Voting Study Questionnaire

Survey Flow

EmbeddedData

idValue will be set from Panel or URL.

WebService: GET - http://reporting.qualtrics.com/projects/randomNumGen.php - Fire and Forget

WebService: GET - http://reporting.qualtrics.com/projects/randomNumGen.php - Fire and Forget

WebService: GET - http://reporting.qualtrics.com/projects/randomNumGen.php - Fire and Forget

Group: Introduction

Standard: informed consent (3 Questions)

Group: Behavioral voting fairness task

Standard: behavioral\_voting\_task\_intro (25 Questions)

Branch: New Branch

If

If stimuli\_version Is Equal to 1

Group: stimuli\_version\_A

BlockRandomizer: 10 -

Standard: s1\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s2\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s3\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s4\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s5\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s6\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s7\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s8\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s9\_vA (2 Questions)

Standard: s10\_vA (2 Questions)

Branch: New Branch

If

If stimuli\_version Is Equal to 2

Group: stimuli\_version\_B

BlockRandomizer: 10 -

Standard: s1\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s2\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s3\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s4\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s5\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s6\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s7\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s8\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s9\_vB (2 Questions)

Standard: s10\_vB (2 Questions)

Group: table stimuli

Standard: table\_stimuli (9 Questions)

Group: Teaching Voting Systems

Standard: teaching\_instructions (2 Questions)

BlockRandomizer: 3 -

Standard: teaching\_score (3 Questions)

Standard: teaching\_rcv (3 Questions)

Standard: teaching\_plurality (3 Questions)

Group: Learning Check

Standard: learning\_check\_instructions (2 Questions)

BlockRandomizer: 3 -

Group: Learning Check: Graph 1

BlockRandomizer: 3 -

Standard: learning\_check\_01\_card (3 Questions)

Standard: learning\_check\_01\_plur (3 Questions)

Standard: learning\_check\_01\_rcv (3 Questions)

Group: Learning Check: Graph 2

BlockRandomizer: 3 -

Standard: learning\_check\_02\_card (3 Questions)

Standard: learning\_check\_02\_plur (3 Questions)

Block: learning\_check\_02\_rcv (3 Questions)

Group: Learning Check: Graph 3

BlockRandomizer: 3 -

Standard: learning\_check\_03\_card (3 Questions)

Standard: learning\_check\_03\_plur (3 Questions)

Standard: learning\_check\_03\_rcv (3 Questions)

Group: Voting system preference questions

Standard: voting\_system\_preference (4 Questions)

Standard: american\_voting (10 Questions)

Group: Individual Difference Measures

Standard: CRT (7 Questions)

Group: Randomized IDM

BlockRandomizer: 3 -

Standard: Numeracy (11 Questions)

Standard: Utilitarianism (2 Questions)

Block: MFQ (4 Questions)

Standard: Political Scale (5 Questions)

Standard: Demographics (6 Questions)

Group: EOS / Debrief

Standard: debrief (2 Questions)

EndSurvey: Advanced

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Start of Block: informed consent

consent\_text **Purpose:** We are conducting a research study to examine how groups of people make collective decisions. For example, how does a group of friends decide which pizza toppings to order, or how to elect a candidate, or a how a hiring committee chooses who to hire.   
   
 **Procedures:**  
 You will see examples of how individuals vote for different candidates and decide which candidate you think should win. For example, you might learn about people’s preferences for certain outcomes (e.g., favorite pizza toppings), and decide which competing outcome is most fair (e.g., which pizza should be ordered for a group of friends given their preferences). Or you may see votes for job candidates and decide which job candidate you think should win. Additionally, you will be asked questions about certain attitudes and beliefs you hold (e.g., ethics, attitudes about math).  
   
 **Requirements:** You must be 18 years or older. You must understand English fluently. You must use one of the following Internet browsers: Google Chrome or  Firefox. This study may not work on Internet Explorer or Safari.  
   **Expected Duration:** Less than 1 hour.  
   
 **Course Credit:** You will receive 1 hour of credit. There are other ways you can satisfy your course requirements and you are not obligated to participate in this study.  
   
 **Risks and Benefits:** There are no foreseeable risks associated with this project, nor are there any direct benefits to you.  
   
 **Confidentiality:** All records pertaining to your involvement in this study will be kept private on password-protected computer systems. Your identity will not be revealed in any description or publication of this research. It is possible that authorized representatives from the University of Pittsburgh Research Conduct and Compliance Office may review your data for the purpose of monitoring the conduct of this study.    
   
 **Data Sharing:** Your data collected during this study may be shared with other researchers anonymously (it would not include your name or any identifying information).  
   
