the Study
Los datos recopilados y su privacidad si decide participar en esta parte del estudio

- NORC will collect publicly available third-party data on whether you've voted or made a political contribution, if this data is available
- NORC will share this data on your voting and donation history with Facebook and exclude data that may directly identify you such as your name
- Facebook will join the third-party data it receives from NORC with data you previously consented to sharing for the November 2020 US Election research study (such as your survey data, and/or device data, as applicable), 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's 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
- 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 by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry
- NORC crecogerá datos de terceros disponibles públicamente sobre si usted ha votado o hecho una contribución política, si estos datos están disponibles
- NORC compartirá estos datos sobre su historial de votación y donaciones con Facebook y excluirá los datos que puedan identificarlo directamente, como su nombre.
- Facebook unirá a los datos de terceros que recibe de NORC con los datos que previamente consintió en compartir para el estudio de investigación de las elecciones de noviembre de 2020 en los Estados Unidos (como los datos de su encuesta, y/o los datos del dispositivo, según corresponda), llamados colectivamente 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 los socios académicos de Facebook 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
- Una vez finalizado este estudio, los datos desidentificados (es decir, en los que se eliminan los identificadores como su nombre y otra información que podría estar razonablemente vinculada a usted) serán almacenados y compartidos por Facebook para futuras investigaciones sobre elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio o, si lo requiere la ley para una investigación de la IRB

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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 [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1: support@amerispeak.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: erpSurvey@norc.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=23: erpStudy@norc.org] or calling [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1:AmeriSpeak support at (888) 326-9424][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: toll-free (877) 839-1505] [INSERT IF P_PANEL=23: toll-free (866) 270-2602].
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 [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1: ayuda@amerispeak.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: erpSurvey@norc.org] o llamando [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1:a la unidad de soporte de AmeriSpeak al (888) 326-9424][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: gratis a (877) 839-1505].

Do you agree to share your information as described above?
¿Acepta compartir su información como se ha descrito anteriormente?

CAWI REPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, I agree
2. No, I do not agree
1. Sí, estoy de acuerdo
2. No, no estoy de acuerdo

CATI REPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, you agree
2. No, you do not agree
1. Sí, está de acuerdo
2. No, no está de acuerdo

[SHOW IF P_W4COMP=0]
[SP]
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

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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
regloc2_city. City
regloc2_st. State
regloc2_zip. Zip
regloc2_add. Dirección
regloc2_city. Ciudad
regloc2_st. Estado
regloc2_zip. Código postal

[SHOW IF regloc1 = 77,98,99 or regloc2_state = 98]
regstate.
In what state are you registered to vote now?
¿En qué estado está registrado para votar ahora?

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 (P_W4COMP=0 OR P_RED_ERROR=1) AND CAWI AND (PANEL_TYPE=<20,22 AND (P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1))]
INTRO_7.

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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 (P_W4COMP=0 OR P_RED_ERROR=1) AND CAWI AND (PANEL_TPYE=1,22 AND (P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1))]
[SP]
CONSENT_FBIG.
[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE<20]
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 ayuda@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?

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[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 cruzaráunirá 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 REPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes, I agree
2. No, I do not agree
1. Sí, estoy de acuerdo
2. No, no estoy de acuerdo

CATI REPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes, you agree
2. No, you do not agree

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1. Sí, está de acuerdo
2. No, no está de acuerdo

[SHOW IF CONSENT_FBIG=1 AND ((P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=0) OR (P_IG_USER=1 AND P_FB_USER=0))]
CONST2_FBIG.
Thank you. When you click “Continue” you will be taken to [INSERT IF P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=0 Facebook][INSERT IF P_IG_USER=1 AND P_FB_USER=0 Instagram] to confirm your account. Once you confirm your account, you’ll be sent back here to complete the survey.
Gracias. Cuando haga clic en "Continuar", se le llevará a [INSERT IF P_FB_USER = 1 AND P_IG_USER = 0 Facebook] [INSERT IF P_IG_USER = 1 AND P_FB_USER = 0 Instagram] para confirmar su cuenta. Una vez que confirme su cuenta, se le enviará de regreso aquí para completar la encuesta.