 **Voluntary Participation:** You are free to decline to participate and to end participation at any time for any reason.   
   
 **Contact information:**   
 If you have any questions about this study, please email the study coordinator, Zachary Caddick <zac21@pitt.edu>. The principal investigator, Benjamin Rottman, Ph.D. can be contacted at 412-624-7493.

sona\_email To receive credit for your participation, please enter your email below that is associated with your Pitt SONA account.

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consent\_time Timing

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End of Block: informed consent

Start of Block: behavioral\_voting\_task\_intro

bvti\_text\_1 This study is about how groups of people make collective decisions. We will be using an example of a company hiring a job candidate. There is a hiring committee of people who work for the company who have different preferences of the types of candidates they want to hire. The question is how to decide which candidate to hire based on the preferences of the committee members.  
   
 We will be showing you figures like the one below. This figure shows the skillset of job candidates in terms of having very good technical skills (-100), very good leadership skills (100), or being balanced (0). 

bvti\_text\_1\_time Timing

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Click Count (4)

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bvti\_text\_2 Black lines represent individual preferences of members on the hiring committee.   
  
 For example, Anna prefers to hire someone who is high in leadership skills. 

bvti\_text\_2\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

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Click Count (4)

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bvti\_text\_3   
Blue lines represent job candidates. Here there are two job candidates. Candidate "A" has more technical skills. Candidate "B" has more leadership skills.    
  
 The figure below shows that the two members of the **hiring committee, Joe and Anna**, both want a candidate high on leadership. In this case, both of their preferences match well with the **skills of candidate "B"**. In this example, candidate "B" should be hired. 

bvti\_text\_3\_time Timing

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bvti\_text\_4 The figure below shows four black lines. These lines represent the preferences of the four members of the hiring committee. From now on we will hide the names of members on the hiring committee just to make the diagram less cluttered.  
   
 Three members of the hiring committee want a candidate with a balanced skillset, and one member wants to hire a candidate with strong leadership skills.   
   
 In this example, **candidate "B"** is a good match for 3 of the 4 members of the hiring committee. Only one member of the hiring committee is aligned with candidate "C", who has more leadership skills. Candidate "A", who has a more technical skillset, is not close to any members of the hiring committee. In this example, Candidate "B" would be hired.   
   
  

bvti\_text\_4\_time Timing

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bvti\_5 The figure below shows the skillsets of three job candidates ("A", "B", and "C"). In addition, this figure shows five black lines, which represent the preferences of the five members of the hiring committee.  
   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **A** (4)
* Candidate **B** (5)
* Candidate **C** (6)

bvti\_5\_time1 Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

Display This Question:

If bvti\_5 = 4

bvti\_5\_correct   
  
 Correct! Candidate A is the best match based on the hiring committee's preferences.

Display This Question:

If bvti\_5 != 4

bvti\_5\_incorrect   
  
 Incorrect. Candidate A is the best match based on the hiring committee's preferences. Notice that four members of the hiring committee have a preference for a technical candidate and that Candidate A most closely fits their preferences.

bvti\_5\_time2 Timing

First Click (1)

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Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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bvti\_6 The figure below shows the skillsets of three job candidates ("E", "C", and "S"). In addition, this figure shows four black lines, which represent the preferences of the four members of the hiring committee.  
   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **E** (1)
* Candidate **C** (2)
* Candidate **S** (3)

bvti\_6\_time1 Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

Display This Question:

If bvti\_6 = 2

bvti\_6\_correct   
 Correct! Candidate C is the best match based on the hiring committee's preferences.

Display This Question:

If bvti\_6 != 2

bvti\_6\_incorrect   
 Incorrect. Candidate C is the best match based on the hiring committee's preferences. Notice that three members of the hiring committee have a preference for a balanced candidate and that Candidate C most closely fits their preferences.

bvti\_6\_time2 Timing

First Click (1)

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bvti\_7 The figure below shows the skillsets of three job candidates ("J", "R", and "P"). In addition, this figure shows six black lines, which represent the preferences of the six members of the hiring committee.  
   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **R** (2)
* Candidate **P** (3)

bvti\_7\_time1 Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

Display This Question:

If bvti\_7 = 2

bvti\_7\_correct   
 Correct! Candidate R is the best match based on the hiring committee's preferences.

Display This Question:

If bvti\_7 != 2

bvti\_7\_incorrect   
 Incorrect. Candidate R is the best match based on the hiring committee's preferences. Notice that five members of the hiring committee have a preference for a leadership leaning candidate and that Candidate R most closely fits their preferences.

bvti\_7\_time2 Timing

First Click (1)

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Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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| Page Break |  |

bvti\_text\_8   
In the following pages you will be shown figures like the ones you just saw and asked which job candidate you think should be hired.

bvti\_text\_8\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: behavioral\_voting\_task\_intro

Start of Block: s1\_vA

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s1\_vA   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **K** (1)
* Candidate **A** (2)
* Candidate **S** (3)

s1\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s1\_vA

Start of Block: s2\_vA

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s2\_vA Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **C** (1)
* Candidate **Z** (2)
* Candidate **G** (3)

s2\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s2\_vA

Start of Block: s3\_vA

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s3\_vA Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **A** (1)
* Candidate **O** (2)
* Candidate **F** (3)

s3\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s3\_vA

Start of Block: s4\_vA

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s4\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **N** (1)
* Candidate **L** (2)
* Candidate **W** (3)

s4\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s4\_vA

Start of Block: s5\_vA

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s5\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **I** (1)
* Candidate **Q** (2)
* Candidate **Z** (3)

s5\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s5\_vA

Start of Block: s6\_vA

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S6\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **U** (1)
* Candidate **S** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

S6\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s6\_vA

Start of Block: s7\_vA

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s7\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?   
 

* Candidate **T** (1)
* Candidate **K** (2)

s7\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s7\_vA

Start of Block: s8\_vA

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s8\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **L** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **U** (3)

s8\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s8\_vA

Start of Block: s9\_vA

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s9\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **Z** (1)
* Candidate **C** (2)
* Candidate **X** (3)

s9\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s9\_vA

Start of Block: s10\_vA

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s10\_vA   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **N** (1)
* Candidate **Q** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

s10\_vA\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s10\_vA

Start of Block: s1\_vB

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s1\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **K** (1)
* Candidate **A** (2)
* Candidate **S** (3)

s1\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s1\_vB

Start of Block: s2\_vB

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s2\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **C** (1)
* Candidate **Z** (2)
* Candidate **G** (3)

s2\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s2\_vB

Start of Block: s3\_vB

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s3\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, which job candidate do you think should be hired?

* Candidate **A** (1)
* Candidate **O** (2)
* Candidate **F** (3)

s3\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s3\_vB

Start of Block: s4\_vB

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s4\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **N** (1)
* Candidate **L** (2)
* Candidate **W** (3)

s4\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s4\_vB

Start of Block: s5\_vB

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s5\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **I** (1)
* Candidate **Q** (2)
* Candidate **Z** (3)

s5\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s5\_vB

Start of Block: s6\_vB

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s6\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **U** (1)
* Candidate **S** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

s6\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s6\_vB

Start of Block: s7\_vB

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s7\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **T** (1)
* Candidate **K** (2)

s7\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s7\_vB

Start of Block: s8\_vB

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s8\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **L** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **U** (3)

s8\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s8\_vB

Start of Block: s9\_vB

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s9\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **Z** (1)
* Candidate **C** (2)
* Candidate **X** (3)

s9\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s9\_vB

Start of Block: s10\_vB

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s10\_vB   
Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the graph above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **N** (1)
* Candidate **Q** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

s10\_vB\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: s10\_vB

Start of Block: table\_stimuli

ts\_instructions Now we are going to ask you a similar question, however, this time we are going to show you committee members' preferences in a different format.

ts\_instrut\_time Timing

First Click (1)

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Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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Display This Question:

If table\_version = 1

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ts\_vA Nine hiring committee members were asked to provide their hiring preference for three job candidates (candidates: "J", "M", and "E"). The table below shows the nine hiring committee members' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference.    
    **Preference** *Member* *1st* *2nd* *3rd* *1* J M E *2* J M E *3* J M E *4* J M E *5* M E J *6* M E J *7* E M J *8* E M J *9* E M J   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the table above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **E** (3)

Display This Question:

If table\_version = 2

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ts\_vB Nine hiring committee members were asked to provide their hiring preference for three job candidates (candidates: "J", "M", and "E"). The table below shows the nine hiring committee members' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference.    
    **Preference** *Member* *1st* *2nd* *3rd* *1* E M J *2* E M J *3* E M J *4* J M E *5* J M E *6* J M E *7* J M E *8* M E J *9* M E J   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the table above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **E** (3)

Display This Question:

If table\_version = 3

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ts\_vC Nine hiring committee members were asked to provide their hiring preference for three job candidates (candidates: "J", "M", and "E"). The table below shows the nine hiring committee members' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference.    
    **Preference** *Member* *1st* *2nd* *3rd* *1* M E J *2* M E J *3* J M E *4* J M E *5* J M E *6* J M E *7* E M J *8* E M J *9* E M J   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the table above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **E** (3)

Display This Question:

If table\_version = 4

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ts\_vD Nine hiring committee members were asked to provide their hiring preference for three job candidates (candidates: "J", "M", and "E"). The table below shows the nine hiring committee members' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference.    
    **Preference** *Member* *1st* *2nd* *3rd* *1* J M E *2* J M E *3* J M E *4* J M E *5* E M J *6* E M J *7* E M J *8* M E J *9* M E J   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the table above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **E** (3)

Display This Question:

If table\_version = 5

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ts\_vE Nine hiring committee members were asked to provide their hiring preference for three job candidates (candidates: "J", "M", and "E"). The table below shows the nine hiring committee members' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference.    
    **Preference** *Member* *1st* *2nd* *3rd* *1* E M J *2* E M J *3* E M J *4* M E J *5* M E J *6* J M E *7* J M E *8* J M E *9* J M E   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the table above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **E** (3)

Display This Question:

If table\_version = 6

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ts\_vF Nine hiring committee members were asked to provide their hiring preference for three job candidates (candidates: "J", "M", and "E"). The table below shows the nine hiring committee members' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference.    
    **Preference** *Member* *1st* *2nd* *3rd* *1* M E J *2* M E J *3* E M J *4* E M J *5* E M J *6* J M E *7* J M E *8* J M E *9* J M E   
 Based on the preferences of the hiring committee members in the table above, **which job candidate do you think should be hired**?

* Candidate **J** (1)
* Candidate **M** (2)
* Candidate **E** (3)

ts\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: table\_stimuli

Start of Block: teaching\_instructions

teaching\_instruction The next three pages will teach you about three different ways to determine who should win when multiple people are voting.

teaching\_instr\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: teaching\_instructions

Start of Block: teaching\_score

t\_score One method to determine election outcomes is to focus on the distances between each candidate and the voters. This is called **Cardinal voting**. In Cardinal voting the candidate that is closest on average to the voters wins. In the figures below we show the distances between the four voters and the three candidates.  
   
 As you can see, C is the farthest away from the voters on average - the arrows are the longest and the average distance is 72.5. A and B are both closer to the voters on average, though the average distances for B (42.5) is somewhat shorter than for A (52.5). Thus, according to cardinal voting, **Candidate B would win**.   
    
Distances to Candidate C  
   
 Distances to Candidate A  
   
 Distances to Candidate B

t\_score\_rating How fair is Cardinal voting?

* 1. completely unfair (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. completely fair (5)

t\_score\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: teaching\_score

Start of Block: teaching\_rcv

t\_rcv One method to determine election outcomes is to focus on how each voter ranks the candidates (e.g., first, second, third preference). This is called **Ranked-Choice voting**. Ranked-Choice voting prioritizes majority approval and a winning candidate must have over 50% of the total votes. This works by first counting all voters' first preference and seeing if any candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, then the candidate with the least amount of support is “eliminated” and their votes are re-assigned to their next favorite candidate. The votes are then counted again to see if a candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, the process is repeated.   
  
For example, in the graph below,  there are four voters who are very close to Candidate A, so A gets first place for these four. There are two voters who are closest to B, and there are three voters who are closest to C. Although A has the most first place votes (4 out of 9), A does not have over 50% of the votes. Because B has the fewest first place votes, B would be removed as a candidate, and B’s votes would be reassigned. In this case, the two voters closest to B would be reassigned to C, because they are closer to C (their 2nd choice) than to A (their 3rd choice). Once B is removed, there are 5 votes for C, and 4 votes for A, so Candidate C would win.

t\_rcv\_rating How fair is Ranked-Choice Voting?

* 1. completely unfair (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. completely fair (5)

t\_rcv\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: teaching\_rcv

Start of Block: teaching\_plurality

t\_plurality One method to determine election outcomes is to allow all voters to choose only one candidate and the candidate with the most votes wins. This is called **Plurality voting**. Plurality voting prioritizes selecting a winner who has the single most support. A winning candidate in a plurality system needs to have more votes than any other candidate but does not necessarily need to have over 50% of the votes to win.   
    
For example, in the graph below “Candidate A,” has 4 out of 9 hiring committee members support (as noted by the red letters below the hiring preferences). “Candidate B” has 2 out of the 9 hiring committee members support. “Candidate C” has 3 out of the 9 hiring committee members support. Using a Plurality voting system, Candidate A would win, even though they did not receive more than 50% of the votes.

t\_plurality\_rating How fair is Plurality voting?

* 1. completely unfair (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. completely fair (5)

t\_plurality\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: teaching\_plurality

Start of Block: learning\_check\_instructions

lc\_instruct The next few pages will ask you to identify which job candidate should be hired based on the different ways to determine elections that you just learned about.   
   