REDIRECT TO FACEBOOK/INSTAGRAM, CONFIRM IDENTITY, THEN REDIRECT BACK TO THE SUREVY TO RESUME AT NEXT ITEM.

FACEBOOK
IF PANEL_TYPE=22 (ABS):
https://www.facebook.com/distance_survey/?oid=821494361720519&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=1

IF PANEL_TYPE<20 (AmeriSpeak):
https://www.facebook.com/distance_survey/?oid=821494361720519&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=2

INTAGRAM
IF PANEL_TYPE=22 (ABS):
https://www.instagram.com/fbsurvey/confirm_user/?survey_fbid=3422369734466790&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=1

IF PANEL_TYPE<20 (AmeriSpeak):
https://www.instagram.com/fbsurvey/confirm_user/?survey_fbid=3422369734466790&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=2

[SHOW IF CONSENT_FBIG=1 AND (P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=1)]
CONSENT2_FB.
Thank you. When you click “Continue” you will go to a Facebook screen to confirm your account.
Gracias. Cuando haga clic en "Continuar", irá a una pantalla de Facebook para confirmar su cuenta.
REDIRECT TO FACEBOOK, CONFIRM IDENTITY, THEN REDIRECT BACK TO THE SUREVY TO CONSENT WITH INSTAGRAM.

FACEBOOK
IF PANEL_TYPE=22 (ABS):
https://www.facebook.com/distance_survey/?oid=821494361720519&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=1

IF PANEL_TYPE<20 (AmeriSpeak):
https://www.facebook.com/distance_survey/?oid=821494361720519&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=2

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IF R FINISHES CLIENT SURVEY, CLIENT WILL CREATE FLAG:

IF P_FB_USER=1
AND FBSTAT=C “finished external client survey”
AND FBSTAT= (MISSING) “did not finish external client survey”
IF P_IG_USER=1
AND IGSTAT=C “finished external client survey”
AND IGSTAT= (MISSING) “did not finish external client survey”

[SHOW IF (FBSTAT=C AND (P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=0)) OR (IGSTAT=C AND (P_IG_USER=1 AND P_FB_USER=0))] Respondent finished external client survey
RESUME1_FBIG.
Thank you for allowing Facebook to share this information. Please click “Continue” to resume the survey.
Gracias por permitir que Facebook comparta esta información. Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para reanudar la encuesta.

[SHOW IF ((FBSTAT = MISSING AND P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=0) OR (IGSTAT = MISSING AND P_IG_USER=1 AND P_FB_USER=0)) AND CONSENT_FBIG=1)] Respondent consented, but did not finish external survey
RESUME2_FBIG.
Please click “Continue” to resume the survey.
Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para reanudar la encuesta.

[SHOW IF FBSTAT=C AND (P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=1)] Respondent finished external client survey
RESUMED1_FB.
Thank you for allowing Facebook to share this information. Please click “Continue” to go to an Instagram screen to confirm your account.
Gracias por permitir que Facebook comparta esta información. Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para ir a una pantalla de Instagram y confirmar su cuenta.

INTAGRAM
IF PANEL_TYPE=22 (ABS):
https://www.instagram.com/fbsurvey/confirm_user/?survey_fbid=3422369734466790&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=1

IF PANEL_TYPE<20 (AmeriSpeak):
https://www.instagram.com/fbsurvey/confirm_user/?survey_fbid=3422369734466790&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=2

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[SHOW IF FBSTAT = MISSING AND CONSENT_FBIG=1 AND (P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=1)]
Respondent consented, but did not finish external survey
RESUMED2_FB.
Please click “Continue” to go to an Instagram screen to confirm your account.
Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para ir a una pantalla de Instagram y confirmar su cuenta.

INTAGRAM
IF PANEL_TYPE=22 (ABS):
https://www.instagram.com/fbsurvey/confirm_user/?survey_fbid=3422369734466790&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=1

IF PANEL_TYPE<20 (AmeriSpeak):
https://www.instagram.com/fbsurvey/confirm_user/?survey_fbid=3422369734466790&id1=<P_EPIN>&id2=2

[SHOW IF IGSTAT=C AND (P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=1)] Respondent finished external client survey
RESUMED3_FB.
Thank you for allowing Instagram to share this information. Please click “Continue” to resume the survey.
Gracias por permitir que Instagram comparta esta información. Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para reanudar la encuesta.