 We will present the logos below to help you remember how the different methods work.  **Cardinal voting** focuses on the distances between each candidate and the voters. The candidate that is closest on average to the voters wins.   
     **Ranked-Choice voting** first counts all voters' first preference and sees if any candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, then the candidate with the least amount of support is "eliminated" and their votes are re-assigned to their next favorite candidate. The votes are then counted again to see if a candidate has over 50% support.  
     **Plurality voting** has each voter pick one candidate and the winning candidate is the one with the most votes, even if they do not have over 50% of the total votes.

lc\_instruct\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_instructions

Start of Block: learning\_check\_01\_card

lc\_1\_card\_logo This question is about **Cardinal voting**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

lc\_1\_card   
 In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Cardinal voting system**?  
     
[*Remember: In Cardinal voting a winning candidate is the candidate who is closest on average to the all of the voters.]*

* Candidate **R** (1)
* Candidate **T** (2)
* Candidate **M** (3)

lc\_1\_card\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_01\_card

Start of Block: learning\_check\_01\_plur

lc\_1\_plur\_logo This question is about **Plurality voting**

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lc\_1\_plur In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Plurality voting system**?   
    
[*Remember: In plurality voting a winning candidate needs to have more votes than any other candidate but does not necessarily need to have over 50% of the votes to win.*]

* Candidate **R** (1)
* Candidate **T** (2)
* Candidate **M** (3)

lc\_1\_plur\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_01\_plur

Start of Block: learning\_check\_01\_rcv

lc\_1\_rcv\_logo This question is about **Ranked-Choice voting**

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|  |  |

lc\_1\_rcv In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Ranked-Choice voting system**?   
    
[*Remember*: In *Ranked-Choice voting a winning candidate must have over 50% of the total votes. This works by first counting all voters first preference and seeing if any candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, then the candidate with the least amount of support is "eliminated" and their votes are re-assigned to their next favorite candidate. The votes are then counted again to see if a candidate has over 50% support*.]

* Candidate **R** (1)
* Candidate **T** (2)
* Candidate **M** (3)

lc\_1\_rcv\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_01\_rcv

Start of Block: learning\_check\_02\_card

lc\_2\_card\_logo This question is about **Cardinal voting**

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lc\_2\_card   
 In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a Cardinal voting system?   
  
 [*Remember: In Cardinal voting a winning candidate is the candidate who is closest on average to the all of the voters.]*

* Candidate **Y** (1)
* Candidate **L** (2)
* Candidate **U** (3)

lc\_2\_card\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_02\_card

Start of Block: learning\_check\_02\_plur

lc\_2\_plur\_logo This question is about **Plurality voting**

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lc\_2\_plur   
 In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Plurality voting system**?   
    
[*Remember: In plurality voting a winning candidate needs to have more votes than any other candidate but does not necessarily need to have over 50% of the votes to win.*]

* Candidate **Y** (1)
* Candidate **L** (2)
* Candidate **U** (3)

lc\_2\_plur\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_02\_plur

Start of Block: learning\_check\_02\_rcv

lc\_2\_rcv\_logo This question is about **Ranked-Choice voting**

|  |
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|  |

lc\_2\_rcv   
 In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Ranked-Choice voting system**?   
    
[*Remember*: In *Ranked-Choice voting a winning candidate must have over 50% of the total votes. This works by first counting all voters first preference and seeing if any candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, then the candidate with the least amount of support is "eliminated" and their votes are re-assigned to their next favorite candidate. The votes are then counted again to see if a candidate has over 50% support*.]

* Candidate **Y** (1)
* Candidate **L** (2)
* Candidate **U** (3)

lc\_2\_rcv\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_02\_rcv

Start of Block: learning\_check\_03\_card

lc\_3\_card\_logo This question is about **Cardinal voting**

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lc\_3\_card In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a Cardinal voting system?   
  
 [*Remember: In Cardinal voting a winning candidate is the candidate who is closest on average to the all of the voters.]*

* Candidate **Q** (1)
* Candidate **K** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

lc\_3\_card\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_03\_card

Start of Block: learning\_check\_03\_plur

lc\_3\_plur\_logo This question is about **Plurality voting**

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lc\_3\_plur In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Plurality voting system**?   
    
[*Remember: In plurality voting a winning candidate needs to have more votes than any other candidate but does not necessarily need to have over 50% of the votes to win.*]

* Candidate **Q** (1)
* Candidate **K** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

lc\_3\_plur\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_03\_plur

Start of Block: learning\_check\_03\_rcv

lc\_3\_rcv\_logo This question is about **Ranked-Choice voting**

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lc\_3\_rcv In regards to the information presented in the graph above... which candidate would be chosen as the winner in a **Ranked-Choice voting system**?   
    
[*Remember*: In *Ranked-Choice voting a winning candidate must have over 50% of the total votes. This works by first counting all voters first preference and seeing if any candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, then the candidate with the least amount of support is "eliminated" and their votes are re-assigned to their next favorite candidate. The votes are then counted again to see if a candidate has over 50% support*.]

* Candidate **Q** (1)
* Candidate **K** (2)
* Candidate **J** (3)

lc\_3\_rcv\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: learning\_check\_03\_rcv

Start of Block: voting\_system\_preference

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vsp **Which of the three voting systems below do you think is best?**  
[see figures and descriptions below if you need a reminder]

* Ranked-Choice (1)
* Plurality (2)
* Cardinal (3)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

vsp\_info **Which of the three voting systems below do you think is best?**   
    
*Remember:* *In* ***Cardinal*** *voting a winning candidate is the candidate who is closest on average to the all of the voters. The figure below provides an example of how cardinal voting works for calculating the score of a Candidate by measuring the distance from each member of the hiring committee.*  
     *In***Ranked-Choice** *voting a winning candidate must have over 50% of the total votes. This works by first counting all voters first preference and seeing if any candidate has over 50% support. If so, this candidate wins. If not, then the candidate with the least amount of support is "eliminated" and their votes are re-assigned to their next favorite candidate. The votes are then counted again to see if a candidate has over 50% support. The figure below shows how ranked-choice voting works. The red letters represent preference rankings for each member of the hiring committee. The top row is the first pick, the middle row is the second favorite, and the bottom row is the least favorite.*  
   *In* ***plurality*** *voting a winning candidate needs to have more votes than any other candidate but does not necessarily need to have over 50% of the votes to win. The figure below shows how plurality voting works.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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vsp\_ratings How fair do you think each of the following voting systems are?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. very **unfair** (1) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) | 4. (4) | 5. very **fair** (5) |
| Ranked-Choice (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plurality (2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardinal (3) |  |  |  |  |  |

vsp\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: voting\_system\_preference

Start of Block: american\_voting

av\_1 Right now most elections in the United States, for local, state, and federal office, use the Plurality voting system. Do you feel like laws should be changed to switch to either a Ranked-Choice or Cardinal voting system instead?

* Keep using the Plurality voting system (1)
* Change the laws to switch to using a Cardinal or Ranked Choice voting system (2)
* No preference (3)

av\_2 Is it possible in the United States for Candidate A to get more total votes than Candidate B, but for Candidate B to win the electoral college, so that Candidate B becomes president instead of Candidate A?

* Yes, this is possible and has happened (1)
* Yes, it is possible but it has not happened in modern history (2)
* No, this is not possible (3)
* I'm not sure. (4)

av\_1\_2\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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| Page Break |  |

av\_pg\_2\_text   
In fact, this can and has happened. It happened during elections in 1876 and 1888. More recently, in 2000, Gore received 48.4% of the vote, and Bush received 47.9%, but Bush won the electoral college and became president. And in 2016 Clinton won 48.0% of the vote and Trump received 45.9%, but Trump won the electoral college and become president.

av\_3 Thinking for a moment about the way in which the president is elected in this country, which would you prefer?

* Amend the Constitution or change the current system so the candidate who receives the most total votes nationwide wins the election. (1)
* Keep the current system, in which the candidate who wins the most votes in the Electoral College wins the election. (2)
* No preference (3)

av\_3\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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| Page Break |  |

av\_4 Were you eligible to vote in the 2020 United States Presidential election?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)

av\_5 Did you vote in the 2020 United States Presidential election?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)

av\_6 How important is voting?

* 1. Not very Important (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. Very Important (5)

av\_4\_6\_time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: american\_voting

Start of Block: CRT

CRT\_Instructions   
On the next few pages are several problems that vary in difficulty. Try to answer as many as you can.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

CRT\_1 A bat and a ball cost $1.10 in total. The bat costs a dollar more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?            cents   
**[insert numeric answer below]**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CRT\_1\_Timing Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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CRT\_2   
If it takes 5 machines 5 minutes to make 5 widgets, how long would it   
take 100 machines to make 100 widgets?            minutes.   
**[insert numeric answer below]**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CRT\_2\_Timing Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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CRT\_3 In a lake, there is a patch of lily pads. Every day, the patch doubles in size. If it takes 48 days for the patch to cover the entire lake, how long would it take for the patch to cover half of the lake?            days   
**[insert numeric answer below]**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CRT\_3\_Timing Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: CRT

Start of Block: Numeracy

Numeracy\_Part\_1 For each of the following questions, please select the circle that best reflects how good you are at doing the following things:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Not at all good (1) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) | 4. (4) | 5. (5) | 6. Extremely good (6) |
| How good are you at working with fractions? (Nu\_1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How good are you at working with percentages? (Nu\_2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How good are you at calculating a 15% tip? (Nu\_3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How good are you at figuring out how much a shirt will cost if it is 25% off? (Nu\_4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Nu\_Time\_1 Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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| Page Break |  |

Numeracy\_Part\_2 For each of the following questions, please select the circle that best reflects your answer:

Nu\_5 When reading the newspaper, how helpful do you find tables and graphs that are parts of a story?