[SHOW IF IGSTAT = MISSING AND CONSENT_FBIG=1 AND (P_FB_USER=1 AND P_IG_USER=1)]
Respondent consented, but did not finish external survey
RESUMED4_FB.
Please click “Continue” to resume the survey.
Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para reanudar la encuesta.

[SHOW IF MODE=CAWI AND ((P_W4COMP=1 AND P_RED_ERROR=0,MISSING) OR (P_W4COMP=0 AND P_FB_USER=0 AND P_IG_USER=0))]
[SP]
TWITACCT.
We’re interested in learning a little more about how people use Twitter. Do you have an account on the social networking site Twitter?
Estamos interesados en aprender un poco más sobre cómo la gente usa Twitter. ¿Usted tiene una cuenta en la red social Twitter?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

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[SHOW IF TWITACCT=1]
TWITPERM.
Next, we ask for your help on another different part of the November 2020 US Election Study that you are a research participant in.
A continuación, le pedimos su ayuda en otra parte diferente del estudio de las elecciones de noviembre de 2020 en los Estados Unidos. en el que usted es un participante de la investigación.
As social media plays an increasing role in society, we would like to know who uses Twitter, and how people use it. The overarching goal of this part of the study is to develop an understanding of people's use of social media during the lead up to and after the 2020 US elections. As a result, we would like to ask you to share your Twitter account handle with NORC and verify that it's yours so we may look at what you have publicly posted, commented on, followed, and engaged with on Twitter.
Como los medios sociales juegan un papel cada vez más importante en la sociedad, nos gustaría saber quién usa Twitter y cómo lo usa la gente. El objetivo general de esta parte del estudio es desarrollar una comprensión del uso de los medios sociales por parte de la gente durante el período previo y posterior a las elecciones estadounidenses de 2020. Como resultado, nos gustaría pedirle que comparta su nombre de usuario de Twitter con NORC y verifique que es suya para que podamos ver lo que ha publicado, comentado, seguido y participado con públicamente en Twitter.
If you link your Twitter account, you will receive an additional [INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE<20: 5,000 AmeriPoints][INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=22,23: $5].
Si usted conecta su cuenta de Twitter, recibirá [INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE<20: 5,000 AmeriPoints][INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=22,23: $5] adicional.

[SHOW IF TWITACCT=1]
[SP]
TWIT_CONSENT.
The Data Collected and Your Privacy If You Choose to Participate in this part of the Study
Los datos recopilados y su privacidad si decide participar en esta parte del estudio

- NORC will collect data from your Twitter account that is publicly available. This will include your account information from July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, such as your profile description, who you follow and who follows you, the content of your tweets (including text, images, videos and web links), and background information about your tweets (such as when you tweeted, what type of device you tweeted from, and if enabled, the location the tweet was sent from)
- NORC will share your Twitter data with Facebook and exclude data that may directly identify you such as your Twitter handle or display name
- Facebook will join the Twitter data it receives from NORC with data you previously consented to sharing for the November 2020 US Election research study (such as your survey data, publicly available third-party data, your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, and/or device data, as applicable), 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
- This Combined Data will only be used for research purposes and will not be used to show you ads
- All access to this Combined Data will be monitored and logged by Facebook