* 1. Not at all helpful (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. (5)
* 6. Extremely helpful (6)

Nu\_5\_Time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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| Page Break |  |

Nu\_6 When people tell you the chance of something happening, do you prefer that they use words ("it rarely happens") or numbers ("there's a 1% chance")?

* 1. Always prefer words (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. (5)
* 6. Always prefer numbers (6)

Nu\_6\_Time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

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| Page Break |  |

Nu\_7 When you hear a weather forecast, do you prefer predictions using percentages (e.g., “there will be a 20% chance of rain today”) or predictions using only words (e.g., “there is a small chance of rain today”)?

* 1. Always prefer percentages (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. (5)
* 6. Always prefer words (6)

Nu\_7\_Time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

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| --- | --- |
| Page Break |  |

Nu\_8 How often do you find numerical information to be useful?

* 1. Never (1)
* 2. (2)
* 3. (3)
* 4. (4)
* 5. (5)
* 6. Very often (6)

Nu\_8\_Time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: Numeracy

Start of Block: Utilitarianism

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Ut\_Instructions Indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements  
(1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither agree nor disagree, 7 = strongly agree)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Strongly disagree (1) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) | 4. Neither agree nor disagree (4) | 5. (5) | 6. (6) | 7. Strongly agree (7) |
| From a moral perspective, people should care about the well-being of all human beings on the planet equally; they should not favor the well-being of people who are especially close to them either physically or emotionally. (Ut\_IB\_1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From a moral point of view, we should feel obliged to give one of our kidneys to a person with kidney failure since we don’t need two kidneys to survive, but really only one to be healthy. (Ut\_IB\_2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| If the only way to save another person’s life during an emergency is to sacrifice one’s own leg, then one is morally required to make this sacrifice. (Ut\_IB\_3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is just as wrong to fail to help someone as it is to actively harm them yourself. (Ut\_IB\_4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is morally wrong to keep money that one doesn’t really need if one can donate it to causes that provide effective help to those who will benefit a great deal. (Ut\_IB\_5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is morally right to harm an innocent person if harming them is a necessary means to helping several other innocent people. (Ut\_IH\_1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| If the only way to ensure the overall well-being and happiness of the people is through the use of political oppression for a short, limited period, then political oppression should be used. (Ut\_IH\_2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is permissible to torture an innocent person if this would be necessary to provide information to prevent a bomb going off that would kill hundreds of people. (Ut\_IH\_3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sometimes it is morally necessary for innocent people to die as collateral damage—if more people are saved overall. (Ut\_IH\_4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Ut\_Timing Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

Page Submit (3)

Click Count (4)

End of Block: Utilitarianism

Start of Block: MFQ

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MFQ\_Part\_1 When you decide whether something is right or wrong, to what extent are the following considerations relevant to your thinking?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | (This consideration has nothing to do with my judgments of right and wrong)  **not at all relevant** (0) | **not very relevant** (1) | **slightly relevant** (2) | **somewhat relevant** (3) | **very relevant** (4) | (This is one of the most important factors when I judge right and wrong)  **extremely relevant** (5) |
| Whether or not **someone suffered emotionally** (MFQ\_1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **some people were treated differently than others** (MFQ\_2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone’s action showed love for his or her country** (MFQ\_3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone showed a lack of respect for authority** (MFQ\_4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone violated standards of purity and decency** (MFQ\_5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone was good at math** (MFQ\_6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone cared for someone weak or vulnerable** (MFQ\_7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone acted unfairly** (MFQ\_8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone did something to betray his or her group** (MFQ\_9) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone conformed to the traditions of society** (MFQ\_10) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone did something disgusting** (MFQ\_11) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone was cruel** (MFQ\_12) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone was denied his or her rights** (MFQ\_13) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone showed a lack of loyalty** (MFQ\_14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **an action caused chaos or disorder** (MFQ\_15) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether or not **someone acted in a way that God would approve of** (MFQ\_16) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MFQ\_1\_Time Timing

First Click (1)

Last Click (2)

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Click Count (4)