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- 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 by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry
- NORC recogerá datos de su cuenta de Twitter que estén disponibles públicamente. Esto incluirá información de su cuenta desde el 1 de julio de 2020 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2020 como la descripción de su perfil, a quién sigue y quién le sigue a usted, el contenido de sus tweets (incluyendo texto, imágenes, vídeos y enlaces web), e información de fondo sobre sus tweets (como cuándo hizo el tweet, desde qué tipo de dispositivo lo hizo y, si está configurado, la ubicación desde la que se envió el tweet)
- NORC compartirá sus datos de Twitter con Facebook y excluirá los datos que puedan identificarlo directamente, como su nombre de usuario en Twitter o nombre de perfil
- Facebook unirá los datos de Twitter que recibe de NORC con los datos que usted puede haber consentido previamente en compartir para el estudio de investigación de las elecciones de noviembre de 2020 en los Estados Unidos (como los datos de su encuesta, los datos de terceros disponibles públicamente, su actividad en Facebook e Instagram a partir del año calendario 2020, y/o los datos del dispositivo, como corresponda), denominados colectivamente Datos Combinados
- Estos Datos Combinados serán compartidos con los socios académicos de Facebook y, si se requiere legalmente, con la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB) que revisó este estudio
- Estos datos combinados sólo se utilizarán para fines de investigación y no se usarán para mostrarle anuncios
- Todo acceso a estos Datos Combinados será monitoreado y registrado por Facebook
- Una vez finalizado este estudio, los datos des-identificados (es decir, los datos en los que se eliminan los identificadores como su nombre y otra información que podría estar razonablemente vinculada a usted) án serán almacenados y compartidos por Facebook para futuras investigaciones sobre las elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio, o si lo requiere la ley para una investigación de la 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 [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1: support@amerispeak.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: erpSurvey@norc.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=23: erpStudy@norc.org] or calling [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1:AmeriSpeak support at (888) 326-9424][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: toll-free (877) 839-1505] [INSERT IF P_PANEL=23: toll-free (866) 270-2602]. If you have questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the NORC IRB at 1-866-309-0542 or send an email to irb@norc.org.
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 [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1: ayuda@amerispeak.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: erpSurvey@norc.org][INSERT IF P_PANEL=23: erpStudy@norc.org] o llamando [INSERT IF P_PANEL=1:a la unidad de soporte de AmeriSpeak al (888) 326-9424][INSERT IF P_PANEL=22: gratis a (877) 839-1505][INSERT IF P_PANEL=23: gratis a (866) 270-2602]. Si tiene preguntas sobre sus derechos como participante en una investigación, por favor contacte al NORC IRB al 1-866-309-0542 o envíe un correo electrónico a irb@norc.org.

Do you agree to share this information as described above?
¿Acepta compartir esta información como se ha descrito anteriormente?

CAWI REPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, I agree

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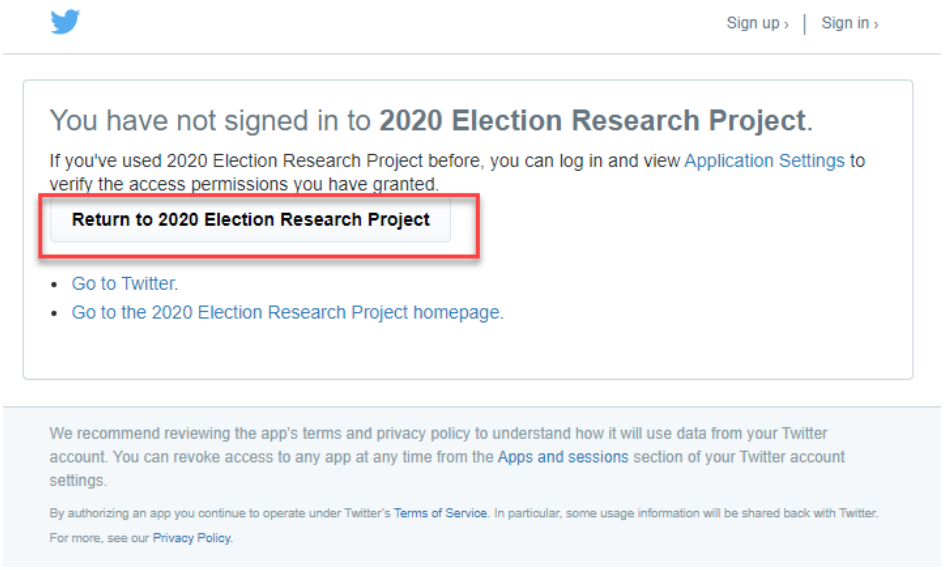
2. No, I do not agree
1. Sí, estoy de acuerdo
2. No, no estoy de acuerdo

[SHOW IF TWIT_CONSENT =1]
TWITPERM_2.
Thank you. When you click “Continue” you will be taken to Twitter to confirm your account.
Gracias. Cuando haga clic en "Continuar", se le llevará a Twitter para confirmar su cuenta.
Once on Twitter, you will be asked to enter your account name and authorize the app. If you have multiple Twitter accounts please enter the account you use most frequently for personal reasons.
Una vez en Twitter, se le pedirá que introduzca su nombre de cuenta y que autorice la aplicación. Si tiene varias cuentas de Twitter por favor introduzca la cuenta que utiliza con más frecuencia por razones personales.

Once you confirm your account, you’ll be sent back here to complete the survey.
Una vez que confirme su cuenta, se le enviará de regreso aquí para completar la encuesta.
If you decide you do not want to confirm your account and chose “Cancel” on the next screen, you will need to choose to “Return to 2020 Election Research Project” (see image below) in order to return to this survey and let us know how you would like to receive your incentives.
Si decide que no quiere confirmar su cuenta y elige "Cancelar" en la siguiente pantalla, tendrá que elegir “Volver a 2020 Election Research Project” (ver imagen abajo) para volver a esta encuesta y hacernos saber cómo le gustaría recibir sus incentivos.



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REDIRECT TO TWITTER, CONFIRM IDENTITY, THEN REDIRECT BACK TO THE SUREVY TO RESUME AT NEXT ITEM.

TWITTER
https://erpauth.norc.org/twitter/authenticate?st=<TOKEN>&p=<PIN>

AFTER R FINISHES TWITTER AUTHORIZATION, THEY WILL BE REDIRECTED BACK TO THE SURVEY AND THE TSAT VARIABLE WILL BE PASSED AS FOLLOWS:

IF TSTAT=1 “success”
IF TSTAT= 2, (MISSING) “fail”

[SHOW IF TSTAT=1] Respondent finished twitter authorization
RESUME1_TWIT.
Thank you for verifying your Twitter account name. Please click “Continue” to resume the survey.
Gracias por verificar el nombre de su cuenta de Twitter. Por favor haga clic en "Continuar" para reanudar la encuesta.

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[SHOW IF ((TSTAT = 2,MISSING AND TWITPERM =1)] Respondent consented, but did not finish twitter authorization
RESUME2_TWIT.
What is the username for the account you use most frequently for personal reasons?
¿Cuál es su nombre de usuario para la cuenta que utiliza con más frecuencia por razones personales?
Twitter usernames must have a maximum of 15 characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9, underscore), no word spaces. Please do not include the @ character.
Los nombres de usuario de Twitter deben tenerun máximo de 15 caracteres (A-Z, a-z, 0-9, guión bajo), sin espacios de palabras. Por favor, no incluya el carácter @.
Remember that all your answers will be kept confidential and used only for research purposes.
Recuerde que todas sus respuestas se mantendrán de forma confidencial y se usarán sólo con fines de investigación.

@

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!
[SPACE]
[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<20: [IF TSTAT=1 OR TVALID=1 To thank you for confirming your Twitter username, we've added 5,000 AmeriPoints to your total reward.] We will add [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints to your AmeriPoints balance for completing the survey today.

[IF PANEL_TYPE<20 AND P_W3COMP=1 AND P_W4COMP=1: And since you completed all 4 Election Research Project surveys, you will also receive 15,000 bonus AmeriPoints.]

If you have any questions at all for us, you can email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us toll-free at **888-326-942**4. [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<20 [IF TSTAT=1 OR TVALID=1 Para agradecerle la confirmación de su nombre de usuario de Twitter, hemos añadido 5.000 AmeriPointsa su premio total.] Agregaremos [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints a su saldo de AmeriPoints por completar la encuesta hoy.

[IF PANEL_TYPE<20 AND P_W3COMP=1 AND P_W4COMP=1: Y ya que ha completado las 4 encuestas del Proyecto de Investigación Electoral, también recibirá 15.000 AmeriPoints de bonificación.]

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!]

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[CAWI: Please click Continue below to submit your answers.]
[CAWI: Por favor haga clic en Continuar a continuación para enviar sus respuestas.]

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