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MFQ\_Part\_2 Please read the following sentences and indicate your agreement or disagreement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Strongly disagree** (0) | **Moderately disagree** (1) | **Slightly disagree** (2) | **Slightly agree** (3) | **Moderately agree** (4) | **Strongly agree** (5) |
| Compassion for those who are suffering is the most crucial virtue. (MFQ\_17) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| When the government makes laws, the number one principle should be ensuring that everyone is treated fairly. (MFQ\_18) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I am proud of my country’s history. (MFQ\_19) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respect for authority is something all children need to learn. (MFQ\_20) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| People should not do things that are disgusting, even if no one is harmed. (MFQ\_21) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is better to do good than to do bad. (MFQ\_22) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One of the worst things a person could do is hurt a defenseless animal. (MFQ\_23) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Justice is the most important requirement for a society. (MFQ\_24) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| People should be loyal to their family members, even when they have done something wrong. (MFQ\_25) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men and women each have different roles to play in society. (MFQ\_26) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I would call some acts wrong on the grounds that they are unnatural. (MFQ\_27) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It can never be right to kill a human being. (MFQ\_28) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I think it’s morally wrong that rich children inherit a lot of money while poor children inherit nothing. (MFQ\_29) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is more important to be a team player than to express oneself. (MFQ\_30) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| If I were a soldier and disagreed with my commanding officer’s orders, I would obey anyway because that is my duty. (MFQ\_31) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chastity is an important and valuable virtue. (MFQ\_32) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MFQ\_2\_Time Timing

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End of Block: MFQ

Start of Block: Political Scale

|  |
| --- |
|  |

PS\_1 Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Democrat, Republican, an Independent, or what?

* Democrat (1)
* Republican (2)
* Independent (3)
* Other (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* No Preference (5)

Display This Question:

If PS\_1 = 1

Or PS\_1 = 2

PS\_2 Would you consider yourself a strong ${PS\_1/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices}?

* Strong (1)
* Not very strong (2)

Display This Question:

If PS\_1 = 3

Or PS\_1 = 4

Or PS\_1 = 5

PS\_3 Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?

* Closer to Republican (1)
* Neither (2)
* Closer to Democratic (3)

PS\_4 We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. Here is a seven-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal to extremely conservative. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

* 1. Extremely liberal (1)
* 2. Liberal (2)
* 3. Slightly liberal (3)
* 4. Moderate; middle of the road (4)
* 5. Slightly conservative (5)
* 6. Conservative (6)
* 7. Extremely conservative (7)

PS\_Time Timing

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End of Block: Political Scale

Start of Block: Demographics

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Dem\_Age What is your age?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dem\_Gender What is your gender?

* Male (1)
* Female (2)
* Non-binary (3)
* Other / prefer not to say (4)

Dem\_Ethnicity What ethnicity do you consider yourself to be?

* American Indian / Alaska Native (1)
* Asian (2)
* Black / African American (3)
* Hispanic / Latino (4)
* Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander (5)
* White / Caucasian (6)
* Other (7)

Dem\_USA Do you live in the United States of America?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)

Dem\_Edu What is the highest level of education you have attained?

* Not applicable (1)
* I did not attend high school (2)
* I did not complete high school (3)
* I completed high school or got a G.E.D. (4)
* I completed some college classes but did not receive a degree (5)
* I received an associate's degree (6)
* I received a bachelor’s degree (7)
* I attended graduate school but did not receive a degree (8)
* I received a graduate degree (master's, MBA, Ph.D., etc) (9)

Dem\_Time Timing

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End of Block: Demographics

Start of Block: debrief

debrief   
**Debriefing**   
The goal of this study is to better understand how people think about voting/elections. You can think about voting in many ways, such as electing a candidate for governmental office, but it also applies to things like choosing which pizza toppings to get for a group of friends.  
   
 In this study you were asked to determine electoral outcomes from data that was provided to you about hypothetical individual’s preferences. You also learned about different systems for determining electoral outcomes based on preferences. The purpose of this study was to investigate the types of decisions you made based on the data provided. This research will help better understand how individuals view fairness in decision-making scenarios and how ethical orientations may contribute to these perceptions (Cappelen, Hole, Sørensen, & Tungodden, 2007; Kahane, Everett, Earp, Caviola, Faber, Crockett, & Savulescu, 2018).  
   
 **We would appreciate it if you would refrain from discussing the details of this study with any potential future participants**.  
     
References   
Cappelen, A. W., Hole, A. D., Sørensen, E. Ø., & Tungodden, B. (2007). The pluralism of fairness ideals: An experimental approach. *American Economic Review*, *97*(3), 818-827.  
 Kahane, G., Everett, J. A., Earp, B. D., Caviola, L., Faber, N. S., Crockett, M. J., & Savulescu, J. (2018). Beyond sacrificial harm: A two-dimensional model of utilitarian psychology. *Psychological Review*, *125*(2), 131-164.

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End of Block: debrief